

AMERICA MOVIL SAB DE CV/
Form 20-F
May 01, 2015
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2015

UNITED STATES
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, 2014
Commission file number: 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 Zurich 245, Plaza Carso / Edificio Telcel, Colonia Ampliación Granada, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo,
11529, México, D.F., México

(address of principal executive offices)

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Granada, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo,

11529, México, D.F., México

(name, telephone, e-mail and/or facsimile number and address of company contact person)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
A Shares, without par value	NASDAQ National Market
L Shares, without par value	New York Stock Exchange
2.375% Senior Notes Due 2016	New York Stock Exchange
5.625% Notes Due 2017	New York Stock Exchange
5.000% Senior Notes Due 2019	New York Stock Exchange
5.000% Senior Notes Due 2020	New York Stock Exchange
3.125% Senior Notes Due 2022	New York Stock Exchange
6.375% Notes Due 2035	New York Stock Exchange
6.125% Notes Due 2037	New York Stock Exchange
6.125% Senior Notes Due 2040	New York Stock Exchange
4.375% Senior Notes Due 2042	New York Stock Exchange
Floating Rate Senior Notes Due 2016	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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, 2014:**

23,384 million	AA Shares
649 million	A Shares
44,120 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 check mark 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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this Chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). 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 basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other
by the International Accounting Standards Board

If "other" has been checked in response to the previous question, 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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Not Applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not Applicable.

Item 3. Key Information**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

We prepared our consolidated financial statements included in this annual report in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

We present our financial statements in 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 that the 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 pesos at the exchange rate of Ps.14.7348 to U.S.\$1.00, which was the rate reported by Banco de México for December 31, 2014, as published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (*Diario Oficial de la Federación*, or Official Gazette).

In June 2011, we effected a two 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. The selected financial information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, our audited consolidated financial statements. We have not included earnings or dividends on a per American Depositary Share (ADS) basis. Each L Share ADS represents 20 L Shares and each A Share ADS represents 20 A Shares.

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014
	(in millions of Mexican pesos, except share and per share amounts)					(millions of U.S. dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Income Statement**Data:**

Operating revenues	Ps. 629,889	Ps. 689,966	Ps. 775,070	Ps. 786,101	Ps. 848,262	U.S.\$ 57,635
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Operating costs and expenses	478,959	532,360	613,920	631,843	691,708	46,997
Depreciation and amortization	91,071	93,997	103,585	101,535	114,994	7,813
Operating income	150,930	157,606	161,150	154,258	156,554	10,638
Net profit	Ps. 98,905	Ps. 88,199	Ps. 91,649	Ps. 74,974	Ps. 47,498	U.S.\$ 3,227
Net profit attributable to:						
Equity holders of the parent	Ps. 91,123	Ps. 83,045	Ps. 90,988	Ps. 74,625	Ps. 46,146	U.S.\$ 3,135
Non-controlling interests	7,782	5,154	661	349	1,352	92
Net profit	Ps. 98,905	Ps. 88,199	Ps. 91,649	Ps. 74,974	Ps. 47,498	U.S.\$ 3,227
Earnings per share:						
Basic	Ps. 1.15	Ps. 1.06	Ps. 1.19	Ps. 1.02	Ps. 0.67	U.S.\$ 0.05
Diluted	Ps. 1.15	Ps. 1.06	Ps. 1.19	Ps. 1.02	Ps. 0.67	U.S.\$ 0.05
Dividends declared per share ⁽¹⁾	Ps. 0.16	Ps. 0.18	Ps. 0.20	Ps. 0.22	Ps. 0.24	U.S.\$ 0.016
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (millions):						
Basic	79,020	78,599	76,111	72,866	69,254	
Diluted	79,020	78,599	76,111	72,866	69,254	

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	As of December 31,					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014
	(in millions of Mexican pesos, except share and per share amounts)					(millions of U.S. dollars, except share and per share amounts)
Balance Sheet						
Data:						
Property, plant and equipment, net	Ps. 411,820	Ps. 466,087	Ps. 500,434	Ps. 501,107	Ps. 595,596	U.S.\$ 40,467
Total assets	863,083	939,603	987,685	1,025,592	1,278,357	86,856
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	9,039	26,643	13,622	25,841	57,806	3,928
Long-term debt	294,060	353,975	404,048	464,478	545,949	37,094
Total equity	293,411	236,461	254,848	210,301	234,639	15,943
Capital stock	96,433	96,420	96,415	96,392	96,383	6,549
Number of outstanding shares (millions):						
AA Shares	23,424	23,424	23,424	23,424	23,384	
A Shares	786	756	712	681	649	
L Shares	56,136	52,810	51,703	46,370	44,120	
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges⁽²⁾	6.8	5.6	5.4	3.9	3.5	

(1) Figures provided represent the annual dividend declared at the general shareholders meeting. For information on dividends paid per share translated into U.S. dollars, see Financial Information Dividends under Item 8.

(2) Earnings, for this purpose, consist of profit before income tax, plus interest expense, interest implicit in operating leases and current period amortization of interest capitalized in prior periods, minus equity interest in net income of associates, during the period.

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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 Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, expressed in pesos per U.S. dollar.

Period	High	Low	Average⁽¹⁾	Period End
2010	13.1940	12.1556	12.6352	12.3825
2011	14.2542	11.5050	12.4270	13.9510
2012	14.3650	12.6250	13.1404	12.9635
2013	13.4330	11.9760	12.8574	13.0980
2014	14.7940	12.8455	13.3700	14.7500
October	13.5727	13.3940	13.4795	13.4825
November	13.9210	13.5360	13.6148	13.9210
December	14.7940	13.9355	14.5205	14.7500
2015				
January	15.0050	14.5640	14.6972	15.0050
February	15.1025	14.7480	14.9170	14.9390
March	15.5815	14.9330	15.2374	15.2450
April (through April 24)	15.4275	14.8025	15.1770	15.3825

(1) Average of month-end rates.

On April 24, 2015, the noon buying rate published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System was Ps.15.3825 to U.S.\$1.00.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information contained or incorporated by reference in this annual report constitutes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Although we have based these forward-looking statements on our expectations and projections about future events, it is possible that actual events may differ materially from our expectations. In many cases, we include, together with the forward-looking statements themselves, a discussion of factors that may cause actual events to differ from our forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include the following:

projections of our commercial, operating or financial performance, our financing, our capital structure or our other financial items or ratios;

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

statements concerning regulation or regulatory developments;

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

competitive developments in the telecommunications sector;

other factors and 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, should and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but they are not the only way we identify such statements.

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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, Colombia, Europe and 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. You should evaluate any statements made by us in light of these important factors.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events or for any other reason.

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RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to Our Operations

Competition in the telecommunications industry is intense and could adversely affect the revenues and profitability of our operations

Our businesses face substantial competition. We expect that competition will intensify in the future as a result of the entry of new competitors, the development of new technologies, products and services and convergence. We also expect consolidation in the telecommunications industry, 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.

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);

offer services at lower costs through double, triple and quadruple play packages or other pricing strategies;

expand their networks faster; or

develop and deploy improved technologies faster.

Competition can lead us to increase advertising and promotional spending and to reduce prices for services and handsets. 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 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 our land coverage, the quality of our network and service, our rates, customer service, effective marketing, our success in selling double, triple and quadruple play packages and 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.

New Legal Framework for the Regulation of Telecommunications Services in Mexico

Mexico developed a new legal framework for the regulation of telecommunications and broadcasting services, based on a package of constitutional amendments enacted in June 2013 and implementing legislation enacted in July 2014. The new Federal Telecommunications Institute (*Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or the IFT) issued a resolution in March 2014, determining that our operating subsidiaries in Mexico are part of an economic interest group that is a preponderant economic agent in the Mexican telecommunications sector, and imposing certain asymmetric regulations on our Mexican fixed-line and wireless businesses. The Mexican President signed into law and the Mexican Congress approved implementing legislation effecting the constitutional amendments in July 2014 which, among other things, eliminated domestic long-distance call charges for fixed-line and wireless services provided by all carriers in Mexico and prohibited us from charging interconnection rates. We are contesting the IFT's preponderant economic agent determination and the imposition of asymmetric regulations, but the existing measures are in effect while our challenge is pending and failure to comply with the new legal framework may result in material fines as well as restrictions on our operations and our ability to enter into new markets, such as broadcasting and Pay TV. The long-term effects of the IFT measures and the implementing legislation could be adverse to our interests in significant respects and could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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Governmental or regulatory actions could adversely affect our operations

Our operations 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 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 that operators may charge for their services could have a material adverse effect by reducing our profit margins.

See Regulation under Item 4, Legal Proceedings under Item 8 and Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

In addition, changes in political administrations could lead to the adoption of policies concerning competition and taxation of communications services. For example, Mexico has developed a new legal framework that aims to promote competition and investment in the telecommunications sector by imposing asymmetric regulation upon economic agents deemed preponderant. Furthermore, in the countries in which we operate outside of Mexico, we could face policies such as preferences for local over foreign ownership of communications licenses and assets or for government over private ownership, which could make it more cumbersome or impossible for us to continue to develop our businesses. Restrictions such as those described above 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.

Our failure to meet or maintain quality of service goals and standards could result in fines

The terms of the concessions under which our subsidiaries operate require them to meet certain service quality goals, including, for example, minimum call completion rates, maximum busy circuits rates, operator availability and responsiveness to repair requests. Failure to meet service quality obligations in the past has resulted in the imposition of fines by regulatory entities. Our ability to comply with these obligations in the future may be affected by factors beyond our control and, accordingly, we cannot assure that we will be able to comply with them.

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

Our regulators are authorized to impose specific requirements as to rates (including mobile termination rates), service quality and information on operators that are determined to have substantial market power in a specific market. We cannot predict what steps regulatory authorities might take in response to determinations regarding substantial market power in the countries in which we operate. However, adverse determinations against our subsidiaries could result in material fines, penalties or restrictions on our operations. We may also face additional regulatory restrictions and scrutiny as a result of our provision of combined services.

We believe that if dominant carrier regulations are imposed on our business in the future, they will likely 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. For example, Mexico has developed a new legal framework for the regulation of the telecommunications sector that imposes asymmetric measures on preponderant economic agents. Any such new regulation could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

We must continue to acquire additional radio spectrum capacity and upgrade our existing networks in order to expand our customer base and maintain the quality of our wireless services

Licensed radio spectrum is essential to our growth and the quality of our wireless services, not only for our global system for mobile communications (GSM), universal mobile telecommunications systems (UMTS) and long term evolution (LTE) networks, but also for the deployment of new generation networks to offer improved

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data and value-added services. We obtain most of our radio spectrum through auctions conducted by governments of the countries in which we operate. Participation in spectrum auctions in most of these countries requires prior government authorization, and we may be subject to caps on our ability to acquire additional spectrum. Our inability to acquire additional radio spectrum capacity could affect our ability to compete successfully because it could result in, among other things, a decrease in the quality of our network and service and in our ability to meet the demands of our customers.

In the event we are unable to acquire additional radio spectrum capacity, we can increase the density of our network by building more cell and switch sites, but such measures are costly and would be subject to local restrictions and approvals, and they would not meet our needs as effectively.

In addition, the continual maintenance and upgrading of our wireless networks is critical to expanding our coverage, increasing our capacity to absorb higher bandwidth usage and adapting to new technologies, as well as offering more specialized services to our customers.

Our concessions and licenses are for fixed terms, and conditions may be imposed on their renewal

Our concessions and licenses have specified terms, ranging typically from 5 to 20 years, and are generally subject to renewal upon payment of a fee, but renewal is not assured. For example, we currently face upcoming renewal of our Band B concession covering the Mexico City area that will expire in October 2015. The loss of, or failure to renew, any one concession could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Our ability to renew concessions and the terms of renewal are subject to a number of factors beyond our control, including the prevalent regulatory and political environment at the time of renewal. Fees are typically established at the time of renewal. As a condition for renewal, we may be required to agree to new and stricter terms and service requirements. If our concessions are not renewed, we are required to transfer the assets covered by the concession to the government, generally at fair market value, although certain jurisdictions provide for other valuation methodologies.

In addition, the regulatory regimes and laws of the jurisdictions in which we operate permit the government to revoke our concessions under certain circumstances. In Mexico, for example, the Federal Law on Telecommunications and Broadcasting gives the government the right to expropriate our concessions or to take over the management of our networks, facilities and personnel in cases of imminent danger to national security, internal peace or the national economy, natural disasters and public unrest.

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

We continue to look for investment opportunities in telecommunications and related companies worldwide, including in markets where we are already present, and we often have several possible acquisitions under consideration. Any future acquisitions, and related financing and acquired indebtedness, could have a material effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, but we cannot provide assurance that we will complete any of them. In addition, we may incur significant costs and expenses as we integrate these companies in our systems, controls and networks.

We are subject to significant litigation

Some of our subsidiaries are subject to significant litigation that, if determined adversely to our interests, may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects. Our significant litigation is described in Regulation under Item 4 and in Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements

included in this annual report.

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We are contesting significant tax assessments

We and some of our subsidiaries have been notified of tax assessments for significant amounts by the tax authorities of the countries in which we operate, especially in Mexico, Brazil and Ecuador. The tax assessments relate to, among other things, alleged improper deductions and underpayments. We are contesting these tax assessments in several administrative and legal proceedings, and our challenges are at various stages. If determined adversely to us, these proceedings may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects. In addition, in some jurisdictions challenges to tax assessments require the posting of a bond or security for the contested amount, which may reduce our flexibility in operating our business. Our significant tax assessments are described in Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

A system failure could cause delays or interruptions of service, which could have an adverse effect on our operations

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

physical damage to access lines and fixed networks;

power surges or outages;

natural disasters;

malicious actions, such as theft or misuse of customer data;

limitations on the use of our radio bases;

software defects;

human error; and

disruptions beyond our control.

In Brazil, for example, our satellite operations may be affected if we experience a delay in launching new satellites to replace those currently in use when they reach the end of their operational lives. Such delay may occur because of, among other reasons, construction delays, unavailability of launch vehicles and/or launch failures.

We have instituted measures to reduce these risks. However, there is no assurance that any measures we implement will be effective in preventing system failures under all circumstances. System failures may cause interruptions in services or reduced capacity for our customers, either of which may have an adverse effect on our operations due to,

for example, increased expenses, potential legal liability, loss of existing and potential subscribers, reduced user traffic, decreased revenues and reputational harm.

Cyber-attacks or other breaches of network or information technology security could have an adverse effect on our business

Cyber-attacks or other breaches of network or information technology security may cause equipment failures or disruptions to our operations. Our inability to operate our fixed-line or wireless networks as a result of such events, even for a limited period of time, may result in significant expenses or loss of market share to other communications providers. In addition, the potential liabilities associated with these events could exceed the insurance coverage we maintain. Cyber-attacks, which include the use of malware, computer viruses and other means for disruption or unauthorized access to companies, have increased in frequency, scope and potential harm in recent years. The preventive actions we take to reduce the risk of cyber incidents and protect our information technology and networks

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may be insufficient to repel a major cyber-attack in the future. The costs associated with a major cyber-attack on us could include increased expenditures on cyber security measures, litigation, damage to our reputation, lost revenues from business interruption and the loss of existing customers and business partners. In addition, if we fail to prevent the theft of valuable information such as financial data and sensitive information about us, or if we fail to protect the privacy of customer and employee confidential data against breaches of network or information technology security, it could result in damage to our reputation, which could adversely impact customer and investor confidence. Any of these occurrences could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

If our 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. A substantial majority of our subscribers are prepaid, and we do not have long-term contracts with them. Our weighted monthly average churn rate on a consolidated basis was 3.6% for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 3.8% for the year ended December 31, 2014. 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 rely on key suppliers and vendors to provide equipment that we need to operate our business

We rely upon various key suppliers and vendors, including Apple, Samsung, TCL Communication Technology (Alcatel-OneTouch), Sony (formerly, Sony-Ericsson), LG, Huawei, Microsoft (formerly, Nokia), Alcatel-Lucent, Ericsson and ZTE to provide us with handsets, network equipment or services, which we need to expand and 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 requirements under 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 cash equivalents. 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 them.

We may fail to realize the benefits anticipated from acquisitions, divestments and significant investments we make from time to time

The business growth opportunities, revenue benefits, cost savings and other benefits we anticipated to result from our acquisitions, divestments and significant investments may not be achieved as expected, or may be delayed. Our divestments, like the spin-off of our Mexican tower business, may also adversely affect our prospects. For example, we may be unable to fully implement our business plans and strategies for the combined businesses due to regulatory limitations, and we may face regulatory restrictions in our provision of combined services in some of the countries in which we operate. To the extent that we incur higher integration costs or achieve lower revenue benefits or fewer cost savings than expected, or if we are required to recognize impairments of acquired assets, investments or goodwill, our results of operations and financial condition may suffer.

Risks Relating to the Telecommunications Industry Generally

Changes in the telecommunications industry could affect our future financial performance

The telecommunications industry continues to experience 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

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growth in subscriber demand, and as to the extent to which prices for airtime, broadband access, Pay TV and fixed-line rental may continue to decline. Our ability to compete in the delivery of high-quality internet and broadband services is particularly important, given the increasing contribution of revenues from data services to our overall growth. 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. It also requires significant capital expenditure, including investment in the continual maintenance and upgrading of our networks, in order to expand coverage, increase our capacity to absorb higher bandwidth usage and adapt to new technologies. 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. This is true across many of the services we provide, including wireless and cable technology.

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 producers and distributors, such as ring tones, text games, video games, video, including TV programs and movies, wallpapers or screensavers, and we 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 content, products or software utilized by us or our suppliers, content producers and 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.

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. 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 subsidiaries 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 technology and, as a result, our future financial performance.

Developments in the telecommunications sector have resulted, and may result, in substantial write-downs of the carrying value of certain of our assets

Where the circumstances require, we review the carrying value of each of our assets, subsidiaries, and investments in associates to assess whether those carrying values can be supported by the future discounted cash flows expected to be derived from such assets. Whenever we consider that due to changes in the economic, regulatory, business or political environment, our goodwill, investments in associates, intangible assets or fixed assets may be impaired, we consider the necessity of performing certain valuation tests, which may result in impairment charges. The recognition of impairments of tangible, intangible and financial assets could adversely affect our results of operations. See

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets under Item 5.

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

Members of one family may be deemed to control us

Based on reports of beneficial ownership of our shares filed with the SEC, Carlos Slim Helú, a member of our Board of Directors, together with his sons and daughters (together, the Slim Family), including his two sons who are co-chairs of our Board of Directors, Patrick Slim Domit and Carlos Slim Domit, may be deemed to control us. 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. The interests of the Slim Family may diverge from the interests of our other investors.

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We have significant transactions with affiliates

We engage in different transactions with certain subsidiaries of Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Carso) and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Financiero Inbursa), which may be deemed for certain purposes to be under common control with América Móvil. Many of these transactions occur in the ordinary course of business. Transactions with affiliates may create the potential for conflicts of interest.

We also make investments together with related parties, sell our investments to related parties and buy investments from related parties. 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. You may not acquire or transfer more than 10% of our capital stock 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 shareholders 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

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 Mexican Securities Registry (*Registro Nacional de Valores*, or RNV) maintained by the Mexican 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 to attend shareholders meetings. A holder of ADSs is entitled to instruct the depositary 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 with respect to their ownership interests in América Móvil and shall be deemed to have agreed not to invoke the protection

of their governments under 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 provision, your shares could be forfeited to the Mexican government.

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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 be legally 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 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (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.

Risks Relating to Developments in Mexico and Other Countries

Economic, political and social conditions in Latin America, the United States, the Caribbean and Europe 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 in Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Central America, the United States and Europe. Many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Mexico, Brazil and Argentina have suffered significant economic, political and social crises in the past, and these events may occur again in the future. We cannot predict whether changes in political administrations will result in changes in governmental policy and whether such changes will affect our business. Factors related to economic, political and social conditions that could affect our performance include:

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;

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high domestic interest rates;

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, the United States, the Caribbean or in Europe may inhibit demand for telecommunication services and create uncertainty regarding our operating environment or may affect our ability to renew our licenses and concessions, to maintain or increase our market share or profitability and may have an adverse impact on future acquisition efforts, 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. For example, our results of operations were adversely affected by weak economic conditions in Mexico and Brazil in 2014, and may be so affected again in the future.

Changes in exchange rates 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 currencies in which our indebtedness is denominated. Such changes result in exchange losses or gains on our net indebtedness and accounts payable. In 2013, changes in currency exchange rates led us to report net foreign exchange losses of Ps.19.6 billion. In 2014, we reported net foreign exchange losses of Ps. 28.6 billion.

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 the currencies in which we conduct operations could cause governments to impose exchange controls that would interfere with or limit our ability to transfer funds between us and our subsidiaries

Major devaluation or depreciation of the currencies in which we conduct operations may 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. For example, although 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, it could, however, institute restrictive exchange rate policies in the future. Similarly, the Brazilian government may impose temporary restrictions on the conversion of Brazilian reais into foreign currencies

and on the remittance to foreign investors of proceeds from investments in Brazil whenever there is a serious imbalance in Brazil's balance of payments or a reason to foresee a serious imbalance. The Argentine peso has experienced significant devaluation over the past several years and the government has adopted various rules and regulations since late 2011 that established increasingly stringent restrictions on access to the foreign exchange market and the transfer of foreign currency outside Argentina. These enhanced exchange controls have practically closed the foreign exchange market to retail transactions, and the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate in the unofficial market substantially differs from the official foreign exchange rate. The Argentine government could impose further exchange controls or restrictions on the movement of capital and take other measures in the future in response to capital flight or a significant depreciation of the Argentine peso.

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Developments in other countries may affect the market price of our securities and adversely affect our ability to raise additional financing

The market value of securities of Mexican companies is, to varying degrees, affected by economic and market conditions in other countries, including the United States, the European Union (the EU) and emerging market countries. Although economic conditions in such countries may differ significantly from economic conditions in Mexico, investors' reactions to developments in any of these other countries may have an adverse effect on the market value of securities of Mexican issuers. Crises in the United States, the EU and emerging market countries may diminish investor interest in securities of Mexican issuers. This could materially and adversely affect the market price of our securities, and could also make it more difficult for us to access the capital markets and finance our operations in the future on acceptable terms or at all.

Table of Contents**Item 4. Information on the Company****GENERAL****History and Corporate Information**

América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. (América Móvil or the Company) is a *sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable* organized under the laws of Mexico. We were established in September 2000 when Teléfonos de México, S.A.B. de C.V. (Telmex), a fixed-line Mexican telecommunications operator privatized in 1990, spun off to us its wireless operations in Mexico and other countries. We have made significant acquisitions throughout Latin America, the United States, the Caribbean and Europe, and we have also expanded our businesses organically. During 2010, we acquired control of Telmex and Telmex Internacional, S.A.B. de C.V. (currently, Telmex Internacional, S.A. de C.V., or Telmex Internacional) in a series of public tender offers. We continue to look for other investment opportunities in telecommunication companies worldwide, including in markets where we are already present, and we often have several possible acquisitions under consideration.

Our principal executive offices are located at Lago Zurich 245, Plaza Carso / Edificio Telcel, Colonia Ampliación Granada, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo, 11529, México D.F., México. Our telephone number at this location is (5255) 2581-4449.

Business Overview

We provide telecommunications services in 25 countries. We are the leading telecommunications services provider in Latin America ranking first in wireless, fixed-line, broadband, and Pay TV services based on the number of revenue generating units (RGUs). Our largest operations are in Mexico and Brazil, which together account for over half of our total RGUs and in each of which we have the largest market share based on RGUs. We also have major wireless, fixed-line or Pay TV operations in 16 other countries in Latin America and 7 countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The table below provides a summary of the principal businesses we conduct and the principal brand names we use in each country where we operated as of December 31, 2014.

Country	Principal Brands	Principal Businesses
Mexico	Telcel Telmex	Wireless Fixed-line
Argentina	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line
Austria	A1	Wireless, Fixed-line
Belarus	velcom	Wireless
Brazil	Claro Embratel NET	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Bulgaria	Mobiltel	Wireless, Fixed-line
Chile	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Colombia	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Costa Rica	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Croatia	Vipnet	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Dominican Republic	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Ecuador	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
El Salvador	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV

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Guatemala	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Honduras	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Macedonia	Vip Operator	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Nicaragua	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Panama	Claro	Wireless, Pay TV
Paraguay	Claro	Wireless, Pay TV
Peru	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Puerto Rico	Claro	Wireless, Fixed-line, Pay TV
Serbia	Vip mobile	Wireless
Slovenia	Si.mobil	Wireless
Uruguay	Claro	Wireless
United States	TracFone, Straight Talk	Wireless

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We intend to build on our position as the leader in integrated telecommunications services in Latin America and the Caribbean by continuing to expand our subscriber base, both by developing our existing businesses and by making strategic acquisitions when opportunities arise. We have developed world-class integrated telecommunications platforms to offer our customers new services and enhanced communications solutions with higher data speed transmissions at lower prices. We continue investing in our networks to increase coverage and implement new technologies to optimize or network capabilities. See **Seasonality of our Business** under Item 5 for a discussion on the seasonality of our business.

The following table sets forth the number of our wireless subscribers and our fixed RGUs, which together make up the total RGUs, in the countries where we operate. Fixed RGUs consist of fixed-lines, broadband accesses and Pay TV units (which include subscribers to our Pay TV services and, separately, to certain other digital services). The table includes total wireless subscribers and fixed RGUs of all consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, without adjusting where our equity interest is less than 100%. The table reflects the geographic segments we use in our consolidated financial statements and in particular: (a) Southern Cone includes Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; (b) Andean Region includes Ecuador and Peru; (c) Central America includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, (d) Caribbean includes the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico; and (e) Europe includes Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
	(in thousands)		
Wireless subscribers:			
Mexico	70,366	73,505	71,463
Brazil	65,239	68,704	71,107
Colombia	30,371	28,977	29,775
Southern Cone	27,432	28,166	27,754
Andean Region	24,638	23,886	24,270
Central America	15,271	17,222	13,973
United States	22,392	23,659	26,006
Caribbean	5,848	5,764	5,092
Europe			20,008
Total wireless subscribers	261,557	269,883	289,448
Fixed RGUs:			
Mexico	22,721	22,451	22,250
Brazil	28,586	32,683	36,096
Colombia	4,195	4,748	5,307
Southern Cone	1,508	1,714	1,826
Andean Region	1,120	1,343	1,576
Central America	3,896	4,261	4,606
Caribbean	2,165	2,244	2,347
Europe			4,402
Total Fixed RGUs	64,191	69,444	78,410

Our principal operations are described below. We operate in all of our geographic segments under the Claro brand, except in Mexico, the U.S. and Europe, as described below.

Mexico Wireless. Our subsidiary Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. (Telcel), which operates under the name Telcel, is the largest provider of wireless telecommunications services, based on the number of subscribers, on the fastest 3G and 4G LTE networks in Mexico.

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Mexico Fixed-Line. Our subsidiary Telmex, which operates under that name, is the largest nationwide provider of fixed-voice and broadband services in Mexico based on the number of fixed RGUs.

Brazil. Our subsidiary Claro S.A. (Claro Brasil) provides wireless, fixed-line and Pay TV services under the brand names Claro, Embratel and NET. Claro Brasil became one of the leading providers of telecommunications services in Brazil, following a reorganization of our subsidiaries on December 31, 2014, in which our subsidiaries Embratel Participações S.A. (Embrapar), Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações (Embratel) and Net Serviços de Comunicação (Net Serviços) merged into Claro Brasil. We are the largest provider of telecommunications services in Brazil based on the number of RGUs.

Colombia. We provide integrated telecommunication services in Colombia, where we are the largest wireless service provider based on the number of subscribers. We also provide fixed-line telecommunications and Pay TV services. We are the largest carrier of broadband and Pay TV services and the third largest carrier in fixed voice services, in each case based on the number of RGUs.

Southern Cone. We provide wireless and fixed-line services in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile. In Chile and Paraguay, we offer nationwide Pay TV services.

Andean Region. We provide wireless services, fixed-line telecommunications and Pay TV services in Peru and Ecuador. In Ecuador, we are the largest wireless operator and are making important inroads into fixed-line services. In Peru, we are the second largest operator in all business lines, based on the number of RGUs.

Central America. We provide wireless and fixed-line telecommunications and Pay TV services in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. We also provide wireless and Pay TV services in Panama and Costa Rica.

United States. Our subsidiary TracFone Wireless Inc. (TracFone) is engaged in the sale and distribution of no-contract wireless services and wireless phones throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It is one of the largest virtual network operators (MVNO) and operates under the brands TracFone, Straight Talk, SafeLink Wireless, Net10 Wireless and Simple Mobile.

Caribbean. We provide fixed-line telecommunications, wireless, broadband and Pay TV services in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. In each country, we are one of the largest telecommunications services provider based on the number of RGUs.

Europe. Our subsidiary Telekom Austria AG (Telekom Austria) is a leading provider of wireless and fixed-line telecommunications services in Central and Eastern Europe. It is listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

For a list of certain other subsidiaries, see Exhibit 8.1 to this annual report.

Property, Plants and Equipment

See Note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Other Investments

We have a substantial investment in Koninklijke KPN N.V. (KPN). KPN is the leading telecommunications and IT services provider in the Netherlands and is listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange (Euronext Amsterdam). In our audited consolidated financial statements, we account for KPN using the equity method.

Table of Contents**Recent Developments*****Telcel Tower Spin-off***

In April 2015, a majority of the outstanding AA and A Shares, voting together at an extraordinary shareholders meeting, approved the spin-off of a new company that will own Telcel's towers and certain related infrastructure used by its wireless operations in Mexico. The new company will be a Mexican corporation whose business will initially be to construct, install, maintain, operate and market, directly or through its subsidiaries, various types of towers, other support structures, physical space for the location of towers, and non-electronic components, in each case used for the installation of wireless communication transmission equipment, as well as to provide other services related directly or indirectly to the telecommunications sector. The implementation of the spin-off is subject to certain corporate, regulatory and governmental approvals.

Settlement with Axtel and Avantel

In March 2015, our subsidiaries Telcel, Telmex and Teléfonos del Noroeste, S.A. de C.V. (Telnor), reached a settlement agreement with Axtel, S.A.B. de C.V. and Avantel, S. de R.L. de C.V. (collectively, Axtel) to settle all disputes regarding termination rates and related interconnection matters. After accounting for the payment of all disputed and outstanding amounts related to mobile termination services, we made a net payment of Ps.950 million to Axtel as part of the settlement. Axtel concurrently signed agreements to become the first mobile MVNO to use Telcel's network to provide mobile phone services and to access and share the passive infrastructure owned by Telmex in Mexico.

Fine Imposed on Telmex by the Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones

In January 2015, the Federal Telecommunications Institute (*Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or IFT) imposed a fine of Ps.14.4 million on Telmex for failing to file a notification of an alleged merger (*concentración*) with the IFT in November 2008, with respect to arrangements between Telmex and Dish México Holdings, S. de R.L. de C.V. and its related companies. Telmex has challenged the IFT's resolution imposing such fine, since we believe such arrangements do not constitute a merger as defined by the IFT.

TracFone Settlement with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission

In January 2015, our subsidiary TracFone agreed to pay U.S.\$40 million to settle with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the plaintiffs to four civil class actions, in each case with respect to certain advertising practices for TracFone's unlimited data plans. The funds will be used to provide refunds to consumers through a claims process that will be jointly administered by the FTC and the civil class plaintiffs' counsel.

Acquisition of Spectrum in Four Countries

Between the months of October 2014 and February 2015, we paid a total of U.S.\$1.8 billion to purchase additional spectrum to expand our 4G LTE and 3G networks in four countries: Brazil (20 MHz of spectrum in the 700 MHz band); Argentina (20 MHz of spectrum in the 1,700 MHz band and 30 MHz of spectrum in the 700 MHz band); Ecuador (20 MHz of spectrum in the 1,900 MHz band and 40 MHz of spectrum in the 1700 MHz-2100 band); and Puerto Rico (10 MHz of spectrum in the 1,700 MHz band).

Table of Contents**MEXICO WIRELESS OPERATIONS**

We offer wireless services and products in Mexico through our subsidiary Telcel and Telcel's subsidiaries and affiliates in Mexico. Telcel is the leading provider of wireless communications services in Mexico. We also offer yellow-pages directory services in Mexico through Anuncios en Directorios, S.A. de C.V. and publishing services through Editorial Contenido, S.A. de C.V.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 71.5 million cellular subscribers, approximately 86.1% of which were prepaid customers, which represented a market share of 69.5%.

In 2014, our Mexico Wireless segment had revenues of Ps.195,710 million representing 23.1% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Mexico Wireless operations represented approximately 24.7% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 27.2% at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Mexico Wireless segment's subscriber base, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated.

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 176	Ps. 167	Ps. 165
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	61,756	64,112	61,507
Postpaid	8,610	9,393	9,956
Total	70,366	73,505	71,463
Market share	69.6%	70.2%	69.5%
MOUs (year ended)	265	273	266
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	3.7%	3.8%	4.3%

Services and Products***Voice Services and Products***

Telcel offers wireless voice and data services under a variety of service plans to meet the needs of different user segments. The 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. Although prepaid customers typically generate lower levels of usage and are often unwilling to make a fixed financial commitment or do not have the credit profile to purchase postpaid plans, we believe the prepaid market represents a large and growing market in Mexico because, compared to the average postpaid plan, prepaid plans involve higher average per minute airtime charges, lower customer acquisition costs and billing expenses, and no payment risk.

Rates for postpaid plans have not increased since April 1999 and rates for prepaid plans have not increased since 2002. Rates for both types of plans are affected by the Mexican economic and regulatory environment. In addition, in recent periods Telcel has offered certain discounts and promotions that reduce the effective rates that its postpaid and prepaid customers pay.

Telcel offers international roaming services to its subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which Telcel has entered into international roaming agreements around the world. In Mexico, Telcel also provides GSM, 3G and 4G LTE roaming services to customers of Telcel's international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of its voice services, in the past Telcel earned mobile termination revenues from calls to any of its subscribers that originated with another service provider. Telcel charged the service provider from whose network the call originates a mobile termination charge for the time Telcel's network is used in connection with the call. Under the 2014 implementing legislation and the IFT's determination that we are part of a group constituting a preponderant economic agent, Telcel is no longer able to charge other service providers any mobile termination rates. Telcel filed a challenge (*juicio de amparo*) against the IFT's resolution, which is still pending. Similarly, Telcel must continue to pay mobile termination rates in respect of calls made by its subscribers to customers of other service providers and such rates are freely negotiated with such other providers See Regulation Mexico and

Regulation Mexico Mexican Regulatory Proceedings Mobile Termination Rates under this Item 4 and Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

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Value-Added Services

Telcel offers value-added services that include internet access, messaging, and other wireless entertainment and corporate services.

Telcel provides internet access through its GSM/EDGE, 3G and 4G LTE networks. Telcel's internet services include roaming capability and wireless internet connectivity for feature phones, smartphones, tablets and laptops, including data transmission, e-mail services, instant messaging, content streaming, interactive applications and other internet services.

In addition, Telcel offers other wireless services, including wireless security services, mobile payment solutions, machine-to-machine services, mobile banking, VPN services, *Oficina Móvil Telcel* (a services suite designed to provide companies with productivity-enhancing applications), video calls, and Personal Communications Service (PCS). On our website, *Claroideas*, Telcel also offers a wide range of services and content such as video, music, games and other applications.

Handsets and Accessories

Telcel offers a variety of products as complements to its wireless services, including handsets, feature phones, smartphones, broadband cards, tablets and accessories such as chargers, headsets and batteries.

Marketing

Telcel develops customer and brand awareness through its marketing and promotion efforts and high-quality customer care. Telcel 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, digital media, sponsorship of sports events and other outdoor advertising campaigns. Telcel promotes social responsibility through programs such as its alliances with the World Wildlife Fund and the (RED) campaign. In addition, Telcel has a loyalty rewards program, *Círculo Azul*, that offers postpaid customers points that can be redeemed for handsets and other goods or services provided by third parties.

In 2014, our marketing efforts were mainly focused on promoting our 4G LTE network as well as a variety of rate plans, products and services throughout Mexico.

Sales and Distribution

Telcel markets its wireless services and products primarily through distributors located throughout Mexico, who sell Telcel's services and products, including handsets, postpaid plans and prepaid cards, and receive commissions through approximately 19,274 points of sale. In addition, Telcel's company-owned retail stores offer one-stop shopping for a variety of wireless services and products. Walk-in customers can subscribe for postpaid plans, purchase prepaid cards and purchase handsets and accessories. As of December 31, 2014, Telcel owned and operated 369 customer sales and service centers throughout Mexico and will continue to open new sales and service centers as necessary in order to offer its products directly to subscribers in more effective ways. In addition, Telcel has a dedicated corporate sales group to service the needs of its large corporate and other high-usage customers. For the year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 34.0% of Telcel's sales of handsets were generated from cellular distributors, 39.0% from retail chains, 24.0% from company-owned stores, and 3.0% from direct sales to corporate accounts.

Billing and Collection

Telcel bills its postpaid customers through monthly invoices, which detail itemized charges. Customers may pay their bills through pre-authorized debit or credit charges, in person at banks and at Telcel s and other designated retail stores and electronically through the internet websites of Telcel and of banks.

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Before IFT's determination that we are part of a group constituting a preponderant economic agent, if a postpaid customer's payment was overdue, all services could be suspended temporarily until full payment for all outstanding charges was received. If the subscriber's payment was more than 60 days past due, all services could be discontinued permanently. As a result of IFT's determination of preponderance, we are no longer permitted to make any suspensions to any telecommunications services other than data services.

Accounts that are more than 90 days past due are considered doubtful accounts.

A prepaid customer who purchases airtime credit has between 10 and 60 days, depending on the amount purchased, to use the airtime. After 30 or 60 days, depending on the amount purchased, the customer can no longer use that airtime for outgoing calls unless the customer purchases additional airtime credit.

Customer Service

Telcel places a high priority on providing its customers with quality customer care and support, with approximately 65.6% of Telcel's employees dedicated to customer service. Customers may call a toll-free telephone number, go to one of the customer sales and service centers located throughout Mexico or access Telcel's website to make inquiries.

Our Networks and Technology

Telcel's wireless networks, which cover approximately 93.0% of the Mexican population, use digital technologies in the 850 MHz frequency spectrum, 1900 MHz frequency spectrum and the 1.7/2.1 GHz frequency spectrum. As of December 31, 2014, Telcel has networks using:

GSM technology in the 1900 and 850 MHz frequency spectrums;

enhanced data rates for GSM evolution (EDGE) technologies in the 1900 and 850 MHz frequency spectrum;

3G UMTS/HSPA technologies in the 850 and 1900 MHz frequency spectrum; and

4G LTE technology in the 1.7/2.1 GHz frequency spectrum.

GSM/EDGE network

Currently, Telcel's GSM network offers service in all nine regions in Mexico, having built and installed a GSM network in the 1900 MHz spectrum in those regions. In addition, Telcel has continued with the expansion of its GSM network by using the 850 MHz and 1900 MHz spectrum since 2006. As of December 31, 2014, Telcel's GSM subscriber base represented approximately 48.5% of Telcel's total subscribers.

In addition, Telcel upgraded the GSM network with EDGE technology in 2005. It has implemented EDGE technology in all localities with GSM coverage (approximately 202,309 localities), including all the major cities and roads in Mexico.

3G network

Telcel operates a UMTS 3G network in Mexico using the existing 850 MHz spectrum using HSPA, a wireless telephony communications protocol that allows networks based on UMTS to have higher data transfer speeds and capacity. In addition, Telcel continues to expand its 3G network by using the 1900 MHz spectrum band. As of December 31, 2014, Telcel's UMTS/HSPA network covered approximately 146,453 localities, including all of Mexico's principal cities. Telcel plans to continue expanding its 3G coverage in Mexico throughout 2015 to urban as well as rural areas. As of December 31, 2014, Telcel's UMTS/HSPA subscriber base represented approximately 47.4% of Telcel's total subscribers. We expect to improve our network coverage in cities and areas with high data usage through the ongoing deployment of HSPA+ protocol.

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4G LTE network

In November 2012, Telcel began offering 4G services using a LTE technology based network in Mexico's nine major cities and expanded its coverage to other large and medium cities through 2014. Telcel plans to continue expanding its coverage through 2015. LTE allows us to offer higher bitrates in wireless data services and is the leading 4G technology across the globe. As of December 31, 2014, Telcel's 4G LTE subscriber base represented approximately 4.1% of Telcel's total subscribers.

Competition

Telcel faces competition from other wireless providers using the 850 MHz spectrum and from providers with PCS licenses that provide wireless service on the 1900 MHz spectrum. Telcel's principal competitors are AT&T Inc. (AT&T) and Telefónica S.A (Movistar).

As a result of the Federal Law on Telecommunications and Broadcasting, Telcel also faces competition from MVNOs such as Axtel, Quickly Phone, S.A. de C.V. (Quickly Phone) and Telecomunicaciones 360, S.A. de C.V. (Elektra), all of which are MVNOs under Telcel's network, as well as Virgin Mobile México, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Virgin Mobile), Teligentia, S.A. de C.V. (Cierto), Lycamobile, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Lycamobile), Coppel Móvil, S.A. de C.V. (Coppel) and Maz Tiempo, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Maz Tiempo), all of which are MVNOs under Telefónica's network.

The effects of competition on Telcel depend, in part, on the business strategies of its competitors, on regulatory developments and on 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. See Regulation Mexico under this Item 4.

Directory Services and Products

Print Directories

We publish and distribute yellow-pages and white-pages directories. Basic listing in our yellow-pages directories is provided at no charge and includes the name, address and telephone number of the business according to its classification. In addition, we sell paid advertising space on an annual basis in our yellow-pages directories and offer various advertising options to our customers.

Internet Directory

Through our Sección Amarilla business, we provide a wide range of advertising, e-commerce and digital marketing services, from local directory services, maps and videos to search engine optimization (SEO) and search engine marketing (SEM) strategies for small and medium business and large advertisers, e-commerce platforms, application development for mobile devices, digital discount coupons and social media solutions.

We are the largest provider of yellow-pages directories in Mexico, where we compete with other types of media, including television broadcasting, newspaper, radio, direct mail, search engines and other internet yellow-pages.

Table of Contents**MEXICO FIXED OPERATIONS**

We offer fixed-line services and products in Mexico mainly through our subsidiary Telmex and its subsidiaries in Mexico. Telmex is the leading provider of fixed-line voice and broadband services in Mexico. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 13.1 million fixed voice RGUs and 9.2 million broadband RGUs in Mexico.

In 2014, our Mexico Fixed segment had revenues of Ps.107,518 million, representing 12.7% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Mexico Fixed operations represented approximately 28.4% of our total fixed RGUs, as compared to 32.3% at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Mexico Fixed segment's fixed RGU base, traffic and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Fixed RGUs (thousands):			
Fixed voice	14,224	13,543	13,088
Broadband	8,497	8,908	9,162
Total	22,721	22,451	22,250
Traffic (year ended) (millions):			
Long-distance minutes	33,156	34,868	37,091
Interconnection minutes	38,368	41,216	42,189
Total minutes	71,524	76,084	79,280
Churn rate (year ended):			
Fixed voice	1.1%	1.4%	1.1%
Broadband	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%

Services and Products***Voice Services and Products***

Telmex offers a variety of fixed-line voice services and products, including local service and domestic and international long-distance service and public telephony services, under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments.

Telmex charges for fixed-line local telephone service include (a) installation charges, (b) monthly line-rental charges, (c) local-service calls, (d) digital services and (e) charges for other services, such as the transfer and reconnection of a line to another address. Residential customers pay a fixed charge per local call in excess of a monthly allowance of 100 local calls, and commercial customers pay for every local call. The concession Telmex holds to operate a public network for basic telephone services allows but does not require Telmex to base its charges on the duration of each call. Telmex does not currently charge by duration of calls in any region, except in the case of prepaid services.

Telmex's rates for long-distance service are based on call duration and type of service (direct-dial or operator-assisted) and apply once customers exceed the number of minutes included in their service packages. Under the 2014 telecommunications legislation, as of January 2015, Telmex is no longer permitted to charge its clients for domestic long-distance calls.

Charges for international long-distance calls are based on call duration, type of service (direct-dial or operator-assisted) and the destination of the call. These charges apply once customers exceed the number of minutes included in their plan. Customers can choose from a variety of discount rate plans. Telmex has not increased its rates since 2001 for local telephone service and since 1999 for international long-distance calls,

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continuing its trend of offering lower rates in real terms every year. In addition, Telmex provides interconnection services pursuant to which (a) long-distance, local and mobile-phone carriers operating in Mexico establish points of interconnection between their networks and Telmex's network and (b) Telmex carries calls between the points of interconnection and its customers. When a customer of another carrier calls a local-service customer of Telmex, Telmex completes the call by carrying the call from the point of interconnection to the particular customer, and when a local-service customer of Telmex who has preselected a competing long-distance carrier makes a long-distance call, Telmex carries the call from the customer to the point of interconnection with that other long-distance carrier's network. Under the 2014 implementing legislation and the IFT's determination that we are part of a group constituting a preponderant economic agent, Telmex is no longer able to charge other carriers any termination rates. Telmex filed a challenge (*juicio de amparo*) against the IFT's resolution, which is still pending. Telmex must continue to pay termination rates in respect of calls made by its customers to customers of other carriers and such rates are freely negotiated with such other carriers. See Regulation Mexico under this Item 4 and Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Data Services and Products

Telmex's data service business is comprised of internet access service and corporate network services. Telmex's broadband service, which it provides under the Infinitum brand, allows its customers to use its high-capacity connectivity services with applications such as video-conferencing. Infinitum operates over Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line technology.

Corporate network services consist of voice, video and data-transmission between two or more end points using private circuits. Telmex's principal products for corporate networks are *ladalinks (ladaenlaces)* and multi-service virtual private networks (VPNs), which allows Telmex to provide different levels of service applications. Telmex also provides specialized assistance and technical support for these applications, as well as network-outsourcing services that include maintenance, support and integration of communication networks and information systems.

Consistent with Telmex's strategy of increasing the value of its fixed-line service, it has focused on customers' needs, and offers packages of telecommunications services that include internet access and a customized mix of local calls, minutes for international long-distance calls and calls to wireless phones.

Other Services and Products

In addition, Telmex provides various telecommunications and telecommunications-related products and services that include sales of computers, telecommunications equipment and accessories, public phone services and billing and collection services to third parties. Telmex offers billing and collection services through its phone bills to other companies.

Telmex currently provides billing and collection services to companies such as Medical Home, Socio Águila, Teletón, Telecomunicaciones de México and Dish México S. de R.L. de C.V. (Dish México). In November 2008, Telmex entered into several agreements with Dish México and its affiliates, which operate a DTH Pay TV system in Mexico, pursuant to which Telmex is currently providing customary services, including billing and collection, among others. In July 2014, Telmex announced that it decided not to invest directly in a joint venture with Dish.

Sales and Distribution

Telmex uses its network of Telmex stores (*Tiendas Telmex*) to offer its products and services throughout Mexico. In addition to functioning as customer-service centers, Telmex's stores offer a wide range of computer and

telecommunications equipment and accessories, which may be purchased outright or through installment payment plans.

Billing and Collection

Telmex bills its customers through monthly invoices, which detail itemized charges. Customers may pay their bills through pre-authorized debit or credit charges, in person at banks and at Telmex s and other designated retail stores and electronically through the internet websites of Telmex and of banks.

Table of Contents**Our Networks and Technology**

Telmex's local and long-distance fiber optic network connects all major cities in Mexico, where our network comprised of more than 200 thousand km of fiber optic cable and passed approximately 20 million homes as of December 31, 2014. In addition, Telmex's local and long-distance fiber optic network connects Mexico, through submarine cables, with multiple countries.

Competition

Telmex faces competition from other holders of long-distance and local-service licenses, Pay TV operators that provide telephone and internet service and wireless telecommunications providers. Telmex's main competitors in Mexico are Alestra S. de R.L. de C.V., Axtel S.A.B. de C.V., Maxcom Telecomunicaciones S.A.B. de C.V., Megacable Holdings S.A.B. de C.V., Cablevisión, S.A.B. de C.V., and Cablemás, S.A. de C.V.

BRAZIL OPERATIONS

We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband, Pay TV and directory services and products in Brazil through our subsidiaries Americhel S.A. (Americhel), Claro Brasil, Embratel Tvsat (Claro TV) and Star One S.A. (Star One). Claro Brasil became one of the leading providers of telecommunications services in Brazil, following a reorganization of our subsidiaries on December 31, 2014, in which our subsidiaries Embrapar, Embratel, then one of the major domestic long-distance service providers, and Net Serviços, then the largest cable television operator in Brazil, merged into Claro Brasil, consolidating all activities previously provided by the merged companies. We offer wireless and fixed-line services under the Claro brand and are still using Embratel and NET brands for sales and marketing purposes.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 71.1 million wireless subscribers, approximately 78.0% of which were prepaid customers, which represented a market share of 25.3%. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 12.2 million fixed voice RGUs, 7.6 million broadband RGUs and 16.3 million Pay TV RGUs.

In 2014, our Brazil segment had revenues of Ps. 204,647 million, representing 24.1% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Brazil segment operations represented approximately 24.6% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 25.5% at December 31, 2013, and approximately 46.0% of our total fixed RGUs, as compared to 47.1% at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Brazil segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated. Operating data in the following table include Net Serviços for all three years.

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Wireless Operations:			
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 107	Ps. 89	Ps. 83
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	52,170	54,386	55,455
Postpaid	13,069	14,318	15,652

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Total	65,239	68,704	71,107
Market share	24.1%	24.8%	25.3%
MOUs (year ended)	115	128	121
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%
Fixed Operations:			
Fixed RGUs (thousands):			
Fixed voice	10,280	11,188	12,159
Broadband	5,752	6,689	7,599
Pay TV	12,554	14,806	16,338
Total	28,586	32,683	36,096

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	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Traffic (year ended) (millions):			
Long-distance minutes	23,692	27,843	29,521
Interconnection minutes	8,848	10,678	11,015
 Total minutes	 32,540	 38,521	 40,536
Churn rate (year ended):			
Fixed voice	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Broadband	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Pay TV	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%

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Services and Products

Wireless Voice Services and Products

Claro Brasil offers postpaid and prepaid wireless voice services under a variety of rate plans to meet the needs of different market segments. Claro Brasil also offers international roaming services to its subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which it has entered into international roaming agreements around the world, and it provides GSM and 3G roaming services to customers of its international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of voice services, Claro Brasil earns interconnection revenues from calls to any of its subscribers that originate with another service provider. Claro Brasil charges the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time its network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, Claro Brasil must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by its subscribers to customers of other service providers.

Claro Brasil offers data services, including SMS, MMS, mobile entertainment services, data-transmission, internet browsing and e-mail services. Claro Brasil also offers a variety of products as complements to our wireless service, including handsets and smartphones.

Fixed-line Voice Services and Products

With the reorganization of our subsidiaries in Brazil in December 2014, Claro Brasil became one of Brazil's major domestic long-distance service providers, offering inter-regional, intra-regional and intra-sectorial long-distance services to corporate and residential customers throughout Brazil. Claro Brasil also provides international long-distance services. Claro Brasil's long-distance voice services customers are not pre-subscribed, meaning that customers do not register with Claro Brasil before it begins providing services to them. Instead, each time a customer initiates a long-distance domestic or international call from either a fixed or a mobile terminal, the customer chooses whether to use Claro Brasil's services by dialing the 21 selection code or to use the services of another service provider by dialing a different code. In addition, Claro Brasil provides local fixed telephony services and is present in all Brazilian states. Claro Brasil also offers services to large-sized and medium-sized business customers under the Rede Vip brand.

In addition, other telecommunications companies that wish to interconnect with and use Claro Brasil's network must pay certain fees, including a network usage fee. The network usage fee is subject to a price cap set by the Brazilian Agency of Telecommunications (*Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações*, or Anatel).

Claro Brasil also provides a fixed-line telephony service, under the brand NET Fone using Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) technology, which works like conventional fixed-line telephony and allows the user to make local and long-distance and international calls to any telephone or handset. As of December 31, 2014, this service had approximately 6.4 million RGUs, compared to 5.7 million as of December 31, 2013, and is available in more than 177 cities.

Broadband and Data Services

Claro Brasil is also one of Brazil's leading providers of data communication services, serving a client base that includes a majority of Brazil's top 500 corporations. Claro Brasil's data-transmission services include the renting of high-speed data lines to businesses and to other telecommunications providers, satellite-data-transmission, internet services, packet-switched data-transmission, frame-relay, cloud computing, data centers, telepresence and

message-handling systems.

Claro Brasil is Brazil's leading provider of broadband internet services to residential customers, marketing its services under the NET Virtua brand. This product is available at various download speeds. NET Virtua had approximately 7.3 million RGUs as of December 31, 2014, compared to 6.2 million as of December 31, 2013.

Pay TV

Claro Brasil is the leading provider of cable Pay TV services to residential customers in Brazil. As of December 31, 2014, Claro Brasil had approximately 6.8 million digital cable Pay TV RGUs and offered cable in 178 locations, including Rio de Janeiro and São

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Paulo. Among others, we offer Pay TV and Pay-Per-View programming under the NET brand, digital Pay TV under the NET Digital brand and high definition (HD) Pay TV under the NET Digital HD MAX brand, as well as digital video recorder, interactive and video-on-demand services. Claro Brasil is also the only Pay TV operator in Brazil to broadcast content in HD 3D.

Claro Brasil also offers bundled packages of services, including quadruple-play services, which combine Pay TV, broadband internet, wireless and fixed-line telephone services.

Claro TV also offers Pay TV services through DTH technology. Monthly subscription fees for such services range in price from R\$49,90 to R\$199,00, taxes included.

Other Services

Claro Brasil, through its subsidiary Star One, is Brazil's leading provider of satellite capacity (space-segment). Claro Brasil's satellite fleet has helped to significantly expand the telecommunications services it offers to its customers, reaching areas not covered by terrestrial networks with services such as television, data, internet, distance learning, telephony and other special services projects. Claro Brasil also provides text, sound and image transmission and maritime communications services, as well as call center services, through its subsidiary BrasilCenter Comunicações Ltda. (BrasilCenter).

Marketing

Claro Brasil has developed a variety of promotional programs and products tailored to meet its customers' mobility needs while increasing its market share. These promotional programs and products represent the company's most significant competitive advantages together with technology innovation—it was the first telecommunications company in Brazil to offer 4G services. Claro Brasil also targets corporate customers through the Embratel brand by offering customized products and services. Additionally, Claro Brasil has innovative customer loyalty programs that help it retain customers.

Claro Brasil has developed a variety of promotional and customer retention programs that offer discounts and are designed to increase Claro Brasil's market share and promote usage of 21, the carrier-selection code assigned to Claro Brasil. In addition, Claro Brasil, through the Embratel brand, develops campaigns that target specific groups of corporate customers, such as small- and medium-sized businesses or regional groups.

Claro Brasil uses both a centralized marketing team and regional marketing specialists to help meet its goals of increased market penetration, customer loyalty and revenue per household for its broadband internet services and Pay TV services to residential customers. In addition, Claro Brasil is constantly monitoring its subscriber preferences and the markets in which it operates to be able to meet its goals through a variety of tailored programs.

Sales and Distribution

Claro Brasil markets its services primarily through retail chains, which amount to approximately 10,000 points of sale, exclusive distributors, which represent approximately 5,080 points of sale, and its approximately 340 company-owned stores, which offer one-stop shopping for a variety of cellular services and products. Claro Brasil also sells and distributes its products and services over the internet. Claro Brasil's stores also serve as customer-service centers, and Claro Brasil expects to continue to open new service centers as necessary in order to offer its products directly to subscribers in more effective ways. Claro Brasil also has a corporate-sales group to cater to the needs of its large corporate and other high-usage customers. For the year ended December 31, 2014, approximately 50.5% of Claro

Brasil's sales of handsets were generated by retail chains, 19.6% by exclusive distributors and approximately 14.1% from sales in company-owned stores.

Claro Brasil's local fixed telephony service, Claro Fixo, is marketed in person through exclusive dealers, through BrasilCenter and the internet. Claro Brasil's other local fixed-telephone service, NET Fone, is marketed through Claro Brasil's sales and distribution channels. Claro Brasil's Pay TV service, Claro TV, is marketed in person through exclusive dealers and its company-owned stores, by phone through call centers and by the internet through Claro Brasil's website. In addition, Claro Brasil has a corporate-sales group dedicated to the needs of its medium and large corporate and other high-usage customers.

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Claro Brasil's broadband internet services and Pay TV services to residential customers are marketed through coordinated efforts that include telemarketing, the internet, mail advertising, door-to-door sales and retail sales. In addition, Claro Brasil also relies on third-party vendors to market its services through call centers.

Billing and Collection

Wireless Operations

Claro Brasil bills its postpaid customers through monthly invoices that detail itemized charges and services. Customers may pay their bills with a credit card, through online banking, or in person at banks, post offices or federal lottery houses (*casas lotéricas*).

If a Claro Brasil postpaid customer's payment is overdue, service may be suspended temporarily until payment is received. Accounts that are more than 180 days past due are categorized as doubtful accounts, as are all other accounts related to the same customer.

A Claro Brasil prepaid customer who purchases a card has between 10 and 300 days from the date of activation of the card to use the airtime, depending on the amount added. After such time, the customer can no longer use that airtime for outgoing calls unless the customer activates a new card.

Fixed-line Operations

Claro Brasil directly bills a portion of its customers for their fixed-line telecommunications and related services, including collect-calling and standard voice services. However, due to the risk of bad debts resulting from direct billing, Claro Brasil has taken a number of measures designed to reduce such risk, including implementing co-billing arrangements with other local operators that allow them to bill their local customers for Claro Brasil's long-distance fees, using call centers, implementing an automated collections system, employing an anti-fraud system, using third-party collection firms and implementing a customer data system that allows for faster updating of information, flexibility in customer account structure, quality improvement and improved payment of taxes across the different Brazilian states.

For its broadband internet services, under the NET Virtua brand, and its cable Pay TV services, Claro Brasil bills its residential customers through monthly invoices that detail itemized charges and services, including monthly subscription fees, broadband and Pay TV services and Claro Brasil's fixed-line voice services, as incurred by customers, in addition to applicable taxes. Accounts that are more than 30 days past due are considered disconnected, at which time Claro Brasil blocks the account's signal. If the customer remains in arrears, Claro Brasil proceeds to collect any equipment, such as set-top boxes, that may be located in the customer's location. In addition, Claro Brasil focuses on customer service to reduce bad-debt expenses.

Our Networks and Technology

Wireless Networks

Claro Brasil owns and operates wireless networks using GSM, 3G and LTE technologies. As of December 31, 2014, Claro Brasil's GSM network, which Claro Brasil continues to roll out, covered more than 3,653 cities and 91.7% of Brazil's population. In addition, Claro Brasil's 3G network, which was the first in Brazil and which Claro Brasil continues to roll out, covers 1,768 cities and 76.9% of Brazil's population. Claro Brasil's LTE network, which was the first in Brazil and which Claro Brasil continues to roll out, covers 95 cities and 37.1% of Brazil's population.

Fixed-line Networks

Claro Brasil owns the largest long-distance network in Latin America and the largest data-transmission network in Brazil. Claro Brasil's long-distance and data-transmission networks use fiber optic, digital microwave, satellite and copper wireline technologies. Claro Brasil's networks use a 100% digital switching system for voice and data services and the latest generation Internet Protocol (IP) routers to support IP-based services, internet access and VPNs, through Multiprotocol Label Switching technology. Claro Brasil's internet backbone is the largest in Latin America, with 1,830 Gbps capacity distributed through Miami, New York and Atlanta, and 4,650 Gbps through 59 routing centers in Brazil, and its network also connects to the international internet backbone.

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Claro Brasil also has approximately 81,298 kilometers of cable in a mesh network that has three or more outlets with a capacity of 7.1 TbPs. Claro Brasil has local metropolitan digital fiber networks with approximately 28,980 kilometers of cable in the major Brazilian cities and is attaching fiber extensions to commercial buildings connected to metropolitan rings, providing high quality direct connections. Claro Brasil's submarine cable network reaches all continents through ten different cable systems in which it has various ownership interests. Claro Brasil's networks have also been modified to use Claro Brasil's coaxial cable networks to provide telephony services to Claro Brasil's broadband customers through NET Fone.

To supplement its network, Claro Brasil uses long-distance microwave systems, in areas where installation of fiber cables is difficult, with a total range of 16,254 kilometers and seven satellites to provide services to remote locations within the country and it leases satellite capacity from international satellite systems and submarine capacity in other private cable systems. Claro Brasil also offers local telephony services to its Claro Fixo residential customers using CDMA wireless technology.

For its broadband internet services, under the NET Virtua brand, and its cable Pay TV services to residential customers, Claro Brasil has an advanced network that uses coaxial and fiber optic technologies that allows it to provide a wide range of services and products at bandwidth capacities of 450 MHz, 550 MHz and 750 MHz or above. Claro Brasil's network also helps it reduce piracy by enabling Claro Brasil to scramble its signal in any of the homes through which the network passes. Claro Brasil also believes that its network is equipped to respond to future customer preferences, as it has bi-directional technology for almost all homes passed. The network also has in place the architecture necessary to provide pay-per-view and video-on-demand services in additional regions once it becomes commercially viable to do so. As of December 31, 2014, Claro Brasil's network had over 126,541 kilometers of cable and passed approximately 21.3 million homes in 178 localities.

Satellite Network

Star One has the most extensive satellite system in Latin America with a fleet covering the entire territory of South America and Mexico, as well as part of Central America and part of Florida. Star One currently has seven satellites in full operation (i.e., in geostationary orbit), including one it owns jointly with SES S.A. These satellites currently operate in the C-band and/or Ku-band frequencies. Star One also operates two satellite control centers that are certified by the International Organization for Standardization.

Star One has a program to replace satellites that are nearing or have reached the end of their contractual lives, thereby ensuring the continuity and quality of their services. Pursuant to that program, Star One successfully launched the C-3 satellite in November 2012 to replace the B-3 satellite. The C-3 satellite brought new Ku-band capacity over Brazilian territory and the Andean Region. In addition, Star One entered into a contract with Space System/Loral, in January 2012 and July 2013, for the in-orbit delivery of two new satellites: (i) the Star One C4 satellite, to be launched in July 2015, will provide Ku-band capacity; and (ii) the Star One D1 satellite, to be launched in the second half of 2016, will provide C, Ku and Ka-band capacity. The Star One C4 satellite is primarily intended to supply capacity for DTH services for Claro TV throughout Brazil and in other DTH operations in South America. The Star One D1 satellite will replace the B-4 satellite to expand Ku-band capacity in Brazil and South America as well as to initiate businesses by using the new Ka-band technology.

Competition

Claro Brasil's principal wireless competitors are Telefônica Brasil S.A., TIM Celular S.A., Oi S.A., Companhia de Telecomunicações do Brasil Central Algar Telecom, Sercomtel S.A. Telecomunicações, and Nextel Telecomunicações Ltda.; its principal fixed-line competitors are Oi S.A., Companhia de Telecomunicações do Brasil Central Algar

Telecom, Telefônica Brasil S.A. and Global Village Telecom Ltda; and its principal Pay TV competitors are Sky Brasil, Telefônica Brasil S.A., Oi S.A. and Global Village Telecom Ltda.

Table of Contents**COLOMBIA OPERATIONS**

We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband, Pay TV and advertisement services in Colombia through our subsidiaries Comunicación Celular S.A. (Comcel) and Telmex Colombia S.A. (Telmex Colombia). We offered phone directory services through Páginas Telmex S.A. until October 2014, when we dissolved that entity, discontinued its printing services, and transferred its advertisement services to Telmex Colombia. We offer both our wireless and fixed-line services under the Claro brand. We are the largest wireless telecommunications and Pay TV services provider in Colombia, measured by number of subscribers. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 29.8 million wireless subscribers, approximately 80.3% of which were prepaid customers, representing a market share of 59.4%. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 1.4 million fixed RGUs, 1.7 million broadband RGUs and 2.2 million Pay TV RGUs.

In 2014, our Colombia segment had revenues of Ps.75,992 million, representing 9.0% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Colombia segment operations represented approximately 10.3% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 10.7% at December 31, 2013, and approximately 6.8% of our total fixed voice RGUs, as compared to 6.8% at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Colombia segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated. The figures presented below, for all periods, have been adjusted to reflect the removal of our operations in Panama from this segment:

	2012	December 31,	
		2013	2014
Wireless Operations:			
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 147	Ps. 146	Ps. 135
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	25,019	23,263	23,914
Postpaid	5,352	5,714	5,861
Total	30,371	28,977	29,775
Market share	61.8%	60.9%	59.4%
MOUs (year ended)	230	220	219
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%
Fixed Operations:			
Fixed RGUs (thousands):			
Fixed voice	986	1,206	1,401
Broadband	1,190	1,449	1,714
Pay TV	2,019	2,093	2,192
Total	4,195	4,748	5,307
Traffic (year ended) (millions):			
Long-distance minutes	71	91	107
Interconnection minutes	717	902	1,036

Total minutes	788	993	1,143
Churn rate (year ended):			
Fixed voice	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%
Broadband	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%
Pay TV	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%

Services and Products

Wireless Services and Products

We offer postpaid and prepaid wireless voice and data services under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments. We also offer international roaming services to our subscribers through wireless service providers with which we have entered into international roaming agreements around the world, and we provide GSM and 3G roaming services to customers of our international roaming partners. Certain network usage fees are subject to special regulations issued by the Communications Regulation Commission (*Comisión de Regulación de Comunicaciones*, or CRC). See Regulation Colombia under this Item 4.

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In connection with the provision of our voice services, we earn interconnection revenues from calls to any of our subscribers that originate with another service provider. We charge the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time our network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, we must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by our subscribers to customers of other service providers.

We offer data services, including SMS, MMS, premium SMS and premium MMS, mobile entertainment services, data-transmission (including messaging, chat and access to social networks), internet browsing and e-mail services.

We also offer a variety of products as complements to our wireless service, including handsets and smartphones, and accessories such as chargers, headsets, batteries, broadband cards, tablets and netbooks.

Fixed-line Services and Products

We offer fixed-line voice services, including local and long-distance services, data services, including data administration and hosting services, broadband services and Pay TV services, such as video on demand, to both corporate and residential customers under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different user segments. In addition, we offer data center and carrier services.

Our Networks and Technology

Our wireless networks, which cover approximately 72% of the population, use 3G or 4G technologies, and our fixed-line networks use HFC and optical fiber technologies. As of December 31, 2014, our network passed 7.1 million homes.

Competition

Our principal wireless competitors are Colombia Telecomunicaciones S.A., E.S.P. (Movistar) and Colombia Móvil S.A. (Tigo); and our principal fixed-line competitors are Movistar, Empresa de Telecomunicaciones de Bogotá S.A. E.S.P (ETB) and UNE EPM Telecomunicaciones S.A. E.S.P (which merged with Tigo in 2014). We also face competition from MVNOs such as Virgin Mobile and Uff! Móvil.

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SOUTHERN CONE OPERATIONS

We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband and Pay TV services and products in our Southern Cone segment under the Claro brand through our subsidiaries AMX Argentina S.A. (AMX Argentina), Telmex Argentina S.A. (Telmex Argentina), Claro Chile S.A (Claro Chile), Claro Comunicaciones S.A. (Claro Comunicaciones), Claro Servicios Empresariales S.A. (Claro Servicios Empresariales), AMX Paraguay, S.A. (AMX Paraguay), AM Wireless Uruguay, S.A. (AM Wireless Uruguay), Telstar, S.A. and Flimay S.A. (Flimay). We are the largest wireless telecommunications services provider in Argentina and the third largest in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, measured by number of subscribers. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 27.8 million wireless subscribers, approximately 64.0% of which were prepaid customers, representing a market share of 27.4%. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 0.5 million fixed voice RGUs, 0.4 million broadband RGUs and 0.9 million Pay TV RGUs.

In 2014, our Southern Cone segment had revenues of Ps.56,532 million, representing 6.7% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Southern Cone segment operations represented approximately 9.6% of our total wireless subscribers, compared to approximately 10.4% as of December 31, 2013, and approximately 2.3% of our total fixed RGUs, compared to 2.5% at December 31, 2013.

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The following table sets forth information regarding our Southern Cone segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Wireless Operations:			
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 142	Ps. 131	Ps. 111
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	18,545	18,636	17,764
Postpaid	8,887	9,530	9,990
Total	27,432	28,166	27,754
Market share	28.4%	27.3%	27.4%
MOUs (year ended)	160	158	144
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	3.1%	2.6%	2.9%
Fixed Operations:			
Fixed RGUs (thousands):			
Fixed voice	478	499	531
Broadband	381	410	437
Pay TV	649	805	858
Total	1,508	1,714	1,826
Traffic (year ended) (millions):			
Long-distance minutes	2,546	2,554	2,461
Interconnection minutes	1,185	1,061	1,037
Total minutes	3,731	3,615	3,498
Churn rate (year ended):			
Fixed voice	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%
Broadband	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%
Pay TV	4.4%	3.3%	3.5%

Services and Products***Wireless Services and Products***

We offer postpaid and prepaid wireless voice and data services under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments. We also offer international roaming services to our subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which we have entered into international roaming agreements around the world, and we provide GSM and 3G roaming services to customers of our international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of our voice services, we earn interconnection revenues from calls to any of our subscribers that originate with another service provider. We charge the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time our network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, we must

pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by our subscribers to customers of other service providers.

We offer data services, including SMS, MMS, premium SMS and premium MMS, mobile entertainment services, data-transmission, internet browsing and e-mail services.

We also offer a variety of products as complements to our wireless service, including handsets and smartphones, and accessories such as chargers, headsets, batteries, broadband cards and netbooks. In addition, we offer other wireless services, such as push-to-talk services.

Fixed-line Services and Products

We offer fixed-line voice services, including local and long-distance services, data services, including data administration and hosting services and broadband services to both corporate and residential customers under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different user segments. We also offer DTH Pay TV services in Chile and Paraguay and video-on-demand services in Chile, Argentina and Paraguay.

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Our Networks and Technology

In Argentina, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 99.0% of the population, use GSM and 3G technologies. In Chile, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 98.0% of the population, use GSM, 3G and 4G technologies. In Paraguay, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 75.9% of the population, use GSM and 3G technologies. In Uruguay our wireless networks, which cover approximately 91.6% of the population, use GSM, Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) and LTE technologies. In Argentina, our fixed-line networks use pre-WiMax, Wireless Local Loop, WiMax, local point-multipoint distribution service (LMDS), HFC and Gigabit Passive Optical Networks technologies. In Chile, our fixed-line networks use HFC technologies and our Paid TV services use DTH technologies. In Uruguay, our fixed-line networks use LMDS and HFC technologies.

Competition

In Argentina, our principal wireless competitors are Telecom Personal S.A., Telefónica S.A. (Movistar) and Empresa Argentina de Soluciones Satelitales S.A.; and our principal fixed-line competitors are Telefónica de Argentina S.A., Telecom Argentina S.A., Global Crossing S.A., Comsat S.A. and NSS S.A. In Chile, our principal wireless competitors are Entel S.A. and Telefónica Chile S.A. (Movistar); and our principal fixed-line competitors are Telefónica Chile S.A. (Movistar), VTR Globalcom S.A., DirecTV Latin America LLC and Grupo GTD. In Paraguay, our principal competitors are COPACO S.A. (*Compañía Paraguaya de Comunicaciones S.A.*), a state-owned monopoly in the provision of fixed voice local and international long-distance services, Telecel S.A. (TIGO), which is controlled by Millicom International Cellular S.A. (Millicom), Núcleo S.A. (Personal), which is controlled by Telecom Argentina S.A., and Hola Paraguay S.A. In Uruguay, our principal wireless competitors are Telefónica Móviles del Uruguay S.A. (Movistar) and the state-owned National Administration of Telecommunications (*Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*) which is also a fixed-voice, long-distance services monopoly.

Table of Contents**ANDEAN REGION OPERATIONS**

We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband, Pay TV and directory services and products in our Andean Region segment under the Claro brand through our subsidiaries Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones S.A. (Conecel), Ecuador Telecom S.A. (Ecuador Telecom) and América Móvil Perú, S.A.C. (Claro). Conecel is the largest wireless telecommunications services provider in Ecuador and the second largest in Peru, measured by number of subscribers.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 24.3 million wireless subscribers, approximately 73.9% of which were prepaid customers, representing a market share of 50.3%. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 0.8 million fixed voice RGUs, 0.4 million broadband RGUs and 0.4 million Pay TV RGUs.

In 2014, our Andean Region segment had revenues of Ps.47,802 million, representing 5.6% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Andean Region segment operations represented approximately 8.4% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 8.9% at December 31, 2013, and approximately 2.0% of our total fixed RGUs, as compared to 1.9% at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Andean Region segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	2012	December 31, 2013	2014
Wireless Operations:			
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 121	Ps. 124	Ps. 129
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	19,919	18,118	17,938
Postpaid	4,719	5,768	6,332
Total	24,638	23,886	24,270
Market share	52.1%	50.1%	50.3%
MOUs (year ended)	133	139	146
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	2.8%	3.9%	3.7%
Fixed Operations:			
Fixed RGUs (thousands):			
Fixed voice	584	686	766
Broadband	264	345	434
Pay TV	272	312	376
Total	1,120	1,343	1,576
Traffic (year ended) (millions):			
Long-distance minutes	344	455	373
Interconnection minutes	1,214	1,596	1,602
Total minutes	1,558	2,051	1,975

Churn rate (year ended):

Fixed voice	1.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Broadband	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%
Pay TV	5.4%	4.1%	4.2%

Services and Products

Wireless Services and Products

We offer postpaid and prepaid wireless voice and data services under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments. We also offer international roaming services to our subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which we have entered into international roaming agreements around the world, and we provide GSM and 3G roaming services to customers of our international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of voice services, we earn interconnection revenues from calls to any of our subscribers that originate with another service provider. We charge the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time our network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, we must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by our subscribers to customers of other service providers.

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We offer data services, including SMS, MMS, premium SMS and premium MMS, mobile entertainment services, data-transmission, internet browsing and e-mail services.

We also offer a variety of products as complements to our wireless service, including handsets and smartphones, and accessories such as chargers, headsets, batteries, broadband cards and netbooks.

Fixed-line Services and Products

We offer fixed-line voice services, including local and long-distance services, data services, including data administration and hosting services, broadband services and Pay TV services to both corporate and residential customers under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different user segments.

Our Networks and Technology

In Ecuador, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 96.0% of the population, use GSM and 3G technologies, while in Peru, our wireless networks cover approximately 77.0% of the population, use GSM, 3G, HSPA, HSPA+ and LTE (FDD) technologies. In Ecuador, our fixed-line networks use HFC technologies and passed 510,000 homes as of December 31, 2014, while in Peru our fixed-line networks use CDMA, HFC, DTH, copper wire, LMDS, LTE (TDD) and WiMax technologies and passed 1.2 million homes as of December 31, 2014.

Competition

In Ecuador, our principal wireless competitor is Otecel S.A. (Movistar) and our principal fixed-line competitors are Corporación Nacional de Telecomunicaciones CNT E.P. and Setel S.A. (Grupo TV Cable). In Peru, our principal wireless competitor is Telefónica Mviles S.A. (Movistar) and our principal fixed-line and Pay TV competitors are Telefónica del Perú S.A.A., Telefónica Multimedia S.A.C. (Movistar TV) and DirecTV Peru S.R.L.

Table of Contents**CENTRAL AMERICA OPERATIONS**

We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband, Pay TV and directory services and products in our Central America segment under the Claro brand through our subsidiaries Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de El Salvador (CTE), S.A. de C.V. (CTE), CTE Telecom Personal, S.A. de C.V. (CTE Telecom Personal), Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala, S.A. (Telgua), Empresa Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Enitel), Servicios de Comunicaciones de Honduras, S.A. de C.V. (Sercom Honduras), Claro CR Telecomunicaciones S.A. (Claro Costa Rica) and Claro Panamá, S.A. (Claro Panamá). We are the largest wireless telecommunications services provider in Nicaragua, the second largest in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and the third largest in Panama, in each case measured by number of subscribers.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 14.0 million wireless subscribers, approximately 86.3% of which were prepaid customers, which represented a market share of 26.8%. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 3.0 million fixed voice RGUs, 0.7 million broadband RGUs and 1.0 million Pay TV RGUs.

In 2014, our Central America segment had revenues of Ps.27,023 million, representing 3.2% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Central America segment operations represented approximately 4.8% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 6.4% at December 31, 2013 and approximately 5.9% of our total fixed RGUs, as compared to 6.1% at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Central America segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated.

	2012	December 31,		2014
		2013		
Wireless Operations:				
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 78	Ps. 74		Ps. 85
Subscribers (thousands):				
Prepaid	13,861	15,555		12,058
Postpaid	1,410	1,667		1,915
Total	15,271	17,222		13,973
Market share	30.3%	32.9%		26.8%
MOUs (year ended)	153	148		166
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	3.2%	3.7%		7.2%
Fixed Operations:				
Fixed RGUs (thousands):				
Fixed voice	2,594	2,767		2,969
Broadband	566	631		675
Pay TV	736	863		962
Total	3,896	4,261		4,606
Traffic (year ended) (millions):				
Long-distance minutes	2,594	2,705		2,777

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Interconnection minutes	693	672	655
Total minutes	3,287	3,377	3,432
Churn rate (year ended):			
Fixed voice	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Broadband	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Pay TV	3.4%	2.8%	2.7%

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Services and Products

Wireless Services and Products

We offer postpaid and prepaid wireless voice and data services under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments. We also offer international roaming services to our subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which we have entered into international roaming agreements around the world, and we provide GSM and 3G roaming services to customers of our international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of our voice services, we earn interconnection revenues from calls to any of our subscribers that originate with another service provider. We charge the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time our network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, we must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by our subscribers to customers of other service providers.

We offer data services, including SMS, MMS, premium SMS and premium MMS, mobile entertainment services, data-transmission, internet browsing, e-mail services and access to social networking, instant messaging applications and some over-the-top television services.

We also offer a variety of products as complements to our wireless service, including handsets, smartphones and tablets, and accessories such as chargers, headsets, batteries, broadband cards and netbooks. In addition, we offer other wireless services, such as push-to-talk services.

Fixed-line Services and Products

We offer fixed-line voice services, including local and long-distance services, data services, including data administration and hosting services, broadband services and Pay TV services to both corporate and residential customers under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different user segments.

Our Networks and Technology

In El Salvador, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 91.0% of the population, use 3G and GSM technologies. In Guatemala, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 89.0% of the population, use 3G and GSM technologies. In Honduras, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 78.0% of the population, use 3G and GSM technologies. In Nicaragua, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 81.0% of the population, use GSM technologies. In Panama, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 84.2% of the population, use 3G and GSM technology. Our wireless networks in Costa Rica, which cover approximately 74.0% of the population, use 3G and GSM technologies. Our Central America fixed-line networks use HFC, VoIP and plain old telephone service (POTS) technologies.

Competition

In El Salvador, our principal wireless competitors are Telemóvil El Salvador, S.A. (Tigo), Telefónica Móviles El Salvador, S.A. de C.V., Digicel S.A de C.V., a Millicom subsidiary, and Intelfon S.A. de C.V., and our principal fixed-line competitor is Amnet S.A. In Guatemala, our principal wireless competitors are Comunicaciones Celulares, S.A. (Tigo) and Telefónica Móviles Guatemala, S.A. In Honduras, our principal wireless competitors are Telefónica Celular, S.A. (CELTEL) and Empresa Hondureña de Telecomunicaciones (Hondutel), and our principal fixed-line competitor is Empresa Hondureña de Telecomunicaciones (Hondutel). In Nicaragua, our principal wireless competitor is Telefonía Celular de Nicaragua, S.A. In Panama, our principal wireless and Pay TV competitors are Telefónica

Móviles Panamá S.A., Cable & Wireless Panamá S.A., Digicel Panamá, S.A., Cable Onda, S.A. and Media Vision Panamá, S.A. (SKY). In Costa Rica, our principal competitors are the Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad (ICE), Telefónica de Costa Rica, S.A. and Amnet S.A.

Table of Contents**UNITED STATES OPERATIONS**

We offer wireless services and products in our United States segment through our subsidiary TracFone under the TracFone, Net10, SafeLink, Straight Talk, Simple Mobile, Telcel America and PagePlus brands. TracFone also recently launched a new brand called TotalWireless. TracFone is the largest MVNO in the United States, measured by number of subscribers.

In January, 2014, we acquired substantially all assets of Start Wireless Group, Inc., a MVNO in the United States operating under the PagePlus brand that offers prepaid plans for voice, messaging and data, among other services, and that, as of the date of the acquisition, provided services to approximately 1.4 million customers.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 26 million wireless subscribers, all of which were prepaid customers, which represented a 34.8% share of the prepaid wireless market. In 2014, our United States segment had revenues of Ps.91,097 million, representing 10.7% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our United States segment operations represented approximately 9.0% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 8.8% as of December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our United States segment's subscriber base, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 225	Ps. 248	Ps. 267
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	22,392	23,659	26,006
Market share	31.6%	33.4%	34.8%
MOUs (year ended)	457	525	537
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%

Services and Products

We offer prepaid wireless services, as well as prepaid wireless handsets directly to consumers online and through an extensive distribution network of independent retailers. We also offer entertainment solutions, such as on-demand services to network providers in Latin America.

Networks and Technology

We do not own any wireless telecommunications facilities or hold any wireless spectrum licenses in the United States. Instead, we purchase airtime through agreements with approximately eleven wireless service providers and re-sell airtime to customers. Through these agreements, we have a nationwide virtual network covering almost all areas in which wireless services are available.

Competition

We compete with the major U.S. wireless operators and other MVNOs such as Sprint Corporation, T-Mobile International AG, Verizon Communications Inc. and AT&T.

Table of Contents**CARIBBEAN OPERATIONS**

We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband and Pay TV services and products in our Caribbean segment under the Claro brand through our subsidiaries Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, S.A. (Codetel) and Telecomunicaciones de Puerto Rico, Inc. (Telpri). We are the largest telecommunications services provider in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico, measured by number of subscribers.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 5.1 million wireless subscribers, approximately 69.7% of which were prepaid customers, which represented a market share of 46.4%. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 1.4 million fixed voice RGUs, 0.7 million broadband RGUs and 0.3 million Pay TV RGUs.

In 2014, our Caribbean segment had revenues of Ps.25,842 million, representing 3.0% of our consolidated revenues for such period. As of December 31, 2014, our Caribbean segment operations represented approximately 1.8% of our total wireless subscribers, as compared to 2.1% at December 31, 2013, and approximately 3.0% of our total fixed RGUs, which was the same as at December 31, 2013.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Caribbean segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated:

	2012	December 31, 2013	2014
Wireless Operations:			
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 201	Ps. 184	Ps. 201
Subscribers (thousands):			
Prepaid	4,382	4,269	3,551
Postpaid	1,466	1,495	1,541
Total	5,848	5,764	5,092
Market share	45.4%	44.9%	46.4%
MOUs (year ended)	327	303	293
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	4.0%	4.4%	4.9%
Fixed Operations:			
Fixed RGUs (thousands):			
Fixed voice	1,365	1,359	1,359
Broadband	628	668	727
Pay TV	172	217	261
Total	2,165	2,244	2,347
Traffic (year ended) (millions):			
Long-distance minutes	4,953	4,962	5,014
Interconnection minutes	2,836	2,696	2,293

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Total minutes	7,789	7,658	7,307
Churn rate (year ended):			
Fixed voice	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Broadband	2.5%	2.3%	1.9%
Pay TV	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%

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Services and Products

Wireless Services and Products

We offer postpaid and prepaid wireless voice and data services under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments. We also offer international roaming services to our subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which we have entered into international roaming agreements around the world, and we provide CDMA, GSM, 3G and LTE roaming services to customers of our international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of our voice services in the Dominican Republic, we earn interconnection revenues from calls to any of our subscribers that originate with another service provider. We charge the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time our network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, we must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by our subscribers to customers of other service providers.

In Puerto Rico, reverse toll billing is in place, under which any intra-island long-distance fees charged to connect our fixed-line customers to other wireless providers are paid by such wireless providers. Some wireless carriers have installed facilities that connect directly to those operation centers that serve our fixed-line customers, thereby avoiding the payment of long-distance fees. However, changes in the traffic routing strategy or overflows of traffic could trigger reverse toll billing for any resulting intra-island long-distance fees. With respect to interconnection fees, under the Intercarrier Compensation Reform issued by the FCC, we entered into bill and keep agreements governing the interconnection of local traffic between all wireless carriers and our fixed-line customers in July 2012.

We offer data services, including SMS, MMS, premium SMS and premium MMS, mobile entertainment services, data-transmission, internet browsing and e-mail services. We also offer a variety of products as complements to our wireless service, including handsets, smartphones, tablets and accessories such as chargers, headsets, batteries, broadband cards and netbooks.

Fixed-line Services and Products

We offer fixed-line voice services, including local and long-distance services, data services, including data administration and hosting services, broadband services and video or Pay TV services to both corporate and residential customers under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different user segments. In addition, we offer VoIP and network monitoring services in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Our Networks and Technology

In the Dominican Republic, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 98.5% of the population, use CDMA, GSM and 3G technologies. In Puerto Rico, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 84.0% of the population, use GSM, 3G and LTE technologies. In the Caribbean, our networks use POTS, VoIP, broadband, DTH and Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) technologies and DTH satellite TV Solution. During 2014, we stopped providing DTH satellite services directly and terminated our license from the FCC to do so. We have continued to offer such services using Dish Networks satellites, pursuant to an agreement with that company. In the Dominican Republic, our television market share is 45.5%, the largest of any provider.

Competition

In the Dominican Republic, our principal wireless competitor is Altice Dominican Republic, S.A.S., which acquired our former wireless and fixed-line competitors, Orange Dominicana S.A. and Tricom S.A., respectively. The Dominican television market is highly competitive, with a large number of companies operating in the country, the most important being Tricom, Aster, Wind and Sky. The Puerto Rican wireless market is highly competitive with AT&T Mobility Puerto Rico Inc., Sprint Nextel Corp., T-Mobile USA Inc. and PR Wireless Inc. (Open Mobile) and multiple MVNOs registered at the Puerto Rico Telecommunications Regulatory

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Board, as our principal competitors. AT&T Mobility Puerto Rico is the largest wireless operator in Puerto Rico, where we hold a close second position. In the fixed-line business, our principal competitors in Puerto Rico are AT&T Mobility Puerto Rico Inc., Choice Cable, Liberty Cablevision of Puerto Rico LLC, WorldNet Telecommunications, Inc. and other competitive local exchange carriers. The Puerto Rican television market has two cable companies whose operations are divided into geographical monopolies, which are Choice Cable and Liberty Cablevision of Puerto Rico LLC, and two satellite providers, Dish Networks and DirecTV.

Table of Contents**EUROPE OPERATIONS**

In Europe, we offer wireless, fixed-line voice, broadband, and Pay TV services through our subsidiary Telekom Austria and its subsidiaries. We offer wireless, fixed-line voice, mobile and fixed broadband, and Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) services under the A1 brand in Austria; wireless and mobile broadband services under the velcom brand in Belarus; wireless, fixed-line voice, mobile and fixed broadband and IPTV services under the Mobiltel brand in Bulgaria; wireless, fixed-line, mobile and fixed broadband, IPTV and satellite TV services under the Vipnet brand in Croatia; wireless, fixed-line voice, mobile and fixed broadband and Pay TV services under the Vip Operator brand in the Republic of Macedonia; wireless and mobile broadband services under the Vip mobile brand in the Republic of Serbia; and wireless and mobile broadband services under the Si.mobil brand in Slovenia.

As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately 20 million wireless subscribers, approximately 29.5% of which were prepaid customers. As of December 31, 2014, we also had approximately 2.0 million fixed voice RGUs, 1.8 million broadband RGUs and .6 million Pay TV RGUs.

We began consolidating Telekom Austria in July, 2014. Our Europe segment had revenues of Ps.37,392 million from July to December 2014, representing approximately 4.4% of our consolidated revenues for the year. As of December 31, 2014, our Europe segment operations represented approximately 6.9% of our total wireless subscribers and approximately 5.6% of our total fixed RGUs.

The following table sets forth information regarding our Europe segment's subscriber and fixed RGU base, traffic, market share and operating measures at the dates and for the periods indicated.

	December 31, 2014
Wireless Operations:	
ARPU (year ended)	Ps. 172
Subscribers (thousands):	
Prepaid	5,910
Postpaid	14,098
Total	20,008
Market share	36%
MOUs (year ended) ⁽¹⁾	300
Wireless churn rate (year ended)	2.0%
Fixed Operations:	
Fixed RGUs (thousands):	
Fixed voice	2,042
Broadband	1,800
Pay TV	560
Total	4,402
Traffic (year ended) (millions):	
Long-distance minutes	4,696

Churn rate (year ended):

Fixed voice	0.7%
Broadband	0.6%
Pay TV	1.1%

(1) Excludes traffic attributable to Macedonia for the period of January to August 2014.

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Services and Products

Wireless Voice Services and Products

We offer postpaid and prepaid wireless voice and data services under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different market segments in Europe. We also offer international roaming services to our subscribers through the networks of cellular service providers with which we have entered into international roaming agreements around the world and provide GSM, UMTS and LTE roaming services to customers of our international roaming partners.

In connection with the provision of our wireless voice services, we earn interconnection revenues from calls to any of our subscribers that originate with another service provider. We charge the service provider from whose network the call originates an interconnection charge for the time our network is used in connection with the call. Similarly, we must pay interconnection fees in respect of calls made by our subscribers to customers of other service providers.

We offer data services, including SMS, MMS, mobile broadband and internet access.

We also offer a variety of products as complements to our wireless services, including handsets and smartphones, and accessories such as chargers, headsets, batteries, broadband cards and netbooks.

Fixed-line Voice Services and Products

We offer fixed-line voice services, including local and long-distance services, data services, including housing and hosting services, broadband services and Pay TV services, including IPTV and satellite TV services, to both corporate and residential customers under a variety of plans to meet the needs of different user segments.

Other Services

Telekom Austria, through its subsidiary M2M, provides machine-to-machine solutions through the automated data transfer among machines, sensors and devices like vending machines, trucks, appliances and buildings with the purpose of remotely monitoring and controlling activity or status changes without human interaction.

Telekom Austria also has dedicated business units for wholesale and international sales. The wholesale business markets Telekom Austria's network and basic services, as well as satellite communications solutions, to international mobile and fixed-line telecommunication and internet service providers. In 2013, we became the first provider to launch a wholesale platform for LTE data roaming in Austria. The international sales unit services corporate clients such as multinational companies in Central and Eastern Europe to provide a broad portfolio of mobile and fixed-line communication products and services.

Our Networks and Technology

In Austria, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 99.5% of the population, use 2G, 3G, 4G technologies. In Belarus, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 98.9% of the population, use 2G, 3G technologies. In Bulgaria, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 99.7% of the population, use 2G, 3G and 4G technologies. In Croatia, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 99.0% of the population, use 2G, 3G, 4G technologies. In Macedonia, our wireless networks, which cover approximately 99.0% of the population, use 2G, 3G, 4G technology. Our wireless networks in Serbia, which cover approximately 97.6% of the population, use 2G, 3G technologies. Our wireless networks in Slovenia, which cover approximately 99.9% of the population, use 2G, 3G, 4G technologies. Our Europe fixed-line networks use HFC, copper wire lines (xDSL) and fiber optic networks (GPON)

technologies.

Competition

In Austria, our principal wireless competitors are T-Mobile Austria GmbH and Hutchinson Drei Austria GmbH and our principal fixed-line competitors are Tele2 Telecommunication GmbH and UPC Austria GmbH. In Belarus, our principal competitors are Mobile TeleSystems, JLLC. (MTS) and CJSC BeST (life:). In Bulgaria, our principal wireless competitors are Bulgarian Telecommunications Company EAD (VIVACOM) and Telenor Bulgaria EAD and our principal fixed-line competitors are Blizoo Media and Broadband EAD. In Croatia, our

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principal wireless competitors are Hrvatski Telekom d.d. and Tele2 d.o.o.. In Macedonia, our principal fixed-line competitor is Makedonski Telekom AD and our principal wireless competitors are T-Mobile Macedonia AD, ONE Telecommunications Services DOOEL Skopje and Albafone. In Serbia, our principal competitors are Telekom Srbija a.d. (m:ts) and Telenor d.o.o.. In Slovenia, our principal competitors are Telekom Slovenije d.d., Tusbomobil d.o.o., Debitel telekomunikacije d.d., T-2 d.o.o. and IZI mobil d.d.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Geographic diversification has been a key to our financial success, as it has provided for greater stability in our cash flow and profitability, and has contributed to our strong credit ratings. In recent years, we have been evaluating the expansion of our operations to regions outside of Latin America. In particular, we believe that Europe presents opportunities for investment in the telecommunications sector that could benefit us and our shareholders over the long term. For additional information on our acquisitions and investments, see Notes 11 and 12 to our consolidated financial statements.

Investment in KPN

As of April 23, 2015, we own 21.1% of the shares of KPN and we are its largest shareholder. KPN is the leading telecommunications and IT service provider in the Netherlands, offering fixed-line service, wireless service, internet and Pay TV to consumers. KPN offers business customers complete telecommunications and IT solutions. KPN IT Solutions (previously known as Getronics) offers global IT services and is the Benelux market leader in the area of infrastructure and network related IT solutions. KPN provides wholesale network services to third parties and operates an IP-based infrastructure with global scale in international wholesale through iBasis.

REGULATION

Mexico

Applicable Legislation

Over the past two years, Mexico has developed a new legal framework for the regulation of telecommunications and broadcasting services. The new legal framework is based on a package of constitutional amendments passed in June 2013 and implementing legislation enacted in July 2014, which established the new Federal Law on Telecommunications and Broadcasting (*Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión*) and the Law for the Public Broadcasting System of the Mexican State (*Ley del Sistema Público de Radiodifusión del Estado Mexicano*) to replace the existing statutory framework. The prior General Communications Law (*Ley de Vías Generales de Comunicación*) and regulations adopted thereunder, remain effective under the new legal framework, as do dominant carrier provisions under prior legislation, with certain modifications.

The new legal framework provides for the IFT to determine whether there is a preponderant economic agent in the telecommunications sector, and such determination can be based on number of customers, traffic or network capacity. In March 2014, the IFT determined that an economic interest group consisting of us and our operating subsidiaries Telcel, Telmex and Telnor, as well as Grupo Carso and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, constitutes the preponderant economic agent in the telecommunications sector, based on a finding that we serve more than half of the customers in Mexico as measured by the IFT on a national basis.

The 2013 constitutional amendments authorize the IFT to impose on a preponderant economic agent a special regulatory regime, as supplemented by the 2014 implementing legislation. The special regime is referred to as

asymmetric regulation, because it applies to one market participant and not to the others. Pursuant to the IFT's determination that we are part of a group constituting a preponderant economic agent, we are subject to extensive asymmetric regulations in our Mexican fixed-line and wireless businesses. See Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent under this Item 4.

We have begun judicial proceedings to challenge the determination of preponderant economic agent and the related measures imposed under the new legal framework, but the 2013 constitutional amendments do not provide for interim relief from the regulations pending judicial consideration of our challenges.

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This new legal framework has had a substantial impact on our business and operations in Mexico. The long-term effects will depend on further regulations and other actions by the IFT, how we and our competitors adapt, how customers behave in response and how the telecommunications and media markets develop. It would be premature to predict the long-term effects of the emerging regulatory framework, but they could be adverse to our interests in significant respects.

Principal Regulatory Authorities

The IFT is an autonomous authority that regulates telecommunications and broadcasting. It is headed by seven commissioners appointed by the President, and ratified by the Senate, from among candidates nominated by an evaluation committee.

The IFT has authority over the application of legislation specific to telecommunications and broadcasting, and also over competition legislation as it applies to those sectors. While most of the powers previously exercised by the Mexican Ministry of Communications and Transportation (*Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes*) were transferred to the IFT, there are a few specific public policy matters over which it retains authority.

The Mexican government has certain powers 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, public order or the national economy, natural disasters and public unrest as well as to ensure continuity of public services. Except in the event of war, the Mexican government must indemnify the title holder for damages and losses.

Telecommunications operators are also subject to regulation by the Federal Consumer Bureau (*Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor*, or Profeco) under the Federal Consumer Protection Law (*Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor*). This law regulates publicity, quality of services and information required to be provided to consumers and provides a mechanism to address consumer complaints. It also permits class actions for consumer claims. Profeco has the authority to initiate class actions on behalf of consumers and to impose fines, which can be significant.

Wireless Rates

Wireless services concessionaires are generally free to establish prices they charge customers for telecommunications services. Wireless rates are not subject to a price cap or any other form of price regulation. The interconnection rates concessionaires charge other operators are also generally established by agreement between the parties and, if the parties cannot agree, may be imposed by the IFT, subject to certain guidelines, cost models and criteria. The establishment of interconnection rates has resulted, and may in the future result, in disputes between operators and with the IFT.

As a result of the preponderance determination, Telcel's wireless rates are subject to pre-approval by the IFT before they can take effect. In addition, the 2014 legislation established that preponderant agents may not charge interconnection rates. Therefore, Telcel may not charge other operators for the interconnection services it provides, while it continues to pay for the interconnection services provided to it by other operators. See Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent under this Item 4.

The IFT is also authorized to impose specific rate requirements on any operator that is determined by the IFT to have substantial market power under the Federal Antitrust Law (*Ley Federal de Competencia Económica*) and the 2014 legislation. See Mexican Regulatory Proceedings under this Item 4.

Fixed Line Rates

Under Telmex's concession, Telmex's rates for basic telephone services in any period, including installation, monthly rent, measured local-service and long-distance service, are subject to a ceiling on the price of a basket of such services, weighted to reflect the volume of each service provided by Telmex during the preceding period. Telmex is required to file a model before the IFT every four years with its projections of units of operation for basic services, costs and prices. There is also a price floor based on Telmex's average long-run incremental cost. Within this aggregate price range, Telmex is free to determine the structure of its own rates, with the exception of domestic long-distance rates, which were abolished under the 2014 legislation. As a result of the preponderance determination, Telmex's rates are subject to pre-approval by the IFT before they can take effect.

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The price ceiling varies directly with the Mexican National Consumer Price Index (*Indice Nacional de Precios al Consumidor*), allowing Telmex to raise nominal rates to keep pace with inflation (minus a productivity factor set for the telecommunications industry), subject to consultation with the IFT. Telmex has not raised its nominal rates since March 2001, for local service, and since March 1999 for long-distance service. Under Telmex's concession, the price ceiling is also adjusted downward periodically to pass on the benefits of Telmex's increased productivity to its customers. The IFT sets a periodic adjustment for every four-year period to permit Telmex to maintain an internal rate of return equal to its weighted average cost of capital. For services extending beyond basic telephone service, Telmex is free to set its rates.

The 2014 legislation established that the preponderant agent may not charge interconnection rates. Therefore, Telmex may not charge other operators for the interconnection services it provides, while it continues to pay for the interconnection services provided to it by other operators. See *Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent* under this Item 4.

Concessions

Under the applicable legislation, an operator of public telecommunications networks, such as Telcel or Telmex, must operate under a concession. The IFT is the authority that grants concessions, which may only be granted to a Mexican citizen or corporation, and may not be transferred or assigned without the approval of the IFT.

There are two types of concessions, as described below.

Network concessions. The new regulatory framework contemplates unified concessions (*concesión única*), each of which allows the holder to provide all types of telecommunications and broadcasting services. Unified concessions were introduced to foster the convergence of networks that do not use frequencies of radio-electric spectrum. A unified concession has a term of up to 30 years, extendable for up to an equal term. The 2013 constitutional amendments also provide for a transitory regime under which existing concessions can be migrated to the new, unified concession regime. Telmex and its subsidiary Telnor hold network concessions, granted under the previous regulatory framework, to provide specified types of services. Their ability to migrate to the new regime and, consequently, to provide additional services, is subject to conditions, as described under *Migration of Concessions* below. A concessionaire with a unified concession will be able to provide any and all telecommunications and broadcasting services.

Spectrum concessions. Telcel holds multiple concessions, granted under the previous regulatory framework, to provide wireless services that utilize frequencies of radio-electric spectrum. These concessions have terms of 15 to 20 years and may be extended for an additional term.

A public telecommunications concessionaire is required by law to establish an open-network architecture that permits interconnection and interoperability.

Termination of Concessions

Mexican legislation provides that under certain circumstances, assets of a concessionaire may be acquired by the federal government upon termination of the concession. The compensation to the concessionaire, if any, and the procedures to be followed depend on the type of concession, the type of assets and the interpretation of applicable legislation by the competent authorities at the time.

Migration of Concessions

The new regulatory framework provides for a unified concession under which an operator may provide any service of telecommunications or broadcasting and for a mechanism to migrate to such unified concession system.

However, migration is subject to additional conditions for a predominant economic agent. Under these provisions, before Telmex can migrate its current concession to a unified concession, certain specific requirements must be met, including: (i) payment of any

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new concession fee to be determined by the Ministry of Finance (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*), (ii) compliance with current requirements under the concession, the 2013 constitutional amendments, the 2014 legislation and any additional measures imposed by the IFT on the preponderant economic agent and (iii) such other requirements, terms and conditions as the IFT may establish. Consequently, Telmex may not be able to provide additional services, such as broadcasting, in the near term.

Telcel Concessions

Telcel operates under several different concessions covering particular frequencies and regions, holding an average of 72.8 MHz of capacity in Mexico's nine regions in the 850 MHz, 1900 MHz and 1.7/2.1 GHz spectrum. The following tables summarize Telcel's concessions.

Frequency	Region in Mexico	Initial Date	Termination Date	Fee Structure
Band A (1900 MHz)	Nationwide	Sept. 1999	Sept. 2019	Upfront
Band B (850 MHz)	Regions 1, 2, 3	Aug. 2011	Aug. 2026	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Regions 4, 8	Aug. 2010	Aug. 2025	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Regions 5, 6, 7	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2026	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Region 9	Oct. 2000	Oct. 2015	Upfront
Band D (1900MHz)	Nationwide	Oct. 1998	Oct. 2018	Upfront
Band F (1900 MHz)	Nationwide	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2025	Annual
Bands B2, C, D (1.7/2.1 GHz)	B2: All AWS Regions; Band C: Nationwide; Band D: Regions 1, 5, 8	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2030	Annual

In addition to the 850 MHz, 1900 MHz and 1.7/2.1 GHz concessions detailed in the tables above, in December 2002, Telcel obtained a concession to install and operate 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.

Renewal

The eight Band B concessions covering regions outside the Mexico City area were renewed in 2010 and 2011, with certain additional conditions imposed on Telcel. Telcel challenged the imposition of some of these conditions in a proceeding that does not affect the validity of the renewals, and a final resolution of such challenge is still pending. All of these concessions are subject to renewal for additional 15-year terms.

On April 20, 2010, Telcel requested the renewal of the Band B concession covering the Mexico City area (Region 9) that will expire in October 2015, and that request is still pending. The Band D concessions will expire in 2018, the Band A concessions in 2019, the Band F concessions in 2025 and the nationwide 1.7/2.1 GHz concession in 2030. All of these concessions are subject to renewal for equal terms.

Concession Fees

In addition to the upfront payment applicable to all of the 1900 MHz (F Band) concessions, 1.7/2.1 GHz (B2, C and D Bands) concessions and 850 MHz concessions (Regions 1 to 8), owners of concessions granted or renewed on or after January 1, 2003 are also required to pay annual fees (*derechos*) for the use and exploitation of radio spectrum bands. The amounts payable are set forth by the Federal Annual Fees Law (*Ley Federal de Derechos*) and vary depending on the relevant region and radio spectrum band. Currently, Telcel is not required to pay these fees for its Bands A and D 1900 MHz concessions since they were awarded prior to 2003, but it is required to pay them for additional 10 MHz of capacity in the 1900 MHz spectrum (Band F) acquired in 2005.

Table of Contents*Service Quality Requirements*

The concessions set forth extensive requirements for the quality and continuity of Telcel's services, including, in some cases, maximum rates of incomplete and dropped calls and connection time. In 2011, the Federal Telecommunications Commission (*Comisión Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or Cofetel) issued a new Fundamental Technical Plan for Quality of Local Wireless Services (*Plan Técnico Fundamental de Calidad del Servicio Local Móvil*, or the 2011 Technical Plan). It is currently under review by the IFT, which is expected to modify it pursuant to the new regulatory framework. The 2011 Technical Plan is applicable to all wireless operators, including Telcel. The 2011 Technical Plan imposes additional service quality requirements for voice, SMS and internet services to those set forth in our concessions, includes a methodology based on site measurements that may be publicly available, as well as potential fines for non-compliance with voice-quality requirements. We believe we are in compliance with the service quality requirements of our concessions and of the 2011 Technical Plan. Nonetheless, Telcel has been notified of a number of proceedings seeking to impose penalties on Telcel on the basis of alleged non-compliance with the service quality requirements of the previous technical plan, as well as some proceedings from alleged service quality non-compliance during network failures. Telcel is challenging the allegations and penalties in proceedings that are still pending.

Telmex Concessions

Telmex's concession was granted in 1976 and amended in August 1990. Currently set to expire in 2026, Telmex's concession may be extended for an additional 15-year term subject to additional requirements that the IFT may impose. Thereafter, it may be renewed for successive 30-year terms. Telmex's subsidiary, Telnor, holds a separate concession in a region located in two states in northwestern Mexico that will expire in 2026 and may be extended for an additional 15-year term thereafter. The material terms of the Telnor concession are similar to those of the Telmex concession.

In addition, Telmex currently holds concessions for the use of frequencies to provide wireless local access and point-to-point and point-to-multipoint transmission. Telmex obtained these concessions from Cofetel through a competitive bidding process for a term of up to 20 years that may be extended for additional 20-year terms.

Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent

Based on the IFT's determination that we, our Mexican operating subsidiaries and affiliates constitute a preponderant economic agent in the telecommunications sector, we are subject to extensive specific asymmetric measures. Some of the most important measures are summarized below.

Interconnection. In March 2014, the IFT imposed on Telcel the interconnection rate it must charge to all other operators for traffic to Telcel's network from April 6, 2014 to December 31, 2014. The rate charged was reduced from Ps.0.3490 to Ps.0.2045 per minute. The 2014 legislation, however, eliminated interconnection rates for the preponderant economic agent as of August 13, 2014, such that neither Telcel nor Telmex may charge other operators for the interconnection services they provide, while continuing to pay such operators for their interconnection services. Telcel and Telmex have each filed challenges to the elimination of interconnection rates.

Access to Infrastructure. Several measures relate to the ability of other operators to use our network infrastructure.

Sharing of Infrastructure. We must provide other operators access to use our passive infrastructure, including towers, sites, ducts and rights of way. Upon approval by the IFT of the reference terms (*ofertas públicas de referencia*) for the use of our passive infrastructure, we negotiate access rates with other operators and, if agreement cannot be reached, rates may be determined by the IFT using a long-run average incremental costs methodology.

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Local Loop Unbundling. We must offer other operators access to elements of our local network separately. We have submitted our proposed reference terms for unbundled access to the IFT, and it is currently under review. Access rates will be determined by the IFT using a methodology of long run average incremental costs.

Leasing of Dedicated Links. We must lease dedicated links to other operators. Upon approval by the IFT of the reference terms for leasing of our dedicated links, we negotiate access rates with other operators and, if agreement cannot be reached, rates may be determined by the IFT using a retail minus methodology, except for dedicated-link leasing for interconnection services where the IFT uses a long-run average incremental costs methodology.

Mobile Virtual Network Operators. We must provide MVNOs access to services we provide to our customers. Upon approval by the IFT of the reference terms of access to such service, we negotiate access rates with MVNOs and, if agreement cannot be reached, rates may be determined by the IFT using retail minus methodology. We recently finalized agreements with three MVNOs as of the date of this annual report.

Roaming. We must provide roaming services at a national level to other wireless operators. Upon approval by the IFT of the reference terms governing our roaming agreements, we negotiate access rates with other operators. If an agreement cannot be reached, rates may be determined by the IFT, using a long-run average incremental cost methodology.

Elimination of Domestic Roaming Fees. As of April 2014, we may no longer charge our customers roaming fees within Mexico.

Certain Obligations on the Provision of Retail Services. Certain rates for the provision of telecommunications services to our customers are subject to the IFT authorization, in the case of fixed-line and wireless services, and to rate controls, in the case of fixed-line services only, using methodologies related to maximum prices and replicability tests that are currently under analysis by us and the IFT. We are also subject to various obligations relating to the sale of services and products, including the obligation to offer individually all services that we previously offered under a bundle scheme, limitations on exclusivity for handsets and tablets and the obligation to unlock handsets.

Content. We are subject to specific limitations on acquisitions of content, including a prohibition on acquiring exclusive transmission rights to relevant content (*contenidos audiovisuales relevantes*), as determined from time to time by the IFT, including without limitation national soccer play-offs (*liguilla*), FIFA world cup soccer finals, and any other event where large audiences are expected at a national or regional level.

Reporting of Service Obligations. We are subject to obligations related to reporting of service, including the publication of reference terms for wholesale and interconnection services that are subject to asymmetric regulation. The reference terms have been submitted to the IFT and approved.

The specific measures of asymmetric regulation can be terminated if the IFT declares that effective competition conditions exist in the telecommunications sector or if we cease to be considered a preponderant economic agent. The measures will be reviewed for this purpose every two years. However, regardless of whether we continue to be

considered a preponderant economic agent, the IFT is authorized to impose specific rate requirements, among other asymmetric regulations, on any operator that is determined by the IFT to have substantial market power in any of the markets regulated under the Federal Antitrust Law. See Mexican Regulatory Proceedings under this Item 4.

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IFT Substantial Market Power Investigations

The 2014 legislation provides for the IFT to determine whether there are telecommunications or broadcasting operators that have substantial market power in the markets where they operate and to impose the necessary measures to maintain free competition in such markets. The IFT has initiated investigations in order to determine whether operators with substantial market power exist in a number of markets in which we operate. We are not aware that any of these investigations involves a determination that we or any of our subsidiaries or affiliates is an operator with substantive market power in the markets under investigation.

Mexican Regulatory Proceedings

We are subject to certain regulatory proceedings, as described below, but we expect some of them to be superseded in part by measures taken by the IFT under the 2014 implementing legislation.

Telcel Antitrust Investigations Substantial Market Power

Telcel is the target of two substantial market power investigations initiated by the Federal Competition Commission (*Comisión Federal de Competencia*, or *Cofeco*). The investigations are now being conducted by the IFT. In the first investigation, Cofeco determined that Telcel had substantial market power over the mobile termination switched services it provides to other concessionaries through its network. The second investigation determined that Telcel had substantial market power in the nationwide market for voice and data services. Telcel filed challenges (*juicios de amparo*) to both determinations. Resolution of both challenges is pending.

These determinations, if upheld, would allow the IFT to impose against Telcel additional requirements as to rates, quality of service and information, among other things.

Telcel Antitrust Litigations Monopolistic Practices

In April 2011, following a regulatory inquiry initiated in 2006, Cofeco notified our subsidiary Telcel of a resolution imposing a fine of Ps.11,989 million for alleged relative monopolistic practices (*prácticas monopolísticas relativas*) that also, allegedly, constituted a repeat offense (*reincidencia*). In May 2012, Cofeco revoked the fine. As a condition to the revocation of the fine, Telcel must comply with specific undertakings that it proposed to Cofeco in March 2012.

The IFT is now responsible for monitoring Telcel's compliance with respect to such undertakings and in the event of any breach, may impose a fine of up to 8.0% of Telcel's annual revenues. Telcel believes it has complied with all of the undertakings and expects the IFT to confirm such compliance. Certain operators challenged the revocation of the fine, and most of those proceedings have now been resolved on terms favorable to Telcel. See Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Telmex Antitrust Investigations Substantial Market Power

Beginning in 2007, Cofeco initiated four investigations to evaluate whether Telmex and its subsidiary Telnor have substantial power in certain markets. Cofeco issued final resolutions concluding that Telmex and Telnor have substantial power in all four of the relevant markets investigated. Telmex and Telnor challenged their findings and two of Telnor's challenges have been denied, effectively upholding Cofeco's findings, while the remaining two challenges are still pending. With respect to the matters for which the challenges were denied, the IFT can impose specific tariff requirements or other special regulations, such as additional requirements regarding disclosure of information or quality of service. In April 2012, the IFT's predecessor, Cofetel, published an agreement in the Official

Gazette, establishing requirements regarding tariffs, quality of service, and information for dedicated-link leasing. Telmex believes it could have an adverse impact on its revenues and results of operations. Telmex and Telnor have filed a petition for relief against that resolution, and that petition is still pending. See Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Brazil

Legislation and Main Regulatory Authorities

The Brazilian Telecommunications Law (*Lei Geral das Telecomunicações Brasileiras*) provides a framework for telecommunications regulation. The primary telecommunications regulator in Brazil is Anatel, which has the authority to grant concessions and licenses for all telecommunications services, except broadcasting, and to propose and issue regulations that are legally binding on telecommunications services providers. Additionally, Claro Brasil is subject to regulation by the Brazilian National Cinema Agency (*Agência Nacional do Cinema*, or ANCINE).

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In August 2014, Anatel approved our proposal for the corporate reorganization of our subsidiaries in Brazil, which we effected with the objective of simplifying our corporate structure and reducing our operational costs in Brazil. On December 31, 2014, the reorganization was consummated and Embratel, Embrapar and Net Serviços merged into Claro Brasil. As a result, all licenses previously granted to Embratel and Net Serviços were transferred to Claro Brasil.

Our Brazilian subsidiaries hold licenses for the telecommunications services listed below:

Company	License
Claro Brasil	Fixed Local Voice Services**
	Domestic and International Long Distance Voice Services (STFC)*
	Personal Communication Services (SMP)
	Data Services (SCM)**
	Cable TV Services (SEAC)**
	Mobile Maritime Services (SMM)**
	Global Mobile Satellite Services (SMGS)**
Claro TV	DTH TV Services (SEAC)**
	Data Services (SCM)**
Americel	Data Services (SCM)**
Star One	Data Services (SCM)**

	Satellite Exploitation
Primesys	Data Services (SLE)**
Telmex do Brasil	Data Services (SCM)**

* This license will expire in 2025.

** These licenses have an indefinite term.

Claro Brasil hold licenses to provide services under the PCS (SMP) regime in the 450 MHz, 700 MHz, 850 MHz, 900 MHz, 1,800 MHz, 1,900 MHz, 2,100 MHz and 2,500 MHz spectrum bands. Our subsidiaries expect to continue to acquire spectrum as Anatel conducts additional auctions.

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The following table sets forth the regions in Brazil in which our subsidiaries hold licenses to provide wireless services, as well as the termination dates of such licenses:

Regions in Brazil	Termination Dates							
	450 MHz	850 MHz	900 MHz	1800 MHz	3G		4G	4G
					1900 MHz	2100 MHz	2500 MHz	700 MHz
ational (all states)							October, 2027***	December, 2027***
ere	October, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
ndônia	October, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
acantins	October, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
strito Federal	-	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
ato Grosso	-	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
ato Grosso do Sul	-	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
l								
ias	-	July, 2027	July, 2027	July, 2027**	March, 2023	-	-	-
hia	October, 2027	-	December, 2017	December, 2017	March, 2023	-	-	-
rgipe	-	-	December, 2017	December, 2017	March, 2023	-	-	-
agoas	-	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
ará	-	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
raíba	-	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
uí	-	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
rnambuco	-	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
o Grande do Sul	-	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
orte								
raná	-	-	December, 2017	December, 2017***	March, 2023	-	-	-
raná (Norte)	-	-	December, 2022	March, 2023	March, 2023	-	-	-
nta Catarina	-	-	December, 2017	December, 2017**	March, 2023	-	-	-
o de Janeiro	-	April, 2028	April, 2028	April, 2028***	March, 2023	-	-	-
írito Santo	-	April, 2028	April, 2028	April, 2028***	March, 2023	-	-	-
o Grande do Sul	-	April, 2028	April, 2028	April, 2028***	March, 2023	-	-	-
o Paulo Capital	October, 2027*	August, 2027	August, 2027	August, 2027	March, 2023	-	-	-
o Paulo Interior	-	March, 2028	March, 2028	March, 2028	March, 2023	-	-	-
nas Gerais	-	-	April, 2020	March, 2023	March, 2023	-	-	-
nas Gerais								
riângulo (neiro)	-	-	-	March, 2023	March, 2023	-	-	-
mazonas	October, 2027	March, 2023	-	December, 2022	March, 2023	-	-	-
aranhão	October, 2027	March, 2023	-	December, 2022	March, 2023	-	-	-
raíma	October, 2027	March, 2023	-	December, 2022	March, 2023	-	-	-
napá	October, 2027	March, 2023	-	December, 2022	March, 2023	-	-	-
rá	October, 2027	March, 2023	-	December, 2022	March, 2023	-	-	-

* In 450 MHz São Paulo Capital includes area codes 11 and 12.

** Certain blocks covered will expire in March 2023.

*** In addition to a national block (20+20 MHz) in 2.5 GHz (4G), Claro also acquired 19 regional complementary blocks (10+10 MHz).

Our Brazilian subsidiary Star One has the following authorizations for satellite exploitation:

Type	Number	Orbital Position	Issue Date	Expiration Date (15 years)
Extension (renewal)	PVSS/SPV 007/2006	63°W, 65°W, 68°W, 70°W, 84°W and 92°W C Band	01/01/06	01/01/21
Orbital Position	PVSS/SPV 001/2003	65°W Ku Band	02/25/03	02/25/18
Orbital Position	PVSS/SPV 12/2007	92°W C and Ku Band	11/13/07	11/13/22
Orbital Position	PVSS/SPV 002/2003	70°W Ku Band	10/08/03	10/08/18
Orbital Position	PVSS/SPV 001/2007	75°W C and Ku Band	02/27/07	02/27/22
Orbital Position	PVSS/SPV 156/2012	70°W Ka and Ku (Planned) Band	03/28/12	03/28/27
Orbital Position	PVSS/SPV 076/2012	84°W Ka and Ku Band	02/06/12	02/06/27
Landing Rights	PVSS/SPV 002/2009	37.9°W C Band	05/25/09	05/05/19*

* The C12 Satellite (AMC-12) expiration date corresponds to the end of its lifetime.

Rates

Anatel regulates rates (tariffs and prices) for all telecommunications services, except for data transmission, Pay TV and satellite capacity rates, which are not regulated. In general, PCS license-holders and domestic long-distance concession-holders are authorized to increase basic plan rates annually and to adjust only for inflation (less a factor determined by Anatel based on the productivity of each operator during the year). Claro Brasil may set international long-distance rates freely, as approved by Anatel in December 2012, provided it gives Anatel and the public advance notice.

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Regulation of Wholesale Competition

In November 2012, Anatel approved the General Competition Plan (*Plano Geral de Metas da Competição*, or PGMC), a comprehensive regulatory framework aimed at increasing competition in the telecommunications sector. The PGMC imposes asymmetric measures upon economic groups determined by Anatel to have significant market power in any of five wholesale markets in the telecommunications sector, on the basis of several criteria, including having over 20% of market share in the applicable market.

As a wireless operator, Claro Brasil, as well as three of its primary competitors, were determined to have significant market power in the wireless termination and national roaming markets. As a result, Claro Brasil was required to reduce wireless termination rates to 75% of the 2013 rates by February 2014, and to 50% of the 2013 rates by February 2015. In July 2014, Anatel established reference terms for wireless termination services applicable to operators with significant market power through 2019. Claro Brasil is also required to publish and Anatel must approve its reference prices for voice, data and SMS roaming on a semi-annual basis, among other measures.

In addition, Embratel was determined to have significant market power in the market for long distance leased lines, Claro Brasil and Embratel were determined to have significant market power in the telecommunications infrastructure market, and Net Serviços was determined to have significant market power in the local coaxial transmission market, together with several of their wireless and fixed-line competitors. Following the merger of Embratel and Net Serviços into Claro Brasil, Claro Brasil is required to publish and Anatel must approve its reference offers in each such market. Moreover, wholesale contracts entered into by operators determined to have significant market power, for the sale of such operators' services, are overseen by independent third-party companies.

In 2013 Anatel approved Claro Brasil's wholesale public offerings with respect to national roaming, telecommunications infrastructure, long distance leased lines, wireless termination rates, internet network interconnection and internet links.

In light of evolving market conditions, Anatel will review its determination of which operators have significant market power on a biannual basis. Anatel began its first review in November 2014, and such review has not been completed. Anatel may also propose modifications to the asymmetric measures applicable under the PGMC, which would be subject to public comment.

Claro Brasil challenged Anatel's application of certain asymmetric measures with respect to wireless termination services, and requested a clarification of the rules applicable to operators in the national roaming market, in an administrative proceeding in 2013. Its challenge was denied, and Claro Brasil is awaiting the results of its appeal.

Network Usage Fees and Fixed-Line Interconnection Rates

In July 2014, Anatel approved Resolution N. 639, establishing the reference terms for fees charged in connection with wireless network and leased lines usage, and setting a price cap on fees charged for fixed network usage. Such values, developed based on Anatel's cost model studies, will be applicable beginning February 2016.

Fixed-line operators determined by Anatel to have significant market power in the local fixed-line market may freely negotiate interconnection rates, subject to a price cap established by Anatel. Other carriers, including Claro Brasil, may set interconnection rates up to 20.0% higher than such cap.

Special Obligations

Concession Fees

Claro Brasil is required to pay a biannual fee equal to 2.0% of net revenues, except for the final year of the 15-year term of its PCS authorizations, in which the fee equals 1.0% of net revenues.

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Claro Brasil (as successor in rights and obligations of Embratel) is also required to pay a fee every two years during the term of its domestic and international long-distance concessions equal to 2.0% of the revenues from long distance telephone services, net of taxes and social contributions, for the year preceding the payment.

Reversible Assets

Claro Brasil's domestic and international long-distance fixed-line concessions provide that the concessionaire's assets, such as equipment, infrastructure and any other property or rights essential for the provision of domestic and international long-distance fixed-line services and considered as reversible, cannot be disconnected, replaced or sold without the prior regulatory approval of Anatel. Upon expiration of these concessions, such assets may revert to the Brazilian government in which case any compensation for investments made in those assets would be negotiated with Anatel at the time of expiration. Those assets we use exclusively in the provision of wireless and Pay TV services are not subject to reversion.

Universal Coverage Obligations

Pursuant to the General Plan of Universal Access Targets (*Plano Geral de Metas de Universalização*), as a concessionaire of domestic and international long-distance services, Claro Brasil is required to install public telephones in remote areas that are more than 30 km from localities where individual fixed-line voice services are available. As of December 31, 2014, Claro Brasil had installed 1,516 public telephones in compliance with this requirement.

In 2012 Anatel auctioned 2.5 GHz (4G) spectrum frequencies with coverage obligations that aim to expand broadband access to rural and low-income areas. In 2014, Anatel auctioned additional 700 MHz (4G) spectrum frequencies without coverage obligations. Claro Brasil won spectrum bands in each of these auctions. As a result, Claro Brasil and other winners of the 2014 auctions must provide compensation to digital TV-LTE operators for the cost associated with setting up filters to avoid signal interference. Additionally, winners in this auction must purchase digital TV set-top boxes for members of the governmental program Bolsa Família and compensate analog broadcasters for releasing spectrum.

Quality Services Goals

Telecommunications providers are subject to quality targets under their concessions and the Quality of Service Regulation (*Regulamento de Gestão da Qualidade*, or RGQ), issued in December 2012. Non-compliance with the targets set by the RGQ and other quality of service regulations may result in the imposition of penalties by Anatel.

Telecommunications Service Consumer's Rights

On March 7, 2014, Anatel approved the General Regulation of Telecommunications Services Consumer's Rights (*Regulamento Geral de Direitos do Consumidor de Serviços de Telecomunicações*), which aims to establish rules on service, debt collection and provision of fixed and wireless voice, data and Pay TV services. The regulation resulted in significant improvements, including the implementation by Claro Brasil of new processes and technologies aimed at enhancing customer service.

Colombia

The Information and Communications Ministry (*Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones*, or ICT Ministry) and the Communications Regulatory Commission (*Comisión de Regulación de Comunicaciones*, or

CRC) are responsible for overseeing and regulating the telecommunications sector, including wireless operations. In addition, the main audiovisual regulatory authority in Colombia with respect to Pay TV is the National Television Authority (*Autoridad Nacional de Televisión*, or ANTV). The ICT Ministry supervises and audits the performance of our fixed and wireless voice and data services and the performance of legal, contractual and regulatory obligations. The activities of Comcel and Telmex Colombia are also supervised by the Colombian Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (*Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio*, or SIC), which enforces antitrust rules and protects consumer rights.

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Wireless

In 2012, the CRC issued Resolutions 4002 and 4050, which seek to correct an alleged market failure, imposing the following measures on Comcel: (i) asymmetric access charges for call termination on Comcel's network, whereby we must offer lower rates to our competitors than the rates we pay them; and (ii) restrictions on the rates we charge our users for calls outside our network (off-net calls), which must not exceed the rates we charge for calls within our network (on-net calls). Asymmetric access charges were expected to end by January 1, 2015.

In December 31, 2014, the CRC issued Resolution 4660, which updates the access charges scheme applicable to all operators. While it is unclear whether this new scheme of general applicability also has the effect of extending the specific asymmetric charges applicable to Comcel beyond January 1, 2015, the CRC has responded to Comcel's requests for clarification by confirming that such scheme is general in nature and not targeted at Comcel. However, our competitors claim that the new scheme has the effect of extending asymmetric access charges until December 2016. Movistar and Tigo filed a claim before SIC, which issued a preliminary injunction ordering Comcel to continue to apply asymmetric charges with respect to Movistar, pending a decision on the merits of the underlying claim. Comcel will contest this decision and vigorously defend its position that asymmetric access charges should not apply after January 1, 2015.

In March 2013, the ICT Ministry issued Resolution No. 449, outlining the bidding process for its 4G licenses. Comcel was excluded from bidding for the 1.7/2.1 GHz (AWS) spectrum band, but was allowed to bid for the 1.9 GHz and the 2.5 GHz spectrum bands. The 4G license auctioned to Comcel in the 2.5 GHz band was issued in July 2013.

Under the terms of Comcel's concessions to provide wireless telecommunications services in Colombia, it is required to make quarterly royalty payments based on its revenues to the ICT Ministry. In October 2012, a draft bill restricting any one wireless provider from controlling more than 30.0% of the wireless market was proposed in the Colombian Congress, though the initiative was not approved.

In November 2013, Comcel qualified under the provisions of Law 1341 of 2009 related to the general authorization for the provision of wireless services, and was included in the register of ICT Ministry networks and services administrated by the ICT Ministry. Such general authorization superseded all of Comcel's concession contracts and, consequently, such concessions were terminated.

As a result of the termination of Comcel's concessions, the ICT Ministry and Comcel will begin discussions that seek to reach mutual agreement with respect to the assets that will revert to the government, in light of the Colombian Constitutional Court's decision C-555 of 2013. In that decision, the Court held that certain laws limiting telecommunications providers' obligation to return to the state assets related to their concessions upon their expiry did not apply to concessions granted prior to 1998. Because our concessions were granted prior to 1998, they follow the reversion clauses contained in their respective agreements, whose scope will be the subject of future discussions between the ICT Ministry and Comcel.

In March 2014, the ICT Ministry issued Resolution No. 598, which granted Comcel the renewal of its permits for the use of the radio spectrum required to provide wireless services and microwave links for an additional ten-year period.

Pay TV

In October 2012, the ANTV issued Resolution No. 0179, establishing a unified licensing system and allowing existing cable operators to apply for a unified license to provide Pay TV services on a neutral technology basis, and on October 7, 2013, an addendum was signed authorizing the Company to provide Pay TV services under the DTH

method.

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Southern Cone

Argentina

The main telecommunications regulatory authorities in Argentina are the Communications Ministry (*Secretaría de Comunicaciones*) and the National Communications Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Comunicaciones*), both of which are under the authority of the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services of the National Government.

AMX Argentina holds 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 is in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Argentina and is authorized to foreclose and sell the shares of a licensee in case of specified breaches of the terms of a license.

During 2010, the Communications Ministry issued Resolution 98/2010 setting rules for the implementation of mobile number portability, which began in March 2012. In November 2013, the Communications Ministry updated and modified the portability procedure through Resolution 21/2013.

Pursuant to Decree 558/08 all telecommunications providers, including AMX Argentina and Telmex Argentina, must contribute 1.0% of their monthly revenues, determined after certain deductions, to the Universal Fund (*Fondo Fiduciario del Servicio Universal*) to finance the provision of telecommunication services in underserved areas and to underserved persons.

In July 2013, the Communications Ministry through Resolution 5/2013 established a Quality Regulation of Telecommunications Services standard, under which providers must ensure better quality of service in terms of both accessibility to the network and dropped calls. The final document was issued by the National Communications Commission in November 2013.

In December 2013, the Communications Ministry issued Resolution 26/2013 which established the second as the unit of measure for charges of wireless communications.

In July 2014, the Federal Government announced a public auction for the 850, 1900, 1700-2100 and 700 MHz frequency bands, which was held in October 2014 and resulted in AMX Argentina acquiring spectrum in the 1900, 1700-2100 and 700 bands.

In July 2014, the Communications Secretary issued Resolution 68/2014, approving the Regulations for MVNOs.

In December 2014, a new telecommunications law, Argentina Digital Act N° 27.078 (*Ley Argentina Digital*) was enacted. Such law allows telecommunications licensees to provide audiovisual media services, except for those provided through satellite infrastructure, and creates a new authority, the Federal Authority for Information and Communications Technologies (*Autoridad Federal de Tecnologías de la Información y las Comunicaciones*).

Chile

The General Telecommunications Law of 1982, as amended, established the legal framework for the provision of telecommunications services in Chile. The law established the rules for granting concessions and permits to provide telecommunications services and for the regulation of rates and interconnection. The main regulatory agency of the telecommunications sector is the Chilean Transportation and Communications Ministry (*Ministerio de Transportes y*

Telecomunicaciones), which acts primarily through the Undersecretary of Telecommunications.

Claro Chile holds a concession covering the entire Chilean territory of 30 Mhz in the 1900 Mhz band. The concession was granted in June 1997 and covers a thirty-year period. The concession imposes coverage, reporting and service quality requirements. The Chilean Transportation and Communications Ministry is authorized to foreclose any concessionaire in the event of specified breaches of the terms of the concession.

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In May 2006, Claro Chile acquired from Telefónica Móviles a concession for the use of 25 MHz within the 850 MHz frequency that 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.

Claro Chile also holds a nationwide fixed and wireless data transmission concession for the use of 40 Mhz in the 2.6 Mhz Band. Such concession was granted in November 2012 for a period of 30 years.

In March 2014, one of our subsidiaries, Claro Servicios Empresariales, obtained a new nationwide wireless data transmission concession, this one for the use of 20 Mhz in the 700 Mhz Band (under the APAC standard). The decree granting such concession has been issued and is under review of the office of the Comptroller, for its final publication in the official gazette, which would trigger the right of use and the deployment obligations related to that concession.

One of our subsidiaries has the right to use licenses to provide local fixed and wireless service through 50 MHz of the 3.4 to 3.6 GHz frequency band throughout the country. In addition, some subsidiaries in Chile provide domestic and international long-distance service, data services, internet access, pay television services and value-added services.

Paraguay

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.

AMX Paraguay holds a nationwide PCS license to operate in the 1900 MHz frequency spectrum for a five-year term starting on January 26, 2009, which was renewed in April 2014 for an additional five-year period. AMX Paraguay also holds a nationwide internet access and data transmission license, which was renewed through 2017. In November 2010, AMX Paraguay received a license for a five-year term to provide DTH services and in August 2011, AMX Paraguay received a license to provide cable TV services for a ten-year term. The licenses are renewable, subject to regulatory approval, and contain coverage, reporting and service requirements. In December 2010, the National Telecommunications Commission of Paraguay approved the regulation for number portability, which was implemented during the fourth quarter of 2012.

Uruguay

The Regulatory Unit of Communications Services (*Unidad Regulatorada de Servicios de Comunicaciones*) and the National Administration of Telecommunications (*Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*) are in charge of supervising the telecommunications industry in Uruguay. In June 2004, we acquired a twenty-year license to operate three broadband PCS frequencies in Uruguay.

In February 2013, Flimay was notified by the Court of Administrative Disputes (TCA) that its license for the provision of DTH had become effective. In May 2013, administrative authorities revoked that license. Flimay lodged an appeal against such administrative resolution and in December 2014, it was notified by the TCA that the administrative act that had revoked Flimay s DTH license had been provisionally suspended, pending final resolution of the appeal.

In March 2013, the Government called for a public bidding process for the frequencies in the 1900 MHz and 1700/2100 MHz radio spectrum. As a result of this bidding process, AMX Wireless Uruguay was granted the use of 20 MHz of spectrum in the 1,900 MHz band and 20 MHz in the 1,700-2,100 MHz band.

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Andean Region

Ecuador

Our wireless and fixed-line operations are subject to regulation by:

the National Telecommunications, Regulation and Control Agency (*Agencia de Regulación y Control de las Telecomunicaciones*), which is responsible for policy, licensing and oversight of radio-electric spectrum use, telecommunications services provision and for the monitoring of the use of authorized frequencies and concession-provision compliance.

Telecommunications and Information Society Ministry (*Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y Sociedad de la Información*), which was created in August 2009 and is the leading government agency responsible for the technology industry's development and the promotion of equal access to telecommunications services.

In 2008, Conecel renewed its concessions to operate 25 MHz on the 850MHz radio spectrum and 10 MHz on the 1900 MHz (Sub Band E-E) radio spectrum. This included a concession for PCS services that expires in August 2023. The renewal of the PCS concession allows us to provide 3G services and contains stricter quality-of-service requirements for, among other things, the number of successful call completions, average delivery time of SMS services, average time an operator takes to deal with all aspects of a customer call, geographic coverage and service conditions. In 2011, Conecel renewed its license to provide internet value-added services, which expires in 2021. In 2002, Conecel obtained a license to provide carrier services, which expires in 2017.

In 2013, Conecel, through DTH, obtained a license to operate Pay TV services throughout Ecuador except for the Galapagos Islands. The license expires in 2023.

Ecuador Telecom holds a concession to offer wireless and fixed-line voice, public telephony and domestic and international long-distance carrier services, as well as a license to use the 3.5 GHz frequency band that expires in August 2017 and a Pay TV license that expires in 2018.

In February 2014, following a regulatory claim filed in 2012 by the state-owned operator, the Superintendency of Control of Market Power (*Superintendencia de Control del Poder del Mercado*, or SCPM) imposed a fine on Conecel of Ps.1,809 million (U.S.\$138.4 million), for alleged monopolistic practices related to five locations in which the state-owned operator argues that Conecel has exclusive rights to deploy its network, preventing others from doing so. In March 2014, Conecel challenged the fine and posted a guarantee for 50.0% of its value. Through a judicial order issued during that same month, the competent court allowed Conecel's lawsuit and suspended the effects of the contested fine. In addition, our subsidiaries in Ecuador face other processes before the local regulatory authorities.

In February 2015, a new Telecommunications Law (*Ley Orgánica de Telecomunicaciones*) went into effect. It established new regulations for operators with significant market power and fines based on operators' incomes, as well as additional fees to be paid by operators based on the number of users.

Peru

The main telecommunications regulatory authorities in Peru are the Supervising Agency of Private Investment in Telecommunications (*Organismo Supervisor de Inversión Privada en Telecomunicaciones OSIPTEL*) and the Ministry

of Transportation and Communications (*Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones*).

América Móvil Perú holds nationwide concessions to provide wireless, PCS, fixed-line, local carrier, domestic and international long-distance, Pay TV services (through DTH and HFC technologies), public telephony and value-added services (including internet access) covering all regions in Peru. The concessions were awarded between May 1999 and June 2008, operating 25 MHz on the 850 MHz band, 35 MHz on the 1900 MHz band, 50 MHz on the 3.5 GHz band, 10 MHz on the 450 MHz band and 56 MHz on the 10.5 GHz band. América Móvil Perú has also acquired from a third-party operator 10 MHz in the 1700-2100 frequency band and such acquisition is still pending government authorization.

Each of the concessions was awarded by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and covers a 20-year period. The concessions contain coverage, reporting, service requirements and spectral efficiency goals. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications is authorized to cancel any of the concessions in case of specified breaches of its terms.

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Mobile number portability was implemented in January 2010. During 2014, transfer requests from other wireless operators to América Móvil Perú represented 27.4% of total portability requests.

Fixed number portability was implemented in July 2014. During 2014, transfer requests from other fixed operators to América Móvil Perú represented 47.7% of total portability requests.

On March 2015, a new resolution on mobile termination rates was issued, establishing two different rates, one for América Móvil Perú and Telefónica del Perú, and a different one for Entel and Viettel.

Europe

The telecommunications regulatory framework in the EU is comprised of a package of directives and regulations which apply to all EU member countries and cover fixed and wireless services, internet, broadcasting and transmission services. Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia are EU member countries. Macedonia and Serbia, candidates for accession to the EU, are expected to gradually harmonize their regulatory frameworks with the EU framework.

Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, effective as of July 2012, regulates wholesale and retail access to roaming services within the EU, with the objective of, among other things, enhancing competition and lowering roaming charges. The regulation establishes price caps on certain retail and wholesale charges, and it mandates the separate sale of retail roaming services from domestic wireless communication services, enabling users to access bundled voice, SMS and data roaming services from alternative providers without paying a tariff for switching providers.

Austria

The Telecommunications Act of 2003 (*Telekommunikationsgesetz 2003*) established the legal framework for the regulation of retail and wholesale communications networks and services in Austria. The Telecom-Control Commission (Telecom-Control Commission or TKK) and the Austrian Communications Authority (*KommAustria*) are responsible for overseeing and regulating the telecommunications and broadcasting media sectors, respectively. In addition, the Austrian Regulatory Authority for Broadcasting and Telecommunications (*Rundfunk und Telekom Regulierungs-GmbH*) provides operational support to these authorities.

The TKK is required to carry out market analyses of the telecommunications sector and determine whether one or more companies have significant market power. A1 is considered to hold a dominant market position in several retail and wholesale markets, and it is therefore subject to additional measures, including extensive regulations of network access and price and the obligation to publish reference offers for access to certain networks and infrastructure.

The right to provide wireless services to the public in Austria requires a license for the use of spectrum. These spectrum licenses have a limited term. A1 holds licenses, allocated by the TKK by auction, to operate in the 800 MHz band (expiring in December 2029), 900 MHz band (expiring in December 2034), 1800 MHz band (expiring in December 2034), 2100 MHz band (expiring in December 2020) and the 2600 MHz band (expiring in December 2026).

Bulgaria The Communications Regulation Commission regulates and oversees the telecommunications sector in Bulgaria. Mobiltel has licenses to operate in the 900, 1,800 and 2,100 MHz bands and, in April 2014, renewed its licenses to operate in the 900 and 1,800 MHz frequency bands until June 2024 for a total cost of 30.6 million. Mobiltel must also pay an annual spectrum fee of 2.2 million.

Croatia The Croatian Post and Electronic Communications Agency (Hrvatska Agencija Za Poštu i Elektroničke Komunikacije or HAKOM) regulates and oversees the telecommunications sector in Croatia. Spectrum usage fees increased in 2014, and there are ongoing investigations within the European Commission to determine whether such fee increases comply with EU law. HAKOM is closely monitoring the recent retail and wholesale price increases implemented by all three mobile operators in Croatia in response to the higher spectrum usage fees. Vipnet has licenses to operate in the 800, 900, 1,800 and 2,100 MHz frequency bands.

Belarus The Ministry of Communications and Information regulates and oversees the telecommunications sector in Belarus. The National Traffic Exchange Center, enables interaction between telecommunication networks, organizes payments for connecting telecommunications networks to the networks of foreign countries, and other related

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functions. velcom currently holds licenses to operate in the 900, 1,800 and 2,100 MHz frequency bands and under the existing framework, such licenses are automatically prolonged without additional cost.

Slovenia The Agency for Communication Networks and Services (*Agencija za Komunikacijska Omrežja in Storitve*) regulates and oversees the telecommunications sector in Slovenia. In April 2014, Si.mobil acquired nearly half of all available Slovenian frequency spectrum in an auction at a cost of €63.9 million. As a result, Si.mobil holds 15-year licenses to operate in the 800, 900, 1,800, 2,100 and 2,600 MHz frequency bands.

Serbia The Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services regulates and oversees the telecommunications sector in Serbia. Vip mobile has acquired spectrum in the 900, 1,800 and 2,100 MHz frequency bands, but its access to spectrum is limited by comparison to its two primary competitors.

Macedonia The Agency for Electronic Communications and oversees the telecommunications sector in Macedonia, which is governed by the Electronic Communications Law. Vip operator has licenses to operate in the 800, 900 and 1,800 MHz frequency bands.

Other Jurisdictions

Costa Rica Claro Costa Rica's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Superintendency of Telecommunications (*Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones*, or SUTEL) and by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications (*Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Telecomunicaciones*). Claro holds a concession in the 1800 MHz and 2100 MHz bands to operate its cellular network. Claro Costa Rica obtained a license in October 2012 to operate Pay TV through DTH and started providing Pay TV services in December 2012.

El Salvador CTE's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Electricity and Telecommunications Superintendency (*Superintendencia General de Electricidad y Telecomunicaciones*, or SIGET). CTE holds a concession from the Salvadoran government to operate its nationwide fixed-line network and CTE Telecom Personal holds a permit for the use of 50 MHz in the 1900 MHz frequency band to operate its cellular network.

Guatemala 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*). Telgua holds a license from the Guatemalan government to operate its nationwide fixed-line network and numerous licenses to operate its cellular network in the 900 MHz and 1900 MHz frequencies nationwide. In April 2014, the Guatemalan Telecommunications Agency granted Telgua the renewal of its licenses to operate its cellular network for a period that expires in 2033.

Nicaragua Enitel's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Mailing Institute (*Instituto Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones y Correos*) under the General Telecommunications and Postal Services Law (*Ley General de Telecomunicaciones y Servicios Postales*). Enitel holds a concession in the 850 MHz and 1900 MHz bands to operate its cellular network for a twenty-year period and was granted the right to use spectrum in the 700 MHz and 1700/2100 MHz in order to provide 4G technology services. Enitel was also granted the right to use 50 MHz in the 3.5 GHz frequency band to provide data and internet services, which will expire in 2022.

Honduras Sercom Honduras businesses are subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the Honduran National Telecommunications Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones*) under the Telecommunications Law (*Ley Marco del Sector de Telecomunicaciones*). Sercom Honduras holds a concession to

operate its cellular network in the PCS 1900 MHz and LTE-4G 1700/2100 MHz frequencies nationwide.

Panama Claro Panamá's business is subject to comprehensive regulation and oversight by the National Authority of Public Services (Autoridad Nacional de los Servicios Públicos). Claro Panamá has a license for the provision of wireless voice, data and video services in Panama. The license grants the right to use 30 MHz in the 1900 MHz frequency band for a 20-year period. Claro Panamá also holds Pay TV, international long-distance and added value-added services licenses. Claro Panama has been granted additional spectrum in the 1900 MHz band, for which final licensing is still in process.

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United States TracFone is subject to the jurisdiction of the FCC and to certain U.S. telecommunications laws and regulations. TracFone is not required to hold wireless licenses to carry out its business.

Dominican Republic The Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (*Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones*, or Indotel) is responsible for supervising the telecommunications industry in the Dominican Republic. Codetel holds concessions to provide telecommunication services in the Dominican Republic. The concessions do not contain coverage, reporting or service requirements and grant the right to use 25 MHz in the 800 MHz frequency band, 30 MHz in the 1900 MHz frequency band, 30 MHz in the 3.5 GHz frequency band and 40MHz in the 1700/2100 (AWS) frequency band until 2030. Indotel is authorized to cancel the concessions in the event of specified breaches of their terms.

Puerto Rico The FCC and the Telecommunications Regulatory Board of Puerto Rico (TRBPR) oversee and regulate the telecommunications industry in Puerto Rico. Our Puerto Rican subsidiaries hold concessions to provide telecommunication services, including local exchange, long-distance, broadband internet access, VoIP, DTH, IPTV technologies, long-distance interstate and international services, roaming services, Pay TV services and wireless voice and data services that contain coverage, reporting and service requirements. The FCC and the TRBPR have the authority to cancel the concessions within their competent jurisdiction in the event of specified breaches of their terms.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

Introduction

Segments

We have operations in 25 countries, which are grouped for financial reporting purposes in ten segments. Our operations in Mexico are presented in two segments Mexico Wireless, which comprises principally Telcel, and Mexico Fixed, which consists of Telmex and its subsidiaries providing fixed-line services. Our headquarters operations are allocated to the Mexico Wireless segment. Segment information is presented in Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Factors that drive financial performance differ for our different geographical segments, depending on subscriber acquisition costs, the competitive situation, the regulatory environment, economic factors, interconnection rates and many other factors. Accordingly, our results of operations in each period reflect a combination of different effects on the different segments.

Constant Currency Presentation

Our financial statements are presented in Mexican pesos, but our operations outside Mexico account for a significant portion of our revenues. Currency variations between the Mexican peso and the currencies of our non-Mexican subsidiaries, especially the Brazilian real, affect our results of operations as reported in Mexican pesos. In the following discussion regarding our operating revenues, we include a discussion of the change in the different

components of our revenues between periods at constant exchange rates, i.e., using the same exchange rate to translate the local-currency results of our non-Mexican operations for both periods. We believe that this additional information helps investors better understand the performance of our non-Mexican operations and their contribution to our consolidated results.

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Effects of Exchange Rates

Our results of operations are affected by changes in currency exchange rates. As discussed above, currency variations between the Mexican peso and the currencies of our non-Mexican subsidiaries, especially the Brazilian real, affect our results of operations as reported in Mexican pesos. In 2014, the Mexican peso was generally stronger against our other operating currencies than in 2013, which tended to reduce the reported amounts attributable to our non-Mexican operations.

We also recognize exchange gain and loss attributable to changes in the value of our operating currencies, particularly the Mexican peso and Brazilian real, against the currencies in which our indebtedness and accounts payable are denominated especially the U.S. dollar. Appreciation of our operating currencies generally results in foreign exchange gains, while depreciation of these currencies generally results in foreign exchange losses. Changes in exchange rates also affect the fair value of derivative financial instruments that we use to manage our currency-risk exposures, which are generally not accounted for as hedging. In 2014, the Mexican peso and the Brazilian real weakened against the currencies of our indebtedness, and we recorded net foreign exchange losses of Ps.28.6 billion and net fair value gains on derivatives of Ps.10.0 million. In 2013, the Mexican peso and especially the Brazilian real weakened against the currencies of our indebtedness, and we recorded net foreign exchange losses of Ps.19.6 billion and net fair value gains on derivatives of Ps.5.9 billion. See Note 7 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Effects of Regulation

We operate in a regulated industry. Our results of operations and financial condition have been, and will continue to be, affected by regulatory actions and changes. In recent periods, for example, regulators have imposed or sought to impose decreases in, or the elimination of, interconnection rates, and we expect further decreases in Brazil, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. Lower interconnection revenues have often been offset by increased traffic resulting from lower effective prices to customers and the adoption of new data services, but this may change. Significant regulatory developments are presented in more detail in [Regulation](#) under Item 4, and [Risk Factors](#) under Item 3.

Composition of Operating Revenues

During 2014, our total operating revenues consisted of: wireless voice revenues (30.1% of total operating revenue), fixed voice revenues (13.5% of total operating revenue), wireless data revenues (23.0% of total operating revenue), fixed data revenues (11.5% of total operating revenue), Pay TV revenues (8.1% of total operating revenue), equipment, accessories and computer sales revenues (11.3% of total operating revenue) and other services (2.5% of total operating revenue).

Revenues from wireless and fixed voice services primarily include monthly subscription charges, airtime charges, charges for local and long-distance calls, and interconnection charges billed to other service providers for calls completed on our network. Revenues from monthly subscription charges are driven mainly by the number of subscribers and the pricing of subscription packages. The primary driver of usage charges (airtime and interconnection charges) is traffic, which, in turn, is driven by the number of customers and by their average usage. Postpaid wireless customers generally have an allotment of airtime each month for which they are not required to pay usage charges.

Revenues from wireless and fixed data services primarily include revenues from value-added services, corporate networks, data services and internet access service. Revenues from corporate networks mainly consist of revenues from installing and leasing dedicated private lines, revenues from VPN services and revenues from the sale of value-added services to these customers.

Pay TV revenue consists primarily of subscription charges, charges for additional programming and advertising revenue.

Equipment, accessories and computer sales revenues primarily include revenues from the sale of handsets, accessories 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 towards making a profit from handset sales because it also takes into account the service revenues that are expected to result when the handset is used.

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Other services include sales revenues from other businesses, such as yellow pages, call center services, wireless security services and publishing.

Revenues are recognized at the time services are provided. Billed revenues for service not yet rendered are recognized as deferred revenues. Revenues from sales of prepaid services are deferred and recognized as airtime is used or when it expires, and they are included under wireless voice services.

Seasonality of our Business

Our business is subject to a certain degree of seasonality, characterized by a higher number of new customers during the fourth quarter of each year. We believe this seasonality is mainly driven by the Christmas shopping season. Revenue also tends to decrease during the months of August and September, when family expenses shift towards school supplies and child care.

Effect of Consolidating Telekom Austria

As of December 31, 2014, we owned 59.7% of the total equity of Telekom Austria. We began consolidating Telekom Austria from July 1, 2014. Prior to July 1, 2014, we accounted for Telekom Austria using the equity method. The consolidation of Telekom Austria affects the comparability of our results for 2014 to our results for 2013.

Use of Certain Operating Measures

In analyzing our financial performance, we use certain operating measures that are not included in our financial statements. These measures may not be comparable with similarly titled measures and disclosures by other companies. The principal such measures are:

ARPU average revenues per user. This measure analyzes revenues from wireless data and voice services. We calculate ARPU for a given period by dividing service revenues for such period on a local-currency basis by the simple average number of wireless subscribers for such period. The result is then presented in Mexican pesos, and comparability from one year to the next is therefore affected by changes in exchange rates. The figure includes both postpaid and prepaid customers.

MOUs average minutes of use per user. This measure analyzes usage of wireless services. We calculate MOUs by dividing total wireless traffic in a given period by the simple average number of wireless subscribers for such period.

Churn This measure analyzes the rate at which customers disconnect from our services (wireless, fixed or Pay TV). We calculate churn rate as the total number of customer disconnections for a period divided by total RGUs at the beginning of such period. For wireless customers, postpaid subscribers are considered disconnected at the expiration of their contracts or earlier if they voluntarily discontinue service or following a specified period after they become delinquent, and prepaid customers are considered disconnected following a specified period after they cease using our service, so long as they have not activated a calling card or received traffic.

Market share 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.

General Trends Affecting Operating Results

Our results of operations in 2014 reflected several continuing long-term trends including:

intense competition, with growing marketing and subscriber acquisition costs and generally declining customer prices;

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changes in the telecommunications regulatory environment;

growing demand for data services over fixed and wireless networks and for smartphones and devices with data service capabilities;

declining demand for fixed voice services;

declining interconnection rates; and

growing operating costs reflecting, among other things, higher cost of content for Pay TV and data services, costs of providing customer care, as well as costs of operating larger and more complex networks.

These trends are broadly characteristic of our businesses in all regions in recent years, and they have affected comparable telecommunications providers as well. In addition, our Pay TV businesses have also continued to grow in all the regions where we provide Pay TV services.

Several other significant factors affected 2014 performance; in particular, the implementation in Mexico of new regulatory measures that became effective in 2014. In addition, the contribution of our Brazilian businesses to our operating results was adversely affected by the depreciation of the Brazilian currency against the Mexican peso. Exchange-rate movements also affected our reported financing costs, as they do every year.

Consolidated Results of Operations for 2014 and 2013

Operating Revenues

Total operating revenues for 2014 increased by 7.9%, or Ps.62.2 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, total operating revenues for 2014 increased by 10.9% over 2013, or 6.1% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This increase principally reflects increases in revenues from our wireless data, fixed data and Pay TV operations, partially offset by a decrease in revenues from our wireless and fixed voice operations.

Wireless Voice Wireless voice revenues for 2014 decreased by 3.6%, or Ps.9.4 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, wireless voice revenues for 2014 decreased by 0.7% over 2013, or 3.5% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This decrease principally reflects reductions in the effective price per minute for calls, the elimination in Mexico of interconnection rates and national roaming charges and the reduction of interconnection rates in other jurisdictions where we operate, principally Colombia.

Fixed Voice Fixed voice revenues for 2014 increased by 2.6%, or Ps.2.9 billion, from 2013. At constant exchange rates, fixed voice revenues for 2014 increased by 4.2% from 2013, or decreased by 2.6% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This decrease principally reflects reduced traffic, principally long-distance, in part explained by increased penetration of wireless technology, and new regulatory measures affecting companies operating in the telecommunications sector, such as in Colombia and Mexico.

Wireless Data Wireless data revenues for 2014 increased by 22.1%, or Ps.35.3 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, wireless data revenues for 2014 increased by 25.2% over 2013, or 17.5% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This increase principally reflects increased use of services such as media and content

downloading, web browsing, content streaming and machine-to-machine services, driven in part by increased use of social networking websites and content downloading on handsets, tablets and notebooks.

Fixed Data Fixed data revenues for 2014 increased by 14.7%, or Ps.12.5 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, fixed data revenues for 2014 increased by 17.9% over 2013, or 12.6% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This increase principally reflects residential broadband services growth, fueled by higher quality services with greater coverage, and the growth of corporate data services such as cloud, dedicated lines, leasing and data center services.

Pay TV Pay TV revenues for 2014 increased 12.4%, or Ps.7.5 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, pay TV revenues for 2014 increased by 17.4% over 2013, or 16.9% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This increase reflects RGU growth and increased revenues driven by new plans and channel packages that integrate multiple services, particularly in Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador.

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Equipment, Accessories and Computer Sales Revenues from equipment, accessories and computer sales for 2014 increased by 13.1%, or Ps.11.1 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, revenues from equipment, accessories and computer sales for 2014 increased by 18.1% over 2013, or 13.9% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This increase reflects an increase in sales of higher-end smart phones, feature phones and other data-enabled devices, as well as new commercial plans and promotions among postpaid and prepaid subscribers, which contributed to an increase in handset, tablet and electronics sales.

Other Services Revenues from other services for 2014 increased by 11.8%, or Ps.2.3 billion, over 2013. At constant exchange rates, revenues from other services for 2014 increased by 25.4% over 2013, or decreased by 7.6% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This decrease reflects a fall in revenues from other services such as wireless security services, yellow pages and call center services.

Operating Costs and Expenses

Cost of sales and services Cost of sales and services for 2014 increased by 7.8%, or Ps.27.8 billion, over 2013, representing 45.5% of operating revenues compared to 45.6% of operating revenues for 2013. At constant exchange rates, cost of sales and services for 2014 increased by 10.4% over 2013, or 6.4% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria.

Cost of sales was Ps.129.6 billion for 2014, an increase of 6.3% from Ps.122.0 billion in 2013. Excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria, cost of sales was Ps.125.1 billion for 2014 and Ps.122.0 billion for 2013. This increase primarily reflects the purchase of increasing quantities of smartphones for sale to customers in all countries in which we operate, and an increase in subsidies we provide in order to acquire and retain subscribers and to incentivize prepaid subscribers to switch to postpaid plans.

Cost of services was Ps.256.5 billion for 2014, an increase of 8.5% from Ps.236.3 billion in 2013. Excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria, cost of services was Ps.246.9 billion for 2014 and Ps.236.3 billion for 2013. This increase primarily reflects an increase in costs related to the growth of our Pay TV business, increased costs to support the growth of our wireless data business, higher royalty payments, an increase in real estate, leasing, electricity, network maintenance and labor costs and an increase in annual concession fees.

Commercial, administrative and general expenses Commercial, administrative and general expenses for 2014 increased by 11.1%, or Ps.18.5 billion, over 2013. As a percentage of operating revenues, commercial, administrative and general expenses for 2014 and 2013 were 21.9% and 21.3%, respectively. At constant exchange rates, commercial, administrative and general expenses for 2014 increased by 14.9% over 2013, or 7.1% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria. This primarily reflects increased expenses related to higher customer-service costs, including increases in the number of customer service centers and employees, in order to provide better customer care and quality of service.

Telcel and Telmex, like other Mexican companies, are required by law to pay their employees, in addition to their agreed compensation and benefits, profit sharing in an aggregate amount equal to 10.0% of each entity's taxable income. Our subsidiaries in Ecuador and Peru are also required to pay employee profit sharing at a rate of 15.0% and 10.0%, respectively, of taxable income. We account for these amounts under commercial, administrative and general expenses.

Other expenses Other expenses for 2014 increased by 2.0%, or Ps.0.01 billion, over 2013 principally as a result of the consolidation of Telekom Austria.

Depreciation and amortization Depreciation and amortization for 2014 increased by 13.3%, or Ps.13.5 billion, over 2013 principally as a result of the consolidation of Telekom Austria and capital expenditures made in recent years. As a percentage of operating revenues, depreciation and amortization for 2014 increased slightly to 13.6% compared to 12.9% for 2013. At constant exchange rates, depreciation and amortization for 2014 increased by 12.0% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria.

Table of Contents***Operating Income***

Operating income for 2014 increased by 1.5%, or Ps.2.3 billion, from 2013. Operating margin (operating income as a percentage of operating revenues) for 2014 was 18.5% compared to 19.6% for 2013. Excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria, operating income for 2014 increased by 0.2%, due principally to increased use of fixed and wireless data services partially offset by higher costs for subscriber acquisition, network maintenance and customer service, as well as the growth of lower-margin businesses such as Pay TV and TracFone, and greater depreciation and amortization charges.

Non-Operating Items

Net Interest Expense Net interest expense (interest expense less interest income) for 2014 increased by Ps.3.4 billion, or 16.4%, over 2013, or 7.1% excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria, attributable to a small increase in our net debt and appreciation of some of the currencies in which our indebtedness is denominated, particularly the U.S. dollar.

Foreign Currency Exchange Loss, Net We recorded a net exchange loss of Ps.28.6 billion for 2014, compared to a net exchange loss of Ps.19.6 billion for 2013. Excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria, net exchange losses increased by 45.6% from 2013, primarily attributable to the appreciation of some of the currencies in which our indebtedness is denominated, particularly the U.S. dollar.

Valuation of Derivatives, Interest Cost from Labor Obligations and Other Financial Items, Net The net change in valuation of derivatives and other financial items represented a loss of Ps.10.2 billion for 2014, compared to a loss of Ps.8.3 billion for 2013. This item reflects the loss recorded on our sale of KPN shares, which was partially offset by value gains on the derivative instruments we use to hedge against exchange rate risk in our indebtedness.

Equity interest in net income of associated companies Our share of the net loss of associated companies accounted for under the equity method was Ps.6.1 billion in 2014 and Ps.0.04 billion in 2013. Our results from equity method investees for 2014 primarily reflect our interest in KPN, which we acquired in 2012 and our equity interest in Telekom Austria for the first six months of 2014.

Income Tax Our income tax expenses for 2014 increased by 30.6% over 2013. In Mexico, for tax purposes we recognize a taxable gain attributable to the effects of inflation on our financial liabilities. Our effective rate of provisions for corporate income tax as a percentage of profit before income tax was 45.5% for 2014, compared to 28.8% for 2013. Our effective tax rate differed from the Mexican statutory rate of 30.0% principally because of the higher level of taxable inflationary effects and non-deductible expenses, including impairments in connection with the consolidation of Telekom Austria and the reorganization of our Brazilian subsidiaries, the equity interest in net loss of associated companies as well as the loss associated with our sale of shares in KPN.

Net Income

We recorded net profit of Ps.47.5 billion for 2014, a decrease of 36.6%, or Ps.27.5 billion, from net profit of Ps.75.0 billion in 2013. Excluding the effects of consolidating Telekom Austria, net profit in 2014 decreased by 40.5% compared to 2013. This decrease reflects our foreign exchange losses, greater depreciation and amortization charges and a higher tax burden.

Consolidated Results of Operations for 2013 and 2012

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues increased by 1.4% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, total operating revenues for 2013 increased by 7.9% over 2012. The principal factors in the increase included increases in revenues from our Pay TV and wireless and fixed data services, slightly offset by a decrease in revenues from our fixed-line voice operations.

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Wireless Voice Wireless voice revenues decreased by 7.7% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, wireless voice revenues for 2013 decreased by 1.7% from 2012. The principal factor in the decrease was lower revenues from wireless voice services, principally in Mexico, Brazil and Colombia.

Fixed Voice Fixed voice revenues decreased by 9.7% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, total fixed voice revenues for 2013 decreased by 4.5% from 2012. The principal factors in the decrease were increased penetration of wireless technology, a decrease in long-distance traffic and lower interconnection rates, principally in Mexico, Brazil and Colombia.

Wireless Data Wireless data revenues increased by 17.0% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, wireless data revenues for 2013 increased by 23.4% from 2012. The principal factors in the increase were increased use of services such as media and content downloading, web browsing and machine-to-machine services as well as content downloading on handsets, tablets and notebooks.

Fixed Data Fixed data revenues increased by 1.7% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, fixed data revenues for 2013 increased by 8.8% over 2012. The principal factors in the increase were residential broadband services growth, including growth of corporate data services such as cloud, dedicated lines and leasing.

Pay TV Pay TV revenues increased by 7.6% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, total Pay TV revenues for 2013 increased by 21.0%. The principal factors in the increase were increases in the use of our services as a result of the introduction of new plans and channel packages, particularly in Brazil, and RGU growth in our operations in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador.

Other Services Revenues from other services increased by 18.5% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, revenues from other services for 2013 increased by 23.0% over 2012. The principal factor in the increase was the sale of smartphones.

Operating Costs and Expenses

Cost of sales and services Cost of sales and services increased by 5.0% in 2013, representing 45.6% of operating revenues in 2013, compared to 44.0% of operating revenues in 2012. At constant exchange rates, cost of sales and services increased by 11.9% over 2012.

Cost of sales was Ps.122.0 billion in 2013 and Ps.110.5 billion in 2012 and primarily reflects the cost of handsets, accessories and computers sold to customers. Costs of handsets, accessories and computers increased by 10.4% in 2013. This increase primarily reflects the purchase of increasing quantities of smartphones for sale to customers in all countries in which we operate, which increased the subsidies we provide in order to acquire and retain subscribers.

Cost of services was Ps.236.3 billion in 2013 and Ps.230.7 billion in 2012. Cost of services increased 2.5% in 2013. At constant exchange rates, cost of services for 2013 increased by 10.2% over 2012. This increase was principally due to growth of our network, including the deployment of 4G and LTE networks, and increased customers throughout our businesses, as well as higher concession fees.

Commercial, administrative and general Commercial, administrative and general expenses increased by 1.0% in 2013, representing 21.3% of operating revenues in 2013 and 21.4% in 2012. At constant exchange rates, commercial, administrative and general expenses for 2013 increased by 8.1% over 2012. The increase in commercial, administrative and general expenses in 2013 principally reflects subscriber acquisition costs in the wireless and Pay TV businesses, including those related to advertising campaigns in Brazil, Mexico and Colombia; higher

customer-service costs related to increases in the number of physical and telephone customer-service centers, to permit us to provide better customer care and quality of service and increased seasonal promotions; and telemarketing costs, such as temporary hiring of employees and production of marketing materials, which received less supplier support than in the prior year.

Telcel and Telmex, like other Mexican companies, are required by law to pay their employees, in addition to their agreed compensation and benefits, profit sharing in an aggregate amount equal to 10.0% of each entity's taxable income. Our subsidiaries in Ecuador and Peru are also required to pay employee profit sharing at a rate of 15.0% and 10.0%, respectively, of taxable income. We account for these amounts under commercial, administrative and general expenses.

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Depreciation and amortization Depreciation and amortization decreased by 2.0% or Ps.2.0 billion in 2013. At constant exchange rates, depreciation and amortization for 2013 increased by 5.3% over 2012, principally as a result of capital expenditures made in recent years. As a percentage of revenues, depreciation and amortization decreased from 13.4% in 2012 to 12.9% in 2013.

Operating Income

Operating income decreased by 4.3% in 2013. Operating margin (operating income as a percentage of operating revenues) was 19.6% in 2013 and 20.8% in 2012. The decrease in our operating margin in 2013 is due principally to higher costs for subscriber acquisition, network maintenance and customer service, as well as to the growth of lower margin businesses such as Pay TV and TracFone.

Non-Operating Items

Interest income Interest income increased by 8.1% in 2013. The total increase of Ps.0.5 billion in interest income is principally due to higher cash balances.

Interest expense Interest expense increased by 21.8% in 2013. The total increase of Ps.5.4 billion in interest expense is principally due to a higher average level of indebtedness.

Foreign exchange gain (loss), net Foreign exchange gain (loss), net represented a loss of Ps.19.6 billion in 2013, compared to a gain of Ps.7.4 billion in 2012. The net foreign exchange loss was primarily attributable to the appreciation of currencies in which our indebtedness is denominated, particularly the euro and the U.S. dollar, as well as the effect on intercompany debt of the depreciation of the Brazilian real against the peso.

Valuation of derivatives and other financial items, net The net change in valuation of derivatives and other financial items represented a loss of Ps.5.2 billion in 2013, compared to a loss of Ps.12.5 billion in 2012. The loss is principally due to other financial expenses including commissions on financial services and interest cost of labor obligations. See Note 14(d) to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Equity interest in net income of associated companies Our share of the net income of associated companies accounted for under the equity method was of Ps.0.04 billion in 2013 and Ps.0.8 billion in 2012. Our results from equity method investees for 2013 primarily reflect our interests in KPN and Telekom Austria, which were acquired in 2012 and 2013.

Income Tax Our effective rates of provisions for corporate income tax as a percentage of pretax income were 28.8% in 2013 and 33.4% in 2012. Our effective tax rate differs from the Mexican statutory rate of 30.0%, and decreased in 2013, primarily because of losses from the sale and restructuring of financial assets. See Note 13 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Net Income

We had net income of Ps.75.0 billion in 2013 and Ps.91.6 billion in 2012. The decrease in net income in 2013 principally reflects higher financing costs as a result of foreign exchange losses.

Segment Results of Operations

We discuss below the operating results of each operating segment. Note 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements describes how we translate the financial statements of our non-Mexican subsidiaries. Exchange rate changes between the Mexican peso and the currencies in which our subsidiaries do business affect our reported results in Mexican pesos and the comparability of reported results between periods.

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The following table sets forth the exchange rates 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 for the periods indicated. The U.S. dollar is our functional currency in several countries in addition to the United States, including Ecuador and Puerto Rico.

	Mexican pesos per foreign currency unit (average for the period)				
	2012	% Change	2013	% Change	2014
Brazilian real	6.7605	(12.2)	5.9334	(4.7)	5.6574
Colombian peso	0.0073	(6.7)	0.0068	(2.5)	0.0067
Argentine peso	2.9305	(20.1)	2.3410	(29.9)	1.6406
U.S. dollar	13.1663	(3.0)	12.7660	4.2	13.2969
Euro	16.9276	0.2	16.9966	4.0	17.6507

The tables below set forth operating revenues and operating income for each of our segments for the periods indicated.

	Year ended December 31, 2012			
	Operating revenues		Operating income (loss)	
	(in millions of	(as a % of total	(in millions of	(as a % of total
	Mexican pesos) operating revenues)	Mexican pesos) operating revenues)	Mexican pesos) operating income (loss))	Mexican pesos) operating income (loss))
Mexico Wireless	Ps. 183,645	23.7%	Ps. 81,961	50.9%
Mexico Fixed	106,025	13.7	20,862	12.9
Brazil	209,787	27.1	12,686	7.9
Colombia	73,432	9.5	22,710	14.1
Southern Cone	62,018	8.0	8,071	5.0
Andean Region	42,495	5.5	13,177	8.2
Central America	23,047	3.0	(3,497)	(2.2)
United States	63,144	8.1	1,828	1.1
Caribbean	27,441	3.5	2,883	1.8
Eliminations	(15,964)	(2.1)	469	0.3
Total	Ps. 775,070	100.0%	Ps. 161,150	100.0%

	Year ended December 31, 2013			
	Operating revenues		Operating income (loss)	
	(in millions of	(as a % of total	(in millions of	(as a % of total
	Mexican pesos) operating revenues)	Mexican pesos) operating revenues)	Mexican pesos) operating income (loss))	Mexican pesos) operating income (loss))
Mexico Wireless	Ps. 193,178	24.6%	Ps. 78,761	51.1%
Mexico Fixed	105,869	13.5	20,038	13.0
Brazil	199,887	25.4	11,101	7.2
Colombia	74,210	9.4	21,351	13.8
Southern Cone	61,521	7.8	6,174	4.0
Andean Region	45,113	5.7	11,910	7.7

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Central America	24,219	3.1	(1,129)	(0.7)
United States	77,167	9.8	939	0.6
Caribbean	25,509	3.2	4,478	2.9
Eliminations	(20,572)	(2.5)	635	0.4
Total	Ps. 786,101	100.0%	Ps. 154,258	100.0%

Year ended December 31, 2014

	Operating revenues		Operating income (loss)	
	(in millions of Mexican pesos)	(as a % of total operating revenues)	(in millions of Mexican pesos)	(as a % of total operating income (loss))
Mexico Wireless	Ps. 195,710	23.1%	Ps. 73,462	46.9%
Mexico Fixed	107,518	12.7	22,284	14.5
Brazil	204,647	24.1	12,669	8.1
Colombia	75,992	9.0	17,669	11.3
Southern Cone	56,532	6.7	6,593	4.2
Andean Region	47,802	5.6	12,132	7.7

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	Year ended December 31, 2014			
	Operating revenues		Operating income (loss)	
	(in millions of Mexican pesos)	(as a % of total operating revenues)	(in millions of Mexican pesos)	(as a % of total operating income)
Central America	27,023	3.2	(212)	(0.1)
United States	91,097	10.7	1,520	1.0
Caribbean	25,842	3.0	4,923	3.1
Europe	37,392	4.4	5,229	3.3
Eliminations	(21,293)	(2.5)	285	0.2
Total	Ps. 848,262	100.0%	Ps. 156,554	100.0%

Interperiod Segment Comparisons

The following discussion addresses the financial performance of each of our operating segments, first by comparing results for 2014 and 2013, and then by comparing results for 2013 and 2012. In the period-to-period comparisons for each segment, we include percentage changes in operating revenues, percentage changes in operating income and operating margin (operating income as a percentage of operating revenues), in each case calculated based on the segment financial information presented in Note 21 to our audited financial statements, which is prepared in accordance with IFRS. Each geographical segment includes all income, cost and expense eliminations that occurred between subsidiaries within the geographical segment. The Mexico Wireless segment also includes corporate income, costs and expenses.

Comparisons in the following discussion are calculated using figures in Mexican pesos. We also include percentage changes in adjusted segment operating revenues, percentage changes in adjusted segment operating income, and adjusted operating margin (adjusted operating income as a percentage of adjusted operating revenues). The adjustments eliminate (a) certain intersegment transactions, (b) for our non-Mexican segments, effects of exchange rate changes, and (c) for the Mexican Wireless segment only, revenues and costs of group corporate activities and other businesses that are allocated to the Mexico Wireless segment.

2014 Compared to 2013*Mexico Wireless*

Segment operating revenues increased by 1.3% in 2014. Adjusted revenues increased 0.7% in 2014. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in value-added services revenues. Wireless voice revenues decreased by 9.6% in 2014, reflecting primarily to the elimination of domestic roaming charges and the elimination of interconnection charges. Wireless data revenues increased by 14.2% in 2014, principally due to increased customer usage of value-added services, including messaging, content downloading, mobile applications and e-commerce, and an increase in revenues from service plans offering higher data capacity.

In 2014, the number of prepaid wireless subscribers decreased by 4.1%, and the number of postpaid wireless subscribers increased by 6.0%, resulting in a decline in the total number of wireless subscribers in Mexico of 2.8% to approximately 71.5 million as of December 31, 2014, which represented a net decrease of 2.0 million wireless subscribers.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 2.6% in 2014. ARPU decreased by 1.1% in 2014, principally as a result of the elimination of interconnection rates and domestic roaming charges. The wireless churn rate for our Mexican

Wireless operations was 3.8% during 2013 and 4.3% in 2014.

Segment operating income decreased by 6.7% in 2014. Adjusted operating income increased by 0.6% in 2014. Segment operating margin (operating income as a percentage of operating revenues) was 37.5% in 2014 and 40.8% in 2013. Adjusted operating margin for this segment was 43.7% in 2014 and 43.7% in 2013. The decrease in operating margin in 2014 was due principally to the decline in revenues related to new regulatory measures and to costs related to network maintenance and expansion, increased capacity to absorb higher bandwidth usage and customer service.

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Segment operating revenues increased by 1.6% in 2014. This increase was principally due to an increase in fixed data revenues. Fixed voice revenues decreased by 4.5% in 2014, reflecting reductions in the overall number of fixed-lines, national and international long-distance rates and usage. Fixed data revenues increased by 9.5% over 2013, reflecting an increase in revenues from broadband and corporate network services, principally due to an increase in the fixed RGU base.

In 2014, the number of fixed RGUs in Mexico decreased by 3.4%, and the number of broadband RGUs in Mexico increased by 2.9%, resulting in a decrease in total fixed RGUs in Mexico of 0.9% to approximately 22.3 million as of December 31, 2014. In 2014, long-distance minutes increased by 6.4% and interconnection minutes increased by 2.4%, resulting in an increase in total minutes in Mexico of 4.2%. The fixed voice churn rate decreased slightly from 1.4% in 2013 to 1.1% in 2014. The broadband churn rate remained unchanged from 2013 at 1.2% in 2014.

Segment operating income increased by 11.2% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 1.4%. Segment operating margin was 20.7% in 2014 and 18.9% in 2013. Adjusted operating margin for this segment was 19.1% in 2014 and 19.1% in 2013. The increase in segment operating margin for 2014 was principally due to greater cost efficiencies and lower personnel costs, despite increases in costs associated with customer service improvements and network maintenance.

Brazil

Segment operating revenues increased by 2.4% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 7.2% in 2014 to increases in wireless, fixed data and Pay TV revenues. Wireless data revenues increased by 25.2% in 2014 and fixed data revenues increased by 14.4%, as a result of an increase in the subscriber base and increased data usage for media and content downloading and greater use of value-added services such as SMS messaging and web browsing. Pay TV revenues increased by 16.6% in 2014 as a result of a growing fixed RGU base and an increase in the purchase of additional services such as video-on-demand. Wireless and fixed voice revenues decreased by 10.9% and increased by 0.2%, respectively, in 2014. The principal factors in the decrease in revenues were the reduction of interconnection rates and reduced long distance and fixed-to-mobile charges. The increase in fixed voice revenues is primarily attributable to increased RGUs for fixed-line services offered by the NET Fone brand, partially offset by reduced revenues from local services and increased costs associated with promotions and bundled packages of services offered by NET Fone.

In 2014, the number of prepaid wireless subscribers increased by 2.0%, and the number of postpaid wireless subscribers increased by 9.3%, resulting in an increase in the total number of wireless subscribers in our Brazil segment of 3.5% to approximately 71.1 million as of December 31, 2014. In 2014, the number of fixed voice RGUs increased by 8.7%, the number of broadband RGUs increased by 13.6% and the number of Pay TV RGUs increased by 10.4%, resulting in an increase in total fixed RGUs in our Brazil segment of 10.4% to approximately 36.1 million as of December 31, 2014.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 5.5% in 2014. The decrease in average MOUs during 2014 reflects the dilution effect of subscriber growth. ARPU decreased by 6.2% in 2014. At constant exchange rates, ARPU decreased by 1.7%, reflecting a decrease in monthly airtime and interconnection rates that was not offset by increased data usage.

Segment operating income increased by 14.1% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 23.8%. Segment operating margin was 6.2% in 2014 and 5.6% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating margin was 4.9% in

2014 and 4.2% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating income and operating margin in 2014 were affected by subscriber acquisition costs, higher costs for customer service, call centers and energy, and advertising, higher rent and marketing costs associated with the integration of our various Brazilian brands.

Colombia

Segment operating revenues increased 2.4% in 2014. Adjusted operating revenues increased by 5.2%. Fixed and wireless data services increased by 13.3% and 5.8%, respectively, in 2014, primarily due to increased purchase

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of bundled packages of services, higher demand for data plans and an increase in subscribers for internet services. Fixed voice revenues increased by 4.2% and wireless voice revenues decreased 4.9% in 2014. Pay TV revenues increased by 13.4% in 2014.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 0.6% in 2014. ARPU decreased by 7.4% in 2014. At constant exchange rates, ARPU decreased by 5%, primarily reflecting a decrease in traffic, partially resulting from fundamental changes in our commercial conditions, linked to regulatory measures. Wireless data use did not increase sufficiently to offset these declines.

Segment operating income decreased by 17.2% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating income decreased by 12.6%. Segment operating margin was 23.3% in 2014 and 28.8% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating margin was 26.3% in 2014 and 31.7% in 2013. Segment operating margin in 2014 was affected by higher electricity, lease, maintenance and customer service costs and an obligation imposed by the Colombian government to provide free tablets and handsets to certain people in low-income brackets as a condition for our acquisition of 4G spectrum.

Southern Cone Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

Segment operating revenues decreased by 8.1% in 2014, reflecting a decrease of 4.3% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and a decrease of 15.2% in Chile. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 20.1%, reflecting an adjusted operating revenue increase of 36.5% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and a decrease of 6.2% in Chile. The decrease in operating revenues was driven primarily by lower interconnection tariffs due to regulatory measures in Chile, partially offset by increased revenues in Chile and Argentina from higher data usage, such as data purchased in bundled service packages. For this segment, we analyze results in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay in terms of the Argentine peso because Argentina accounts for the major portion of the operations in these three countries.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 8.9% in 2014, primarily due to the phasing out of promotional packages from earlier periods for both postpaid and prepaid services. ARPU decreased by 14.8% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, and decreased by 14.9% in Chile. At constant exchange rates, ARPU increased by 18.5% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, primarily driven by inflationary pressures, and decreased by 5.8% in Chile, where it was negatively affected by a decrease in revenues from voice services.

Segment operating income increased by 6.8% in 2014, reflecting a decrease in operating income of 0.8% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and a decrease in operating loss of 15.2% in Chile. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 68.5%, reflecting an increase in adjusted operating income of 42.5% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and an increase in adjusted operating loss of 6.4% in Chile. Segment operating margin was 11.7% in 2014, reflecting an operating margin of 27.4% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and (19.3)% in Chile. In 2014, adjusted operating margin was 15.9%, reflecting an adjusted operating margin of 28.1% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and 19.3% in Chile. In 2013, adjusted operating margin was 13.1%, reflecting an adjusted operating margin of 26.2% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, and (19.3)% in Chile. Results of operations in all countries in the segment in 2014 reflected cost efficiencies related to maintenance, leases, spare parts and customer services, which grew at a lower rate than operating income, as well as a decrease in spectrum costs in Chile.

Andean Region Ecuador and Peru

Segment operating revenues increased by 6.0% in 2014, reflecting operating revenue increases of 4.5% in Ecuador and 7.4% in Peru. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 4.4%, reflecting increases of 0.3% in Ecuador and 8.4% in Peru. This increase in operating revenues reflected, in both Ecuador and Peru, higher wireless data and postpaid plan usage, as well as higher revenues from fixed data and corporate network services, slightly offset by a

decrease in revenues from our mobile and fixed voice operations.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 4.6% in 2014, principally reflecting increased overall traffic. ARPU increased by 4.0% in Ecuador and increased by 3.8% in Peru. At constant exchange rates, ARPU in Ecuador remained practically unchanged, with a slight decrease of 0.1%, while ARPU in Peru increased 4.7%, principally due to greater usage of data services.

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Segment operating income increased by 1.9% in 2014, reflecting operating income increases of 7.6% in Ecuador and decreases of 3.8% in Peru. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 0.8%, reflecting an increase of 3.3% in Ecuador, driven by efficiencies gained in customer services, marketing, sales costs and subsidies, which was partially offset by a decrease of 2.8% in Peru, caused by higher postpaid subscriber acquisition costs driven by a more aggressively competitive environment. Segment operating margin was 25.4% in 2014, reflecting operating margins of 33.9% in Ecuador and 23.8% in Peru. In 2014, adjusted segment operating margin was 28.6%, reflecting adjusted operating margins of 34.0% in Ecuador and 23.8% in Peru.

Central America Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica

Segment operating revenues increased by 11.6% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 7.1% in 2014. This increase was driven primarily by increased revenues from wireless voice and fixed and wireless data services in each country and, in Nicaragua, in Pay TV, partially offsetting declining fixed voice usage and prices per minute for calls in El Salvador and Guatemala. For this purpose, we analyze adjusted segment results in U.S. dollars because it is the functional currency in our operations in El Salvador and Panama and the currencies in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua are relatively stable against the U.S. dollar.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 11.7% in 2014, primarily due to a decrease in the average price per minute of voice services. ARPU increased by 15.6%. This increase was primarily attributable to greater usage of both voice and data services.

Segment operating margin was (0.8)% in 2014 and (4.7)% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating margin was (0.6)% in 2014 and (4.5)% in 2013. This increase in adjusted segment operating margin reflected the increase in operating income, offsetting the growth in costs related to maintenance, customer service and new acquisitions associated with increasing our network capacity, quality and coverage in each country.

United States

Segment operating revenues increased by 18.1% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 13.4% in 2014. This increase reflected higher wireless voice and data usage and revenues driven by the success of new and existing plans, principally those offered by Straight Talk, which often include unlimited data plans. Wireless data services increased by 19.6% during 2014 and now represent 43.9% of service revenues. In 2014, the number of wireless subscribers, all of which are prepaid subscribers, increased by 9.9% to approximately 26.0 million as of December 31, 2014.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 2.3% in 2014. ARPU increased by 7.7% in 2014. At constant exchange rates, ARPU increased by 3.5%. The increase in average MOUs and in ARPU is primarily due to the rise in sales of bucket plans, some of which offer unlimited usage for a fixed monthly rate.

Segment operating income increased to Ps.1.5 billion in 2014 from an operating loss of Ps.1.0 billion during 2013. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 20.6% in 2014, reflecting the increase in our operating revenues, as well as important cost reductions for airtime, data and SMS messaging purchases.

Segment operating margin was 1.7% in 2014 and 1.2% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating margin was 8.9% in 2014 and 8.4% in 2013.

Caribbean Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico

Segment operating revenues increased by 1.3% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating revenues decreased by 2.8%. We analyze segment results in U.S. dollars because it is the functional currency in our operations in Puerto Rico and the currency in the Dominican Republic is relatively stable against the U.S. dollar.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 3.6% in 2014, primarily due to the dilution effect of new clients. ARPU increased by 4.9% in 2014. This decrease in ARPU was primarily attributable to declining prices and average voice usage, and a more competitive market for voice services.

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Segment operating income increased by 9.9% in 2014. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 7.4% in 2014. Segment operating margin was 19.1% in 2014 and 17.6% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating margin was 19.0% in 2014 and 17.2% in 2013. The increase in segment operating income and operating margin for 2014 reflected a reduction in costs associated with accrued liabilities, principally our pension obligations in Puerto Rico, offsetting increased costs associated with human resources, network maintenance and subscriber acquisition.

Europe

We began consolidating Telekom Austria in July 2014. Prior to July 2014, we accounted for Telekom Austria using the equity method.

2013 Compared to 2012*Mexico Wireless*

Segment operating revenues increased by 5.2% in 2013. Adjusted revenues increased 3.9% in 2013. This increase was primarily driven by an increase in value-added services revenues. Wireless voice revenues decreased by 8.4% in 2013, reflecting primarily larger discounts and promotions for prepaid customers and weaker economic conditions. Wireless data revenues increased by 12.5% in 2013, principally due to increased demand for value-added services.

In 2013, the number of prepaid wireless subscribers increased by 3.8%, and the number of postpaid wireless subscribers increased by 9.1%, resulting in an increase in the total number of wireless subscribers in Mexico of 4.5% to approximately 73.5 million as of December 31, 2013, which represented a net addition of 3.1 million wireless subscribers.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 3.0% in 2013. ARPU decreased by 5.1% in 2013. During 2013, we lowered the price of some of our services in Mexico through new commercial plans and promotions, which contributed to the increase in subscribers (primarily prepaid subscribers, who received double the airtime they purchased under various promotional packages) and MOUs. Reductions in interconnection tariffs and a decline in long-distance traffic resulted in lower interconnection revenues in 2013. The wireless churn rate for our Mexican Wireless operations was 3.7% during 2012 and 3.8% in 2013.

Segment operating income decreased by 3.9% in 2013. Adjusted operating income decreased by 2.4% in 2013. Segment operating margin (operating income as a percentage of operating revenues) was 40.8% in 2013 and 44.6% in 2012. Adjusted operating margin for this segment was 43.7% in 2013 and 46.5% in 2012. The decrease in operating margin in 2013 was due principally to higher equipment costs (larger subsidies), as well as customer services, network maintenance and value-added services costs (including payments to content providers).

Mexico Fixed

Segment operating revenues decreased by 0.1% in 2013. This decrease was principally due to decreases in voice revenues, partially offset by an increase in fixed data revenues. Fixed voice revenues decreased by 7.0% in 2013, reflecting significant reductions in local and long-distance prices and RGUs. Revenues from broadband and corporate network services increased by 3.7% in 2013, principally due to the phasing out of introductory promotional packages from earlier periods, and an increase in the broadband RGU base.

In 2013, the number of fixed voice RGUs in Mexico decreased by 4.8%, and the number of broadband RGUs in Mexico increased by 4.8%, resulting in a decrease in total fixed RGUs in Mexico of 1.2% to approximately

22.5 million as of December 31, 2013. In 2013, long-distance minutes increased by 5.2% and interconnection minutes increased by 7.4%, resulting in an increase in total minutes in Mexico of 6.4%. The fixed voice churn rate increased slightly from 1.1% in 2012 to 1.4% in 2013. The broadband churn rate decreased slightly from 1.4% in 2012 to 1.2% in 2013.

Segment operating income decreased by 3.9% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating income decreased by 8.6% in 2013. Segment operating margin was 18.9% in 2013 and 19.7% in 2012. Adjusted operating margin for this segment was 19.1% in 2013 and 20.5% in 2012. The decrease in 2013 was due principally to higher broadband and

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fixed-line maintenance and energy costs, which were necessary to increase capacity, increases in our pension obligations to former employees and increased personnel costs as a consequence of an employee salary increase during 2013.

Brazil

Segment operating revenues decreased by 4.7% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 8.1% in 2013. Wireless data revenues increased 19.2% in 2013 and fixed data revenues increased 11.4%, as a result of greater use of value-added services such as SMS messaging and web browsing. Pay TV revenues increased by 21.9% in 2013 as a result of RGU growth driven by new commercial packages offered by Embratel. Wireless and fixed voice revenues decreased by 4.8% and 3.2%, respectively, in 2013. Revenues decreased the most for wireless and fixed long-distance services, which primarily reflects promotions implemented during 2013.

In 2013, the number of prepaid wireless subscribers increased by 4.2%, and the number of postpaid wireless subscribers increased by 9.6%, resulting in an increase in the total number of wireless subscribers in our Brazil segment of 5.3% to approximately 68.7 million as of December 31, 2013. In 2013, the number of fixed voice RGUs increased by 8.8%, the number of broadband RGUs increased by 16.3% and the number of Pay TV RGUs increased by 17.9%, resulting in an increase in total fixed RGUs in our Brazil segment of 14.3% to approximately 32.7 million as of December 31, 2013.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 11.3% in 2013. The increase in average MOUs during 2013 reflects increased traffic, on net and from other providers, in our network, which was partly due to new commercial plans and promotional packages. ARPU decreased by 16.8% in 2013. This decrease during 2013 reflects a decrease in monthly airtime and interconnection rates that was not offset by increased data usage.

Segment operating income decreased by 12.5% in 2013. Segment operating margin was 5.6% in 2013 and 6.0% in 2012. Adjusted segment operating margin was 4.2% in 2013 and 5.1% in 2012. Adjusted segment operating income and operating margin in 2013 were affected by subscriber acquisition costs, higher costs for customer service, call centers and energy, and advertising, higher rent and marketing costs associated with the integration of our various Brazilian brands.

Colombia

Segment operating revenues increased 1.1% in 2013. Adjusted operating revenues increased by 8.3%. Fixed and wireless data services increased by 17.2% and 20.0%, respectively, in 2013, as a result of new promotional packages focused on SMS texting and web browsing. Fixed voice revenues increased by 18.9% and wireless voice revenues decreased 2.1% in 2013. Pay TV revenues increased by 9.4% in 2013.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 4.3% in 2013. ARPU decreased by 0.7% in 2013. The decreases in average MOUs and ARPU in 2013 reflected primarily a decrease in traffic, partially resulting from fundamental changes in our commercial conditions, linked to regulatory measures. Wireless data use did not increase sufficiently to offset these declines.

Segment operating income decreased by 6.0% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 4.6%. Segment operating margin was 28.8% in 2013 and 30.9% in 2012. Adjusted segment operating margin was 31.7% in 2013 and 32.9% in 2012. The decrease in segment operating margin in 2013 was principally due to higher subscriber acquisition costs, primarily as a result of handset subsidies offered to new customers.

Southern Cone Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

Segment operating revenues decreased by 0.8% in 2013, reflecting a decrease of 2.6% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and an increase of 4.0% in Chile. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 15.9%, reflecting an adjusted operating revenue increase of 20.8% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and 9.2% in Chile. The decrease in segment operating revenue in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay is primarily related to the devaluation of the Argentine peso. The increase in segment operating revenue in Chile was driven primarily by higher usage of all services, principally data services. For this segment, we analyze adjusted results in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay in terms of the Argentine peso because Argentina accounts for the major portion of the operations in these three countries.

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Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 1.3% in 2013, primarily due to the phasing out of promotional packages from earlier periods for both postpaid and prepaid services. ARPU decreased by 9.6% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and decreased by 3.6% in Chile. ARPU was negatively affected by changes in exchange rates, and at constant exchange rates would have been positive for Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Segment operating income decreased by 23.5% in 2013, reflecting a decrease in operating income of 10.3% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and an increase in operating loss of 29.2% in Chile. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 3.1%, reflecting an increase in adjusted operating income of 14.4% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and a decrease in adjusted operating loss of 36.0% in Chile. Segment operating margin was 10.0% in 2013, reflecting an operating margin of 26.4% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and (19.3)% in Chile. In 2013, adjusted operating margin was 13.1%, reflecting an adjusted operating margin of 26.2% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay and (19.3)% in Chile. In 2012, adjusted operating margin was 13.0%, reflecting an adjusted operating margin of 27.6% in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, and (15.5)% in Chile. Adjusted segment operating income in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay was negatively affected by customer-service costs and inflationary effects in most costs and expenses, mainly in Argentina. Segment operating income in Chile was negatively affected by subscriber acquisition, maintenance and customer-service costs.

Andean Region Ecuador and Peru

Segment operating revenues increased by 6.2% in 2013, reflecting operating revenues increases of 7.0% in Ecuador and 5.4% in Peru. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 10.9%, reflecting increases of 10.3% in Ecuador and 11.4% in Peru. These increases were driven primarily by higher usage of wireless data in both countries.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 4.5% in 2013, principally reflecting increased usage by prepaid subscribers and higher utilization of minutes in postpaid plans. ARPU increased by 0.8% in Ecuador and increased by 4.3% in Peru. ARPU in both countries was positively affected by greater usage of data services and airtime.

Segment operating income decreased by 9.6% in 2013, reflecting operating income decreases of 1.8% in Ecuador and 11.4% in Peru. Adjusted segment operating income decreased by 2.5%, reflecting decreases of 1.3% in Ecuador and 6.6% in Peru. Segment operating margin was 26.4% in 2013, reflecting operating margins of 32.9% in Ecuador and 26.5% in Peru. In 2013 adjusted segment operating margin was 29.6%, reflecting adjusted operating margins of 33.0% in Ecuador and 26.5% in Peru. The decrease in segment operating income and operating margin in 2013 was driven by higher subscriber acquisition and network maintenance costs.

Central America Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica

Segment operating revenues increased by 5.1% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 7.9% in 2013. These increases were driven primarily by increases in wireless data, broadband and Pay TV services, offset by decreases in fixed voice services. For this purpose, we analyze segment results in U.S. dollars because it is the functional currency in our operations in El Salvador and Panama and the currencies in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua are relatively stable against the U.S. dollar.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 3.3% in 2013, primarily due to an increase in our subscriber base and the net increase in subscriber growth. ARPU decreased by 5.1%. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower prices and decreased usage of voice services, partially offset by higher use of data services.

Segment operating margin was (4.7)% in 2013 and (15.2)% in 2012. Adjusted segment operating margin was (4.5)% in 2013 and 14.9% in 2012. Segment operating margin in 2013 was affected by higher network operating and

subscriber acquisition costs.

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United States

Segment operating revenues increased by 22.2% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating revenues increased by 25.9% in 2013. This increase is due principally to customer base increases due to the consolidation of Simple Mobile beginning in June 2012 and the growth of our Straight Talk service plans. Wireless data services increased by 52.5% during 2013 and now represent 42.2% of service revenues. In 2013, the number of wireless subscribers, all of which are prepaid subscribers, increased by 5.7% to approximately 23.7 million as of December 31, 2013.

Average MOUs per subscriber increased by 14.9% in 2013. ARPU increased by 10.2% in 2013. The increase in average MOUs and in ARPU is primarily due to our packages, some of which offer unlimited usage for a fixed monthly rate.

Segment operating income decreased 48.6% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 7.2% in 2013, reflecting the increase in our operating revenues, as well as important cost reductions for airtime, data and SMS messaging purchases.

Segment operating margin was 1.2% in 2013 and 2.9% in 2012. Adjusted segment operating margin was 8.4% in 2013 and 9.9% in 2012.

Caribbean Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico

Segment operating revenues decreased by 7.0% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating revenues decreased by 4.8%. We analyze adjusted segment results in U.S. dollars because it is the functional currency in our operations in Puerto Rico and the currency in the Dominican Republic is relatively stable against the U.S. dollar.

Average MOUs per subscriber decreased by 7.3% in 2013, primarily due to reduced usage of voice services. ARPU decreased by 8.5% in 2013. This decrease in ARPU was primarily attributable to declining prices and average voice usage, and a more competitive market for voice services.

Segment operating income increased by 55.3% in 2013. Adjusted segment operating income increased by 43.5% in 2013. Segment operating margin was 17.6% in 2013 and 10.5% in 2012. Adjusted segment operating margin was 17.2% in 2013 and 11.4% in 2012. The increases in adjusted segment operating income and operating margin in 2013 were driven primarily by a reduction in labor obligation costs in Puerto Rico.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Funding Requirements

We generate substantial cash flows from our operations. On a consolidated basis, operating activities provided Ps.240.6 billion in 2014 and Ps.187.8 billion in 2013. Our cash and cash equivalents amounted to Ps.66.5 billion at December 31, 2014 compared to Ps.48.2 billion at December 31, 2013. We believe our working capital is sufficient for our present requirements. We use the cash that we generate from our operations and from borrowings primarily for the following purposes:

We make substantial capital expenditures to continue expanding and improving our networks in each country in which we operate. Our capital expenditures on plant, property and equipment and acquisition or

renewal of licenses were Ps.145.6 billion in 2014 and Ps.121.8 billion in 2013. The amount we spend on acquisitions and licenses varies significantly from year to year, depending on acquisition opportunities, concession renewal schedules and needs for more spectrum. We have budgeted capital expenditures for 2015 to be approximately U.S.\$8.9 billion (Ps.139.7 billion).

In some years, we have made substantial expenditures on acquisitions.

We must pay interest on our indebtedness and repay principal when due. As of December 31, 2014, we had approximately Ps.57.8 billion of principal and amortization due in 2015.

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We pay regular dividends. We paid Ps.17.1 billion in dividends in 2014 and Ps.15.7 billion in 2013. Our shareholders approved on April 30 the payment of a Ps.0.26 ordinary dividend per share in two installments in 2015 and a Ps.0.30 special dividend per share in one installment in September 2015.

We regularly repurchase our own shares. We spent Ps.35.0 billion repurchasing our own shares in the open market in 2014 and Ps.70.7 billion in 2013. Our shareholders have authorized additional repurchases, and as of March 31, 2015, we have spent Ps.10.1 billion repurchasing our shares in the open market in 2015, but whether we will continue to do so will depend on our operating cash flow and on various other considerations, including market prices and our other capital requirements.

Contractual Commitments

The following table summarizes certain contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014. Many of our obligations are denominated in currencies other than Mexican pesos. Our purchase obligations and also approximately 39.5% of our debt 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 and do not give effect to hedging transactions.

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years (in millions)	4-5 years	After 5 years
Contractual obligations as of December 31, 2014:					
Equipment leases	Ps. 471	Ps. 244	Ps. 227	Ps.	Ps.
Real estate leases	51,960	10,173	15,163	12,369	14,255
Short-term debt	57,806	57,806			
Long-term debt	545,949		142,824	88,797	314,328
Purchase obligations	97,191	57,770	39,421		
Total	Ps. 753,377	Ps. 125,993	Ps. 197,635	Ps. 101,166	Ps. 328,583

Other than the amounts described in the table above, we had no other outstanding material purchase commitments as of December 31, 2014. We enter into a number of supply, advertising and other contracts in the ordinary course of business, but those contracts are not material to our liquidity.

We continue to seek investment opportunities in telecommunications and related companies worldwide, including in markets where we are already present, and we often have several possible acquisitions under consideration. We can give no assurance as to the extent, timing or cost of such investments. We may pursue opportunities in Latin America or in other areas in the world. Some of the assets that we acquire may require significant funding for capital expenditures.

Borrowings

In addition to cash flows generated from operations, we rely on a combination of borrowings in the Mexican and international capital markets, borrowings from international banks and equipment financing. In managing our funding, we generally seek to keep our leverage, as measured by the ratio of net debt to EBITDA, at a level that is consistent

with maintaining ratings given to our debt by the principal credit rating agencies. Our total consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2014 was Ps.603.8 billion, of which Ps.57.8 billion was short-term debt (including the current portion of long-term debt), compared to Ps.490.3 billion as of December 31, 2013. Our net debt (total debt minus cash and cash equivalents) at December 31, 2014 was Ps.537.3 billion, compared to Ps.442.2 billion as of December 13, 2013.

Without taking into account the effects of derivative financial instruments that we use to manage our interest rate and currency risk, approximately 86.0% of our indebtedness at December 31, 2014 was denominated in currencies other than Mexican pesos (approximately 45.0% of such non-Mexican peso debt in U.S. dollars and

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55.0% in other currencies), and approximately 5.0% of our consolidated debt obligations bore interest at floating rates. After the effects of derivative transactions, approximately 32.0% of our total debt as of December 31, 2014 was denominated in U.S. dollars.

The weighted average cost of all our third-party debt at December 31, 2014 (excluding commissions and reimbursement of certain lenders for Mexican taxes withheld) was approximately 4.7% per annum.

Our major categories of indebtedness at December 31, 2014 are summarized in the table below.

Debt:	(millions of Mexican pesos)	
Denominated in U.S. dollars:		
Bank loans	Ps.	14,707
5.750% Notes due 2015		10,482
3.625% Senior Notes due 2015		10,891
5.500% Senior Notes due 2015		8,166
2.375% Senior Notes due 2016		29,201
Floating Rate Senior Notes due 2016		11,038
5.625% Notes due 2017		8,582
5.000% Senior Notes due 2019		11,039
5.500% Senior Notes due 2019		5,554
5.000% Senior Notes due 2020		31,273
7.500% Senior Notes due 2020		5,151
3.125% Senior Notes due 2022		23,549
6.375% Notes due 2035		14,443
6.125% Notes due 2037		5,434
6.125% Senior Notes due 2040		29,436
4.375% Senior Notes due 2042		16,926
Total		235,872
Denominated in Mexican pesos:		
Bank loans		310
Domestic senior notes (<i>certificados bursátiles</i>)		27,429
8.750% Senior Notes due 2016		4,500
9.000% Senior Notes due 2016		5,000
6.000% Senior Notes due 2019		10,000
6.450% Senior Notes due 2022		22,500
7.125% Senior Notes due 2024		7,500
8.460% Senior Notes due 2036		7,872
Total	Ps.	85,111
Denominated in euro:		
Bank loans	Ps.	11,903
6.375% Senior Notes due 2016		14,877
3.750% Senior Notes due 2017		17,806
4.250% Senior Notes due 2017		9,918

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1.000% Senior Notes due 2018	10,684
4.125% Senior Notes due 2019	17,806
3.000% Senior Notes due 2021	17,806
3.125% Senior Notes due 2021	14,877

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	(millions of Mexican pesos)
Debt:	
4.750% Senior Notes due 2022	13,354
4.000% Senior Notes due 2022	14,877
3.259% Senior Notes due 2023	13,354
3.500% Senior Notes due 2023	5,951
Euro NC5 (Euro Series A) Capital Securities due 2073	16,025
Euro NC10 (Euro Series B) Capital Securities due 2073	9,793
Total	189,031
Denominated in pounds sterling:	
5.000% Senior Notes due 2026	11,463
5.750% Senior Notes due 2030	14,902
4.948% Senior Notes due 2033	6,878
4.375% Senior Notes due 2041	17,195
GBP NC7 Capital Securities due 2073	12,609
Total	63,047
Denominated in Swiss francs:	
2.250% Senior Notes due 2015	3,404
2.000% Senior Notes due 2017	3,997
1.130% Senior Notes due 2018	8,141
Total	15,542
Denominated in Japanese yen:	
1.530% Senior Notes due 2016	627
2.950% Senior Notes due 2039	1,597
Total	2,224
Denominated in Colombian pesos	
	2,769
Denominated in Brazilian reais	
	4,436
Denominated in other currencies	
	5,723
Total debt	603,755
Less short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	57,806
Total long-term debt	Ps. 545,949
Equity:	
Capital stock	96,383
Total retained earnings	192,334
Other comprehensive income (loss) items	(104,333)
Non-controlling interest	50,255
Total equity	234,639
Total capitalization (total long-term debt plus equity)	Ps. 780,588

Additional information about certain categories of our indebtedness is provided below:

Mexican peso-denominated international notes. Our 9.0% senior notes due January 2016 and our 8.46% senior notes due 2036 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.

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Mexican peso-denominated domestic notes. Our domestic senior notes (*certificados bursátiles*) sold in the Mexican capital markets have varying maturities, ranging from 2016 through 2037. Some bear interest at fixed rates, and others at variable rates based on TIIE (a Mexican interbank rate).

Global peso note program. Since November 2012, we have issued peso-denominated notes that can be distributed and traded on a seamless basis in Mexico and internationally. The notes are registered with both the SEC and the CNBV. Under the program, we can issue up to 100 billion Mexican pesos in notes. The program was established in 2012 and will remain in effect until 2017, when it will expire unless it is renewed.

Dollar-denominated international notes. We have outstanding debt securities in the international markets denominated in U.S. dollars.

Hybrid Notes. In September 2013, we issued three series of Capital Securities maturing in 2073: two series denominated in euros and totaling 1,450 million, and one series denominated in pounds sterling in the amount of £550 million. The Capital Securities are deeply subordinated, and when they were issued the principal rating agencies stated that they would treat only half of the principal amount as indebtedness for purposes of evaluating our leverage (an analysis referred to as 50.0% equity credit). The Capital Securities are subject to redemption at our option at varying dates beginning in 2018 or 2023 for the euro-denominated series and beginning in 2020 for the sterling-denominated series.

Colombian peso-denominated notes. Comcel has issued notes in the Colombian capital markets denominated in Colombian pesos. The notes outstanding as of December 31, 2014 bear interest at 7.6%, and matures in 2016.

Bank loans. At December 31, 2014, we had approximately Ps.31,722 million outstanding under a number of bank facilities bearing interest at fixed and variable rates. We also have two revolving syndicated facilities one for U.S.\$2.5 billion (the Dollar Facility) and one for the Euro equivalent of U.S.\$2.1 billion (the Euro Facility). Loans under the facilities bear interest at variable rates based on LIBOR and EURIBOR. Both facilities include covenants that limit our ability to incur secured debt, to effect a merger in which the surviving entity would not be América Móvil or Telcel under the Euro facility, or to sell substantially all of our assets or to sell control of Telcel under the Euro facility. The Euro facility also includes covenants that limit our ability to sell substantially all of Telcel's assets, or to impose any restrictions on the ability of Telcel to pay dividends or make distributions to us. In addition, the Dollar and Euro Facilities 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. As of the date of this annual report, we are in compliance with these covenants. Telekom Austria also has a revolving syndicated facility for 1 billion (the TKA facility). The TKA facility bears interest at EURIBOR plus 0.375% and includes covenants that limit Telekom Austria's ability to incur secured debt, effect certain mergers or sell substantially all of its assets and our ability to transfer control over, or reduced our share ownership in, Telekom Austria.

Telekom Austria's Subordinated Perpetual Bond. In January 2013, Telekom Austria issued 600 million aggregate principal amount of its subordinated bonds. The interest rate on the bonds is 5.625% for the first five years and resets every five years beginning in 2018. The bonds have no specified maturity date but may be redeemed at our option at par, in whole but not in part, on any interest reset date beginning in 2018. Under IFRS, we are required to classify the bonds as equity, because of their indefinite maturity, but we intend to redeem them in accordance with their terms at a time we deem convenient.

Some of the public securities issued by América Móvil in international and Mexican capital markets are guaranteed by Telcel. As of December 31, 2014, we had, on an unconsolidated basis, unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of approximately Ps.477.2 billion (U.S.\$32.4 billion) excluding guarantees of subsidiaries' indebtedness. As of December 31, 2014, our subsidiaries had indebtedness (excluding guarantees of indebtedness of us and our other subsidiaries) of approximately Ps.126.5 billion (U.S.\$8.6 billion).

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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 have indebtedness denominated in currencies other than the currency of our operating environment. We use cross-currency swaps and forwards to adjust the resulting exchange rate exposures. We do not use derivatives to hedge the exchange rate exposures that arise from having operations in different countries.

We also use interest rate swaps from time to time to adjust our exposure to variable interest rates or 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 financial instruments. We may stop using derivative financial instruments or modify our practices at any time.

As of December 31, 2014, we had derivatives positions with an aggregate net fair value of Ps.14.0 billion, which are described in Note 7 to our audited consolidated financial statements. For additional information see Note 2 m) to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2014, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements that require disclosure under applicable SEC regulations.

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.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

We have substantial financial assets and liabilities that we recognize at their fair value, which is an estimate of the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The methodologies and assumptions we use to estimate an instrument's fair value depend on the type of instrument and include (i) recognizing cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables and trade payables and other current liabilities at close to their carrying amount, (ii) recognizing quoted instruments at their price quotations on the reporting date, (iii) recognizing unquoted instruments, such as loans from banks and obligations under financial leases, by discounting future cash flows using rates for similar instruments and (iv) applying various valuation techniques, such as present value calculations, to derivative instruments. Using different methodologies or assumptions to estimate the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities could materially impact our reported financial results.

Table of Contents***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 2014 to Ps.107.9 billion, or 15.5% of our operating costs and expenses. See Note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

We currently depreciate most of our plant and equipment based on an estimated useful life determined upon the expected particular conditions of operations and maintenance in each of the countries in which we operate. 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.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We have large amounts of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in associates and goodwill, on our balance sheet. Under IFRS, we are required to test long-lived assets for impairment when circumstances indicate a potential impairment or, in some cases, at least on an annual basis. The impairment analysis for long-lived assets requires us to estimate the recovery value of the asset, which is the greater of its fair value (minus any disposal costs) and its value in use. To estimate the fair value of a long-lived asset, we typically take into account recent market transactions or, if no such transactions can be identified, we use a valuation model that requires the making of certain assumptions and estimates. Similarly, to estimate the value in use of long-lived assets, we typically make various assumptions about the future prospects for the business to which the asset relates, consider market factors specific to that business and estimate discounted future cash flows to be generated by that business. Based on this impairment analysis, including all assumptions and estimates related thereto, as well as guidance provided by IFRS relating to the impairment of long-lived assets, we determine whether we need to take an impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of the asset as stated on our balance sheet. Assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors, such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors, such as changes in our business strategy and our internal forecasts. Different assumptions and estimates could materially impact our reported financial results. More conservative assumptions of the anticipated future benefits from these businesses could result in impairment charges, which would decrease net income and result in lower asset values on our balance sheet. Conversely, less conservative assumptions could result in smaller or no impairment charges, higher net income and higher asset values. See Note 2 z.2) to our audited consolidated financial statements.

Among the long-lived assets we test for impairments is our equity investment in KPN. Under IFRS, an impairment is recognized as the difference between the carrying value of the investment and the greater of its fair value and its value in use. The carrying value of our investment in KPN exceeded fair value at December 31, 2013 and at December 31, 2014 but we determined that we would recover the carrying value of the investment through its future value in use, so no impairment was recognized. See Note 12 to our audited consolidated financial statements.

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 temporary differences resulting from the differing treatment of certain items, such as accruals and amortization, for tax and financial

reporting purposes, as well as net operating loss carry-forwards and other tax credits. These items 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 to support the recognition of the deferred tax assets. 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 or settled. 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.

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We record deferred tax assets based on the amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. In assessing the future realization of deferred tax assets, we consider 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 deferred tax assets would be made, with a related charge to income.

Accruals

Accruals are recorded when, at the end of the period, we have a present obligation as a result of past events, whose settlement requires an outflow of resources that is considered probable and can be measured reliably. This obligation may be legal or constructive, arising from, but not limited to, regulation, contracts, common practice or public commitments, which have created a valid expectation for third parties that we will assume certain responsibilities. The amount recorded is the best estimation performed by our management in respect of the expenditure that will be required to settle the obligations, considering all the information available at the date of our financial statements, including the opinion of external experts, such as legal advisors or consultants. Accruals are adjusted to account for changes in circumstances for ongoing matters and the establishment of additional accruals for new matters.

If we are unable to reliably measure the obligation, no accrual is recorded and information is then presented in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. Because of the inherent uncertainties in this estimation, actual expenditures may be different from the originally estimated amount recognized.

Labor Obligations

We recognize liabilities on our balance sheet and expenses in our income statement to reflect our obligations related to our post-retirement seniority premiums, pension and retirement plans in the countries in which we operate and offer defined contribution and benefit pension plans. The amounts we recognize are determined on an actuarial basis that involves many estimates and accounts for post-retirement and termination benefits in accordance with IFRS.

We use estimates in four specific areas that have a significant effect on these amounts: (a) the rate of return we assume our labor obligation plans will achieve on their investments, (b) the rate of increase in salaries that we assume we will observe in future years, (c) the discount rates that we use to calculate the present value of our future obligations and (d) the expected rate of inflation. The assumptions we have applied are identified in Note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements. These estimates are determined based on actuarial studies performed by independent experts using the projected unit-credit method.

Allowance for Bad Debts

We maintain an allowance for bad debts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of customers, distributors and cellular operators to make required payments. We base these estimates on the individual conditions of each of the markets in which we operate that may impact the collectability of accounts. In particular, in making these estimates we take into account (i) with respect to accounts with customers, the number of days since the calls were made, (ii) with respect to accounts with distributors, the number of days invoices are overdue and (iii) with respect to accounts with cellular operators, both the number of days since the calls were made and any disputes with respect to such calls. The amount of loss, if any, that we actually experience with respect to these accounts may differ from the amount of the allowance maintained in connection with them.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees**
MANAGEMENT**Directors**

Our Board of Directors has broad authority to manage our company. Our bylaws provide for the Board of Directors to consist of between five and twenty-one directors and allow for the election 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 10.0% of the total AA Shares and A Shares is entitled to name one director and one 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 the corresponding director. Directors and alternate directors are elected or reelected at each annual 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 (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*), the determination as to the independence of our directors is made by our shareholders, though the CNBV may challenge this determination. Pursuant to our bylaws and the Mexican Securities Market Law, at least 25.0% 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, the Executive Committee, and the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee were reelected, and the Corporate Secretary and the Corporate Pro-Secretary were reappointed at the annual general shareholders meeting held on April 30, 2015, with thirteen directors to be elected by the AA Shares and A Shares voting together and two directors elected by the L Shares. At the annual general shareholders meeting on April 30, 2015, Carlos Slim Helú was elected to the Board of Directors, and Santiago Cosío was replaced by Antonio Cosío Pando. One alternate director was reelected.

Our bylaws provide that the members of the Board of Directors are elected for a term of one year. Pursuant to Mexican law, members of the Board continue in their positions after the expiration of their terms for up to an additional thirty-day period if new members are not elected. Furthermore, in certain circumstances provided under the Mexican Securities Law, the Board of Directors may elect temporary directors who then may be elected or replaced at the shareholders meetings. The names and positions of the members of the Board elected and reelected at the annual general shareholders meeting held on April 30, 2015, their year of birth, and information concerning their committee membership and principal business activities outside América Móvil are as follows:

Directors elected by holders of Series AA and Series A Shares:

Carlos Slim Domit Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee	Born:	1967
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	
	Principal occupation:	2016
	Other directorships:	Chairman of the Board of Telmex

Patrick Slim Domit Vice Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee	Business experience: Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation: Other directorships: Business experience:	Chairman of the Board of Grupo Carso, Grupo Sanborns, S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Sanborns), and U.S. Commercial Corp, S.A. de C.V. Chief Executive Officer of Sanborn Hermanos, S.A. de C.V. (Sanborn Hermanos) 1969 2004 2016 Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors Director of Grupo Carso, Impulsora del Desarrollo y el Empleo en América Latina, S.A.B. de C.V. (IDEAL), and Telmex Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Carso and Vice President of Commercial Markets of Telmex
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Daniel Hajj Aboumrاد Director and Member of the Executive Committee	Born:	1966
	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of América Móvil
	Other directorships: Business experience:	Director of Grupo Carso and Telmex Chief Executive Officer of Compañía Hulera Euzkadi, S.A. de C.V.
Carlos Slim Helú Director	Born:	1940
	First elected:	2015
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation and Business experience:	Chairman of the Board of Minera Frisco, S.A.B. de C.V. and Carso Infraestructura y Construcción, S.A. de C.V., Director of IDEAL, Grupo Sanborns and Inmuebles Carso S.A.B. de C.V.
Luis Alejandro Soberón Kuri Director	Born:	1960
	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and Executive President of Corporación Interamericana de Entretenimiento, S.A.B. de C.V. (CIE)
	Other directorships: Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board and Executive President of Servicios Corporativos Corporación Interamericana de Entretenimiento, S.A. de C.V. (a subsidiary of CIE) and Director of Banco Nacional de México, S.A. Various positions at CIE
Carlos Bremer Gutiérrez Director and Member of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Born:	1960
	First elected:	2004
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of Value Grupo Financiero, S.A.B. de C.V. and Value S.A. de C.V., Casa de Bolsa
	Other directorships: Business experience:	Chairman of Value Grupo Financiero, S.A.B. de C.V. Chief Operating Officer of Abaco Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.
	Born:	1941

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Juan Antonio Pérez Simón
Director

First elected: 2012

Term expires: 2016

Principal occupation: Chairman of the Board and Member of the Executive Committee of Sanborn Hermanos

Other directorships: Director of Grupo Carso, Grupo Financiero Inbursa, Sears Operadora México, S.A. de C.V. (Sears) and Elementia, S.A.

Business experience: Various positions at Grupo Carso

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Ernesto Vega Velasco Director, Chairman of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Born:	1937
	First elected:	2007
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	In retirement. Member of the board of directors and audit and corporate practices, planning and finance and evaluation and compensation committees of certain companies
	Other directorships:	Director of Kuo, S.A.B. de C.V., Dine, S.A.B. de C.V., Inmuebles Carso S.A.B. de C.V., IDEAL, and Alternate Director of Industrias Peñoles, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Business experience:	Various positions in Desc Group, including Corporate Vice-President
Rafael Moisés Kalach Mizrahi Director and Member of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Born:	1946
	First elected:	2012
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Kaltex, S.A. de C.V.
	Other directorships: Business experience:	Director of Telmex, Grupo Carso and Sears Various positions in Grupo Kaltex, S.A. de C.V.
Antonio Cosío Pando Director	Born:	1968
	First elected:	2015
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Hotelero las Brisas and General Manager of Compañía Industrial Tepeji del Río, S.A. de C.V.
	Other directorships: Business experience:	Director of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, Grupo Carso, Grupo Sanborns, Corporación Actinver S.A.B. de C.V., Corporación Moctezuma S.A.B. de C.V., certain subsidiaries of Kimberly Clark de Mexico, S.A.B. de C.V. and alternate director of Telmex Various positions in Grupo Hotelero las Brisas and Compañía Industrial Tepeji del Río, S.A. de C.V.
Arturo Elías Ayub Director	Born:	1966
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	

Principal occupation: 2016
Head of Strategic Alliances, Communications and Institutional Relations of Telmex; Chief Executive Officer of Fundación Telmex

Other directorships: Chairman of the Board of Publicidad y Contenido Editorial, S.A. de C.V., Director of Grupo Sanborns, Grupo Carso, Sears and TM&MS LLC

Business experience: Chief Executive Officer of Sociedad Comercial Cadena, President of Pastelería Francesa (El Globo) and President of Club Universidad Nacional, A.C.

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Oscar Von Hauske Solís Director	Born:	1957
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Fixed-line Operations Officer of América Móvil
	Other directorships:	Director of Telmex, Telmex Internacional, Claro Brasil. Member Telekom Austria s and KPN s Supervisory Boards
Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer of Telmex Internacional and Chief Systems and Telecommunications Operators Officer of Telmex	
Louis C. Camilleri Director	Born:	1955
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of Philip Morris International
	Other directorships:	Chairman of the Board of Philip Morris International
Business experience:	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Altria and various positions in Philip Morris International	
Directors elected by holders of Series L Shares:		
Pablo Roberto González Guajardo Director and Member of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Born:	1967
	First elected:	2007
	Term expires:	2016
	Principal occupation:	Chief Executive Officer of Kimberly Clark de Mexico, S.A.B. de C.V.
	Other directorships:	Director of Kimberly Clark de Mexico, S.A.B. de C.V., GE International México, S. de R. L. de C. V., Sistema Integral de Abasto Rural, S.A.P.I de C.V., Grupo Sanborns, and Grupo Lala, S.A.B. 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 Director	Born:	1930
	First elected:	2000
	Term expires:	
	Principal occupation:	2016
		Retired.

Other directorships:	Director of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, IDEAL, and Grupo Carso
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>)

The annual general shareholders meeting held on April 30, 2015, determined that the following directors are independent: Messrs. Ernesto Vega Velasco, Carlos Bremer Gutiérrez, Pablo Roberto González Guajardo, David Ibarra Muñoz, Antonio Cosío Pando, Louis C. Camilleri and Rafael Moisés Kalach Mizrahi.

María José Pérez Simon Carrera serves as alternate director of Juan Antonio Pérez Simón and was reelected for a one-year term at the annual ordinary general shareholders meeting held on April 30, 2015.

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

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Daniel Hajj Aboumrad and Arturo Elías Ayub are sons-in-law of Carlos Slim Helú and brothers-in-law of Patrick Slim Domit and Carlos Slim Domit. Patrick Slim Domit and Carlos Slim Domit are sons of Carlos Slim Helú. María José Pérez Simón Carrera is the daughter of Juan Antonio Pérez Simón.

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. Three members of the Executive Committee were appointed by our Mexican controlling shareholders. See Major Shareholders under Item 7. The current members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Carlos Slim Domit, Patrick Slim Domit and Daniel Hajj Aboumrad, appointed by the Mexican controlling shareholders.

Audit and Corporate Practices Committee

Our Audit and Corporate Practices Committee is comprised of independent members of the Board of Directors. The Audit and Corporate Practices Committee consists of Messrs. Ernesto Vega Velasco (Chairman), Rafael Moisés Kalach Mizrahi, Pablo Roberto González Guajardo and Carlos Bremer Gutiérrez. The mandate of the Audit and Corporate Practices 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 and Corporate Practices 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;

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

select our auditors, review and pre-approve 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 as provided by the Mexican Securities Market Law;

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discuss with our auditors the annual financial statements and the accounting principles being applied in the annual and the interim financial statements and, based on such discussions, recommend their approval to the Board of Directors;

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 a report that includes a discussion of critical accounting policies used by us, any alternative accounting treatments 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;

evaluate the performance of the external auditors;

review and discuss our financial statements and advise the Board of Directors of the committee's recommendations for approval of such financial statements;

receive and analyze 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;

recommend to the Board of Directors procedures for the selection and succession of our Chief Executive Officer and our other 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 executives 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; and

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

Under certain circumstances specified in our bylaws, the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee is required to provide its opinion to the Board of Directors. The Company is required to make public disclosure of any Board action that is inconsistent with the opinion of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee.

In addition, pursuant to our bylaws, the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee is in charge of our corporate governance functions under the Mexican securities laws and regulations and is required to submit an annual report to the Board of Directors with

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respect to our corporate and audit practices. The Audit and Corporate Practices Committee must request the opinions of our executive officers for purposes of preparing this annual report. The Board of Directors must seek the opinion of the Audit and Corporate Practices 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 and Corporate Practices Committee is independent, as determined by our shareholders pursuant to the Mexican Securities Market Law and as defined under Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

Senior Management

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

Daniel Hajj Aboumrad Chief Executive Officer	Appointed: Business experience:	2000 Director of Telmex, Chief Executive Officer of Compañía Hulera Euzkadi, S.A. de C.V.
Carlos José García Moreno Elizondo Chief Financial Officer	Appointed: Business experience:	2001 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)
Alejandro Cantú Jiménez General Counsel	Appointed: Business experience:	2001 Attorney at Mijares, Angoitia, Cortés y Fuentes, S.C.
Oscar Von Hauske Solís Chief Fixed-line Operations Officer	Appointed: Business experience:	2010 Chief Executive Officer of Telmex Internacional, Chief Systems and Telecommunications Officer of Telmex, Head of Finance at Grupo Condumex, S.A. de C.V., and Director of Telmex, Telmex Internacional, Embratel, and Net Serviços. Member of Telekom Austria's and KPN's Supervisory Boards
Angel Alija Guerrero Chief Wireless Operations Officer	Appointed: Business experience:	2012 Various positions in América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.

Compensation of Directors and Senior Management

The aggregate compensation paid to our directors (including compensation paid to members of our Audit and Corporate Practices Committee) and senior management in 2014 was approximately Ps.5.5 million and Ps.77 million, respectively. None of our directors is a party to any contract with us or any of our subsidiaries that provides for benefits upon termination of employment. 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 of Directors and Senior Management

Carlos Slim Domit, Chairman of our Board of Directors, holds 647 million (or 2.8%) of our AA Shares and 1,567 million (or 3.6%) of our L Shares directly. Patrick Slim Domit, Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, holds 323 million (or 1.4%) of our AA Shares and 859 million (or 1.9%) of our L Shares directly. In addition, according to beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, Patrick Slim Domit and Carlos Slim Domit are beneficiaries of a trust that owns shares of the Company. See [Major Shareholders](#) under Item 7 and [Bylaws Share Capital](#) under Item 10.

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Except as described above, according to information provided to us by our directors and members of senior management, none of our directors or executive officers is the beneficial owner of more than 1.0% of any class of our capital stock.

Table of Contents**EMPLOYEES**

The following table sets forth the number of employees and 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, 2014:

	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Number of employees	169,143	173,174	191,156
Category of activity:			
Wireless	54,794	58,416	75,846
Fixed	103,925	104,848	103,577
Other	10,424	9,910	11,733
Geographic location:			
Mexico	82,262	82,245	83,484
South America	66,776	71,137	71,596
Central America	9,241	9,233	9,319
Caribbean	10,074	9,755	9,666
United States	790	804	849
Europe			16,242 ⁽¹⁾

(1) We began consolidating Telekom Austria from July 1, 2014.

Many of our employees are members of labor unions, with which we conduct collective negotiations on wages, benefits and working conditions. We believe that we have good current relations with our workforce.

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

The following table sets forth our capital structure as of March 31, 2015.

Series	Number of Shares (millions)	Percent of Capital	Combined A Shares and AA Shares^(*)
L Shares (no par value)	44,120	64.4%	
AA Shares (no par value)	23,384	34.6%	97.3%
A Shares (no par value)	641	1.0%	2.7%
Total	67,526	100.0%	100.0%

(*) The AA Shares and A Shares of AMX, together, are entitled to elect a majority of our directors. Holders of L Shares are entitled to limited voting rights under our bylaws. See [Bylaws Voting Rights](#) under Item 10. According to reports of beneficial ownership of our shares filed with the SEC, the Slim Family may be deemed to control us through their interests in a Mexican trust that holds AA Shares and L Shares for their benefit (the [Family Trust](#)), their interest in Inmobiliaria Carso, including its subsidiary CEC, and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, and their direct ownership of our 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 5.0% of any series of our shares as of March 31, 2015. Except as described in the table below and the accompanying notes, we are not aware of any holder of more than 5.0% of any series of our shares. Figures below do not include L Shares that would be held by each shareholder upon conversion of AA Shares or A Shares, as provided for under our bylaws. See [Bylaws Share Capital](#) under Item 10.

Shareholder	Shares Owned (millions)	Percent of Class⁽¹⁾
AA Shares:		
Family Trust ⁽²⁾	10,894	46.5%
Inmobiliaria Carso ⁽³⁾	7,132	30.4%
Carlos Slim Helú ⁽²⁾	1,879	8.0%
L Shares:		
Family Trust ⁽²⁾	5,998	13.8%
Carlos Slim Helú ⁽²⁾	3,072	7.0%
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	2,560	5.9%
Inmobiliaria Carso ⁽³⁾	2,457	5.6%

- (1) Percentage figures are based on the number of shares outstanding as of March 31, 2015.
- (2) The Family Trust is a Mexican trust that holds AA Shares and L Shares for the benefit of the members of the Slim Family. In addition to shares held by the Family Trust, members of the Slim Family, including Carlos Slim Helú, directly own an aggregate of 3,558 million AA Shares and 9,570 million L Shares representing 15.2% and 22.0%, respectively, of each series. According to beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, none of these members of the Slim Family, other than Carlos Slim Hélu, individually directly own more than 5.0% of any class of our shares.
- (3) Includes shares owned by subsidiaries of Inmobiliaria Carso. Based on beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, Inmobiliaria Carso is a *sociedad anónima de capital variable* organized under the laws of Mexico and may be deemed to be controlled indirectly by the Slim Family.
- (4) Based on beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC.

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On June 30, 2014, AT&T International, Inc. (AT&TI), a subsidiary of AT&T, divested all of its interest in our capital stock in order to facilitate its acquisition of DirecTV. Inmobiliaria Carso, S.A. de C.V. (Inmobiliaria Carso) and its subsidiary Control Empresarial de Capitales, S.A. de C.V., both of which are our shareholders, acquired 5,739,341,928 AA shares, representing 8.27% of our capital stock and 23.81% of our voting stock, and 72,822,656 L shares, representing 0.1% of our capital stock and 0.0% of our voting stock, from AT&T. Upon consummation of this transaction AT&T ceased to be our shareholder.

The Family Trust was party to shareholders agreement with AT&TI and the trust through which AT&T International owned AA Shares. The shareholders agreement governed the ownership and voting of any AA Shares owned from time to time by the Family Trust and AT&T International, and gave AT&T International the right to nominate two candidates to our Board of Directors and to appoint one member to our Executive Committee. The shareholders agreement was terminated on June 27, 2014.

As of March 31, 2015, 19.5% of the outstanding L Shares were represented by L Share ADSs, each representing the right to receive 20 L Shares, and 99.3% of the L Share ADSs were held by 9,033 registered holders with addresses in the United States. As of such date, 31.0% of the A Shares were held in the form of A Share ADSs, each representing the right to receive 20 A Shares, and 99.6% of the A Share ADSs were held by 4,003 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 have no information concerning holders with registered addresses in the United States that hold:

AA Shares;

A Shares not represented by ADSs; or

L Shares not represented by ADSs.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Our subsidiaries purchase materials or services from a variety of companies that may be deemed for certain purposes to be under common control with us, including Grupo Carso and Grupo Financiero Inbursa and their respective subsidiaries. These services include insurance and banking services provided by Grupo Financiero Inbursa and its subsidiaries. In addition, we sell products in Mexico through the Sanborns and Sears store chains. Some of our subsidiaries also purchase network construction services and materials from subsidiaries of Grupo Carso. Our subsidiaries purchase these materials and services on terms no less favorable than they could obtain from unaffiliated parties, and would have access to other sources if our related parties ceased to provide them on competitive terms.

In March 2014, we purchased shares representing 3.1% of the outstanding shares of Telekom Austria from Carso, which may be deemed for certain purposes to be under common control with us.

Note 6 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report provides additional information about our related party transactions.

AT&T was one of our major shareholders through June 27, 2014. We received consulting services from AT&T, pursuant to a management services agreement and amendments covering successive periods, until such agreement

was terminated on May 22, 2014. We paid U.S.\$3.8 million in 2014 and U.S.\$10 million in 2013, respectively, to AT&T in compensation for its services.

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

See Financial Statements under Item 18 and pages F-1 through F-135.

DIVIDENDS

We regularly pay cash dividends on our shares. The table below sets forth the nominal amount of dividends paid per share on each date indicated, in pesos and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on each of the respective payment dates.

Payment Date	Pesos per Share		Dollars per Share
November 14, 2014	Ps.	0.12	U.S. \$0.0082
July 18, 2014	Ps.	0.12	U.S. \$0.0082
November 15, 2013	Ps.	0.11	U.S. \$0.0084
July 19, 2013	Ps.	0.11	U.S. \$0.0084
November 16, 2012	Ps.	0.10	U.S. \$0.0077
July 20, 2012	Ps.	0.10	U.S. \$0.0077

In April 2015, our shareholders approved a dividend of Ps.0.26 per share, payable in two equal installments in July and November 2015, and an extraordinary dividend of Ps.0.30 per share, payable in one installment in September 2015. 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 considered relevant by the holders of AA Shares and A Shares.

Our bylaws provide that holders of AA Shares, A Shares and L Shares participate equally 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.

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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In each of the countries in which we operate, we are party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. These proceedings include tax, labor, antitrust, contractual matters and administrative and judicial proceedings concerning regulatory matters such as interconnection and tariffs. We are party to a number of proceedings regarding our compliance with administrative rules and regulations and concession standards.

Our material legal proceedings are described in Note 20 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report and in *Recent Developments* and *Regulation* under Item 4, and those descriptions are incorporated by reference under this Item.

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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
L Share ADSs	New York Stock Exchange	New York	
A Shares	Mexican Stock Exchange	Mexico City	
A Share ADSs	NASDAQ National Market	New York	

The following table sets forth 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 NYSE. Prices for all periods have been adjusted to reflect the two-for-one stock split effected in June 2011.

	Mexican Stock Exchange		NYSE	
	High (pesos per L Share)	Low	High (U.S. dollars per L Share ADS)	Low
Annual highs and lows				
2010	Ps. 18.15	Ps. 13.84	U.S.\$ 29.74	U.S.\$ 21.47
2011	19.09	13.67	26.42	21.10
2012	18.35	14.79	28.28	22.19
2013	16.19	11.60	25.62	18.47
2014	17.51	12.43	26.38	19.17
Quarterly highs and lows				
2013:				
First quarter	Ps. 16.19	Ps. 11.60	U.S.\$ 25.51	U.S.\$ 18.51
Second quarter	14.13	12.24	21.85	18.68
Third quarter	14.27	12.74	22.30	19.24
Fourth quarter	15.35	12.93	23.51	19.56
2014:				
First quarter	Ps. 15.22	Ps. 12.65	U.S.\$ 23.37	U.S.\$ 19.17
Second quarter	13.52	12.43	20.80	19.33
Third quarter	17.51	13.43	26.38	20.72
Fourth quarter	16.83	15.05	25.04	20.39
2015:				
First quarter	Ps. 16.37	Ps. 15.20	U.S.\$ 23.58	U.S.\$ 19.52
Monthly highs and lows				
2014:				
October	Ps. 16.83	Ps. 16.02	U.S.\$ 25.04	U.S.\$ 23.53
November	16.60	15.51	24.41	22.85
December	16.46	15.05	23.30	20.39
2015:				

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January	Ps. 17.32	Ps. 15.94	U.S.\$ 23.58	U.S.\$ 21.38
February	16.37	15.55	21.97	20.52
March	16.08	15.81	21.38	19.52
April (through April 27)	17.12	15.81	22.27	21.14

Source: Bloomberg

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The table below sets forth 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. 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 two-for-one stock split effected in June 2011.

	Mexican Stock Exchange		NASDAQ	
	High (pesos per A Share)	Low	High (U.S. dollars per A Share ADS)	Low
Annual highs and lows				
2010	Ps. 18.00	Ps. 14.00	U.S.\$ 29.84	U.S.\$ 21.51
2011	18.03	13.14	29.56	20.88
2012	18.46	14.01	28.08	21.33
2013	16.00	11.60	25.55	18.56
2014	17.61	12.50	26.46	19.16
Quarterly highs and lows				
2013:				
First quarter	Ps. 16.00	Ps. 11.60	U.S.\$ 25.55	U.S.\$ 18.56
Second quarter	14.06	12.26	21.73	18.69
Third quarter	14.13	12.80	22.25	19.17
Fourth quarter	15.46	13.05	24.03	19.69
2014:				
First quarter	Ps. 15.58	Ps. 12.53	U.S.\$ 23.32	U.S.\$ 19.16
Second quarter	13.50	12.50	20.80	19.26
Third quarter	17.61	13.40	26.46	20.61
Fourth quarter	16.80	15.02	25.05	20.33
2015:				
First quarter	Ps. 16.60	Ps. 15.01	U.S.\$ 23.52	U.S.\$ 19.50
Monthly highs and lows				
2014:				
October	Ps. 16.80	Ps. 15.90	U.S.\$ 25.05	U.S.\$ 23.50
November	16.50	15.12	24.41	22.74
December	16.44	15.02	23.22	20.33
2015:				
January	Ps. 16.60	Ps. 15.30	U.S.\$ 23.52	U.S.\$ 21.27
February	16.38	15.90	21.90	20.59
March	16.00	15.01	21.36	19.50
April (through April 27)	17.00	16.14	22.02	21.14

Source: Bloomberg

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Item 10. Additional Information

BYLAWS

Set forth below is a brief summary of certain significant provisions in 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 and Corporate Practices Committees and External Auditor, see Directors, Senior Management and Employees under Item 6.

Organization and Register

América Móvil is a *sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable* organized in Mexico under the Mexican General Corporations Law 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.

Corporate Purpose

Our main corporate purpose, as set out in Article Three of our bylaws, is to promote, incorporate, organize, exploit, acquire and participate in the capital stock or assets of all types of civil or commercial companies, partnerships and industrial, commercial, service or other entities, whether domestic or foreign, and to participate in the management or liquidation thereof.

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 51.0% 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 20.0% of our outstanding capital stock or less than 51.0% 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 to elect only two members of the Board of Directors and the corresponding alternate directors, as well as on the following matters:

our transformation from one type of company to another;

any merger involving us;

the extension of our authorized corporate life;

our voluntary dissolution;

any change in our corporate purpose;

any transaction that represents 20.0% or more of the Company's consolidated assets;

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any change in our state of incorporation;

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

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. 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, 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 reelection 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 reelect directors and to determine the allocation of the profits of the preceding year. Transactions that represent 20.0% or more of our consolidated assets in any fiscal year must be approved by an ordinary general shareholder meeting of all shareholders, including holders of L Shares.

The quorum for an ordinary general meeting of the AA Shares and A Shares is 50.0% 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 75.0% 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 75.0% 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 20.0% 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

whose shares were not represented when the action was taken or, if represented, were voted against it.

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Shareholders' meetings may be called by the Board of Directors, its chairman, its corporate secretary, the Chairman of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee or a court. The Chairman of the Board of Directors or the Chairman of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee may be required to call a meeting of shareholders by the holders of 10.0% of the outstanding capital stock. Notice of meetings must be published in the Official Gazette or a newspaper of general circulation in Mexico City at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

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 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. However, 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.

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 5.0% 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 20.0% 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 our liquidation, holders of L Shares will be entitled to a liquidation preference equal to:

accrued but unpaid L Share preferred dividends, plus

0.00042 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.

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.

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.

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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 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 20.0% of our capital stock must consist of AA Shares. Our bylaws also provide that A Shares and L Shares together cannot represent more than 80.0% 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 51.0% of the 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 held by Mexican citizens in its majority, 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.

Our bylaws were amended in 2010 to add a provision called a foreign exclusion clause. Under the foreign exclusion clause, ownership of our shares is restricted to holders that qualify as Mexican investors under Mexican law. The foreign exclusion clause does not apply to the L Shares, and under transitional provisions adopted by our shareholders it does not limit foreign ownership of A Shares outstanding as of the date of the shareholders meeting approving the amendment.

Restrictions on Certain Transactions

Our bylaws provide that any transfer of more than 10.0% 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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Restrictions on Deregistration in Mexico

Our shares are registered with the RNV 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 that did not participate in the offer.

Unless the CNBV authorizes otherwise, upon the prior approval of the Board of Directors, which must take into account the opinion of the audit and corporate practices 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 95.0% of the outstanding capital stock in a general extraordinary shareholders meeting.

Tender Offer Requirement

Our bylaws provide that any purchasers or group of purchasers that obtain or increase a significant participation (i.e., 30.0% or more) in our capital stock without conducting a previous public offer in accordance with the applicable rules issued by the CNBV, will not have the right to exercise the corporate rights of their shares and we 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 non-Mexican person who at the time of incorporation or at any time thereafter acquires an interest or participation in our capital 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 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. Our existence under the bylaws continues indefinitely.

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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 our interests may be liable for damages, but only if the transaction would not have been approved without its vote.

Appraisal rights. Whenever 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 Exchange Act, 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 Item 16G.

Enforceability of Civil Liabilities

We are 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 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

A number of our subsidiaries and affiliates hold concessions and licenses granted by regulatory authorities in the countries in which they operate. See Regulation under Item 4.

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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.

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, hold or sell shares or ADSs.

The Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion and the protocols thereto between the United States and Mexico entered into force on January 1, 1994 and has been amended by an additional protocol that entered into force on July 3, 2003 (together, the Tax Treaty). 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 (*Ley del Impuesto sobre la Renta*, or 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 advisors 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 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, the definition of residence is highly technical and residence arises in several situations. Generally, an individual is a resident of Mexico if he or she has established his or her home or center of vital interests in Mexico, and a corporation is considered a resident if it has its place of effective management in Mexico. However, any determination of residence should take into account the particular situation of each person or legal entity.

If a legal entity or an individual is deemed to have a permanent establishment in Mexico for Mexican tax purposes, all income attributable to that permanent establishment will be subject to Mexican income taxes, in accordance with applicable tax laws.

This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the Mexican tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the shares. In particular, this summary (A) does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, municipality or taxing jurisdiction other than certain federal laws of Mexico and (B) does not address all of the Mexican tax consequences that may be applicable to specific holders of the shares, including a holder:

- (i) whose shares were not acquired through the Mexican Stock Exchange or other markets authorized by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (*Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público*) or the Mexican Federal Tax Code;
- (ii) of shares or ADSs that controls us;
- (iii) that holds 10% or more of our shares;

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(iv) that is part of a group of persons for purposes of Mexican law that controls us (or holds 10% or more of our shares);

(v) that is resident of Mexico or is a corporation resident in a tax haven (as defined by the Mexican Income Tax Law); or

(vi) whose shares are sold outside the Mexican Stock Exchange or outside non-restricted open market transactions.

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 nonresident holder to be entitled to benefits under any of the tax treaties to which Mexico is a party, including on dispositions and dividends. These procedural requirements include among others the obligation to (i) prove tax treaty residence, (ii) file tax calculations made by an authorized certified public accountant or an informational tax statement, as the case may be, and (iii) appoint representatives in Mexico for taxation purposes. Parties related to the issuer may be subject to additional procedural requirements.

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 generally be subject to a 10% Mexican withholding tax (provided that no Mexican withholding tax will apply to distributions of net taxable profits generated before 2014). Nonresident holders could be subject to a lower tax rate, to the extent that they are eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty to which Mexico is a party.

Taxation of Dispositions

Under current Mexican law and regulations, the tax rate on income realized by a nonresident holder from a disposition of shares through the Mexican Stock Exchange is generally 10%, which is applied to the net gain realized on the disposition. The aforementioned tax is payable through withholding made by intermediaries. However, such withholding should not apply to the extent that a nonresident holder is eligible for benefits under an income tax treaty to which Mexico is a party, regardless whether the treaty in question provides relief by its terms for capital gains tax, and without any other further formalities. In order to benefit from this exemption, however, a record owner must provide sufficient evidence to the relevant intermediaries to certify the holder's residence in a country with which Mexico has entered into an income tax treaty.

New withholding tax rules were imposed by the new Mexican tax regulations applicable as of 2014. Although practices under such provisions are still developing, we believe that:

disposition of ADSs (as opposed to directly held shares) should not be subject to any Mexican withholding tax if the transactions are carried out through other securities exchanges or markets approved by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, or 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, NASDAQ and Latibex; and

the sale or other transfer or disposition of shares not carried out through the Mexican Stock Exchange and not held in the form of ADSs will be subject to a 25% tax rate in Mexico, which is applicable to the gross proceeds realized from the sale. Alternatively, a nonresident holder may, subject to certain requirements, elect to pay taxes on the gains realized from the sale of shares on a net basis at a rate of 35%.

Pursuant to the Tax Treaty, gains realized by a U.S. resident that is eligible to receive benefits pursuant to the Tax Treaty from the sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs, 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

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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 Tax Treaty.

Gains and gross proceeds 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 advisors as to their possible eligibility under such treaties.

Other Mexican Taxes

A nonresident holder generally 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 or ADSs 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, banks, insurance companies, or other 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, entities that are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as partnerships or other pass-through entities or equity holders therein, 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 (or other entity taxable as 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 general, a U.S. holder will treat the gross amount of distributions we pay, without reduction for Mexican withholding tax, as dividend income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. Because we do not expect to maintain calculations of our earnings and profits under U.S. federal income tax principles, it is expected that distributions paid to U.S. holders generally will be reported as dividends. In general, the gross amount of any dividends will be

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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 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 such 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).

The amount of Mexican tax withheld generally will give rise to a foreign tax credit or deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends generally will constitute passive category income for purposes of the foreign tax credit (or in the case of certain U.S. holders, general category income). The foreign tax credit rules are complex. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the implications of those rules for their investments in our shares or ADSs.

Subject to certain exceptions for short-term and hedged positions, the U.S. dollar amount of dividends received by an individual with respect to the shares or ADSs will be subject to taxation at reduced rates if the dividends are qualified dividends. Dividends paid on the shares or ADSs will be treated as qualified dividends if (i) (A) the shares or ADSs are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States, or (B) we are eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States which the U.S. Treasury determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program, 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 NYSE and the NASDAQ, and will qualify as readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States so long as they are so listed. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has determined that the Tax Treaty meets the requirements for reduced rates of taxation, and we believe we are eligible for the benefits of the Tax Treaty. 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 2013 or 2014 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 2015 taxable year. Holders of shares or ADSs 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 taxable at reduced rates. The deductibility of a capital loss is subject to limitations.

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 such 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 or ADSs.

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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 an exempt recipient, if required, 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 timely furnished to the Internal Revenue 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.

Table of Contents**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. 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

See Notes 2 v) to our audited consolidated financial statements for disclosures about market risk.

**Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities
American Depositary Shares**

The Bank of New York Mellon (the Depository) serves as the depository for our ADSs. ADS holders are required to pay various fees to the Depository, and the Depository may refuse to provide any service for which a fee is assessed until the applicable fee has been paid.

ADS holders are required to pay the Depository amounts in respect of expenses incurred by the Depository or its agents on behalf of ADS holders, including expenses arising from (i) taxes or other governmental charges, (ii) registration fees payable to us that may be applicable to the transfer of shares upon deposits to or withdrawals from the ADS program, (iii) cable, telex, and facsimile transmission, (iv) conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars, or (v) servicing of the ADSs or the shares underlying ADSs. The Depository may decide in its sole discretion to seek payment by either billing holders or by deducting the fee from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions.

ADS holders are also required to pay additional fees for certain services provided by the Depository, as set forth in the table below.

Depository service

Issuance and delivery of ADSs, including in connection with share distributions, rights, sales and stock splits

Cash distributions

Surrender, withdrawal or cancellation

Payments by the Depository**Fee payable by ADS holders**

Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)

U.S.\$0.02 or less per ADS

Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)

The Depository reimburses us for certain expenses we incur in connection with the ADR program, subject to a ceiling agreed between us and the Depository from time to time. These reimbursable expenses currently include legal and accounting fees, listing fees, investor relations expenses and fees payable to service providers for the distribution of

material to ADR holders. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Depositary did not pay us for any reimbursable expenses.

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Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None.

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, 2014. 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 control 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 Exchange Act. 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 (2013) 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 IFRS. 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 IFRS, 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 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, 2014.

Our management’s assessment and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 excludes, in accordance with applicable guidance provided by the SEC, an assessment of the internal control over financial reporting of Telekom Austria and subsidiaries, which we acquired in 2014. Telekom Austria represented 12.4% and 15.2% of our total and net assets, respectively, as of December 31, 2014, and 4.4% and 4.9% of our revenues and net income, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2014. No material changes in our internal control over financial reporting were identified as a result of this acquisition.

Mancera, S.C. (Mancera), a member practice of Ernst & Young Global Limited, an independent registered public accounting firm, our independent auditor, issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting on April 29, 2015.

(c) Attestation Report of the registered public accounting firm.

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL
CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of

América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.

We have audited América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the 2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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.

In our opinion, América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, and our report dated April 29,

2015, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Telekom Austria and subsidiaries, acquired in 2014, which is included in the 2014 consolidated financial statements of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries and constituted 12.4% and 15.2% of total and net assets, respectively, as of December 31, 2014 and 4.4% and 4.9% of revenues and net income, respectively, for the year then ended. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Telekom Austria excluded from the scope of management's assessment.

Mancera, S.C.

A member practice of

Ernst & Young Global Limited

/s/ Carlos Carrillo Contreras

Carlos Carrillo Contreras

Mexico City, Mexico

April 29, 2015

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(d) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2014 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 Ernesto Vega Velasco qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, and Mr. Vega Velasco is independent under the definition of independence applicable to us under the rules of the NYSE.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics, as defined in Item 16B of Form 20-F under the Exchange Act. Our code of ethics applies to, among others, 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 registered public accounting firm, Mancera, during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2014:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2014
	(in millions of Mexican pesos)	
Audit fees	Ps. 134	Ps. 203
Audit-related fees	16	1
Tax fees	12	20
Total fees	Ps. 162	Ps. 224

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, 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 IFT 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.

Audit and Corporate Practices Committee Approval Policies and Procedures

Our audit and corporate practices committee has established policies and procedures for the engagement of our independent auditors for services. Our audit and corporate practices 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. Prior to providing any service that requires specific pre-approval, our independent auditor and our Chief Financial Officer present to the audit committee a request for approval of audit services in which they confirm that the request complies with the applicable rules.

Table of Contents**Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees**

Not Applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

We periodically repurchase our L and 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 the annual ordinary shareholders meeting held on April 28, 2014, our shareholders authorized an allocation of Ps.30 billion to repurchase L Shares and A Shares from April 2014 to April 2015. In the annual ordinary shareholders meeting held on April 30, 2015, our shareholders authorized an allocation of Ps.35 billion to repurchase L Shares and A Shares from April 2015 to April 2016.

The following tables set out information concerning purchases of our L Shares and A Shares by us and our affiliated purchasers in 2014. We did not repurchase our L Shares or A Shares other than through the share repurchase program.

Period	Total Number of L Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per L Share	Total Number of L Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Mexican peso Value of L Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs⁽¹⁾
January 2014	318,900,000	14.46	318,900,000	16,972,769,790
February 2014	279,985,000	13.71	279,985,000	13,134,092,940
March 2014	286,497,001	13.04	286,497,001	9,397,599,618
April 2014	153,039,553	13.05	101,348,450	38,067,865,098
May 2014	91,789,600	13.02	91,789,600	36,868,300,673
June 2014	21,300,000	12.72	21,300,000	36,597,451,789
July 2014	172,591,030	15.22	172,591,030	33,932,922,610
August 2014	209,902,687	15.54	209,902,687	30,669,766,300
September 2014	201,193,000	16.99	201,193,000	27,242,237,952
October 2014	229,639,000	16.38	229,639,000	23,475,323,796
November 2014	181,500,000	16.21	181,500,000	20,533,423,977
December 2014	226,266,625	15.92	226,266,625	16,928,914,233
Total/Average	2,372,603,496	14.69	2,320,912,393	

- (1) This is the approximate peso amount available at the end of the period for purchases of both L Shares and A Shares pursuant to our share repurchase program.

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Period	Total Number of A Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per A Share	Total Number of A Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Mexican peso Value of A Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs⁽¹⁾
January 2014				16,972,769,790
February 2014	15,000	14.05	15,000	13,134,092,940
March 2014	2,999	12.70	2,999	9,397,599,618
April 2014	251,550	12.87	251,550	38,067,865,098
May 2014	310,400	13.00	310,400	36,868,300,673
June 2014				36,597,451,789
July 2014	2,408,970	15.58	2,408,970	33,932,922,610
August 2014	97,313	15.55	97,313	30,669,766,300
September 2014	557,000	17.13	557,000	27,242,237,952
October 2014	361,000	16.74	361,000	23,475,323,796
November 2014				20,533,423,977
December 2014	83,375	16.33	83,375	16,928,914,233
Total/Average	4,087,607	15.54	4,087,607	

- (1) This is the approximate peso amount available at the end of the period for purchases of both L Shares and A Shares pursuant to our share repurchase program.

Item 16F. Changes in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not Applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

Our corporate governance practices are governed by our bylaws, the Mexican Securities Market Law and the regulations issued by the CNBV. We also comply with the Mexican Code of Best Corporate Practices (*Código de Mejores Prácticas Corporativas*), which was created in January 2001 by a group of Mexican business leaders and was endorsed by both the CNBV and the Mexican Stock Exchange.

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The table below discloses the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those required for U.S. Companies under the NYSE and NASDAQ listing standards.

NYSE Standards	NASDAQ Standards	Our Corporate Governance Practices
<p>Director Independence. Majority of board of directors must be independent. §303A.01. Controlled companies 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.00.</p>	<p>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 are exempt from this requirement. A controlled company is one in which more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, group or another company, rather than the public. Rules 5605(b)(1), 5615(c)(1) and (c)(2).</p>	<p>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 <i>per se</i> 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.</p>
<p>As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer</p>	<p>As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer</p>	<p>There is no exemption from the independence requirement for controlled companies</p>
<p>Executive Sessions. Non-management directors must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. Independent directors should meet alone in an executive session at least once a year. §303A.03.</p>	<p>Executive Sessions. Independent directors must have regularly scheduled executive sessions at which only independent directors are present. Rule 5605(b)(2).</p>	<p>Executive Sessions. Our non-management directors have not held executive sessions without management in the past, and they are not required to do so.</p>
<p>Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. Nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors is required. The committee must have a charter specifying the purpose, duties and evaluation procedures of the committee. §303A.04.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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 Market</p>

Controlled companies are exempt from these requirements. §303A.00.

addressing the nominations process. Controlled companies are exempt from this requirement. Rules 5605(e) and 5615(c)(2).

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.

As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.

Table of Contents**NYSE Standards****Compensation Committee.**

Compensation committee composed entirely 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. §303A.02(a)(ii) and §303A.05. Controlled companies are exempt from this requirement. §303A.00.

As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.

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

As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.

Compensation Committee.

Compensation committee consisting of at least two members, each of whom is an independent director. The committee must have a charter specifying the scope of its responsibilities, its method for determining or recommending to the Board for determination the compensation of the CEO and all other executive officers, and that the CEO may not be present during voting or deliberations.

Controlled companies are exempt from this requirement. Rules 5605(a)(2), 5605(d) and 5615(c)(2).

As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.

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 5605(c).*

Our Corporate Governance Practices

Under the Mexican Securities Market Law, certain corporate governance functions must be delegated to one or more committees. Under our bylaws, the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee performs our corporate governance functions. See **Directors, Senior Management and Employees Audit and Corporate Practices Committee** under Item 6.

Compensation Committee. We currently do not have a compensation committee. We are not required to have a compensation committee since our Audit and Corporate Practices Committee, which is comprised solely of independent directors, evaluates and approves management's (including our CEO) and directors' compensation.

Audit Committee. We have an audit and corporate practices committee of four members. Each member of the audit and corporate practices 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 and corporate practices 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

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NYSE Standards

NASDAQ Standards

Our Corporate Governance Practices

Equity Compensation Plans. *Equity compensation plans and all material revisions thereto require shareholder approval, subject to limited exemptions. §§303A.08 and 312.03.*

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).*

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.*

Equity Compensation Plans. *Equity compensation plans or material amendments thereto require shareholder approval, subject to limited exemptions. Rule 5635(c).*

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 5635(a), (b) and (d).*

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 5610.*

(2) our bylaws and (3) Mexican law. For a more detailed description of the duties of our audit and corporate practices committee, see Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Audit and Corporate Practices Committee.

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. Mexican law requires us to obtain shareholder approval of the issuance of equity securities. Under certain circumstances, however, treasury stock may be sold by the board of directors without shareholder approval.

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.

Table of Contents**NYSE Standards**

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. §314.00. 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. §§402.01 and 402.04.*

NASDAQ Standards

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 5630.*

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 5620(b).*

Peer Review. *A listed company must be audited by an independent public accountant that is registered as a public accounting firm with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Rule 5250(c)(3).*

Our Corporate Governance Practices

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 Mexican Securities Market Law, our board of directors may 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.

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, a member practice of Ernst & Young Global Limited, a public registered firm, our independent auditor, is registered as a public accounting firm with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

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Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not Applicable.

Item 17. Financial Statements

Not Applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements

See pages F-1 through F-135 incorporated herein by reference.

Item 19. Exhibits

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 June 14, 2011 (together with an English translation) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 to our annual report on Form 20-F, File No. 001-16269, filed on April 30, 2012).
- 3.2 Termination Agreement in respect of the Shareholders Agreement, by and among Banco Inbursa, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Inbursa, División Fiduciaria acting as trustee under Trust F/1046, Banco Inbursa, S.A. Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Inbursa, División Fiduciaria acting as trustee under Trust F-0126 and AT&T International, Inc., formerly called SBC International, Inc., dated February 28, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the report of beneficial ownership of our shares filed on Schedule 13D on June 30, 2014), dated June 27, 2014.
- 4.4 Termination Agreement in respect of the Management Services Agreement dated February 27, 2002 between SBC International Management Services, Inc. and Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V., dated May 22, 2014.
- 7.1 Calculation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- 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.

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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: April 30, 2015

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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AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

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AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

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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 the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2014 and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. 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 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 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 América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) and our report dated April 29, 2015, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Mancera, S.C.
A member practice of
Ernst & Young Global Limited

/s/ Carlos Carrillo Contreras
C.P.C. Carlos Carrillo Contreras

Mexico City, Mexico

April 29, 2015

Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

(In thousands of Mexican pesos)

	At December 31,		Millions of	
	2013	2014	U.S. dollars 2014	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	Ps. 48,163,550	Ps. 66,473,703	US\$	4,516
Accounts receivable:				
Subscribers, distributors, recoverable taxes and other, net (Note 5)	127,872,657	145,584,407		9,892
Related parties (Note 6)	1,346,392	1,320,107		90
Derivative financial instruments (Note 7)	10,469,316	22,536,056		1,531
Inventories, net (Note 8)	36,718,953	35,930,282		2,441
Other current assets, net (Note 9)	12,127,200	16,563,602		1,125
Total current assets	236,698,068	288,408,157		19,595
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment, net (Note 10)	501,106,951	595,596,318		40,467
Intangibles, net (Note 11)	38,220,138	109,829,650		7,462
Goodwill (Note 11)	92,486,284	140,903,391		9,574
Investment in associated companies (Note 12)	88,887,024	49,262,581		3,347
Deferred income taxes (Note 13)	50,853,686	66,500,539		4,518
Other assets, net (Note 9)	17,340,282	27,856,033		1,893
Total assets	Ps. 1,025,592,433	Ps. 1,278,356,669	US\$	86,856
Liabilities and equity				
Current liabilities:				
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt (Note 14a)	Ps. 25,841,478	Ps. 57,805,517	US\$	3,928
Accounts payable (Note 15a)	154,137,312	191,503,362		13,010
Accrued liabilities (Nota 15b)	36,958,922	53,968,679		3,667
Taxes payable	22,082,241	32,554,727		2,212
Derivative financial instruments (Note 7)	5,366,323	8,527,812		579
Related parties (Note 6)	2,552,337	3,087,292		210
Deferred revenues (Note 16)	27,016,340	31,464,235		2,138
Total current liabilities	273,954,953	378,911,624		25,744
Long-term debt (Note 14a)	464,478,366	545,949,470		37,094
Deferred income taxes (Note 13)	1,628,409	17,469,798		1,187

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Deferred revenues (Note 16)	1,105,294	1,330,757	90
Asset retirement obligations (Note 15c)	7,516,460	13,451,407	913
Employee benefits (Note 17)	66,607,874	86,604,565	5,885
Total liabilities	815,291,356	1,043,717,621	70,913
Equity (Note 18):			
Capital stock	96,392,339	96,382,631	6,549
Retained earnings:			
Prior years	122,693,933	146,188,038	9,933
Profit for the year	74,624,979	46,146,370	3,135
Total retained earnings	197,318,912	192,334,408	13,068
Other comprehensive income (loss) items	(91,310,640)	(104,332,763)	(7,089)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
	202,400,611	184,384,276	12,528
Non-controlling interests	7,900,466	50,254,772	3,415
Total equity	210,301,077	234,639,048	15,943
Total liabilities and equity	Ps. 1,025,592,433	Ps. 1,278,356,669	US\$ 86,856

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**

(In thousands of Mexican pesos, except for earnings per share)

	For the year ended December 31			2014 Millions of U.S. dollars, except for earnings per share	
	2012	2013	2014		
Operating revenues:					
Mobile voice services	Ps. 287,133,858	Ps. 265,039,903	Ps. 255,606,335	US\$	17,367
Fixed voice services	123,778,159	111,785,611	114,687,475		7,792
Mobile data voice services	136,394,772	159,589,580	194,882,905		13,241
Fixed data services	83,628,831	85,039,329	97,533,378		6,627
Paid television	56,520,982	60,829,310	68,378,623		4,646
Sales of equipment, accessories and computers	69,562,903	84,544,261	95,632,868		6,498
Other related services	18,050,140	19,273,027	21,540,236		1,464
	775,069,645	786,101,021	848,261,820		57,635
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales and services	341,123,833	358,291,177	386,102,139		26,233
Commercial, administrative and general expenses	165,631,457	167,184,570	185,683,205		12,616
Other expenses	3,579,638	4,832,685	4,928,675		335
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9, 10 and 11)	103,584,737	101,534,833	114,993,551		7,813
	613,919,665	631,843,265	691,707,570		46,997
Operating income	161,149,980	154,257,756	156,554,250		10,638
Interest income (Note 14b)	3,859,086	2,925,834	7,052,271		479
Interest expense (Note 14c)	(22,267,771)	(23,950,653)	(31,522,523)		(2,142)
Foreign currency exchange (loss) gain, net	7,395,154	(19,610,465)	(28,615,459)		(1,944)
Valuation of derivatives, interest cost from labor obligations and other financial items, net (Note 14d)	(13,265,019)	(8,291,535)	(10,190,261)		(692)
Equity interest in net income (loss) of associated companies (Note 12)	761,361	36,282	(6,073,009)		(413)

Profit before income tax	137,632,791	105,367,219	87,205,269	5,926
Income tax (Note 13)	45,983,452	30,392,731	39,707,549	2,699
Net profit for the year	Ps. 91,649,339	Ps. 74,974,488	Ps. 47,497,720	US\$ 3,227
Net profit for the year attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	Ps. 90,988,570	Ps. 74,624,979	Ps. 46,146,370	US\$ 3,135
Non-controlling interests	660,769	349,509	1,351,350	92
	Ps. 91,649,339	Ps. 74,974,488	Ps. 47,497,720	US\$ 3,227
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent from continuing operations				
	Ps. 1.19	Ps. 1.02	Ps. 0.67	US\$ 0.05
Other comprehensive income items:				
Net other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:				
Effect of translation of foreign entities	Ps. (33,421,104)	Ps. (26,888,282)	Ps. (6,255,715)	US\$ (425)
Effect of fair value of derivatives, net of deferred taxes	(239,164)	(740,740)	(313,572)	(21)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan, net of deferred taxes	2,439,641	(2,438,039)	(6,807,975)	(463)
Total other comprehensive income items for the year, net of deferred taxes	(31,220,627)	(30,067,061)	(13,377,262)	(909)
Total comprehensive income for the year	Ps. 60,428,712	Ps. 44,907,427	Ps. 34,120,458	US\$ 2,318
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	Ps. 60,212,233	Ps. 45,108,504	Ps. 33,404,912	US\$ 2,270
Non-controlling interests	216,479	(201,077)	715,546	48
	Ps. 60,428,712	Ps. 44,907,427	Ps. 34,120,458	US\$ 2,318

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity****For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014**

(In thousands of Mexican pesos)

Capital stock	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Effect of derivative financial instruments acquired for hedging purposes	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Cumulative Translation adjustment	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests
6,419,636	Ps. 358,440	Ps. 162,057,644	Ps. (242,583)	Ps. (54,303,442)	Ps. 25,679,215	Ps. 229,968,910	Ps. 6,491,780
		90,988,570				90,988,570	660,760
				2,377,006		2,377,006	62,630
			(253,428)			(253,428)	14,260
					(32,899,915)	(32,899,915)	(521,180)
		90,988,570	(253,428)	2,377,006	(32,899,915)	60,212,233	216,470
		(15,216,636)				(15,216,636)	(326,620)
(4,795)		(18,326,979)				(18,331,774)	
		(155,158)				(155,158)	3,041,690
		(8,749,086)		(2,151,018)		(10,900,104)	(152,570)

6,414,841	358,440	210,598,355	(496,011)	(54,077,454)	(7,220,700)	245,577,471	9,270,77
		74,624,979				74,624,979	349,50
				(2,289,811)		(2,289,811)	(148,22
			(741,321)			(741,321)	58
					(26,485,343)	(26,485,343)	(402,93
		74,624,979	(741,321)	(2,289,811)	(26,485,343)	45,108,504	(201,07
		(15,872,527)				(15,872,527)	(68,46
(22,502)		(70,923,493)				(70,945,995)	
		(1,466,842)				(1,466,842)	(1,100,76
6,392,339	358,440	196,960,472	(1,237,332)	(56,367,265)	(33,706,043)	202,400,611	7,900,46
		46,146,370				46,146,370	1,351,35
			(329,112)			(329,112)	15,54
				(6,625,463)		(6,625,463)	(182,51
					(5,786,883)	(5,786,883)	(468,83

	46,146,370	(329,112)	(6,625,463)	(5,786,883)	33,404,912	715,54
	(16,539,294)				(16,539,294)	(31,35
(9,708)	(34,646,254)				(34,655,962)	
		9,751	45	(290,461)	(280,665)	39,239,14
						7,181,89
	54,674				54,674	(4,750,91
6,382,631	Ps. 358,440	Ps. 191,975,968	Ps. (1,556,693)	Ps. (62,992,683)	Ps. (39,783,387)	Ps. 184,384,276
						Ps. 50,254,77

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(In thousands of Mexican pesos)

	For the year ended December 31			Millions of U.S. dollars
	2012	2013	2014	
Operating activities				
Profit before income tax	Ps. 137,632,791	Ps. 105,367,219	Ps. 87,205,269	US\$ 5,926
Items not requiring the use of cash:				
Depreciation (Note 10)	92,268,275	94,893,801	107,909,169	7,332
Amortization of intangible and other assets (Note 9 and 11)	11,316,462	6,641,032	7,084,382	481
Equity interest in net income of associated companies (Note 12)	(761,361)	(36,282)	6,073,009	413
Loss on derecognition of equity method investment (Note 12)			3,172,218	216
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	112,445	546,939	297,609	20
Net period cost of labor obligations (Note 17)	10,141,672	7,292,839	7,855,714	534
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss, net	(18,908,099)	10,120,083	36,559,881	2,484
Interest income	(3,859,086)	(2,925,834)	(7,052,271)	(479)
Interest expense	22,267,771	23,950,653	31,522,523	2,142
Employee profit sharing	4,377,755	4,648,304	4,058,158	276
Loss in partial sales of shares of associated company (Note 14d)	795,028	896,956	5,554,612	377
(Gain) loss in valuation of derivative financial instruments, capitalized interest expense and other, net	2,922,679	(5,844,528)	(3,410,626)	(232)
Working capital changes:				
Accounts receivable from subscribers, distributors and other	8,624,782	(12,386,088)	(11,791,213)	(801)
Prepaid expenses	(379,179)	(1,596,241)	7,469,217	507
Related parties	45,575	(628,029)	470,719	32
Inventories	4,104,304	(9,564,979)	2,470,754	168
Other assets	(3,096,301)	(3,081,649)	(7,996,680)	(543)
Employee benefits	(10,649,297)	(13,524,328)	(14,916,385)	(1,013)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,764,066)	37,754,976	14,260,208	965

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Employee profit sharing paid	(3,354,552)	(4,013,320)	(4,737,467)	(322)
Financial instruments and other	(924,497)	(1,194,640)	(3,984,891)	(271)
Deferred revenues	1,809,425	2,541,976	1,356,453	92
Interest received	2,229,170	2,944,399	4,722,621	321
Income taxes paid	(47,347,341)	(55,013,967)	(33,542,469)	(2,279)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	206,604,355	187,789,292	240,610,514	16,346
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	(121,955,947)	(118,416,286)	(126,265,297)	(8,579)
Acquisition of intangibles (Note 11)	(7,830,248)	(3,334,464)	(19,319,656)	(1,313)
Dividends received from associates (Note 12)	571,187	212,394	359,413	25
Proceeds from sale of plant, property and equipment	58,006	44,045	96,781	7
Cash acquired in business combinations (Note 12)	5,378,807			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired (Note 12)	(2,289,018)	(1,730,588)	(11,910,582)	(809)
Partial sale of shares of associated company (Note 12)		4,299,360	12,066,037	820
Investments in associate companies (Note 12)	(71,560,918)	(15,366,062)	(2,654,342)	(180)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(197,628,131)	(134,291,601)	(147,627,646)	(10,029)
Financing activities				
Loans obtained	140,094,584	126,301,382	44,174,698	3,001
Repayment of loans	(97,354,311)	(60,710,863)	(36,683,909)	(2,492)
Interest paid	(21,329,791)	(22,654,119)	(33,283,418)	(2,261)
Repurchase of shares	(17,836,724)	(70,745,785)	(35,049,327)	(2,381)
Dividends paid (Note 18)	(15,384,647)	(15,722,576)	(17,054,829)	(1,159)
Derivative financial instruments	5,003,187	(546,770)	653,116	44
Capital stock increase in Telekom Austria (Note 12)			7,181,894	488
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	(11,052,674)	(2,567,609)	(4,696,245)	(319)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(17,860,376)	(46,646,340)	(74,758,020)	(5,079)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,884,152)	6,851,351	18,224,848	1,238
Adjustment to cash flows due to exchange rate fluctuations, net	(4,752,644)	(4,175,001)	85,305	6
	59,123,996	45,487,200	48,163,550	3,272

Cash and cash equivalents at
beginning of the year

Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	Ps. 45,487,200	Ps. 48,163,550	Ps. 66,473,703	US\$ 4,516
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Non-cash transactions related to:

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment in accounts payable at end of year	Ps. 30,461,133	Ps. 15,146,947	Ps. 16,771,745	US\$ 1,113
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A.B. DE C.V. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2013 and 2014

(In thousands of Mexican pesos [Ps.] and thousands of

U.S. dollars [US\$], unless otherwise indicated)

1. Description of the business and Relevant Events

I. Corporate Information

América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (hereinafter, the Company, América Móvil or AMX) was incorporated under laws of Mexico on September 25, 2000. The Company provides telecommunications services in 25 countries throughout the United States, Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe. These telecommunications services include mobile and fixed-line voice services, wireless and fixed data services, internet access and Pay TV, as well as other related services.

The voice services provided by the Company, both wireless and fixed, mainly include the following: airtime, local, domestic and international long-distance services and network interconnection services.

The data services provided by the Company include the following: value added, corporate networks, data and Internet services.

Pay TV represents basic services, as well as pay per view and additional programming and advertising services.

Equipment, accessories and computer sales

Other related revenues from advertising in telephone directories, publishing and call center services.

In order to provide these services, América Móvil has licenses, permits and concessions (collectively referred to herein as licenses) to build, install, operate and exploit public and/or private telecommunications networks and provide miscellaneous telecommunications services (mostly mobile and fixed telephony services), as well as to operate frequency bands in the radio-electric spectrum to be able to provide fixed wireless telephony and to operate frequency bands in the radio-electric spectrum for point-to-point and point-to-multipoint microwave links. The Company holds licenses in the 25 countries where it has a presence, and such licenses have different dates of expiration through 2046.

Certain 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 certain size of the infrastructure in operation.

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The corporate offices of América Móvil are located in Mexico City, Mexico, at Lago Zurich 245, Colonia Ampliación Granada, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo, 11529, México D.F., México

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The accompanying financial statements were approved for their issuance by the Company's Chief Financial Officer on April 29, 2015, and subsequent events have been considered through that date. They will then be presented for approval by the Company's shareholders on April 30, 2015. Those shareholders have the authority to approve and or otherwise modify the financial statements.

Relevant events

- i) On March 21, 2013, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), awarded to AMX the right to broadcast the XXII Olympic Winter Games in Sochi, Russia in 2014 and the Games of the XXXI Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 2016. AMX has acquired broadcast rights on all media platforms across Latin America, except Brazil.
- ii) During April 2013, KPN launched a rights offering to raise up to 3 billion of equity. Pursuant to the Company's agreement with KPN, the Company subscribed for a share in the rights offering in proportion to the Company's previous ownership of the KPN shares. Upon settlement of the offering on May 17, 2013, the Company paid 895.8 million (Ps.14.2 billion) and owned a total of 1,267,677,000 shares of KPN continuing to represent 29.77% of the then outstanding shares of KPN. As explained in Note 12, the Company has subsequently sold some of its ownership interest in KPN.
- iii) On July 29, 2013, the Company terminated the Relationship Agreement dated February 20, 2013 entered into with KPN.
- iv) On March 7, 2014, the new Federal Telecommunications Institute (Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones, or the IFT) issued a resolution determining that the Company's operating subsidiaries, including Radiomovil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. (Telcel) and Telefonos de Mexico, S.A.B. de C.V. (Telmex), as well as other related parties such as Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V. and Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A.B. de C.V. are part of an economic interest group that is a preponderant economic agent in the Mexican telecommunications sector, and imposing certain asymmetric regulation on the Company's Mexican fixed-line and wireless businesses.
- v) On April 23, 2014, Österreichische Industrieholding AG (ÖIAG) entered into a shareholders agreement, effective June 27, 2014, with AMX, by which the parties have contractually undertaken to jointly pursue a long-term policy with regard to the management of Telekom Austria AG (Telekom Austria), by exercising voting rights on a concerted basis (Syndicate Agreement). Furthermore, the Syndicate Agreement contains rules on the uniform exercise of voting rights in the corporate bodies of Telekom Austria, nomination rights for members of the Supervisory and Management Boards and share transfer restrictions. The shareholders agreement and public offer were subject to certain regulatory approvals. Once the conditions were satisfied, AMX obtained operational responsibilities in Telekom Austria and enhanced its role in their supervisory and Management Board resulting in power to direct relevant activities of Telekom Austria.
- vi) On May 15, 2014, AMX published a voluntary public takeover offer for all shares of Telekom Austria (Offer). On July 17, 2014, at the end of the Offer period, AMX held in total 50.81% of the share capital of Telekom Austria, while ÖIAG continued to hold 28.42%. The Syndicate Agreement currently covers 351.0 million shares of Telekom Austria, which equates to a shareholding of 79.23%. See further disclosures related to the acquisition of Telekom Austria in Note 12.
- vii) On July 8, 2014, the Company's Board of Directors approved the implementation of various measures to reduce its national market share in the Mexican telecommunications market to under 50% in order to cease to be a preponderant economic agent, which are still under the analysis of the Company's management and subject to approval. In addition, it was also resolved that all cellular sites, including towers and related passive infrastructure in Mexico, are to be

separated from the Company's Mexican subsidiary Telcel for their corresponding operation and commercialization to all interested parties, subject to certain corporate, regulatory and government approvals. The Company concluded that the conditions required in IFRS 5 Non-current assets held for

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sale and discontinued operations were not been met for such assets to be considered as held for distribution to owners as of December 31, 2014. See Note 23 for subsequent events.

viii) On September 30, 2014, Claro Brasil (a subsidiary of the Company) was granted the use of 20MHz of spectrum nationwide in the 700MHz frequency for a 15-year period through a public auction process. The spectrum will be used in conjunction with our 4G-LTE network. Such licenses were paid and recorded in December 2014 for an amount of Ps.9,662,052.

2. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Practices

a) Basis of preparation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (hereafter referred to as IFRS).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities) and, the trust assets of post-employment and other employee benefit plans.

The preparation of these financial statements under IFRS requires the use of critical estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for certain assets and liabilities, as well as certain income and expenses. It also requires that management exercise judgment in the application of the Company's accounting policies. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The Mexican peso is the functional currency of the Company's Mexican operations and the consolidated reporting currency of the Company.

i) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and those of the subsidiaries over which the Company exercises control. The financial statements for the subsidiaries were prepared for the same period as the Company, applying consistent accounting policies. All of the companies operate in the telecommunications field or provide services to companies relating to this activity.

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee, if and only if, the Company has:

- (i) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- (ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

(iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

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When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(i) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;

(ii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

(iii) The Company's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Company's accounting policies. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Company loses control over a subsidiary, it:

(i) Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;

(ii) Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;

(iii) Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;

(iv) Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;

(v) Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;

(vi) Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and

(vii)

Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Company had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. The financial statements for the subsidiaries were prepared for the same period as the holding company, applying consistent accounting policies. All of the companies operate in the telecommunications field or provide services to companies relating to this activity.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profits or losses and net assets not held by the Company. Non-controlling interests are presented separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income and in equity in the consolidated statements of financial position separately from América Móvil's own equity.

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Non-controlling interests refers to certain subsidiaries in which the Company does not hold 100% of the shares.

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as equity transactions. The difference between the book value and the subscription price for acquired shares under common control are accounted for as an equity transaction within retained earnings.

Associates:

Associates are all those entities for which the Company has significant influence over without having control. According to IAS 28, *Investments in Associates*, significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Significant influence typically exists when an investor holds from 20% to 50% of the voting power of an investee.

The Company's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment losses.

The investments in associated companies in which the Company exercises significant influence are accounted for using the equity method, whereby América Móvil recognizes its share in the net profit (losses) and equity of the associate.

The results of operations of the subsidiaries and associates are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements beginning as of the month following their acquisition and its share of other comprehensive income after acquisition is recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that investment in associates is impaired. If so, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value.

The equity interest in the most significant subsidiaries and associated companies at December 31, 2013 and 2014, is as follows:

Company name	Country	Equity interest at	
		December 31 2013	2014
Subsidiaries:			
AMX Tenedora, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Carso Telecom B.V. (formerly Amov Europa B.V.) (a)	Netherlands	100.0%	100.0%
AMOV Canadá, S.A. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, S.A. (Codetel) (b)	Dominican Republic	100.0%	100.0%
Sercotel, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V. y subsidiarias (Telcel) (b)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Telecomunicaciones de Puerto Rico, Inc. (b)	Puerto Rico	100.0%	100.0%
Puerto Rico Telephone Company, Inc. (b)	Puerto Rico	100.0%	100.0%

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Servicios de Comunicaciones de Honduras, S.A. de			
C.V. (Sercom Honduras) (b)	Honduras	100.0%	100.0%
AMX USA Holding, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
TracFone Wireless, Inc. (TracFone) (b)	USA	98.2%	98.2%
AM Telecom Américas, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%

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Company name	Country	Equity interest at	
		2013	December 31 2014
Subsidiaries:			
Claro Telecom Participacoes, S.A. (Claro Brasil)(a)	Brazil	100.0%	100.0%
Americel, S.A. (b)	Brazil	100.0%	100.0%
Claro S.A. (before BCP, S.A.) (b)	Brazil	100.0%	96.2%
América Central Tel, S.A. de C.V. (ACT) (b)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Telecomunicaciones de Guatemala, S.A. (Telgua) (b)	Guatemala	99.3%	99.3%
Empresa Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Enitel) (b)	Nicaragua	99.5%	99.6%
Estesa Holding Corp. (a)	Panama	100.0%	100.0%
Cablenet, S.A. (b)	Nicaragua	100.0%	100.0%
Estaciones Terrenas de Satélite, S.A. (Estesa) (b)	Nicaragua	100.0%	100.0%
AMX El Salvador, S.A de C.V. (b)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Compañía de Telecomunicaciones de El Salvador, S.A. de C.V. (CTE) (b)	El Salvador	95.8%	95.8%
Cablenet, S.A. (Cablenet) (b)	Guatemala	95.8%	95.8%
Telecomoda, S.A. de C.V. (Telecomoda) (b)	El Salvador	95.8%	95.8%
Telecom Publicar Directorios, S.A. de C.V. (Publicom) (c)	El Salvador	48.9%	48.8%
CTE Telecom Personal, S.A. de C.V. (Personal) (b)	El Salvador	95.8%	95.8%
Comunicación Celular, S.A. (Comcel) (b)	Colombia	99.4%	99.4%
Telmex Colombia, S.A. (b)	Colombia	99.3%	99.3%
Consortio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (Conecel) (b)	Ecuador	100.0%	100.0%
AMX Argentina, S.A. (b)	Argentina	100.0%	100.0%
AMX Wellington Gardens, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
Widcombe, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	100.0%	100.0%
AMX Paraguay, S.A. (b)	Paraguay	100.0%	100.0%
AM Wireless Uruguay, S.A. (b)	Uruguay	100.0%	100.0%
Claro Chile, S.A. (b)	Chile	100.0%	100.0%
América Móvil Perú, S.A.C (b)	Peru	100.0%	100.0%
Claro Panamá, S.A. (b)	Panama	100.0%	100.0%
Carso Global Telecom, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	99.9%	99.9%
Empresas y Controles en Comunicaciones, S.A. de C.V. (a)	Mexico	99.9%	99.9%
Teléfonos de México, S.A.B. de C.V. (b) (2)	Mexico	97.7%	98.7%
Telmex Internacional, S.A. de C.V. (b)	Mexico	97.7%	97.8%
Empresa de Servicios y Soporte Integral GC, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	97.7%	98.7%
Controladora de Servicios de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. de C.V. (b)	Mexico	97.7%	98.4%
Telmex Argentina, S.A. (b)	Argentina	99.6%	99.7%
Ertach, S.A. (b)	Argentina	99.5%	99.8%
Telstar, S.A. (b)	Uruguay	99.9%	99.9%
Ecuador Telecom, S.A. (b)	Ecuador	97.7%	98.4%
Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicacoes, S.A. (Embratel) (b) (1)	Brazil	95.7%	
Páginas Telmex Colombia, S.A. (c)	Colombia	97.7%	

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Claro 155, S.A. (c)	Chile	97.7%	
Claro 110, S.A. (c)	Chile	99.9%	99.9%
Sección Amarilla USA, LLC. (c)	USA	97.7%	98.4%
Publicidad y Contenido Editorial, S.A. de C.V. (c)	Mexico	97.7%	98.4%
Editorial Contenido, S.A. de C.V. (c)	Mexico	97.7%	98.4%
Plaza VIP COM, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (c)	Mexico	97.7%	98.4%
Grupo Telvista, S.A. de C.V. (c)	Mexico	88.9%	89.4%
Net Servicios de Comunicacaos, S.A. (NET) (b) (1)	Brazil	92.2%	
Telekom Austria AG (b)	Austria		59.7%
Associates:			
Hitss Solutions (c)	Mexico	35.0%	35.6%
KoninKlijke KPN B.V. (KPN) (b)	Netherlands	27.4%	21.4%
Telekom Austria AG (b) (2)	Austria	23.7%	

- a) Holding companies
- b) Operating companies of mobile and fixed services
- c) Advertising, media, content companies and/or other businesses
- 1) On December 31, 2014 these entities were merged in Claro Brasil.
- 2) See Note 12 for further details on its consolidation.

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ii) Basis of translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries and associated companies

The operating revenues of foreign subsidiaries (those outside of Mexico) jointly represent approximately 63%, 65% and 66% of operating revenues of 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively, and their total assets jointly represent approximately 70% and 78% of total assets at December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

The financial statements have been converted to IFRS in the respective local currency and translated into the reporting currency.

None of the Company's subsidiaries, with the exception of Belarus (See Note 2o), operate in a hyperinflationary economic environment and the local currency is their functional currency, the translation of their financial statements prepared under IFRS and denominated in their respective local currencies, are translated as follows:

all monetary assets and liabilities were translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the period closing;

all non-monetary assets and liabilities at the prevailing exchange rate in effect at the period closing;

equity accounts are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the time the capital contributions were made and the profits were generated;

revenues, costs and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate during the applicable period;

the difference resulting from the translation process is recognized in equity in the caption "Effect of translation".

the consolidated statements of cash flows were translated using the weighted-average exchange rate for the applicable period, and the resulting difference is shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows under the heading "Adjustment to cash flows due to exchange rate fluctuations".

The difference resulting from the translation process is recognized in equity in the caption "Effect of translation". At December 31, 2013 and 2014, the cumulative translation loss was Ps.(33,706,043) and Ps.(39,783,387), respectively.

b) Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized at the time the related service is rendered, provided that the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the entity will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction, the stage of completion of the transaction may be reliably measured and there is high certainty of collectability.

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For postpaid plans, the amount billed to clients combines a fixed tariff for a specific quantity of services, plus the rates for the use above the specified quantities (minutes included in each plan). Costs related to these services are recognized when the service is rendered.

The Company divides its main services into seven types as presented in the consolidated statements comprehensive income, as follows:

Mobile voice

Mobile data

Fixed voice

Fixed data

Pay TV

Sales of equipment, accessories and computers

Other related services

To recognize the multi-elements or multiple services at its fair value, the Company has established the necessary indicators and metrics that allows it to assign to each type of element its fair value. In multi-elements plans, these indicators are based on the price offered in each package, considering the offered minutes and data plans offered to the subscribers.

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Voice services

Monthly rent in post-paid plans is billed based on the associated plan and package rates, corresponding to when the services are provided. Revenues billed for services to be rendered in the future are initially recorded as deferred revenues.

Revenues from local services are derived from charges for line installations, monthly rent for services and monthly charges for metered services based on the number of minutes. These revenues depend on the number of lines in service, the number of newly installed lines and volume of minutes.

Revenues for interconnection services, which represent calls from other carriers entering the Company's mobile and fixed line networks (incoming interconnection services), are recognized at the time the service is provided. Such services are invoiced based on the rates previously agreed with other carriers.

Long-distance revenues originate from airtime or minutes used in making calls in a region or coverage areas outside of the area where the customer's service is activated. These revenues are recognized at the time the service is provided.

Revenues from roaming charges are related to airtime charged to customers for making or receiving calls when visiting a local service area, country or region outside the local service area where the customer's service is activated. The related revenues are recognized at the time the service is provided based on the rates established and agreed upon by our subsidiaries with other domestic and international mobile carriers. See Note 1 on relevant events on new regulation.

Data

Value-added services and other services include voice services and data transmission services (such as two-way and written messages, call information, ring tones, emergency services, among others). Revenues from such services are recognized at the time they are provided or when the services are downloaded.

Revenues from internet services and the sale of point-to-point and point-to-multipoint links are recognized on the date of installation, which is similar to the date when the respective traffic begins.

Revenues from corporate networks are obtained mainly from private lines and from providing virtual private network services. These revenues are recognized at the time the respective traffic begins.

Pay television

Revenues from pay TV include payments for package deals, pay-per-view and advertising, all of which are recognized at the time the services are provided.

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Sales of equipment, accessories and computers

Sales of mobile phone equipment, accessories and computers, which are made to authorized distributors and the general public, are recognized as revenue at the time the products are delivered and accepted by the customer and the recovery of the amounts is probable. The distributors and general public do not have the right to return the products.

The majority of equipment sales are performed through distributors, though not exclusively, as a portion of these equipment sales is performed through client service centers.

Other related services

Transmission rights

Transmission rights include exclusive rights for the transmission of the Winter Olympic Games and the Rio de Janeiro Olympics for 2016. The related costs and expenses (amortization of its investment) are recognized when the associated revenue is recognized.

Marketing revenues

Advertising revenues earned through the publication of the telephone directory are recognized over the life of the directories.

Points programs

Points programs offer by some subsidiaries are initially recognized as deferred revenue. Upon redemption of points, the deferred revenue is cancelled and the revenue is recognized along with the cost of equipment.

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c) Cost of mobile equipment and computers

The cost of mobile equipment and computers is recognized at the time the related revenue is recognized. The costs relating to the sale of such equipment is recognized in cost of sales and services. The cost is deferred as part of other assets. See Note 9.

d) Cost of services

These costs include the cost of call terminations in the networks of other carriers, the costs to link the fixed and mobile networks, payments for long-distance services, rental costs for the use of infrastructure (links, ports and measured service), as well as message exchanges between carriers. Such costs are recognized at the time the service is received by the fixed or mobile carriers. These costs also include last-mile costs and line installation costs, which are also recognized at the time the services are received.

Last mile installation costs and decoder-related charges are capitalized at the time of installation and depreciated over the average useful life as the customer remains active in the Company.

Commissions to distributors

Distribution agreements have three types of commissions related to postpaid plans.

Loyalty and activation commissions are accrued monthly as an expense based on statistical information about customer retention, sales volume and the number of new customers obtained by each distributor. Retention commissions are paid when customers continue for a specified period. Volume commissions are paid at the time the distributor reaches prescribed ranges of activated clients.

In all three cases the fees are recognized within commercial, administrative and general expenses, as these fees are not reflected in the price of services and products.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and highly liquid investments with maturities of less than three months. These investments are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which is similar to their market value.

The Company also maintains restricted cash held as collateral to meet certain contractual obligations (see Note 9). Restricted cash is presented within other non-current financial assets given that the restrictions are long-term in nature.

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f) Allowance for bad debts

The Company periodically recognizes a provision for doubtful accounts based mainly on its past experience, the aging of its accounts receivable, the delays in resolving its disputes with other carriers, and the market segments of its customers (governments, businesses and mass market).

Collection policies and procedures vary depending on the credit history of the customer, the credit granted, and the age of the unpaid calls among other reasons.

The evaluation of collection risk of accounts receivables with related parties is performed annually based on an examination of each related party's financial situation and the markets in which they operate.

g) Inventories

Inventories, which are mainly composed of cellular equipment, accessories, tablets and other devices, are initially recognized at historical cost and are valued using the average cost method, without exceeding their net realizable value.

The estimate of the realizable value of inventories on-hand is based on their age and turnover.

The difference between the sales price to the end user and the subsidized cost of equipment is recognized as an expense in the cost of sales and service in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, at the time of delivery, consequently, the cost of equipment includes the corresponding adjustments of its net realizable value.

h) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method, which in accordance with IFRS 3, *Business combination*, consists in general terms as follows:

- (i) Identify the acquirer
- (ii) Determine the acquisition date
- (iii) Value the acquired identifiable assets and assumed liabilities
- (iv) Recognize the goodwill or a bargain purchase gain

For acquired subsidiaries, goodwill represents the difference between the purchase price and the fair value of the net assets acquired at the acquisition date. For acquired associates, the investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any impairment loss.

Acquisition-related cost is accounted for as an expense in the other expenses caption in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as they are incurred.

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When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstance and pertinent conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the Other expenses caption in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred plus any non-controlling interest in the acquiree over the net value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date.

If the consideration paid is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired company, (in the case of a bargain purchase), the difference is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Goodwill is reviewed annually to determine its recoverability, or more often if circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the goodwill might not be fully recoverable.

The possible loss of value in goodwill is determined by analyzing the recovery value of the cash generating unit (or the group thereof) to which the goodwill is associated at the time it originated. If this recovery value is lower than the carrying value, an impairment loss is charged to results of operations.

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, no impairment losses were recognized for the goodwill shown in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position.

i) Property, plant and equipment

i) Property, plant and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on the cost of the assets using the straight line method, based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets, beginning the month after they become available for use.

Borrowing costs that are incurred for general financing for construction in progress for periods exceeding six months are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. During 2012, 2013 and 2014, the borrowing costs that were capitalized amounted to Ps.3,152,811, Ps.3,002,576 and Ps. 3,258,928, respectively.

In addition to the purchase price and costs directly attributable to preparing an asset in terms of its physical location and condition for use as intended by management, when required, the cost also includes the estimated costs for the dismantlement and removal of the asset, and for restoration of the site where it is located. See Note 15c).

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ii) The net book value of property, plant and equipment is removed from the consolidated statements of financial position at the time the asset is sold or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or sale. Any gains or losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment represent the difference between net proceeds of the sale, if any, and the net book value of the item at the time of sale. These gains or losses are recognized as either other operating income or operating expenses upon sale.

iii) The Company periodically assesses the residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods associated with its property, plant and equipment. If necessary, the effects of any changes in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively, at the closing of each period, in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* .

For property, plant and equipment made up of several components with different useful lives, the major individual components are depreciated over their individual useful lives. Maintenance costs and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Telephone plant in operation and equipment:	
Monitoring equipment and network performance	20%-33%
Base stations	20%
Switching and telephone exchanges	20%
Towers, antennas and engineering works	10%
Measuring equipment	17%
Buildings	3.33%
Submarine cable	5%
Other assets	10%-33%

iv) The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed whenever there are indicators of impairment in such assets. Whenever an asset's recovery value, which is the greater of the asset's selling price and its value in use (the present value of future cash flows), is less than the asset's net carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, no impairment losses were recognized.

v) Inventories for operation of the plant

Inventories for the operation of telephone plants are valued using the average cost method, without exceeding their net realizable value.

The valuation of inventories for the operation of telephone plants considered obsolete, defective or slow-moving, are reduced to their estimated net realizable value. The estimate of the recovery value of inventories is based on their age and turnover.

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j) Intangibles

i) Licenses

Licenses to operate wireless telecommunications networks are recorded for at acquisition cost or at fair value at its acquisition date, net of accumulated amortization.

The licenses that in accordance with government requirements are categorized as automatically renewable, for a nominal cost and with substantially consistent terms, are considered by the Company as intangible assets with an indefinite useful life. Accordingly, they are not amortized. Licenses are amortized when the Company does not have a basis to conclude that they are indefinite lived. Licenses are amortized using the straight-line method over a period ranging from 5 to 20 years, which represents the usage period of the assets. The payments to the governments are recognized in the cost of service and equipment.

ii) Trademarks

Trademarks are recorded at their fair value at the valuation date when acquired. The useful lives of trademarks are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Trademarks with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over a period ranging from 1 to 10 years. Trademarks with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable, if not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

iii) Rights of use

Rights of use are recognized according to the amount paid for the right to carry traffic and are amortized over the period in which they are granted.

The carrying value of the Company's licenses and trademarks with indefinite useful lives and with finite useful lives are reviewed annually and whenever there are indicators of impairment in the value of such assets. When an asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value, less disposal costs and its value in use (the present value of future cash flows), is less than the asset's carrying value, the difference is recognized as an impairment loss.

iv) Customer relationships

The value of customer relations are determined and valued at the time that a new subsidiary is acquired, as determined by the Company with the assistance of independent appraisers, and is amortized over the useful life of the customer relationship on a five years.

During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, no impairment losses were recognized for licenses, trademarks, rights of use or customer relationships.

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k) Impairment in the value of long-lived assets

The Company has a policy in place for evaluating the existence of indicators of impairment in the carrying value of long-lived assets, investments in associates, goodwill and intangible assets. When there are such indicators, or in the case of assets whose nature requires an annual impairment analysis (goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives), the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset, which is the higher of its fair value, less disposal costs, and its value in use. Value in use is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows, applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and taking into consideration the specific risks associated with the asset. When the recoverable amount of an asset is below its carrying value, impairment is considered to exist. In this case, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the asset's recoverable amount, recognizing the loss in results of operations for the respective period. Depreciation and/or amortization expense of future periods is adjusted based on the new carrying value determined for the asset over the asset's remaining useful life. Impairment is computed individually for each asset. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

In the estimation of impairments, the Company uses the strategic plans established for the separate cash-generating units to which the assets are assigned. Such strategic plans generally cover a period from three to five years. For longer periods, beginning in the fifth year, projections are maintained at a constant for all the following years with no growth rate.

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The forecasts were performed by the Company's management in real terms (without inflation) and in pesos with acquisition value as of December 31, 2014.

In developing information for financial forecasts, premises and assumptions have been included that any other market participant in similar conditions would consider.

Local synergies have not been taken into consideration that any other market participant would not have taken into consideration to prepare similar forecasted financial information.

The assumptions used to develop the financial forecasts were validated by the Company's management for each of the cash generating unit (CGUs), taking into consideration the following:

Current subscribers and expected growth.

Type of subscribers (prepaid, postpaid, fixed line, multiple services)

Market situation and penetration expectations

New products and services

Economic situation of each country

Investments in maintenance of the current assets

Investments in technology for expanding the current assets

Market consolidation and market participant synergies

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The foregoing forecasts could differ from the results obtained through time; however, América Móvil prepares its estimates based on the current situation of each of the CGUs.

The recoverable amounts are based on value in use. The value in use was determined based on the method of discounted cash flows. The key assumptions used in projecting cash flows are:

Adjusted EBITDA (which the Company defines as operating income excluding currency fluctuations plus depreciation and amortization) / margin on revenue

Capital expenditure (CAPEX) / margin on revenue

Pre-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) used to discount the projected cash flows. To determine the discount rate, América Móvil uses the WACC which was determined for each of the cash generating units in real terms and is described in following paragraphs.

The estimated discount rates to perform the IAS 36 *Impairment of assets* , impairment test for each CGU consider market participants assumptions. Market participants were selected taking into consideration the size, operations and characteristics of the business that were similar to those in América Móvil.

The discount rates represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the CGU and market participant and is derived from its WACC. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity considering market participant assumptions. Segment-specific risk is incorporated by applying beta factors.

The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Market participant assumptions are important because, not only do they include industry data for growth rates, management also assesses how the CGU s position, relative to its competitors, might change over the forecasted period.

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The most significant assumptions used for the 2013 and 2014 impairment evaluations are shown below:

	Adjusted EBIDTA/ margin on revenues	CAPEX/margin on revenues	Pre-tax discount rate (WACC)
2013:			
Brazil (Fixed-line wireless and TV)	18.11% - 31.37%	15.48% - 27.07%	6.47%
Puerto Rico	22.69%	5.05%	8.09%
Dominican Republic	39.78%	12.47%	9.41%
Mexico	33.48% - 49.74%	5.38% - 18.5%	5.35%
Ecuador	49.80%	9.49%	11.78%
Peru	40.36%	10.23%	6.54%
El Salvador	40.62%	14.90%	8.05%
Chile	12.75%	17.52%	6.00%
Colombia	29.00% - 47.81%	11.63% - 16.27%	6.20%
Other countries	9.40% - 44.37%	0.48% - 28.68%	8.05% - 13.61%
2014:			
Europe (7 countries)	27.09%	35.08%	6.92%
Brazil (Fixed-line wireless and TV)	15.41% - 30.53%	31.56% - 41.40%	10.29%
Puerto Rico	36.43%	9.24%	12.14%
Dominican Republic	39.55%	16.72%	11.39%
Mexico	34.51% - 49.12%	4.87 - 12.07%	9.19%
Ecuador	45.21%	9.26%	15.11%
Peru	35.15%	14.14%	10.65%
El Salvador	41.88%	16.89%	12.13%
Chile	6.63%	34.09%	9.59%
Colombia	29.50% - 41.35%	13.25% - 39.5%	10.55%
Other countries	5.29% - 44.32%	0.73% - 30.43%	11.88% - 16.67%

In the case of México, Colombia, Brazil and Europe includes Fixed and Wireless operations.

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l) Leases

The determination of whether an agreement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the agreement and requires an evaluation of whether performance of the agreement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the agreement transfers the right of use of the asset to the Company.

Operating leases

Leases under which the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and benefits inherent to the ownership of the leased asset are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating lease agreements are charged to results of operations on a straight-line basis over the rental period.

Finance leases

Lease agreements that transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased assets to the Company are accounted for as finance leases. Accordingly, upon commencement of the lease, the asset, which is classified based on its nature, and associated debt are recorded at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the lease payments. Finance lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of lease liability and the finance cost so that a constant interest rate is determined on the outstanding liability balance. Finance costs are charged to results of operations over the life of the agreement.

m) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

Financial assets are categorized, at initial recognition, as (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables, (iii) held-to-maturity investments, (iv) available-for-sale financial assets, or as (v) derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, plus directly attributable transactions costs, except for financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of assets depends on their categorization as either financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity or available for sale financial assets, or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge.

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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined in IAS 39. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the valuation of derivatives, interest cost from labor obligations and other financial items .

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are those that the Company has the intent and ability to hold to maturity and are recorded at cost which includes transaction costs and premiums or discounts related to investment that are amortized over the life of the investment based on its outstanding balance, less any impairment. Interest and dividends on investments classified as held-to-maturity are included within interest income.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are recorded at fair value, with gains and losses, net of tax, reported in other comprehensive income. Interest and dividends on investments classified as available-for-sale are included in interest income. The fair value of investments is readily available based on market value. The currency effects of securities available for sale are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables with a relevant period (including accounts receivable to subscribers, distributors and other receivables) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for accounts receivable from subscribers, distributors and other in the short term when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

This category generally applies to accounts receivable from subscribers, distributors and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 5.

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Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the group's consolidated statement of financial position) when: The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and when observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

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Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories based on the nature of the financial instruments contracted or issued: (i) financial liabilities measured at fair value, and (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable to suppliers, deferred revenues, other accounts payable, loans and derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value; short- and long-term debt and accounts payable, are accounted for as financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost.

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on financial liabilities held for trading are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IAS 39 are satisfied. América Móvil has not designated any financial liabilities as fair value liabilities through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate (EIR) amortization process.

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Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in interest income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information refer to Note 14.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statements of financial position if, and only if, there is:

- (i) a currently a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and
- (ii) the intention to either settle them on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

At each financial statement reporting date, the fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is determined based on market prices, or prices quoted by brokers (purchase price for asset positions and sales price for liability positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments that are not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions, references to the current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially similar, a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Note 7 and 19 provides an analysis of the fair values of the Company's financial instruments.

Table of Contents**n) Transactions in foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the prevailing exchange rate at the time of the related transactions. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated at the prevailing exchange rate at the financial statement reporting date. Exchange differences determined from the transaction date to the time foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are settled or translated at the financial statement reporting date are charged or credited to the results of operations.

The exchange rates used for the translation of foreign currencies against the Mexican peso are as follows:

Country or Zone	Currency	Average exchange rate			Closing exchange rate at December 31,	
		2014	2013	2012	2014	2013
Argentina ⁽¹⁾	Argentine Peso	1.6405	2.3410	2.9305	1.7212	2.0053
Brazil	Real	5.6574	5.9334	6.7605	5.5410	5.5820
Colombia	Colombian Peso	0.0067	0.0068	0.0073	0.0062	0.0068
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.7195	1.6244	1.6808	1.9374	1.6676
U.S.A. ⁽²⁾	US Dollar	13.2969	12.7660	13.1663	14.7180	13.0765
Uruguay	Uruguay Peso	0.5726	0.6249	0.6568	0.6040	0.6104
Nicaragua	Cordobas	0.5122	0.5164	0.5594	0.5533	0.5162
Honduras	Lempiras	0.6291	0.6228	0.6758	0.6794	0.6304
Chile	Chilean Peso	0.0233	0.0258	0.0274	0.0243	0.0249
Paraguay	Guaraní	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0032	0.0029
Peru	Soles	4.6830	4.7271	5.0952	4.9241	4.6769
Dominican Republic	Dominican Peso	0.3050	0.3052	0.3373	0.3313	0.3050
Costa Rica	Colon	0.0244	0.0253	0.0259	0.0270	0.0258
European Union	Euro	17.6507	16.9693	16.9276	17.8058	17.9710
Bulgaria	Lev	8.8045			8.9984	
Belarus ⁽³⁾	Belarusian Roble	0.0012			0.0012	
Croacia	Croatian Kuna	2.2508			2.3051	
Macedonia	Macedonian Denar	0.2805			0.2860	
Serbia	Serbian Denar	0.1449			0.1500	

- (1) Official exchange rate published by the Argentine Central Bank. The Argentine peso has experienced significant devaluation over the past several years and the government has adopted various rules and regulations since late 2011 that established new restrictive controls on capital flows into the country. These enhanced exchange controls have practically closed the foreign exchange market to retail transactions. It is widely reported that the Argentine peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate in the unofficial market substantially differs from the official foreign exchange rate. The Argentine government could impose further exchange controls or restrictions on the movement of capital and take other measures in the future in response to capital flight or a significant depreciation of the Argentine peso.

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- (2) Includes U.S.A., Ecuador, El Salvador, Puerto Rico and Panama.
- (3) Year-end rates are used for the translation of revenues and expenses as IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* is applied.

o) Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies

Financial statements of subsidiaries located in hyperinflationary economies are restated before translation to the reporting currency of the América Móvil and before consolidation in order to reflect the same value of money for all items. Items recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position which are not measured at the applicable year-end measuring unit are restated based on general price index. All non-monetary items measured at cost or amortized costs are restated for the changes in the general price index from the date of transaction to the reporting date. Monetary items are not restated. All items of stockholders' equity are restated for the changes in the general price index since their addition until the end of the reporting period. All items of the comprehensive income are restated for the change in a general price index from the date of initial recognition to the reporting date. Gains and losses resulting from the net position of monetary items are reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the foreign currency exchange (loss) gains, net caption. The financial statements of the subsidiaries in Belarus are reported at the applicable measuring unit at the reporting date. The Company's Belarus subsidiary accounted for 0.9% of America Movil's consolidated assets at December 31, 2014, and 0.8% of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014.

p) Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions

Liabilities are recognized whenever (i) the Company has current obligations (legal or assumed) resulting from a past event, (ii) when it is probable the obligation will give rise to a future cash disbursement for its settlement, and (iii) the amount of the obligation can be reasonably estimated.

When the effect of the time value of money is significant, the amount of the liability is determined as the present value of the expected disbursements to settle the obligation. The discount rate is determined on a pre-tax basis and reflects current market conditions at the financial statement reporting date and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, an increase in the liability is recognized as finance expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when it is probable they will give rise to a future cash disbursement for their settlement. Also, contingencies are only recognized when they will generate a loss.

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q) Employee benefits

The Company has defined benefit pension plans in place in its subsidiaries Radiomóvil Dipsa, S.A. de C.V., Telecomunicaciones de Puerto Rico, S.A., Teléfonos de México, Claro Brasil and Telekom Austria. Claro Brasil also has medical plans and defined contribution plans and Telekom Austria provides retirement benefits to its employees under a defined contribution plan. The Company recognizes the costs of these plans based upon independent actuarial computations, and are determined using the projected unit credit method. The latest actuarial computations were prepared as of December 31, 2014.

Mexico

The Mexican subsidiaries have the obligation to pay seniority premiums to personnel based on the Mexican Federal labor law which also establishes the obligation to make certain payments to personnel who cease to provide services under certain circumstances.

The costs of pensions, seniority premiums and severance benefits, are recognized based on calculations by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method using financial hypotheses, net of inflation.

Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico, the Company has noncontributing pension plans for full-time employees, which are tax qualified as they meet Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 requirements.

The pension benefit is composed of two elements:

- (i) An employee receives an annuity at retirement if they meet the rule of 85 (age at retirement plus accumulated years of service). The annuity is calculated by applying a percentage times years of services to the last three years of salary.
- (ii) The second element is a lump-sum benefit based on years of service equivalent to approximately nine to twelve months of salary. Health care and life insurance benefits are also provided to retirees under a separate plan (post-retirement benefits).

Brazil

In Brazil, the Company provides a defined benefit plan and post-retirement medical assistance plan, and a defined contribution plan, through a pension fund that supplements the government retirement benefit, for certain employees.

Under the defined benefit plan, the Company makes monthly contributions to the pension fund equal to 17.5% of the employee's aggregate salary. In addition, the Company contributes a percentage of the aggregate salary base for funding the post-retirement medical assistance plan for the employees who remain in the defined benefit plan. Each employee makes contributions to the pension fund based on age and salary. All newly hired employees automatically adhere to the defined contribution plan and no further admittance to the defined benefit plan is allowed. For the defined contribution plan, see Note 17.

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Austria

In Austria the Company provides retirement benefits to its employees under defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

The Company pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension or severance insurance plans on mandatory or contractual basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions are recognized as employee expenses in the year in which they are due.

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All other employee benefit obligations provided in Austria are unfunded defined benefit plans for which the Company records provisions which are calculated using the projected unit credit method. The future benefit obligations are measured using actuarial methods on the basis of an appropriate assessment of the discount rate, rate of employee turnover, rate of compensation increase and rate of increase in pensions.

Ecuador

The subsidiary Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. has a pension plan, where the Company purchases an annuity for the employee and is paid by the employee by means of individual funding. The Company purchases a deferred annuity from an insurance company for which the Company pays an annual premium. This plan is classified as a defined benefit plan.

Other subsidiaries

For the rest of the Company's subsidiaries, there are no defined benefit plans or compulsory defined contribution structures. However, the foreign subsidiaries make contributions to national pension, social security and severance plans in accordance with the percentages and rates established by the applicable payroll and labor laws of each country. Such contributions are made to the entities designated by the country and are recorded as direct labor expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as they are incurred.

Re-measurements of defined benefit plans, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

(i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

(ii) The date that the Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest on liability for defined benefits is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset and it is recognized in the valuation of derivatives, interest cost from labor obligations and other financial items in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The Company recognizes the changes in the net defined benefit obligation under cost of sales and services and Commercial, administrative and general expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Paid absences

The Company recognizes a provision for the costs of paid absences, such as vacation time, based on the accrual method.

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r) Employee profit sharing

Employee profit sharing is paid by certain subsidiaries of the Company to its eligible employees. In Mexico, until December 31, 2013, employee profit sharing was computed at the rate of 10% of the individual company taxable income, except for depreciation of historical rather than restated values, foreign exchange gains and losses, which are not included until the asset is disposed of or the liability is due and other effects of inflation are also excluded. Effective January 1, 2014, employee profit sharing in Mexico is calculated using the same taxable income for income tax, except for the following:

- i) Neither tax losses from prior years nor the employee profit sharing paid during year are deductible.
- ii) Payments exempt from taxes for the employees are fully deductible in the employee profit sharing computation. Employee profit sharing is presented as an operating expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

s) Taxes

Income taxes

Current income tax is presented as a short-term liability, net of prepayments made during the year.

Deferred income tax is determined using the liability method based on the temporary differences between the tax values of the assets and liabilities and their book values at the financial statement reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the period when the asset will materialize or the liability will be settled, based on the enacted tax rates (and tax legislation) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the financial statement reporting date. The value of deferred tax assets is reviewed by the Company at each financial statement reporting date and is reduced to the extent that it is more likely than not that the Company will not have sufficient future tax profits to allow for the realization of all or a part of its deferred tax assets. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are revalued at each financial statement reporting date and are recognized when it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient future tax profits to allow for the realization of these assets.

Deferred taxes relating to items recognized outside profit or loss are also recognized outside of profit and loss. These deferred taxes are recognized together with the underlying transaction in other comprehensive income.

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Deferred tax consequences on unremitted foreign earnings are accounted for as temporary differences, except to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Taxes paid on remitted foreign earnings are able to be offset against Mexican taxes, thus to the extent that a remittance is to be made, the deferred tax would be limited to the incremental difference between the Mexican tax rate and the rate of the remitting country. As of December 31, 2013 and 2014, the Company has not provided for any deferred taxes related to unremitted foreign earnings.

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of the current receivables or payables in the consolidated statements of financial position unless they are due in more than a year in which case they are classified as non-current.

t) Advertising

Advertising expenses are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, advertising expenses were Ps.22,652,826, Ps.19,699,228 and Ps.21,772,454, respectively, and are recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the caption Commercial, administrative and general expenses .

u) Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are determined by dividing net profit of the year by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year (common control component of the shares are reflected for all periods presented). In determining the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding, shares repurchased by the Company have been excluded.

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v) Financial risks

The main risks associated with the Company's financial instruments are: (i) liquidity risk, (ii) market risk (foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk) and (iii) credit risk and counterparty risk. The Board of Directors approves the policies submitted by management to mitigate these risks.

(i) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not meet its financial obligations associated with financial instruments when they are due. The Company's financial obligations and commitments are included in Notes 14 and 20.

(ii) Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates and fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currencies. The Company's debt is denominated in foreign currencies, mainly in US dollars, other than its functional currency. In order to reduce the risks related to fluctuations in the exchange rate of foreign currency, the Company uses derivative financial instruments such as cross-currency swaps and forwards to adjust exposures resulting from foreign exchange currency. The Company does not use derivatives to hedge the exchange risk arising from having operations in different countries.

Additionally, the Company occasionally uses interest rate swaps to adjust its exposure to the variability of the interest rates or to reduce their financing costs. The Company's practices vary from time to time depending on their judgments about the level of risk, expectations of change in the movements of interest rates and the costs of using derivatives. The Company may terminate or modify a derivative financial instrument at any time. See Note 7 for disclosure of the fair value of derivatives as of December 31, 2013 and 2014.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the loss that could be recognized in case the counterparties fail to fully comply with the contractual obligations.

The financial instruments that potentially represent concentrations of credit risk are cash and short-term deposits, trade accounts receivable and financial instruments related to debt and derivatives. The Company's policy is designed in order to limit its exposure to any one financial institution; therefore, the Company's financial instruments are contracted with several different financial institutions located in different geographic regions.

The credit risk in accounts receivable is diversified because the Company has a broad customer base that is geographically dispersed. The Company continuously evaluates the credit conditions of its customers and does not require collateral to guarantee collection of its accounts receivable. The Company monitors on a monthly basis its collection cycle to avoid deterioration of its results of operations.

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A portion of the Company's cash surplus is invested in short-term deposits with financial institutions with high credit ratings.

(iv) Sensitivity analysis for market risks

The Company uses sensitivity analyses to measure the potential losses based on a theoretical increase of 100 basis points in interest rates and a 10% fluctuation in exchange rates:

Exchange rate fluctuations

Should the Company's debt at December 31, 2014 of Ps. 603,754,987, suffer a 5% increase/(decrease) in exchange rates, the debt would increase/(decrease) by Ps.34,207,027 and Ps.(26,351,247), respectively.

Interest rates

In the event that the Company's agreed-upon interest rates at December 31, 2014 increased/(decreased) by 100 basis points, the increase in net interest expense would increase/decrease by Ps.7,553,639 and Ps.(6,964,699), respectively.

(v) Concentration of risk

The Company depends on several key suppliers and sellers. During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, approximately 55%, 64% and 55%, respectively, of the total cost of the cellular equipment of América Móvil represented purchases made from three suppliers, and approximately 20%, 21% and 19%, respectively, of the telephony plant equipment was purchased from two suppliers. If any of these suppliers were to cease to provide equipment and services to the Company, or to provide them in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost, the Company's business and results of operations might be adversely affected.

(vi) Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that its subsidiaries to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of their balances and debt capital to maintain the lowest cost of capital available. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments according to economic conditions. To maintain the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or its share buyback program, for which the company holds a reserve. In addition, the Company creates a legal reserve, as required by law. See Note 18.

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w) Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to interest rate and foreign currency risks, which it tries to mitigate through a controlled risk management program that includes the use of derivative financial instruments. The Company principally uses cross-currency swaps and, if necessary, foreign currency forwards to offset the short-term risk of exchange rate fluctuations. For purposes of reducing the risks from changes in interest rates, the Company utilizes interest rate swaps through which it pays or receives the net amount resulting from paying or receiving a fixed rate, and from receiving or paying cash based on a variable rate, on notional amounts denominated mainly in Mexican pesos, U.S. dollars, Japanese yen, Swiss francs, Euros and Sterling pounds. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, some of the Company's derivative financial instruments have been designated, and have qualified, as cash flow hedges.

The policy of the Company in this regard comprises: (i) the formal documentation of all transactions between the hedging instruments and hedged positions, (ii) risk management objectives, and (iii) the strategy for executing hedging transactions. This documentation also includes the relationship between the cash flows of the derivatives with those of the Company's assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The effectiveness of the Company's derivatives is evaluated prior to their designation as hedges, as well as during the hedging period, which is performed, at least quarterly, based on recognized statistical techniques. Whenever it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge or that the derivative ceases to be a highly effective hedge, the Company ceases to apply hedge accounting for the derivative on a prospective basis.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value, which is obtained from the financial institutions with which the agreements are entered into, and it is the Company's policy to compare such fair value to the valuation provided by an independent pricing provider retained by the Company. The effective portion of gains or losses on the cash flow derivatives is recognized in equity under the heading "Effect for fair value of derivatives", and the ineffective portion is charged to results of operations of the period. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify as hedging instruments are recognized immediately in results.

The change in fair value recognized in results of operations corresponding to derivatives that qualify as hedges is presented in the same caption of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as the gain or loss of the hedged item (interests and foreign exchange rate).

x) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in its consolidated statements of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- (i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

- (iv) Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- (v) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- (vi) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (vii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (viii) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

y) Presentation of consolidated statement of comprehensive income

The costs and expenses shown in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income are presented in combined manner (based on both their function and nature), which allows a better understanding of the components of the Company's operating income. This classification allows for a comparison to the telecommunications industry.

The Company's presents operating income in its consolidated statements of comprehensive income since it is a key indicator of the Company's performance. Operating income represents operating revenues less operating costs and expenses.

The employee benefits expense recognized in 2012, 2013 and 2014 were Ps.36,712,871, Ps.33,768,356 and Ps.36,939,601, recognized as Cost of sales and services, respectively, and Ps.48,931,454, Ps.46,164,732 and Ps.53,938,718, recognized as Commercial, administrative and general expenses, respectively.

z) Operating Segments

Segment information is presented based on information used by management in its decision-making processes. Segment information is presented based on the geographic areas in which the Company operates.

The management of América Móvil is responsible for making decisions regarding the resources to be allocated to the Company's different segments, as well as evaluating the performance of each segment.

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Intersegment revenues and costs, intercompany balances as well as investments in shares in consolidated entities are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the eliminations column.

None of the segments records revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounting to at least 10% or more of the revenues.

z.1) Convenience Translation

At December 31, 2014, amounts in U.S. dollars have been included in the financial statements solely for the convenience of the reader and have been translated to Mexican pesos at December 31, 2014 at an exchange rate of Ps.14.7180 pesos per U.S. dollar, which was the exchange rate at that date. Such translation should not be construed as a representation that the Mexican peso can be converted to U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on December 31, 2014 or any other exchange rate.

z.2) Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

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

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

América Móvil has substantial financial assets and liabilities that it recognizes at their fair value, which is an estimate of the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The methodologies and assumptions América Móvil uses to estimate an instrument's fair value depend on the type of instrument and include (i) recognizing cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables and trade payables and other current liabilities at close to their carrying amount, (ii) recognizing quoted instruments at their price quotations on the reporting date, (iii) recognizing unquoted instruments, such as loans from banks and obligations under financial leases, by discounting future cash flows using rates for similar instruments and (iv) applying various valuation techniques, such as present value calculations, to derivative instruments. Using different methodologies or assumptions to estimate the fair value of AMX's financial assets and liabilities could materially impact the reported financial results. See Note 19.

Table of Contents**Estimated useful lives of plant, property and equipment**

América Móvil estimates 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. América Móvil currently depreciates most of its telephone plant and equipment based on an estimated useful life determined upon the expected particular conditions of operations and maintenance in each of the countries in which it operates. The estimates are based on AMX's historical experience with similar assets, anticipated technological changes and other factors, taking into account the practices of other telecommunications companies. América Móvil reviews estimated useful lives each year to determine whether they should be changed, and at times, it changes them for particular classes of assets. América Móvil 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. See Notes 2i) and Note 10.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

América Móvil has large amounts of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investments in affiliates and goodwill, on its consolidated statement of financial position. América Móvil is required to test long-lived assets for impairment when circumstances indicate a potential impairment or, in some cases, at least on an annual basis. The impairment analysis for long-lived assets requires the Company to estimate the recovery value of the asset, which is the higher of its fair value (minus any disposal costs) and its value in use. To estimate the fair value of a long-lived asset, América Móvil typically takes into account recent market transactions or, if no such transactions can be identified, América Móvil uses a valuation model that requires the making of certain assumptions and estimates. Similarly, to estimate the value in use of long-lived assets, América Móvil typically makes various assumptions about the future prospects for the business to which the asset relates, consider market factors specific to that business and estimate future cash flows to be generated by that business. Based on this impairment analysis, including all assumptions and estimates related thereto, as well as guidance provided by IFRS relating to the impairment of long-lived assets, América Móvil determines whether it needs to take an impairment charge to reduce the net carrying value of the asset as stated on its consolidated statement of financial position. Assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors, such as industry and economic trends, and internal factors, such as changes in the Company's business strategy and its internal forecasts. Different assumptions and estimates could materially impact the Company's reported financial results. More conservative assumptions of the anticipated future benefits from these businesses could result in impairment charges, which would decrease net income and result in lower asset values on the consolidated statement of financial position. Conversely, less conservative assumptions could result in smaller or no impairment charges, higher net income and higher asset values. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the Company's CGUs, are further explained in Notes 2m) and Note 10 and Note 11.

Table of Contents**Deferred Income Taxes**

América Móvil is required to estimate its income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. This process involves the jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction estimation of actual current tax exposure and the assessment of temporary differences resulting from the differing treatment of certain items, such as accruals and amortization, for tax and financial reporting purposes, as well as net operating loss carry-forwards and other tax credits. These items result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the América Móvil's consolidated statement of financial position. América Móvil assesses in the course of its tax planning procedures the fiscal year of the reversal of its deferred tax assets and liabilities, and if there will be future taxable profits in those periods to support the recognition of the deferred tax assets. Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities. The analysis is based on estimates of taxable income in the jurisdictions in which América Móvil operates and the period over which the deferred tax assets and liabilities will be recoverable or settled. If actual results differ from these estimates, or América Móvil adjusts these estimates in future periods, its financial position and results of operations may be materially affected.

América Móvil records deferred tax assets based on the amount that it believes is probable to be realized. In assessing the future realization of deferred tax assets, the Company considers future taxable income and ongoing tax planning strategies. In the event that the 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 the ability to utilize the tax benefits of net operating loss carry-forwards in the future, an adjustment to the recorded amount of deferred tax assets would be made, with a related charge to income. See Note 13.

Accruals

Accruals are recorded when, at the end of the period, the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, whose settlement requires an outflow of resources that is considered probable and can be measured reliably. This obligation may be legal or constructive, arising from, but not limited to, regulation, contracts, common practice or public commitments, which have created a valid expectation for third parties that the Company will assume certain responsibilities. The amount recorded is the best estimation performed by the Company's management in respect of the expenditure that will be required to settle the obligations, considering all the information available at the date of the financial statements, including the opinion of external experts, such as legal advisors or consultants. Accruals are adjusted to account for changes in circumstances for ongoing matters and the establishment of additional accruals for new matters.

If América Móvil is unable to reliably measure the obligation, no accrual is recorded and information is then presented in the notes to its consolidated financial statements. Because of the inherent uncertainties in this estimation, actual expenditures may be different from the originally estimated amount recognized. See Note 15.

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América Móvil is subject to various claims and contingencies related to tax, labor and legal proceedings as described in Note 20.

Labor Obligations

América Móvil recognizes liabilities on its consolidated statement of financial position and expenses in its comprehensive income statement to reflect its obligations related to its post-retirement seniority premiums, pension and retirement plans in the countries in which it operates and offer defined contribution and benefit pension plans. The amounts the Company recognizes are determined on an actuarial basis that involves many estimates and accounts for post-retirement and termination benefits in accordance with IFRS.

América Móvil uses estimates in four specific areas that have a significant effect on these amounts: (i) the rate of return América Móvil assumes its pension plan will achieve on its investments, (ii) the rate of increase in salaries that the Company assumes it will observe in future years, (iii) the discount rates that the Company uses to calculate the present value of its future obligations and (iv) the expected rate of inflation. The assumptions América Móvil has applied are further disclosed in Note 17. These estimates are determined based on actuarial studies performed by independent experts using the projected unit-credit method.

Allowance for Bad Debts

América Móvil maintains an allowance for bad debts for estimated losses resulting from the failure of its customers, distributors and cellular operators to make required payments. The Company bases these estimates on the individual conditions of each of the markets in which it operates that may impact the collectability of accounts. In particular, in making these estimates the Company takes into account with respect to accounts (i) with customers, the number of days since the calls were made, (ii) with distributors, the number of days invoices are overdue and (iii) with cellular operators, both the number of days since the calls were made and any disputes with respect to such calls. The amount of loss, if any, that América Móvil actually experiences with respect to these accounts may differ from the amount of the allowance maintained in connection with them. See Note 5.

Table of Contents**z.3) Reclassifications**

The following amounts in consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	As previously Reported	Reclassification	2012, As reclassified
<u>In the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive income:</u>			
Interest income	Ps. 5,776,600	Ps. (1,917,514)	Ps. 3,859,086
Interest expense	(24,914,596)	2,646,825	(22,267,771)
Valuation of derivatives, interest cost from labor obligations and other financial items, net	(12,535,708)	(729,311)	(13,265,019)
Equipment, accessories, computer sale and other services	87,613,043	(87,613,043)	
Sales of equipment, accessories and Computer		69,562,903	69,562,903
Other services		18,050,140	18,050,140
	Ps. 55,939,339	Ps.	Ps. 55,939,339
<u>In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:</u>			
Loss in partial sales of shares of associated company	Ps.	Ps. 795,028	Ps. 795,028
Interest income	(5,776,600)	1,917,514	(3,859,086)
Interest expense	24,914,596	(2,646,825)	22,267,771
(Gain) loss in valuation of derivative financial instruments, capitalized interest expense and other, net	2,988,396	(65,717)	2,922,679
	Ps. 22,126,392	Ps.	Ps. 22,126,392

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	As previously reported	Reclassification	2013, As reclassified
<u>In the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:</u>			
Licenses and rights of use, net	Ps. 37,053,832	Ps. (37,053,832)	Ps.
Trademarks, net	1,166,306	(1,166,306)	
Intangibles, net		38,220,138	38,220,138
	Ps. 38,220,138	Ps.	Ps. 38,220,138
<u>In the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive income:</u>			
Equipment, accessories, computer sale and other services	Ps. 103,817,288	Ps. (103,817,288)	Ps.
Sales of equipment, accessories and Computer		84,544,261	84,544,261
Other services		19,273,027	19,273,027
Interest income	6,245,323	(3,319,489)	2,925,834
Interest expense	(30,349,694)	6,399,041	(23,950,653)
Valuation of derivatives, interest cost from labor obligations and other financial items, net	(5,211,983)	(3,079,552)	(8,291,535)
	Ps. 74,500,934	Ps.	Ps. 74,500,934
<u>In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows:</u>			
Loss in partial sales of shares of associated company	Ps.	Ps. 896,956	Ps. 896,956
Interest income	(6,245,323)	3,319,489	(2,925,834)
Interest expense	30,349,694	(6,399,041)	23,950,653
(Gain) loss in valuation of derivative financial instruments, capitalized interest expense and other, net	(8,027,124)	2,182,596	(5,844,528)
	Ps. 16,077,247	Ps.	Ps. 16,077,247

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3. New standards, interpretations and amendments thereof

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which were effective for annual periods beginnings on or after January 1, 2014. However, the adoption of those IFRS standards and amendments did not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of América Móvil.

The nature and the impact of each new standard/amendment are described below:

Investment Entities Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements.

These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and must be applied retrospectively, subject to certain transition relief. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. The Company determined these amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments

These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off" and the criteria for non-simultaneous settlement mechanisms of clearing houses to qualify for offsetting and is applied retrospectively. The Company determined these amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets Amendments to IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

These amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts of the assets or cash generating units (CGUs) for which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The Company determined these amendments had no impact on the disclosures of the Company's consolidated statements.

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Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments

These amendments provide relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of a derivative designated as a hedging instrument meets certain criteria and retrospective application is required. The Company determined these amendments had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

IFRIC 21 Levies

IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment, as identified by the relevant legislation, occurs. For a levy that is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, the interpretation clarifies that no liability should be anticipated before the specified minimum threshold is reached. The Company determined this IFRIC had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle

In the 2010-2012 annual improvements cycle, the IASB issued seven amendments to six standards, which included an amendment to IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. The amendment to IFRS 13 was effective immediately and, it clarifies in the Basis for Conclusions that short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rates can be measured at invoice amounts when the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company determined these new improvements had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

The amendments to IFRS 8 *Operating segments* became effective on July 1, 2014 and are applied retrospectively and clarify that an entity must disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are similar. The reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities. The disclosures related to these amendment are described in Notes 2z) and 21.

The amendments to IFRS 2 *Share-based payment*, IFRS 3 *Business combination*, IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, IAS 38 *Intangible Assets* and IAS 24 *Related parties* did not have an impact in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle:

In the 2011-2013 annual improvements cycle, the IASB issued four amendments to four standards, which included an amendment to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment to IFRS 1 was effective immediately and clarifies in the Basis for Conclusions that an entity may choose to apply either a current standard or a new standard that is not yet mandatory, but permits early application, provided either standard is applied consistently throughout the periods presented in the entity's first IFRS financial statements. The Company determined these new improvements had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

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Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

IAS 19 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. Where the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. These amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognize such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014. The Company determined this amendment had no impact on the Company's consolidated results or in its consolidated statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective and annual improvements

The Company has not early adopted any other IFRS interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are as describe below. The Company is in process of analyzing its impact in its financial statement and the relative notes.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before February 1, 2015. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities.

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IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

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Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests

The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, a scope exclusion has been added to IFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party. The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company has yet to quantify the impact these amendments will have on its financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization

The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Company given that the Company has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its non-current assets.

Table of Contents**Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements**

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted. The Company has yet to quantify the impact these amendments will have on its financial statements.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	At December 31,	
	2013	2014
Cash in banks	Ps. 22,617,446	Ps. 38,601,071
Short-term deposits	25,546,104	27,872,632
	Ps. 48,163,550	Ps. 66,473,703

5. Accounts receivable from subscribers, distributors, recoverable taxes and other, net

a) An analysis of accounts receivable at December 31, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

	At December 31,	
	2013	2014
Subscribers and distributors	Ps. 96,007,977	Ps. 121,490,248
Mobile phone carriers for network interconnection and other services including calling party pays	6,305,459	7,181,554
Recoverable taxes	31,116,185	23,556,336
Sundry debtors	14,735,135	19,041,797
	148,164,756	171,269,935
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(20,292,099)	(25,685,528)
Net	Ps. 127,872,657	Ps. 145,584,407

b) Changes in the allowance for bad debts were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Balance at beginning of year	Ps. (23,358,822)	Ps. (22,438,144)	Ps. (20,292,099)

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Increases recorded in expenses	(12,009,580)	(10,417,235)	(11,770,721)
Charges against the allowance	10,534,631	14,405,151	4,978,376
Translation effect	2,395,627	(1,841,871)	1,398,916
Balance at end of year	Ps. (22,438,144)	Ps. (20,292,099)	Ps. (25,685,528)

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c) The following table shows the aging of accounts receivable at December 31, 2013 and 2014, for subscribers and distributors:

	Total	Unbilled services provided	1-30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	Greater than 90 days
December 31, 2013	Ps. 96,007,977	Ps. 48,223,217	Ps. 21,308,236	Ps. 3,561,179	Ps. 2,439,653	Ps. 20,475,692
December 31, 2014	Ps. 121,490,248	Ps. 59,703,005	Ps. 25,946,186	Ps. 3,908,512	Ps. 2,551,247	Ps. 29,381,298

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy for the allowance for bad debts, as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, there are accounts receivable greater than 90 days that are not impaired as they are primarily due from governmental institutions. To estimate the recoverability of accounts receivable, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the subscribers and distributors from the date the credit was granted until the end of period.

d) The following table shows the accounts receivable from subscribers and distributors included in the allowance for doubtful accounts, as of December 31, 2013 and 2014:

	Total	61-90 days	Greater than 90 days
December 31, 2013	Ps. 20,292,099	Ps. 814,500	Ps. 19,477,599
December 31, 2014	Ps. 25,685,528	Ps. 1,026,898	Ps. 24,658,630

6. Related Parties

a) The following is an analysis of the balances with related parties as of December 31, 2013 and 2014. All of the companies were considered affiliates of América Móvil since the Company or the Company's principal shareholders are also direct or indirect shareholders in the related parties.

	2013	2014
Accounts receivable:		
Sanborns Hermanos, S.A.	Ps. 235,075	Ps. 254,423
Sears Roebuck de México, S.A. de C.V.	353,724	220,501
AT&T Corp. (AT&T)	80,438	
Patrimonial Inbursa, S.A.	245,318	182,753
Other	431,837	662,430
Total	Ps. 1,346,392	Ps. 1,320,107

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	2013	2014
Accounts payable:		
Fianzas Guardiania Inbursa, S.A. de C.V.	Ps. 212,765	Ps. 452,333
Operadora Cicsa, S.A. de C.V.	280,374	667,358
PC Industrial, S.A. de C.V.	176,095	180,560
Microm, S.A. de C.V.	77,690	29,710
Grupo Financiero Inbursa, S.A.B. de C.V.	36,366	35,678
Conductores Mexicanos Eléctricos y de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. de C.V.	52,268	
Acer Computec México, S.A. de C.V.	32,214	29,612
Sinergia Soluciones Integrales de Energía, S.A. de C.V.	35,826	61,098
Eidon Software, S.A. de C.V.	25,461	69,911
AT&T Corp. (AT&T)	1,039,043	
Other	584,235	1,561,032
Total	Ps. 2,552,337	Ps. 3,087,292

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties.

b) For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Company conducted the following transactions with related parties:

	2012	2013	2014
Investments and expenses:			
Construction services, purchases of materials, inventories and property, plant and equipment (i)	Ps. 6,014,441	Ps. 4,631,435	Ps. 5,424,826
Insurance premiums, fees paid for administrative and operating services, brokerage services and others (ii)	2,411,663	2,349,494	2,188,261
Call termination costs (iii)	10,983,962	14,470,985	6,141,063
Interconnection cost	250,426	308,483	120,119
Other services	981,496	1,142,771	955,833
	Ps. 20,641,988	Ps. 22,903,168	Ps. 14,830,102
Revenues:			
Sale of long-distance services and other telecommunications services	Ps. 352,086	Ps. 277,522	Ps. 291,038
Sale of materials and other services	447,390	439,091	506,100
Call termination revenues	486,230	617,058	201,990
	Ps. 1,285,706	Ps. 1,333,671	Ps. 999,128

- (i) In 2014, this amount includes Ps.5,330,989 (Ps.4,441,279 in 2013 and Ps.5,867,810 in 2012, respectively) for network construction services and construction materials purchased from subsidiaries of Grupo Carso, S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Carso).
- (ii) In 2014, this amount includes Ps.537,904 (Ps.765,097 in 2013 and Ps.704,200 in 2012) for network maintenance services performed by Grupo Carso subsidiaries; Ps.634,368 in 2014 (Ps.555,984 and Ps.599,784, in 2013 and 2012, respectively) for software services provided by an associate; Ps.676,335 in 2014 (Ps.627,945 and Ps.669,118 in 2013 and 2012, respectively) for insurance premiums with Seguros Inbursa S.A., which, in turn, places most of such insurance with reinsurers.
- (iii) Includes the cost of buying airtime, long-distance services and megabytes navigation for value added services of Ps.6,008,380 in 2014 (Ps.14,326,300 in 2013 and Ps.10,937,396 in 2012) from AT&T subsidiaries.

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c) During 2014, the Company paid Ps. 1,037,513 (Ps.920,244 and Ps.942,090 in 2013 and 2012, respectively) for short-term direct benefits to its executives.

d) In November 2010, the Company entered into a revolving credit agreement with its affiliate Banco Inbursa S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Inbursa. The agreement provides a line of credit to the Company and/or its subsidiaries for up to Ps.5,230,600 (US\$400,000), of which no amounts are outstanding.

e) On June 27, 2014, Inmobiliaria Carso, S.A. de C.V. and Control Empresarial de Capitales, S.A. de C.V. acquired the share that AT&T had of the Company's stock. Therefore, since such date, AT&T is no longer considered a related party and is thus not included in the December 31, 2014 related party disclosures with respect to the analysis of the balances with related parties. AT&T is included as a related party in the 2013 disclosures above and in the 2014 disclosures for to the period ended June 27, 2014.

7. Derivative Financial Instruments

To mitigate the risks of future increases in interest rates for the servicing of its debt, the Company has entered into interest-rate swap contracts in over-the-counter transactions carried out with financial institutions from which the Company has obtained the loans. No collateral is given as security in connection with these transactions. The weighted-average interest rate of the total debt is 3.5%.

An analysis of the derivative financial instruments contracted by the Company at December 31, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

Instrument	2013		2014	
	Notional amount in millions	Fair value	Notional amount in millions	Fair value
Swaps US Dollar-Mexican peso	US\$ 6,002	Ps. 7,558,469	US\$ 4,725	Ps. 12,628,794
Swaps Euro-Mexican peso	720	1,808,629	142	232,904
Swaps Euro-US Dollar	945	390,520	4,505	6,526,253
Swaps CHF-US Dollar	CHF 230	81,413		
Swaps CNY-US Dollar	CNY 1,000	184,690	CNY 1,000	65,921
Forwards US Dollar-Mexican peso	US\$ 5,375	361,845		
Forwards Euro-US Dollar	200	83,750		
Forwards Euro-Mexican peso			200	3,082,184
Total Assets		Ps. 10,469,316		Ps. 22,536,056

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Instrument	At December 31,			
	2013		2014	
	Notional amount in		Notional amount in	
	millions	Fair value	millions	Fair value
Interest rate swaps in				
Mexican peso	Ps. 23,640	Ps. (2,219,795)	Ps. 23,640	Ps. (1,690,560)
Forwards Dollar-Mexican				
Peso			US\$ 2,215	(4,523,389)
Forwards Euro-Dollar			2,165	(1,148,832)
Swaps Euro-Dollar			510	(391,604)
Swaps Yen-US Dollar	¥ 12,000	(566,558)	¥ 5,100	(355,962)
Swaps CHF-Euro	CHF 270	(158,559)	CHF 270	(77,760)
Swaps CHF-Dollar			CHF 230	(298,753)
Swaps Sterling pound-Euro	£ 2,720	(2,421,411)	£ 1,770	(40,952)
Total liability		Ps. (5,366,323)		Ps. (8,527,812)

The changes in the fair value of these derivative financial instruments for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 amounted to a (loss) gain of Ps. (6,075,490), Ps. 2,841,952 and Ps. 7,397,142, respectively, and such amounts are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as part of the caption "Valuation of derivatives interest cost from labor obligations and other financial items, net" and Ps. (253,428), Ps.(741,321) and Ps.(329,112), net of tax, that are accounted for as "Effect of derivative financial instruments acquired for hedging purposes" in equity.

The maturities of the notional amount of the derivatives are as follows:

Instrument	Notional amount in millions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter
Swaps US Dollar- Mexican peso	US\$ 4,725		350			350	4,025
Swaps Euro- Mexican peso	142		72	70			
Swaps Euro- US Dollar	4,505						4,505
Swaps CNY-US Dollar	CNY 1,000	1,000					
Forwards Euro-Mexican peso	200	200					
Total assets							
Interest rate swaps in Mexican peso	Ps. 23,640	3,840	4,050	15,350		400	
Swaps Yen- US Dollar	¥ 5,100			5,100			
Swaps CHF-Euro	CHF 270				270		
Swaps CHF-Dollar	CHF 230	230					
Swaps Euro-Dollar	510			10	500		
Swaps Sterling pound-Euro	£ 1,770						1,770
Forwards Dollar Mexican Peso	US\$ 2,215	2,215					
Forwards Euro Dollar	2,165	1,425	500	240			
Total liabilities							

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An analysis of inventories at December 31, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

	2013	2014
Mobile phones, accessories, cards and other materials	Ps. 39,238,656	Ps. 38,946,979
Less: Reserve for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(2,519,703)	(3,016,697)
Total	Ps. 36,718,953	Ps. 35,930,282

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the cost of inventories recognized in cost of sales was Ps.110,465,701, Ps.121,994,900 and Ps.129,634,613, respectively.

9. Other assets, Net

a) An analysis of other assets at December 31, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

	2013	2014
Current portion:		
Advances to suppliers	Ps. 7,999,148	Ps. 8,808,396
Costs of mobile equipment and computers associated with deferred revenues	3,041,371	5,061,591
Prepaid insurance	605,318	1,423,889
Other	481,363	1,269,726
	Ps. 12,127,200	Ps. 16,563,602
	2013	2014
Non-current portion:		
Recoverable taxes	Ps. 3,269,699	Ps. 7,162,377
Advance payments for the use of fiber optics	2,765,495	2,851,089
Prepaid expenses and judicial deposits (1)	11,305,088	17,842,567
Total	Ps. 17,340,282	Ps. 27,856,033

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the amortization expense for other assets was Ps.244,538, Ps.127,058 and Ps.284,088, respectively.

(1)

Judicial deposits represent cash pledged in order to fulfill the collateral requirements for tax contingencies in Brazil. At December 31, 2013 and 2014, the amount for these deposits is Ps.7,305,140 and Ps.13,874,471, respectively. Based on its evaluation of the underlying contingencies, the Company believes that such amounts are recoverable.

Table of Contents**10. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net**

An analysis of property, plant and equipment, net at December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

At December 31, 2011	Additions	Retirements	Business combinations	Effect of translation	Hyperinflation restatement	Depreciation of the year	De
Ps. 412,001,302	Ps. 104,467,913	Ps. (25,693,072)	Ps. 33,113,663	Ps. (56,393,038)			Ps.
55,250,523	2,434,107	(1,219,353)	255,018	(4,181,864)			
65,455,040	9,883,676	(5,413,649)	40,160	(1,977,322)			
50,848,277	19,730,746	(21,177,560)	132,902	(3,588,130)			
17,995,007	11,603,283	(12,647,522)		(925,663)			
601,550,149	148,119,725	(66,151,156)	33,541,743	(67,066,017)			
107,951,128		(22,753,727)		(43,392,735)		83,905,974	Ps.
1,838,362		(306,881)		(1,641,993)		1,097,460	
25,687,189		(6,297,626)		(3,740,236)		7,282,983	
(13,303)		(24,451)		(13,830)		(18,142)	
135,463,376		(29,382,685)		(48,788,794)		92,268,275	
Ps. 466,086,773	Ps. 148,119,725	Ps. (36,768,471)	Ps. 33,541,743	Ps. (18,277,223)		Ps. (92,268,275)	Ps.

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	At December 31, 2012	Additions	Retirements	Business combinations	Effect of translation	Hyperinflation restatement	Depreciation of the year	Dece
nd	Ps. 467,496,768	Ps. 116,170,134	Ps. (17,995,021)	Ps. 310	Ps. (55,763,545)			Ps. 50
	52,538,431	2,567,068	(3,298,197)		(3,579,859)			4
	67,987,905	22,957,505	(8,367,342)	87,122	(4,654,256)			7
n nd ant	45,946,235	13,085,094	(15,326,412)	1,268	(3,874,210)			3
for the	16,025,105	12,458,316	(10,142,059)		(975,281)			1
	649,994,444	167,238,117	(55,129,031)	88,700	(68,847,151)			69
ed n								
nd	125,710,640		(11,006,444)		(33,975,506)		80,867,568	16
	986,948		(31,133)		(1,322,209)		1,973,707	
	22,932,310		(3,380,289)		(2,485,845)		11,994,657	2
for the	(69,726)		(11,121)		(3,298)		57,869	
	Ps. 149,560,172		(14,428,987)		Ps. (37,786,858)		94,893,801	Ps. 19
	Ps. 500,434,272	Ps. 167,238,117	Ps. (40,700,044)	Ps. 88,700	Ps. (31,060,293)		Ps. (94,893,801)	Ps. 50

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At December 31, 2013	Additions	Retirements	Business combinations	Effect of translation	Hyperinflation restatement	Depreciation of the year	Dece
Ps. 509,908,646	Ps. 108,661,794	Ps. (30,933,135)	54,202,020	634,026	143,886		64
48,227,443	3,650,705	(823,850)	5,271,503	124,621	13,114		5
78,010,934	39,953,790	(11,426,188)	5,417,138	2,586,726	21,200		11
39,831,975	13,543,305	(16,386,806)	2,600,498	(491,799)	10,012		3
17,366,081	15,580,184	(12,958,645)	962,017	(100,923)			2
693,345,079	181,389,778	(72,528,624)	68,453,176	2,752,651	188,212		87
161,596,258		(16,618,742)		(2,950,031)	98,918	92,400,728	23
1,607,313		(185,421)		125,881	1,364	2,179,268	
29,060,833		(3,596,940)		981,659	18,933	13,334,198	3
(26,276)		(29,199)		10,235		(5,025)	
192,238,128		(20,430,302)		(1,832,256)	119,215	107,909,169	27
Ps. 501,106,951	Ps. 181,389,778	Ps. (52,098,322)	Ps. 68,453,176	Ps. 4,584,907	Ps. 68,997	Ps. (107,909,169)	Ps. 59

(1) Construction in progress includes fixed and mobile telephone facilities as well as satellite developments and fiber optic which is in the process of being installed.

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The completion period of construction in progress is variable and depends upon the type of fixed assets under construction. In the case of telephone plant (switching and transmission), it takes 6 months on average; for others, it may take more than 2 years.

b) At December 31, 2013 and 2014, property, plant and equipment include the following assets under capital leases:

	2013	2014
Assets under capital leases	Ps. 972,601	Ps. 1,281,452
Accumulated depreciation	(367,698)	(888,537)
	Ps. 604,903	Ps. 392,915

c) On September 30, 2014, the Company signed the final acceptance certificate for a submarine cable system. The cable extends from the U.S. to Central America and Brazil, which provides international connectivity to all the Company subsidiaries in these geographic areas. The total investment capitalized at December 31, 2014 is Ps.4,275,682 (US\$ 290,507).

d) At December 31, 2014, Claro Brasil has land and buildings and other equipment that is pledged in guarantee of legal proceedings in the amount of Ps. 4,012,658 (Ps.1,619,109 in 2013).

e) Relevant information related to the computation of the capitalized borrowing costs is as follows:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Amount invested in the acquisition of qualifying assets	Ps. 52,849,800	Ps. 46,686,790	Ps. 47,332,317
Capitalized interest	3,152,811	3,002,756	3,258,928
Capitalization rate	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%

Capitalized interest is being amortized over a period of seven years, which is the estimated useful life of the related assets.

f) In January 2012, Star One entered into an agreement denominated in U.S. dollars with a manufacturer for the construction and launching of the Star One C-4 satellite. The cost of the project is estimated to be approximately Ps.4,268,220 (US\$290,000). At December 31, 2013 and 2014, the amount of construction in process associated with this project amounts to and Ps.2,567,775 and Ps.3,332,567, respectively.

g) On July 9, 2013, Star One signed an agreement denominated in US dollars with a manufacturer for construction and launching of the Star One D1 satellite, which will be equipped with transponders in Bands C, Ku and Ka. The cost of this project is estimated to be approximately Ps. 5,946,072 (US\$ 404,000) and the launch expected in the first quarter of 2016. The Star One D1 will replace the satellite BRASILSAT B4. At December 31, 2014, the amount recorded with in Construction in progress amounts to Ps. 2,661,801.

Table of Contents**11. Intangible assets**

a) An analysis of intangible assets at December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 is as follows:

At December 31, 2012							
	Balance at beginning of year	Acquisitions	Acquisitions in business combinations	Disposals and other	Amortization of the year	Effect of translation of foreign subsidiaries, net	Balance at end of year
Licenses and rights of use	Ps. 130,061,372	Ps. 7,830,248	Ps. 12,414,914	Ps.	Ps.	Ps. (16,545,574)	Ps. 133,760,960
Accumulated amortization	(91,530,473)				(9,482,044)	11,303,987	(89,708,530)
Net	38,530,899	7,830,248	12,414,914		(9,482,044)	(5,241,587)	44,052,430
Trademarks	Ps. 12,311,880					(713,321)	11,598,559
Accumulated amortization	(9,305,026)				(1,589,880)	439,662	(10,455,244)
Net	3,006,854				(1,589,880)	(273,659)	1,143,315
Total of intangibles, net	Ps. 41,537,753	Ps. 7,830,248	Ps. 12,414,914	Ps.	Ps. (11,071,924)	Ps. (5,515,246)	Ps. 45,195,745
Goodwill	Ps. 73,038,433	Ps.	Ps. 31,347,978	Ps. (278,756)		Ps. (4,401,796)	Ps. 99,705,859
At December 31, 2013							
	Balance at beginning of year	Acquisitions	Acquisitions in business combinations	Disposals and other	Amortization of the year	Effect of translation of foreign subsidiaries, net	Balance at end of year
Licenses and rights of use	Ps. 133,760,960	Ps. 3,334,464	Ps.	Ps. (2,158,796)	Ps.	Ps. (11,853,114)	Ps. 123,083,514
Accumulated amortization	(89,708,530)				(6,271,998)	9,950,846	(86,029,682)
Net	44,052,430	3,334,464		(2,158,796)	(6,271,998)	(1,902,268)	37,053,832
Trademarks	Ps. 11,598,559			387,926		(285,879)	11,700,606
Accumulated amortization	(10,455,244)				(241,976)	162,920	(10,534,300)

Net	1,143,315			387,926	(241,976)	(122,959)	1,166,306
Total of Intangibles, net	Ps. 45,195,745	Ps. 3,334,464	Ps.	Ps. (1,770,870)	Ps. (6,513,974)	Ps. (2,025,227)	Ps. 38,220,138
Goodwill	Ps. 99,705,859	Ps.	Ps. 1,200,061	Ps. (3,655,164)	Ps.	Ps. (4,764,472)	Ps. 92,486,284

At December 31, 2014

Balance at beginning of year	Acquisitions	Acquisitions in business combinations	Disposals and other	Amortization of the year	Effect of translation of foreign subsidiaries, net
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