

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 higher 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, such as 5G LTE technology.

Competition can lead us to increase advertising and promotional spending and to reduce prices for services and handsets. These developments may lead to lower operating margins, greater choices for customers 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 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.

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 and environmental matters, including renewable energy and climate change regulation, could have a material adverse effect by reducing our profit margins. See “Regulation” under Part VI for a discussion on the functional separation of Telmex and Telnor wholesale services, “Legal Proceedings” under Part VII and Note 16 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, since 2013, Mexico has implemented reforms to the telecommunications sector that aim to promote more competition and investment by imposing asymmetric regulation upon economic agents deemed “preponderant or dominant.” In other countries, we could also 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 lower 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 and other adverse consequences

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 material fines by regulatory entities. We are also subject to and may be subject to additional claims by customers, including class actions, seeking remedies for service problems. 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 related 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 termination rates), quality of service, access to active or passive infrastructure and information, among other matters, 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 restrictions on our operations. We may also face additional regulatory restrictions and scrutiny as a result of our provision of combined services.

If dominant carrier regulations are imposed on our business in the future, they could 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. Any such new regulation could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Changes in the regulatory framework for telecommunications services in Mexico may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations

The Mexican legal framework for the regulation of telecommunications and broadcasting services has changed, beginning with constitutional amendments in 2013, implementing legislation in 2014, and the establishment in 2014 of a new regulator, the Federal Telecommunications Institute (*Instituto Federal de Telecomunicaciones*, or the “IFT”). The IFT determined in 2014 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, based on this determination, the IFT has imposed extensive asymmetric regulations on our Mexican fixed-line and wireless businesses. The asymmetric regulations took effect in 2015 and were amended in 2017, when the IFT added new requirements, including the functional separation of certain assets used to provide local loop unbundling services. For further information, see “Regulation” under Part III of this annual report. The IFT measures and biennial reviews of the asymmetric measures applicable to us have adversely affected the results of our Mexican operations, and we expect that those effects will continue.

We must continue to acquire additional radio spectrum capacity and upgrade our 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 and for the operation and deployment of our networks, including new generation networks such as 5G LTE technology, to offer improved 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,

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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 may be subject to local restrictions and regulatory approvals, and they would not meet our needs as effectively.

We have concessions and licenses for fixed terms, and the government may revoke or terminate them as well as reacquire the assets under our concession under various circumstances, some of which are beyond our control

Our concessions and licenses have specified terms, ranging typically from five to 20 years, and are generally subject to renewal upon payment of a fee, but renewal is not assured. 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. In some of the jurisdictions where we operate and under certain circumstances, mainly in connection with fixed services, we may be required to transfer certain assets covered by some of our concessions to the government pursuant to valuation methodologies that vary in each jurisdiction. It is uncertain whether reversion would ever be applied in many of the jurisdictions where we operate and how reversion provisions would be interpreted in practice. For further information, see “Regulation” under Part VI of this annual report and note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

In addition, the regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate can 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 failures to meet obligations under our concession agreements, imminent danger to national security, internal peace or the national economy, natural disasters and public unrest. See “Regulation” under Part VI of this annual report.

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 assurances 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 Part VI and in note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

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 Brazil, Mexico 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 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Failure to comply with anti-corruption, anti- bribery and anti-money laundering laws could harm our reputation, subject us to substantial fines and adversely affect our business

We operate in multiple jurisdictions and are subject to complex regulatory frameworks with increased enforcement activities worldwide. Our governance and compliance processes may not prevent future breaches of legal, accounting or governance standards and regulations. We may be subject to breaches of our code of ethics, anti-corruption policies and business conduct protocols and to instances of fraudulent behavior, corrupt practices and dishonesty by our employees, contractors or other agents. Our failure to comply with applicable laws and other regulatory requirements could harm our reputation, subject us to substantial fines, sanctions or penalties and adversely affect our business and ability to access financial markets.

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;
- climate change;
- 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. In addition, in 2017, our operations in Puerto Rico suffered significant damage in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria, and our operations in Mexico experienced network overloads and power outages following the earthquake on September 19, 2017.

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.

Cybersecurity incidents and other breaches of network or information technology security could have an adverse effect on our business and our reputation

Cybersecurity incidents, and other tactics designed to gain access to and exploit sensitive information by breaching critical systems of large companies, are evolving and have been increasing in both sophistication and occurrence in recent years. While we employ a number of measures to prevent, detect and mitigate such incidents, there is no guarantee that we will be able to adequately anticipate or prevent one. Cybercrime, including attempts to overload our servers with denial-of-service attacks, theft, social engineering, phishing, ransomware or similar disruptions from unauthorized access or attempted unauthorized access to our systems could result in the destruction, misuse or release of personal information or other sensitive data. As of the date of this annual report, we have no knowledge of any significant compromise or material financial or data loss related to a cybersecurity incident.

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However, it is difficult to detect or prevent evolving forms of cybersecurity incidents, and our systems, and those of our third-party service providers and of our customers, are vulnerable to cybersecurity incidents.

In the event that our systems are breached or damaged for any reason, we may suffer loss or unavailability of data and interruptions to our business operations. If such an event occurs, the unauthorized disclosure, loss or unavailability of data and the disruption to our fixed-line or wireless networks may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. The costs associated with a cybersecurity incident could include increased expenditures on information and cybersecurity measures, damage to our reputation, loss of existing customers and business partners and lead to financial losses from remedial actions and potential liability, including possible litigation and sanctions. Any of these occurrences may result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Failure to achieve proper data governance could lead to data mismanagement

We process large amounts of personally identifiable information of customers and employees and are subject to various compliance, security, privacy, data quality and regulatory requirements. Failure to achieve proper data governance could lead to data mismanagement which in turn could result in data loss, regulatory investigations or sanctions, and cybersecurity risk.

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 average churn rate on a consolidated basis was 4.2% for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 4.1% for the year ended December 31, 2017. If we experience an increase in our churn rate, our ability to achieve revenue growth could be materially impacted. 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 to provide equipment that we need to operate our business

We rely upon various key suppliers to provide us with handsets, network equipment or services, which we need to expand and operate our business. Our key suppliers include Huawei, Ericsson and Alcatel. If these suppliers 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.

Government or regulatory actions with respect to certain suppliers may impact us. For example, the government of the United States and Canada, among others, are currently conducting a regulatory review of certain international suppliers of network equipment and technologies to evaluate potential risks. We are currently unable to predict the outcome of such reviews, including any possible restrictions placed on our key suppliers, and as a result we cannot determine their potential impact on our business.

Our ability to pay dividends and repay debt depends on our subsidiaries’ ability to pay dividends and make other transfers 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 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.

A downgrade of Mexico’s credit rating could affect us

Credit rating agencies regularly evaluate Mexico and its sovereign rating based on various factors including macroeconomic trends, tax and budgetary conditions and indebtedness metrics. If Mexico’s sovereign credit rating is downgraded by credit rating agencies, the rating of our securities may also be downgraded, which could negatively affect our financing costs and the market price of our securities.

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. There is uncertainty as to the pace and extent of 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 used 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 we receive from content producers and distributors, such as ringtones, 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 prevent us from selling certain products or services.

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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 “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates–Impairment of Long-Lived Assets” under Part II of this annual report.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES

Members of one family may be deemed to control us and may exercise their control in a manner that may differ from the interest of other shareholders

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, daughters and grandchildren (together, the “Slim Family”), including his two sons, Carlos Slim Domit and Patrick Slim Domit, who serve as the Chairman and Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, respectively, 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. The interests of the Slim Family may diverge from the interests of our other investors.

We have significant transactions with affiliates

We engage in various transactions with Telesites, S.A.B. de C.V. (“Telesites”) and 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”), all which may be deemed for certain purposes to be under common control with América Móvil.

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 investments to related parties and buy investments from related parties. For more information about our transactions with affiliates, see “Related Party Transactions” under Part IV of this annual report.

Our bylaws restrict transfers of shares in some circumstances

Our bylaws provide that any acquisition or transfer of more than 10.0% 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

19.0% of our capital stock without the approval of our Board of Directors. See “Bylaws–Restrictions of Certain Transfers” under Part IV of this annual report.

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, the procedure for class actions is different, 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 seek remedies against us or our directors or controlling shareholders than it would be for shareholders of a company incorporated in another jurisdiction, such as the Delaware.

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 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, which 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 depository

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, 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.

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 organized under the laws of Mexico, with its principal place of business 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 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 judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities based solely on 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.

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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 depositary 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. Many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, have undergone 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, including hyperinflation;
- changes in currency values;
- exchange controls or restrictions on expatriation of earnings;
- high domestic interest rates;
- price controls;
- changes in governmental economic, tax, labor or other policies;
- imposition of trade barriers;
- changes in law or 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 acquisitions, which could have a material adverse effect on our company. In addition, the perception of risk in the countries in which we operate may have a negative effect on the trading price of our shares and ADSs and may restrict our access to international financial markets.

In various countries where we operate, for example, elections took place during 2018, which could lead to economic, political and social changes over which we have no control. Our business may also be especially affected by conditions in Mexico and Brazil, two of our largest markets. Mexican elections in July 2018 resulted in a new president and in a new Congress with a majority of members in both houses representing a different political party from the parties that have been in power in the past. We cannot predict what changes in policy the Mexican administration may adopt, or their impact on our operations. Additionally, in Mexico, economic conditions are strongly impacted by those of the United States. There is continuing uncertainty regarding U.S. policies with respect to matters of importance to Mexico and its economy, particularly with respect to trade and migration.

Possible replacement of the LIBOR benchmark interest rate may have an impact on our business

On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (the authority that regulates LIBOR) announced that it would phase out LIBOR as a benchmark by the end of 2021. It is unclear whether new methods of calculating LIBOR will be established such that it continues to exist after 2021. Potential changes, or uncertainty related to such potential changes may adversely affect the market for loans with LIBOR-indexed interest rates. When LIBOR ceases to exist, we may need to amend the credit and loan agreements with our lenders that utilize LIBOR as a factor in determining the interest rate based on a new standard that is established, if any. There is no guarantee that a transition from LIBOR to an alternative will not result in financial market disruptions,



significant increases in benchmark rates, or borrowing costs to borrowers, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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 2018, we reported net foreign exchange losses of Ps.7.3 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 depreciation of the currencies in which we conduct operations could cause governments to impose exchange controls that would limit our ability to transfer funds between us and our subsidiaries

Major 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 Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars or to transfer other currencies out of Mexico, it could 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. In the past, the government of Argentina has adopted restrictions on access to the foreign exchange market and the transfer of foreign currency outside Argentina. 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.

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.





PART IV

SHARE OWNERSHIP AND TRADING

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth our capital structure as of March 31, 2019.

SERIES	NUMBER OF SHARES (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF CAPITAL	COMBINED A SHARES AND AA SHARES(1)
L Shares (no par value)	44,883	68.0%	—
AA Shares (no par value)	20,662	31.2%	97.5%
A Shares (no par value)	539	0.8%	2.5%
Total(2)	66,024	100.0%	100.0%

(1)The AA Shares and A Shares of América Móvil, 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 this Part IV.
(2)Figures in the table may not recalculate exactly due to rounding.

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 Inversora Carso, S.A. de C.V., including its subsidiary Control Empresarial de Capitales, S.A. de C.V. and their direct ownership of our shares. See “Management-Directors” and “Management-Executive Committee” under Part V and “Related Party Transactions” under this Part IV of this annual report.

The following table identifies owners of more than 5.0% of any series of our shares as of March 31, 2019. 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-Shareholders’ Equity” under this Part IV and “Management-Share Ownership of Directors and Senior Management” under Part V of this annual report.

SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OWNED (MILLIONS)	PERCENT OF CLASS(1)
AA SHARES:		
Family Trust(2)	10,894	52.0%
Inversora Carso(3)	4,381	21.3%
Carlos Slim Helú	1,879	9.1%
L SHARES:		
Inversora Carso(3)	6,020	13.4%
Family Trust(2)	5,998	13.4%
Carlos Slim Helú	3,072	6.8%
BlackRock, Inc.(4)	2,918	6.5%

(1)Percentage figures are based on the number of shares outstanding as of March 31, 2019.
(2)The Family Trust is a Mexican trust that holds AA Shares and L Shares for the benefit of 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 9,578 million L Shares representing 17.3% and 21.3%, respectively, of each series. According to beneficial reports filed with the SEC, none of these members of the Slim Family, other than Carlos Slim Helú, individually directly own more than 5.0% of any class of our shares.
(3)Includes shares owned by subsidiaries of Inversora Carso. Based on beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC, Inversora Carso is a Mexican sociedad anónima de capital variable and may be deemed to be controlled by the Slim Family.
(4)Based on beneficial ownership reports filed with the SEC.

As of March 31, 2019, 15.9% of the outstanding L Shares were represented by L Share ADSs, each representing the right to receive 20 L Shares, and 99.9% of the L Share ADSs were held by 7,077 registered holders with addresses in the United States. As of such date, 35.9% of the A Shares were held in the form of A Share ADSs, each representing the right to receive 20 A Shares, and 99.8% of the A Share ADSs were held by 3,450 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 the number of holdings or 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 Telesites, 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 Operadora México, S.A. de C.V. (“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.

We and Telesites have entered into an agreement providing for site usage fees, annual price escalations and fixed annual charges that permit us to install a pre-determined amount of equipment at the sites and provide for incremental fee payments if capacity use is exceeded. The principal economic terms of the agreement conform to the reference terms published by Telesites and approved by IFT.

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

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 Mexican pesos and translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate reported by Banco de México, as published in the Official Gazette, for each of the respective payment dates.

Payment Date	Pesos Per Share	Dollar Per Share
November 12, 2018	Ps. 0.16	U.S.\$ 0.0080
July 16, 2018	Ps. 0.16	U.S.\$ 0.0085
November 13, 2017	Ps. 0.15	U.S.\$ 0.0079
July 17, 2017	Ps. 0.15	U.S.\$ 0.0085
November 14, 2016	Ps. 0.14	U.S.\$ 0.0068
July 15, 2016	Ps. 0.14	U.S.\$ 0.0076
November 13, 2015	Ps. 0.13	U.S.\$ 0.0078
September 25, 2015	Ps. 0.30	U.S.\$ 0.0177
July 17, 2015	Ps. 0.13	U.S.\$ 0.0082
November 14, 2014	Ps. 0.12	U.S.\$ 0.0082
July 18, 2014	Ps. 0.12	U.S.\$ 0.0082

We have offered our shareholders the option to receive a scrip dividend in the form of either cash, Series L shares or a combination thereof and may continue to do so in the future.

On April 9, 2019, our shareholders approved a cash dividend of Ps.0.35 per share, of which Ps.0.18 per share is payable on July 15, 2019 and Ps.0.17 is payable on November 11, 2019.

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 this Part IV.

TRADING MARKETS

Our shares and ADSs are listed on the following markets:

Security	Stock Exchange	Ticker Symbol
L Shares	Mexican Stock Exchange–Mexico City	AMXL
L Share ADSs	New York Stock Exchange–New York	AMX
A Shares	Mexican Stock Exchange–Mexico City	AMXA
A Share ADSs	New York Stock Exchange–New York	AMOV

BYLAWS

Below is a brief summary of certain significant provisions in our current bylaws and Mexican law. It does not purport to be complete and is qualified by reference to the bylaws themselves. An English translation of our bylaws has been filed with the SEC as an exhibit and is incorporated by reference to this annual report. For a description of our Board of Directors, Executive and Audit and Corporate Practices Committees and External Auditor, see “Management” under Part V of this annual report.

Organization

We are a sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable organized under Mexican law.

Shareholders’ Equity

We have three classes of outstanding shares: AA Shares, A Shares and L Shares, all without par value, fully paid and non-assessable.

AA Shares and A Shares have full voting rights

L Shares may vote only in limited circumstances as described under “–Voting Rights” under this Part IV.

The rights of all series of shares are generally identical except for voting rights and the limitations on nonMexican ownership of AA Shares and A Shares. The AA Shares must always represent at least 51.0% of the combined AA Shares and A Shares. At least 20.0% of our outstanding shares must consist of AA Shares, and not more than 80% can be A Shares and L Shares.

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 shares or less than 51.0% of our combined AA Shares and A Shares.

Any capital increase must be represented by new shares of each series in proportion to the number of shares of each series outstanding.

Voting Rights

Each AA Share or A Share entitles the holder to one vote at any shareholders meeting.

Each L Share entitles the holder to one vote at any meeting at which L Shares are entitled to vote. L Shares are entitled to vote to elect only two members of the Board and the corresponding alternate directors, as well as on the following limited matters: our transformation from one type of company to another; any merger involving us; the extension of our authorized corporate duration; our voluntary dissolution; any change in our corporate purpose; any transaction that represents 20.0% or more of the Company’s consolidated assets; any change in our jurisdiction of incorporation; removal of our shares from listing on the Mexican Stock Exchange or any foreign exchange; and any action that would prejudice the rights 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.

Shares of any series are also entitled to vote as a class on any action that would prejudice the rights of that series and are entitled to judicial relief against any action taken without their vote.

Shareholders’ Meetings

General shareholders’ meetings may be ordinary or extraordinary. Extraordinary general meetings are those called to consider certain specified matters, including, principally, changes to the bylaws, liquidation, merger and transformation, 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.

An ordinary general meeting 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 directors and to determine the allocation of the profits. 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 L Shares. All other matters on which L Shares are entitled to vote would be considered at an extraordinary general meeting.

The two directors elected by the L Shares are elected at a special meeting of L Shares. A special meeting of the L Shares must be held each year for the election of directors.

BYLAWS

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 L Shares are governed by the same rules applicable to ordinary general meetings of AA Shares and A Shares. The quorum for an extraordinary general meeting at which 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 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 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 Mexican 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, voted against it.

Shareholders' meetings may be called by the Board, its chairman, its corporate secretary, the Chairman of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee or a Mexican court of law. The Chairman of the Board 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 shares. Notice of meetings must be published at least 15 days prior to the meeting.

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. 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 AA Shares and A Shares, the Board submits our financial statements for the previous fiscal year to the holders of AA Shares and A Shares for approval. Once financial statements are approved, the allocation of our net profits is determined, and we must 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 are entitled to participate in a dividend or other distribution. L Shares are entitled to a nominal preference with respect to dividends or liquidation, but the preference has no economic significance.

Preemptive Rights

In new issuances of shares, each shareholder has a preferential right to subscribe for a sufficient number of shares of the same series to maintain its existing proportionate holdings, except in certain circumstances such as mergers, convertible debentures, public offers and placement of treasury or repurchased shares. These rights cannot be traded separately from the shares. As a result, there is no trading market for such rights. Holders of ADSs may exercise these rights only through the depositary. We are not required to take steps that may be necessary to make this possible.

Limitations on Share Ownership

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. AA Shares can only be held or acquired by Mexican citizens, Mexican corporations whose capital stock is held completely by Mexican citizens or other Mexican qualified investors. Non-Mexican investors cannot hold AA Shares except through trusts that effectively neutralize their votes.



If a foreign government or state acquires our AA Shares, such shares would immediately be rendered without effect or value.

We have a foreign exclusion clause that restricts ownership of our shares to holders that qualify as Mexican investors. It 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 Transfers

Any transfer of more than 10.0% of our voting shares, in one or more transactions, by any person or group of persons acting in concert, requires prior approval by our Board. If the Board denies such approval, however, it shall designate an alternate transferee, who must pay market price for the shares as quoted on the Mexican Stock Exchange.

Restrictions on Deregistration in Mexico

Our shares are registered with the RNV maintained 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 of the outstanding shares prior to such cancellation. Such offer shall exclude our controlling group of shareholders. If, after the public offer is concluded, there are still outstanding shares held by the general public, we will be required to create a trust for a period of six months, with funds in an amount sufficient to purchase, at the same price as the offer price, the number of outstanding shares held by the public that did not participate in the offer.

Unless the CNBV authorizes otherwise, upon the prior approval of the Board, 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

Certain significant acquisitions of our capital stock may require the purchaser to make a tender offer.

Other Provisions

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.

PURCHASE OF OUR OWN SHARES. 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, 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.

WITHDRAWAL RIGHTS. Whenever a shareholders meeting 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 may withdraw and receive the book value of its shares, provided this right is exercised within 15 days following the meeting.

BYLAWS

American Depositary Shares

Citibank, N.A. (“the Depositary”) serves as the depositary for our ADSs and our American Depositary Receipts (“ADR”) program. ADS holders are required to pay various fees to the Depositary, and the Depositary 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 Depositary amounts in respect of expenses incurred by the Depositary 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, (v) compliance with exchange control regulations and other regulatory requirements or (vi) servicing of the ADSs or the shares underlying ADSs. The Depositary may decide in its sole discretion to seek payment either by 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 Depositary, as set forth in the table below.

DEPOSITARY SERVICE	FEE PAYABLE BY ADS HOLDERS
Issuance and delivery of ADSs, including in connection with share distributions, purchase rights, sales and stock splits	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or a fraction thereof)
Cash distributions	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or a fraction thereof)
Surrender, withdrawal or cancellation	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or a fraction thereof)
Share distributions other than ADSs or rights to purchase additional ADSs (i.e., spin-off shares)	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or a fraction thereof)
ADS services	Up to U.S.\$5.00 per 100 ADSs (or a fraction thereof) held on the applicable record date(s) established by the Depositary

Payments by the Depositary

The Depositary reimburses us for certain expenses we incur in connection with the ADR program, subject to a ceiling agreed between us and the Depositary 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 ADS holders. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Depositary reimbursed us a total of U.S.\$2.1 million for reimbursable expenses.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

We periodically repurchase our L Shares 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 9, 2019, our shareholders authorized an allocation of Ps.3.0 billion to repurchase L Shares and A Shares from April 2019 to April 2020.

The following tables set out information concerning purchases of our L Shares and A Shares by us and our affiliated purchasers in 2018. We did not repurchase our L Shares or A Shares other than through the share repurchase program.

PERIOD	TOTAL NUMBER OF L SHARES PURCHASED ⁽¹⁾	AVERAGE PRICE PER L SHARES	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 ⁽²⁾
January 2018	4,300,000	Ps. 16.82	4,300,000	Ps. 2,186,861,427
February 2018	1,318,000	17.26	1,318,000	2,162,900,627
March 2018	—	—	—	2,162,900,627
April 2018	—	—	—	2,162,900,627
May 2018	2,560,156	16.14	2,560,156	2,958,688,268
June 2018	2,080,000	15.49	2,080,000	2,926,474,720
July 2018	3,210,000	16.15	3,210,000	2,874,640,889
August 2018	2,680,000	15.86	2,680,000	2,832,132,042
September 2018	2,081,508	15.45	2,081,508	2,799,978,412
October 2018	7,880,400	14.46	7,880,400	2,686,010,961
November 2018	4,988,725	13.09	4,988,725	2,620,438,367
December 2018	2,918,607	13.94	2,918,607	2,579,763,369
Total	34,017,396		34,017,396	

(1) This includes purchases by us and our affiliated purchasers in 2018.
(2) 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.

PERIOD	TOTAL NUMBER OF A SHARES PURCHASED ⁽¹⁾	AVERAGE PRICE PER A SHARES	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 ⁽²⁾
January 2018	130,382	Ps. 17.07	130,382	Ps. 2,186,861,427
February 2018	74,987	16.22	74,987	2,162,900,627
March 2018	—	—	—	2,162,900,627
April 2018	—	—	—	2,162,900,627
May 2018	—	—	—	2,958,688,268
June 2018	—	—	—	2,926,474,720
July 2018	—	—	—	2,874,640,889
August 2018	—	—	—	2,832,132,042
September 2018	—	—	—	2,799,978,412
October 2018	—	—	—	2,686,010,961
November 2018	20,248	13.65	20,248	2,620,438,367
December 2018	—	—	—	2,579,763,369
Total	225,617		225,617	

(1) This includes purchases by us and our affiliated purchasers in 2018.
(2) 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.

TAXATION OF SHARES AND ADSs

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.

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*) and the United States in effect on the date of this annual report, including the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion and the protocols thereto between the United States and Mexico currently in force (together, the “Tax Treaty”) and the agreement between the United States and Mexico concerning the exchange of information with respect to tax matters. The Tax Treaty is subject to change, and such changes may have retroactive effects. 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 the 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 (i) 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 (ii) does not address all of the Mexican tax consequences that may be applicable to specific holders of the shares, including a holder:

- 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;
- of shares or ADSs that control us;
- that holds 10.0% or more of our shares;
- that is part of a group of persons for purposes of Mexican law that controls us (or holds 10.0% or more of our shares); or
- that is a resident of Mexico or is a corporation resident in a tax haven (as defined by the Mexican Income Tax Law).

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 L Shares, A Shares, L Share ADSs or A Share ADSs will generally be subject to a 10.0% Mexican withholding tax (provided that no Mexican withholding tax will apply to distributions of net taxable profits generated before 2014).

Taxation of Dispositions

The tax rate on income realized by a nonresident holder from a disposition of shares through the Mexican Stock Exchange is generally 10.0%, which is applied to the net gain realized on the disposition. This tax is payable through withholding made by intermediaries. However, such withholding does not apply to a nonresident holder who certifies that the holder is resident in a country with which Mexico has entered into an income tax treaty.

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 net gain realized from the sale of shares at a rate of 35%.

The sale or disposition of ADSs through securities exchanges or markets recognized under the Mexican federal tax code (which includes the NYSE) by nonresidents who are residents of a country with which Mexico has entered into an income tax treaty is not subject to income tax in Mexico under the current tax rules. The tax treatment of such transfer of ADSs by nonresidents who are also not residents of a country with which Mexico has entered into an income tax treaty is not clear under the current Mexican tax rules.

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 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 the 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 10.0% or more of our shares measured by vote or value (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.

TAXATION OF SHARES AND ADSs

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 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 depositary, 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 depositary, 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 depositary 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 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, we believe that we were not treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes with respect to the

2017 and 2018 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, we do not anticipate becoming a PFIC for the 2019 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.

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 nonresident alien individual (a “non-U.S. holder”) will generally 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.





PART V

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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 21 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.

At the annual general shareholders’ meeting held on April 9, 2019, the current members of the Board of Directors, as well as all current members of the Executive Committee and the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee, were reelected, and the Corporate Secretary and the Corporate Pro Secretary were reappointed, with 14 directors elected by the AA Shares and A Shares voting together and two directors elected by the L Shares.

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 30-day period if new members are not elected. Furthermore, in certain circumstances provided under the Mexican Securities Market 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 reelected or elected for the first time at the annual general shareholders’ meeting held on April 9, 2019, their year of birth, and information concerning their committee membership and principal business activities outside América Móvil are set forth below:



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

CARLOS SLIM DOMIT Chairman of the Board and the Executive Committee	Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation: Other directorships: Business experience:	1967 2011 2020 Chairman of the Board of Telmex 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")
PATRICK SLIM DOMIT Vice Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee	Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation: Other directorships: Business experience:	1969 2004 2020 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
DANIEL HAJJ ABOUMRAD Director and Member of the Executive Committee	Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation: Other directorships: Business experience:	1966 2000 2020 Chief Executive Officer of América Móvil Director of Grupo Carso and Telmex Chief Executive Officer of Compañía Hulera Euzkadi, S.A. de C.V.
CARLOS SLIM HELÚ Director	Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation and Business experience:	1940 2015 2020 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. de C.V. ("Inmuebles Carso")

MANAGEMENT

LUIS ALEJANDRO SOBERÓN KURI
Director

Born: 1960
First elected: 2000
Term expires: 2020
Principal occupation: Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Seriném México, S.A. de C.V. (a subsidiary of Corporación Interamericana de Entretenimiento, S.A.B. de C.V. ("CIE"))
Other directorships: Director of CIE; Director of Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
Business experience: Various positions at CIE

CARLOS BREMER GUTIÉRREZ

Director and Member of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee

Born: 1960
First elected: 2004
Term expires: 2020
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: Chairman of Value Grupo Financiero, S.A.B. de C.V. and Director of Grupo GICSA, S.A.B. de C.V.
Business experience: Various positions at Value Grupo Financiero, S.A.B. de C.V.

FRANCISCO MEDINA CHÁVEZ

Director

Born: 1956
First elected: 2018
Term expires: 2020
Principal occupation: Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of Grupo Fame, S.A. de C.V., and Chairman of Grupo Altozano
Other directorships: Director of Banamex Citigroup México and Telmex
Business experience: Director of Aeromexico and Mitsui Mexico

ERNESTO VEGA VELASCO Director, Chairman of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Born:	1937
	First elected:	2007
	Term expires:	2020
	Principal occupation:	Retired. 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, IDEAL; and Industrias Peñoles, S.A.B. de C.V.
RAFAEL MOISÉS KALACH MIZRAHI Director and Member of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Business experience:	Various positions in Desc Group, including Corporate Vice-President
	Born:	1946
	First elected:	2012
	Term expires:	2020
	Principal occupation:	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Grupo Kaltex, S.A. de C.V. ("Grupo Kaltex")
ANTONIO COSÍO PANDO Director	Other directorships:	Director of Telmex and Grupo Carso
	Business experience:	Various positions in Grupo Kaltex
	Born:	1968
	First elected:	2015
	Term expires:	2020
	Principal occupation:	Vice President of Grupo Hotelero las Brisas, S.A. de C.V. ("Grupo Brisas"), Compañía Industrial Tepeji del Río, S.A. de C.V., and Bodegas de Santo Tomás, S.A. de C.V.
	Other directorships:	Director of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, Inmuebles Carso, Grupo Carso, Grupo Sanborns, Corporación Actinver S.A.B. de C.V., Grupo Aeromexico S.A.B. de C.V., and Telmex
	Business experience:	Various positions in Grupo Brisas and Compañía Industrial Tepeji del Río, S.A. de C.V.

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ARTURO ELÍAS AYUB Director	Born:	1966
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	2020
	Principal occupation:	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 Editori- al, 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 (<i>El Globo</i>) and President of Club Universidad Nacional, A.C.
OSCAR VON HAUSKE SOLÍS Director	Born:	1957
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	2020
	Principal occupation:	Chief Fixed-line Operations Officer of América Móvil
	Other directorships:	Member of Telekom Austria's Supervisory Board
	Business experience:	Chief Executive Officer of Telmex Internacional, Chief Systems and Telecommunications Operators Officer of Telmex and member of KPN's supervisory board
LOUIS C. CAMILLERI Director	Born:	1955
	First elected:	2011
	Term expires:	2020
	Principal occupation:	Chairman of Philip Morris International
	Other directorships:	Director of Ferrari N.V.
	Business experience:	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Altria and various positions in Philip Morris International
VANESSA HAJJ SLIM Director	Born:	1997
	First elected:	2018
	Term expires:	2020



Directors elected by holders of Series L Shares:

PABLO ROBERTO GONZÁLEZ GUAJARDO Director and Member of the Audit and Corporate Practices Committee	Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation: Other directorships: Business experience:	1967 2007 2020 Chief Executive Officer of Kimberly Clark de México Director of Kimberly Clark de México, S.A.B de C.V. (“Kimberly Clark de México”), Grupo Sanborns, and Grupo Lala, S.A.B. de C.V. Various positions in the Kimberly Clark Corporation and Kimberly Clark de México, as well as Director of Acciones y Valores Banamex S.A. de C.V. Casa de Bolsa
DAVID IBARRA MUÑOZ Director	Born: First elected: Term expires: Principal occupation: Other directorships: Business experience:	1930 2000 2020 Retired Director of Grupo Financiero Inbursa, IDEAL and Grupo Carso Chief Executive Officer of Nacional Financiera, S.N.C., served in the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

The annual ordinary general shareholders’ meeting held on April 9, 2019, 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, Rafael Moisés Kalach Mizrahi, Luis Alejandro Soberón Kuri and Francisco Medina Chávez.

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

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. Vanessa Hajj Slim is the daughter of Daniel Hajj Aboumrad and the granddaughter of Carlos Slim Helú.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Our bylaws provide that the Executive Committee may generally exercise the powers of the Board of Directors, with certain exceptions. In addition, the Board of Directors is required to consult the Executive Committee before deciding on certain matters set forth in the bylaws, and the Executive Committee must provide its views within 10 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.

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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 majority of its members must be Mexican citizens and elected by Mexican shareholders. The current members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Carlos Slim Domit, Patrick Slim Domit and Daniel Hajj Aboumrads. See “Major Shareholders” under Part IV of this annual report.

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;
- 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 auditors 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 receive 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 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.

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 Ministry of Finance and Public Credit; Managing Director of UBS Warburg; Associate Director of Financing at Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex); Member of Telekom Austria’s Supervisory Board; Member of KPN Supervisory Board
ALEJANDRO CANTÚ JIMÉNEZ General Counsel	Appointed: Business experience:	2001 Member of Telekom Austria’s Supervisory Board; Attorney at Mijares, Angoitia, Cortés y Fuentes, S.C.

MANAGEMENT

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.; Director of Telmex, Telmex Internacional, Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações S.A. ("Embratel"), and Net Serviços de Comunicação S.A. ("Net Serviços"); Member of Telekom Austria's Supervisory Board
ANGEL ALIJA GUERRERO Chief Wireless Operations Officer	Appointed: Business experience:	2012 Various positions in América Móvil

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.

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 2018 was approximately Ps.5.3 million and Ps.70.1 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 3.1%) of our AA Shares and 1,567 million (or 3.5%) of our L Shares directly. Patrick Slim Domit, Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, holds 323 million (or 1.6%) of our AA Shares and 859 million (or 1.9%) of our L Shares directly. Carlos Slim Helú, member of our Board of Directors, holds 1,879 million (or 9.1%) of our AA Shares and 3,072 million (or 6.8%) 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 Part IV and “Bylaws–Shareholders’ Equity” under Part IV of this annual report.

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.

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*). On an annual basis, we file a report with the Mexican Banking and securities Commission and the Mexican Stock Exchange regarding our compliance with the Mexican Code of Best Corporate Practices.

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

NYSE STANDARDS	OUR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES
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 50.0% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company, rather than the public. §303A.00. As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.	Pursuant to the Mexican Securities Market Law, our shareholders are required to appoint a board of directors of no more than 21 members, 25% of whom must be independent. Certain persons are per se non-independent, including insiders, control persons, major suppliers and any relatives of such persons. In accordance with the Mexican Securities Market Law, our shareholders’ meeting is required to make a determination as to the independence of our directors, though such determination may be challenged by the CNBV. There is no exemption from the independence requirement for controlled companies. Currently, the majority of our Board of Directors is independent.
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.	Our non-management directors have not held executive sessions without management in the past, and they are not required to do so.
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. “Controlled companies” are exempt from these requirements. §303A.00. As a controlled company, we would be exempt from this requirement if we were a U.S. issuer.	Mexican law requires us to have one or more committees that oversee certain corporate practices, including the appointment of directors and executives. Under the Mexican Securities Market 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. Currently, we do not have a nominating committee, and we are not required to have one. Our Audit and Corporate Practices Committee, which is composed of independent directors, oversees our corporate practices, including the compensation and appointment of directors and executives.



NYSE STANDARDS	OUR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES
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.	We currently do not have a compensation committee, and we are not required to have one. Our Audit and Corporate Practices Committee, which is comprised solely of independent directors, evaluates and approves the compensation of management (including our CEO) and directors.
AUDIT COMMITTEE Audit committee satisfying the independence and other requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and the additional requirements under the NYSE standards is required. §§303A.06 and 303A.07.	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 (2) our bylaws and (3) Mexican law. For a more detailed description of the duties of our audit and corporate practices committee, see “Management” under Part V of this annual report.
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 is expressly required under Mexican law for the adoption or amendment of an equity compensation plan. Such plans must provide for similar treatment of executives in comparable positions.
SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL FOR ISSUANCE OF SECURITIES Issuances of securities (1) that will result in a change of control of the issuer, (2) that are to a related party or someone closely related to a related party, (3) that have voting power equal to at least 20.0% 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 20.0% of the number of outstanding shares before such issuance requires shareholder approval. §§312.03(b)-(d).	Mexican law requires us to obtain shareholder approval for any issuance of equity securities. Under certain circumstances, however, we may sell treasury stock subject to the approval of our Board of Directors.
CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS Corporate governance guidelines and a code of business conduct and ethics are 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.	We have adopted a code of ethics, which applies to all of our directors and executive officers and other personnel. For more information, see “Corporate Governance—Code of Ethics” under Part V of this annual report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

NYSE STANDARDS	OUR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES
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).	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 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.	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.

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 our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2018. 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 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 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–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 the inherent limitations in all control systems, 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, 2018.

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 11, 2019.

(C) ATTESTATION REPORT OF THE REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries’ internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in Internal Control–Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, América Móvil, S.A.B. de C.V. and subsidiaries (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated statements of financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes, and our report dated April 11, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting 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 are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definitions and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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 generally accepted accounting principles. 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 generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

/s/ MANCERA, S.C.

Mexico City, Mexico
April 11, 2019

(D) CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

CODE OF ETHICS

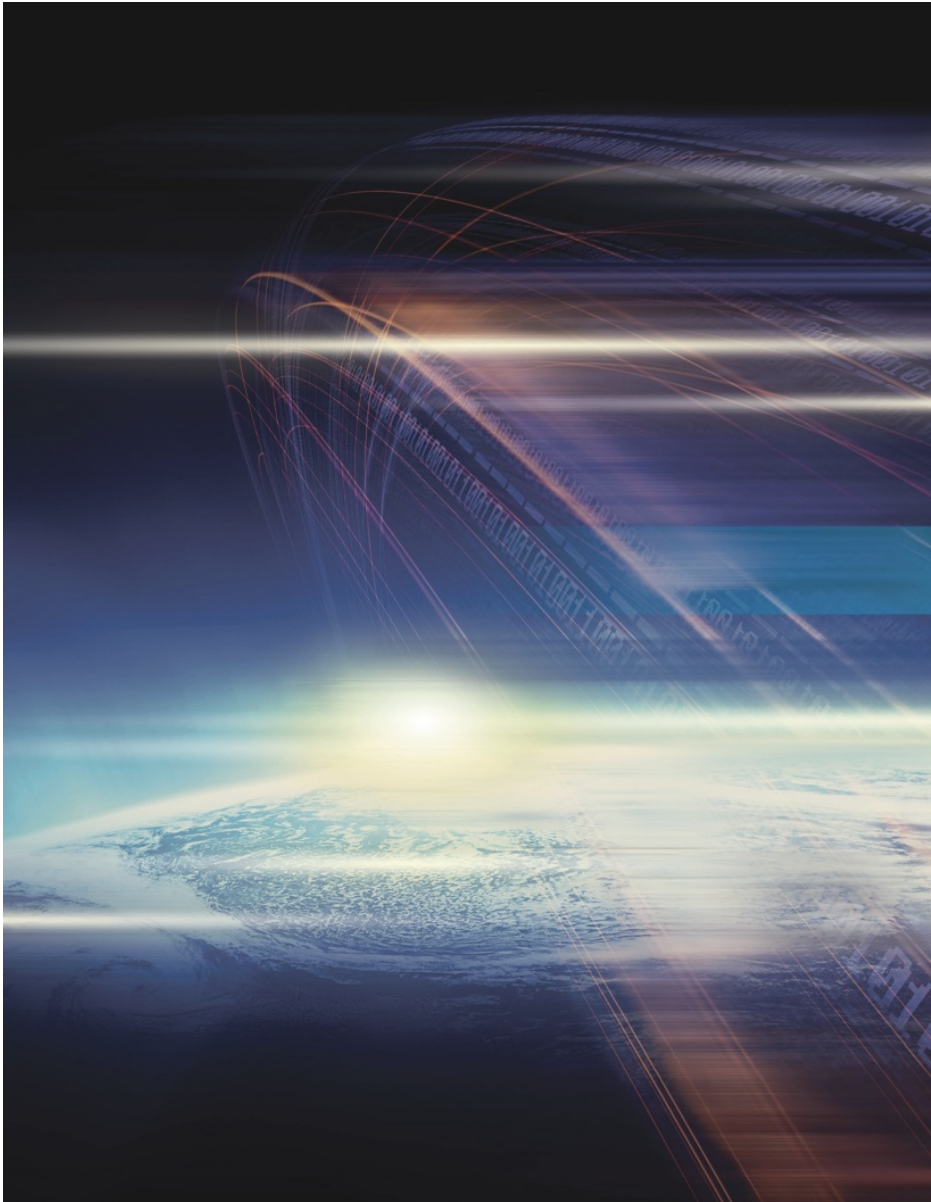
Our Code of Ethics codifies the ethical principles that govern our business and promotes, among other things, honest and ethical conduct, full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file with, or submit to, the SEC, compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations, the prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code of Ethics and accountability for adherence to the Code of Ethics. Our Code of Ethics applies to all of our officers, senior management, directors and employees.

The full text of our Code of Ethics may be found on our website at www.americamovil.com.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

We have a corporate sustainability committee that seeks to foster greater operational efficiencies, promote social responsibility and adopt environmentally friendly initiatives.

Our corporate sustainability reports are available on our website at www.americamovil.com.





REGULATION

MEXICO

Legal Framework

Over the last five years, a new legal framework for the regulation of telecommunications and broadcasting services has been developed in Mexico. This legal framework is based on constitutional amendments passed in June 2013, the Federal Law on Telecommunications and Broadcasting (*Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión*) enacted in July 2014 and the Federal Law on Economic Competition (*Ley Federal de Competencia Económica*) enacted in May 2014.

Under the current legal framework, the IFT may determine whether there is a “preponderant economic agent” in the telecommunications sector, based on number of customers, traffic or network capacity. In 2014, the IFT determined that an “economic interest group” consisting of us and our Mexican operating subsidiaries (Telcel, Telmex and *Teléfonos del Noroeste, S.A. de C.V.* (“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 IFT has authority to impose on any preponderant economic agent a special regulatory regime. The special regime is referred to as “asymmetric” regulation because it applies to one sector 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 the telecom sector, which impacts our Mexican fixed-line and wireless businesses. See “Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent” and “Functional Separation of Telmex and Telnor Wholesale Services” under this Part VI. This legal framework has had a substantial impact on our business and operations in Mexico.

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 the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, and also over competition legislation as it applies to those sectors. The Mexican Ministry of Communications and Transportation (*Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes*) retains regulatory authority over a few specific public policy matters.

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.

Telecommunications operators are also subject to regulation by the Federal Consumer Bureau (*Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor*) under the Federal Consumer Protection Law (*Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor*), which regulates publicity, quality of services and information required to be provided to consumers.

Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent

We are currently subject to extensive specific asymmetric measures based on the IFT’s determination that we, our Mexican operating subsidiaries (Telcel, Telmex and Telnor) and certain affiliates constitute the preponderant economic agent in the telecommunications sector. Below is a summary of what we believe are the most important measures.

- **INTERCONNECTION RATES.** The Federal Law on Telecommunications and Broadcasting provides that we are not permitted to charge other carriers for the termination services we provide in our networks. These provisions were declared unconstitutional by the Mexican Supreme Court (*Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación*) in August 2017 with respect to wireless services and in April 2018 with respect to fixed services. As a result, the IFT ruled that, as of January 1, 2018, in the case of Telcel, and as of January 1, 2019, in the case of Telmex, we are able to charge other carriers for terminating calls to our networks at asymmetric rates established by the IFT. We continue to pay such carriers for their interconnection services in accordance with the fixed and mobile rates set by the IFT.

- **SHARING OF WIRELESS INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES.** We must provide other carriers access to (i) passive infrastructure, including towers, sites, ducts and rights of way, (ii) elements of our network that allow other carriers and mobile virtual network operators (“MVNOS”) to use our network or resell those services we provide to our customers and (iii) domestic roaming services, in each case, pursuant to IFT pre-approved reference terms (*ofertas públicas de referencia*). If we cannot reach an agreement with other carriers or MVNOS, our rates may be determined by the IFT using a long-run average incremental costs methodology or, in the case of MVNOS, a “retail-minus” methodology.

For mobile services, the IFT has the right to verify, through a replicability test, that mobile virtual network operators can match our end user rates.

- **SHARING OF FIXED INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES.** We must provide other carriers access to (i) passive infrastructure, including towers, sites, ducts and rights of way, (ii) elements of our network that allow other carriers to use our network or resell those services we provide to our customers and (iii) our dedicated links. If we cannot reach an agreement with other carriers, our rates may be determined by the IFT using a long-run average incremental cost methodology.

For fixed services, the IFT has the right to verify, through a replicability test, that other competitors can match our end user rates.

- **ACCESS TO LOCAL LOOP.** We must offer other carriers access to elements of our local network separately on terms and conditions (including rates) pre-approved by the IFT. The IFT has also ordered the legal and functional separation of the provision of wholesale regulated fixed services related to local loop (*acceso local*) and shared access and use of passive infrastructure. See “Functional Separation of Telmex and Telnor Wholesale Services” under this Part VI.

- **CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO RETAIL SERVICES.** Rates for the provision of telecommunications services to our customers are subject to the IFT’s prior authorization.

We are also subject to certain obligations and restrictions relating to the sale of our services and products; such obligations include unlocking mobile devices for our customers and offering individually all services that we previously offered under a bundled plan.

- **CONTENT.** We are subject to specific limitations on acquisitions of exclusive transmission rights to “relevant” content (*contenidos audiovisuales relevantes*), as determined from time to time by the IFT, including the Mexican national team soccer matches, the opening and closing ceremonies and certain matches of the FIFA World Cup, the semifinal and final matches of the Liga MX soccer tournament and the Super Bowl.

- **PUBLICATION OF REFERENCE TERMS.** We are subject to obligations related to the publication of reference terms for all wholesale and interconnection services that are subject to asymmetric regulation.

The measures are transitory and may be amended or eliminated by the IFT, or terminated if it determines effective competition conditions exist in the telecommunications sector or if we cease to be considered a preponderant economic agent. The IFT reviews the impact of the asymmetrical measures every two years and may modify or eliminate measures or set forth new measures. In March 2017, the IFT issued a resolution that modified and added asymmetrical regulations for mobile and fixed services, including the legal and functional separation of Telmex and Telnor wholesale services, among other measures. The IFT will begin a new review in the first quarter of 2019, which is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2020. The new review may result in changes, which could include additional or reduced asymmetric regulations or the structural separation or divestiture of assets of the preponderant economic agent.

We have challenged the determination that we are a preponderant economic agent and the asymmetric regulations in court. These challenges were denied in the case of Telmex, Telnor and the Company, and a final resolution is still pending in the case of Telcel. However, IFT’s determinations are not suspended while legal challenges against them are resolved.

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Functional Separation of Telmex and Telnor Wholesale Services

In March 2018, we received notice of an IFT resolution directed to the Company setting forth the terms under which we are required to separate the provision of wholesale regulated fixed services by Telmex and Telnor (the “Separation Plan”).

The Separation Plan establishes, among other provisions, the following:

- **WHOLESALE UNIT.** Telmex and Telnor must establish a business unit to provide certain wholesale services to other concessionaires, including interconnection, co-location for interconnection, intercity and international long-distance dedicated links, resale of telephone lines, broadband and bundles, as well as certain passive infrastructure services, including shared use of towers.
- **NEW COMPANIES.** Telmex and Telnor are required to establish separate new corporations (the “New Companies”) to provide wholesale services related to the elements of the access network, including local access dedicated links, as well as those services related to passive infrastructure associated with the access network, such as ducts, poles and rights of way. The New Companies will be direct subsidiaries of Telmex. The main features of the New Companies are as follows:

Financial Viability. The Separation Plan contemplates that the New Companies will be financially viable. The implementation and consequences of this requirement are uncertain, both with respect to the initial composition of the New Companies’ assets and resources and with respect to their subsequent operations. The prices and terms of the services to be provided are generally subject to IFT regulation, which could affect the viability and financial requirements of the New Companies.

Corporate Governance. The New Companies will have their own corporate governance, including: (i) a board of directors with at least seven members, of which a majority (including the Chairman) must be independent; (ii) a Chief Executive Officer and senior officers appointed by the boards of directors, different and independent from those of our Mexican concessionaire subsidiaries; (iii) an independent external auditor; (iv) an Audit Committee chaired by an independent member of the board of

directors; and (v) a Regulatory Compliance Committee entirely composed of independent members. The bylaws of the New Companies must be previously approved by the IFT. Independence for these purposes is used as defined under Mexican Securities Market Law.

- **Personnel.** The New Companies must have the personnel necessary to operate their assets and to provide wholesale services required by the Separation Plan.
- **Systems and Procedures.** The New Companies must have procedures, operating and management systems that are independent from those Telmex and Telnor.
- **Branding.** The New Companies must have their own branding distinct from América Móvil’s concessionaire subsidiaries. The brands must be dissociated from those of Telmex and Telnor within four years.
- **Principal Offices.** The New Companies must have their own principal offices distinct from those of América Móvil’s concessionaire subsidiaries.

We have until March of 2020 to implement the Separation Plan. As of the date of this annual report, Telmex and Telnor have complied with all milestones of the implementation plan approved by the IFT. The implementation will be complex, and many features remain uncertain and will require further development in consultation with the IFT. As a result, we are not yet able to identify all the possible consequences, but some of the consequences could have a material adverse impact on us.

We have challenged the resolution in Mexican courts. However, legal challenges will not suspend the implementation of the Separation Plan and may not be finally determined before the Separation Plan is fully implemented.

Substantial Market Power Investigations

In 2007, the Federal Antitrust Commission (*Comisión Federal de Competencia Económica*, or “Cofeco”) initiated two substantial market power investigations against Telcel and determined that Telcel had substantial market power in the mobile termination services market and in the nationwide wireless voice and data services market. Telcel filed challenges against both decisions, and a final resolution of these challenges is still pending. If upheld,



these decisions would allow the IFT to impose additional requirements as to rates, quality of service and information, among other matters.

In 2007, Cofeco initiated various investigations to evaluate whether Telmex and its subsidiary Telnor have substantial power in the markets for termination, origination, transit and wholesale dedicated-link circuits. Cofeco issued final resolutions concluding that Telmex and Telnor have substantial power in all four markets, which were challenged by Telmex and Telnor. The challenges related to each one of these markets have been denied, effectively upholding Cofeco’s findings. Consequently, the IFT may impose specific tariff requirements or other special regulations with respect to the matters for which the challenges were denied, such as additional requirements regarding disclosure of information or quality of service.

In the case of the market for wholesale dedicated-link leasing, the IFT’s predecessor, Cofetel, published an agreement in the Official Gazette, establishing requirements regarding tariffs, quality of service and information for dedicated-link circuits. Telmex and Telnor have filed petitions for relief against such resolutions, which are still pending. The regulation that could arise from these investigations has been already implemented by the IFT through the special regulatory regime for preponderant agents. However, given the uncertainty of the IFT’s actions, we are not able to identify all possible consequences and as a result an adverse resolution could have an impact on the Company’s future revenues in this market.

Concessions

Under the current legal framework, a carrier of public telecommunications networks, such as Telcel or Telmex, must operate under a concession. The IFT is an autonomous federal agency that grants new or extends existing concessions, which may only be granted to a Mexican citizen or corporation that has agreed to the concession terms and may not be transferred or assigned

without the approval of the IFT. There are two types of concessions:

- **NETWORK CONCESSIONS.** Telcel, 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 of unified concessions and, consequently, to provide any and all telecommunications and broadcasting services, is subject to conditions,as described under “Migration of Concessions and Additional Services” below.
- **SPECTRUM CONCESSIONS.** Telcel holds multiple concessions, granted under both the previous and current regulatory frameworks, 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 of equal length.

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, some assets of a concessionaire may be acquired by the federal government upon termination of these concessions.

There is no specific guidance or precedent for applying these provisions, so the scope of assets covered, the compensation to the concessionaire and the procedures to be followed would 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 and Additional Services

The new legislative framework established the unified concession (*concesión única*), which allows the holder to provide all types of telecommunications and broadcasting services, and a regime under which an existing concession can be migrated to the new unified concession at the end of its term or upon request by the concession holder. A unified

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concession has a term of up to 30 years, extendable for up to an equal term. Also, under this new framework a current concession may be modified to add services not previously contemplated therein.

However, as a result of our preponderant economic agent status, Telcel, Telmex and Telnor are subject to additional conditions for the migration to a unified concession or the addition of a service, such as Pay TV, to a current concession, including in certain cases (i) payment of any new concession fee to be determined by the IFT,

Telcel’s Concessions

Telcel operates under several different network and spectrum concessions covering particular frequencies and regions, holding an average of 175.16 MHz of capacity in

(ii) compliance with current requirements under the network 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 in the concession itself. We expect the process of migration or additional services to be lengthy and complex. Consequently, Telcel, Telmex and Telnor may not be able to provide certain additional services, such as Pay TV and broadcasting, in the near term.

Mexico’s nine regions in the 850 MHz, 1900 MHz,1.7/2.1 GHz and 2.5 GHz bands. The following table summarizes Telcel’s concessions.

FREQUENCY	COVERAGE AREA	INITIAL DATE	TERMINATION DATE	FEE STRUCTURE
Band A (1900 MHz)	Nationwide	Sep.1999	Oct. 2039	Annual
Band D (1900MHz)	Nationwide	Oct. 1998	Oct. 2038	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Regions 1, 2, 3	Aug. 2011	Aug. 2026	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Regions 4, 5	Aug. 2010	Aug. 2025	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Regions 6, 7, 8	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2026	Annual
Band B (850 MHz)	Region 9	Oct. 2015	Oct. 2030	Annual
Band F (1900MHz)	Nationwide	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2025	Annual
Bands A and B (1.7/2.1 GHz)	Nationwide	Oct. 2010	Oct. 2030	Annual
Bands H, I and J (1.7/2.1 GHz)	Nationwide	May 2016	Oct. 2030	Annual
Band 7 (2.5 GHz)	75% of the population	Jul. 2017	Jan. 2024 – Nov. 2028	Annual

Concession Fees

All of Telcel’s concessions granted or renewed on or after January 1, 2003 are required to pay annual fees for the use and exploitation of radio spectrum bands. The amounts payable are set forth by the annual Federal Fees Law (*Ley Federal de Derechos*) and vary depending on the relevant region and radio spectrum band.

Telmex’s Concessions

Telmex’s concession was granted in 1976 and is currently set to expire in 2026. In December 2016, the IFT granted Telmex a 30-year extension of this concession, which will become effective in 2026 and will be valid until 2056. The new terms of this concession will be issued in early 2023.

Telmex’s subsidiary, Telnor, holds a separate concession, which covers one state and two municipalities in northwestern Mexico and will expire in 2026. The IFT also granted Telnor a 30-year extension of its concession, which will be effective in 2026 and will be valid until 2056. The material terms of Telnor’s concession are similar to those of Telmex’s concession.

In addition, Telmex currently holds concessions for the use of frequencies to provide wireless local access, as well as point-to-point and point-to-multipoint transmission. Telmex obtained these concessions for a term of up to 20 years that may be extended for additional 20-year terms with approval from the IFT. These Telmex concessions, including the 3.5 GHz band, will expire in October 2020 and the extension process is currently under review with the IFT.

In 2018, Telmex was notified of a resolution issued by the IFT, through which the IFT imposed a fine of Ps.2.5 billion derived from an alleged breach in 2013 and 2014 of certain minimum quality of service goals for dedicated link services. Telmex has exercised all legal remedies challenging such resolution and a final resolution is pending.

Rates for Wireless Service

Wireless services concessionaires are generally free to establish the 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 IFT publishes at the end of the year the rates they would impose in the event of a dispute, eliminating all incentives for a negotiation among the parties. The establishment of interconnection rates has resulted, and may in the future result, in disputes between carriers and with the IFT.

As a result of the preponderance determination, Telcel’s retail prices are subject to pre-approval by the IFT before they can take effect. In addition, the 2014 legislation established that preponderant economic agents may not charge termination rates. See “– Asymmetric Regulation of the Preponderant Economic Agent” under this Part VI.

The IFT is also authorized to impose specific rate requirements on any carrier 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. For more information on litigation related to the Federal Antitrust Law and the 2014 legislation, see “–Substantial Market Power Investigations” under this Part VI.

Rates for Fixed Service

Telmex’s concessions subject its rates for basic retail telephone services in any period, including installation, monthly rent, measured local-service and long-distance service, 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 survey with the IFT every four years with its projections of units of operation for basic services, costs and prices. Telmex is free to determine the structure of its own rates, with the exception of domestic long-distance rates, which were eliminated in 2015 under the 2014 legislation, and of the residential fixed-line rates, which have a cap based on the long-run average incremental cost. As a result of the preponderance determination, Telmex’s retail prices are subject to pre-approval by the IFT before they can take effect.

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 for many years. 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.

In addition, basic retail telephone services, as well as broadband services and “calling party pays” charges, are subject to a separate price ceiling structure based on productivity indicators. In each case, Telmex is required to submit a survey on productivity indicators to the IFT every two years, including a total factor productivity. The IFT establishes the productivity factor that will apply over the next two years, and, based on this, the IFT will approve the customer prices before they can take effect.

Prices for Telmex’s wholesale services are established by the IFT based on the long-run average incremental cost model methodology.

BRAZIL

Legal Framework and Principal Regulatory Authorities

The Brazilian Telecommunications Law (*Lei Geral das Telecomunicações Brasileiras*) provides the framework for telecommunications regulation. The primary telecommunications regulator in Brazil is the

REGULATION

Telecommunications Agency (*Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações*, or “Anatel”), which has the authority to grant concessions and licenses in connection with telecommunications services and the use of orbits, except broadcasting, and to adopt regulations that are legally binding on telecommunications services providers.

As of the date of this annual report, the Brazilian congress is considering legislation to modernize the current concession-based model to an authorization-based model. The telecom reform bill under review would allow fixed-line concessionaires, such as Claro Brasil, to provide services under an authorization instead of a concession, as long as certain investment-related obligations are met. We are currently unable to assess the impact that such legislation would have in our operations.

Licenses

In 2014, we simplified our corporate structure, and our subsidiaries Embratel, Embratel Participações S.A. (“Embrapar”) and Net Serviços were merged into Claro Brasil, with all licenses previously granted to our subsidiaries transferred to Claro Brasil. Following its acquisition of Brasil Telecomunicações S.A. in 2016, Claro Brasil relinquished the cable TV and data services licenses it had been transferred by Embrapar and Net Serviços.

In 2018 subsidiary Star One merged into Claro Brasil. As a result, all Brazilian satellite operation rights previously granted to Star One were transferred under the same terms and conditions to Claro Brasil. The satellite operation rights (AMC-12) covering regions outside of Brazil were relinquished by Star One before the merger.

Our Brazilian subsidiaries hold licenses for the telecommunications services listed below and expect to continue acquiring spectrum if Anatel conducts additional public auctions, although Claro Brazil, like all of its peer competitors, is subject to a cap on the additional spectrum it may acquire per frequency band.

SUBSIDIARY	LICENSE	TERMINATION DATE
Claro Brasil	Fixed Local Voice Services	Indefinite
	Domestic and International Long-Distance	2025
	Voice Services	Indefinite
	Personal Communication Services	Indefinite
	Data Services	Indefinite
	Cable TV Services	Indefinite
	Mobile Maritime Services	Indefinite
	Global Mobile Satellite Services	Indefinite
	DTH TV Services	Indefinite
	Data Services	Indefinite
Americel S.A.	Data Services	Indefinite
Primesys	Data Services	Indefinite
Telmex do Brasil	Data Services	Indefinite

In addition, Claro Brasil has various orbital position authorizations for our satellite operations, which expire between 2020 and 2027, and licenses to provide PCS, which expire between 2020 and 2032.

Concessions

Claro Brasil holds two fixed-line concessions to provide domestic and international long-distance telephone services. The remaining telecommunications services provided by Claro Brasil are governed by a system of licenses instead of concession arrangements.

Concession Fees

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

Claro Brasil is also required to pay a biennial fee 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.

Termination of Concessions

Our domestic and international long-distance fixed-line concessions provide that certain of our assets deemed “indispensable” for the provision of these services will revert to the Brazilian state upon termination of these concession. Compensation for those assets would be their depreciated cost. See note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Regulation of Rates

Anatel regulates rates (tariffs and prices) for all telecommunications services, except for fixed-line broadband services, Pay TV and satellite capacity rates, which are not regulated. In general, PCS license-holders and fixed local voice services license-holders are authorized to increase basic plan rates annually. Domestic long-distance concession-holders may adjust rates annually 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 and mobile rates freely, provided that it gives Anatel and the public advance notice.

Regulation of Wholesale Market 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 the five wholesale markets in the telecommunications sector, on the basis of several criteria, including having over 20.0% of market share in the applicable market.

In 2012, Claro Brasil and three of its primary competitors were determined to have significant market power in the mobile wireless termination and national roaming markets. As a result, Claro Brasil was required to reduce mobile termination rates to 75.0% of the 2013 rates by February

2014, and to 50.0% of the 2013 rates by February 2015. In July 2014, Anatel established termination rates for mobile services applicable to operators with significant market power through 2019. Claro Brasil is also required to publish, and Anatel must approve, its reference roaming prices for voice, data and SMS 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 transmissions market, together with several of their mobile and fixed-line competitors. Following the merger of Embratel and Net Serviços into Claro Brasil in 2014, Claro Brasil is required to publish, and Anatel must approve, its reference offers in each of these markets. Moreover, wholesale contracts entered into by operators determined to have significant market power for the sale of such operators’ services are overseen for compliance purposes by independent third-party companies.

In 2018, Anatel approved Claro Brasil’s most recent wholesale reference offers with respect to national roaming, telecommunications infrastructure, long-distance leased lines, wireless termination rates, internet network interconnection and internet links, which are reviewed and approved by Anatel on an annual basis.

Anatel also reviews its determination of which operators have significant market power on a quadrennial basis. Anatel began its first review of all telecom operators in 2014 and published the most recent list of operators with significant market power for each of the relevant markets in 2018. In addition to the review, in 2018 Anatel changed some of the asymmetric measures applicable under the PGMC and added two new wholesale markets covering high capacity transport and fixed termination rates. Anatel has determined that Claro Brasil has significant market power in eight wholesale markets.

Network Usage Fees and Fixed-Line Interconnection Rates

In July 2014, Anatel approved a resolution establishing the reference terms for fees charged by operators in connection

REGULATION

with the use of their mobile network and leased lines and set a price cap on fees charged for fixed network usage by operators deemed to have significant market power. Such fees, based on costs of allocation services (*coubicación*), have been applicable since 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 Obligations

Under applicable law and our concessions, Claro Brasil has an obligation to (i) comply with certain coverage obligations to ensure universal access to its fixed-line voice services, (ii) contribute to the funding of the country’s transition from analogue to digital TV, (iii) meet quality-of-service targets and (iv) comply with applicable telecommunications services consumer rights.

COLOMBIA

Legal Framework and Principal Regulatory Authorities

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. The main audiovisual regulatory authority in Colombia with respect to Pay TV services is the National Television Authority (*Autoridad Nacional de Televisión*, or “ANTV”). Claro is also subject to supervision by other government entities responsible for enforcing other regulations, such as antitrust rules or those protecting consumer rights.

Concessions

Comunicación Celular S.A. (“Comcel”) is qualified to provide fixed and mobile services and was included in the registry of networks and services administered by the ICT Ministry. Such general authorization superseded all of Comcel’s former concession contracts, and, consequently, such former concessions were terminated.

As a result of the termination of Comcel’s former concessions, the ICT Ministry and Comcel began

discussions with respect to the liquidation of the agreements governing those concessions. In light of the decision of the Colombian Constitutional Court (*Corte Constitucional de Colombia*) holding that certain laws limiting the reversion of assets of telecommunications providers did not apply to concessions granted prior to 1998 and, consequently, that reversion of assets under those earlier concessions would be governed by their contractual terms, the ICT Ministry obtained a domestic award ordering Comcel to revert assets under its earlier concessions to the Colombian government. Comcel challenged such award and the Company filed an international arbitration claim against Colombia arising from Colombia’s measures. For further information on these proceedings, see note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

Licenses and Permits

Comcel holds licenses to provide mobile services in the spectrum frequency bands shown in the table below.

FREQUENCY	BANDWIDTH	TERMINATION DATE
850 MHz	25 MHz	Mar. 2024
1900 MHz	10 MHz	Dec. 2019
	5 MHz	Sept. 2021
	15 MHz	Apr. 2024
	5 MHz	June 2019 ⁽¹⁾
2.5 GHz	30 MHz	Aug. 2023
⁽¹⁾ Refers to a temporary license, which we renew on an annual basis.		

In 2013, Telmex Colombia S.A. obtained permission to provide Pay TV services under any available technology, pursuant to ANTV’s unified licensing system. The permission will expire in 2020 and may be renewed at the appropriate time for another 10-year term.

In 2017, the ICT Ministry issued a decree approving a higher cap on spectrum acquisitions by operators in low and high frequency bands. This new cap allows Comcel to participate in future spectrum auctions. The ICT Ministry has released its plan to conduct spectrum auctions in the 700 MHz and 1900 MHz bands. Further specifications on the auctions will be published by the ICT Ministry during the third quarter of 2019, while the final resolution containing the auctions’ terms and conditions will be published by the fourth quarter of 2019.

Asymmetric Charges

In 2012, the CRC issued resolutions seeking to correct an alleged market failure and imposing the following measures on Comcel: (i) asymmetric charges for mobile and incoming long-distance call terminations by other operators on Comcel’s wireless network, with access rates lower than the rates we pay our competitors, 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). These asymmetric access charges ended in December 2016.

In January 2017, the Colombian government approved symmetrical access charges among established operators like Comcel, Movistar and Tigo. However, under current regulation, new market entrants continue to receive a higher rate than operators for a limited period.

In 2017, the CRC issued a resolution updating the list of relevant telecommunication markets by adding the mobile services market (including bundled mobile voice and data services) and by also including the mobile service market in the list of relevant markets subject to ex-ante regulation. In connection with the mobile services market, the CRC initiated a proceeding to evaluate Comcel’s substantial market power in this new market and, if applicable, the imposition of asymmetric regulatory measures that could affect Comcel. As of the date of this annual report, a resolution is pending.

SOUTHERN CONE

ARGENTINA

Following the election of President Mauricio Macri in 2015, the Argentine government issued a Decree of Necessity and Urgency (*Decreto de Necesidad y Urgencia*, or “DNU”) to create a new communications ministry and regulator to oversee the telecommunications and media sectors. The National Communications Agency (*Ente Nacional de Comunicaciones*, or “Enacom”) is now the main telecommunications regulatory authority in Argentina and became operational in 2016.

As part of the measures passed under the DNU, fixed and mobile services providers are prohibited from providing DTH technology, which is currently the fastest way to provide Pay TV services. In 2017, the Argentine government issued a

decree allowing telecommunications providers, including AMX Argentina S.A. (“AMX Argentina”), to provide Pay TV services via cable within a limited number of territories as of January 2018 and to the rest of the country as of January 2019. AMX Argentina has obtained the permissions necessary to provide Pay TV services via cable in accordance with the decree to the territories approved by Enacom.

AMX Argentina holds licenses in the 700 MHz, 900 MHz, 1700/2100 MHz (AWS), 1900 MHz and 2600 MHz frequency bands, some of which expire in 15 years and some of which have no expiration date. Each license also contains certain coverage parameters, reporting and service requirements and provides Enacom a revocation right upon a material breach of the license terms.

All telecommunications providers in Argentina must contribute approximately 1.0% of their monthly revenues to finance the provision of telecommunications services in underserved areas and to underserved persons. All providers must also meet certain quality-of-service requirements.

CHILE

The General Telecommunications Law (*Ley General de Telecomunicaciones*) establishes the legal framework for telecommunications services in Chile, including the regulation of concessions, permits, 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 (*Subsecretaría de Telecomunicaciones*, “SUBTEL”).

Claro Chile S.A. (“Claro Chile”) holds concessions to provide mobile and fixed-line services in the 700MHz, 850 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2.6 GHz, 3.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz frequency bands. Except for the concession to provide services in the 850 MHz frequency, which has an indefinite termination date, the concessions to provide services in the 700 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2.6 GHz, 3.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz frequencies have termination dates that vary from 2027 to 2045. Claro Chile also holds license to provide DTH technology services until 2024 and a license with an indefinite term to provide Pay TV services. In 2018, the Chilean Supreme Court (*Corte*

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Suprema de Justicia) issued a ruling requiring Claro to return 20 MHz of spectrum acquired through a band auction because Claro exceeded the limit of spectrum any given operator is permitted to hold. The return of such spectrum, including if and how such return should be implemented, is currently under discussion before the Competition Court (*Tribunal de Defensa de la Libre Competencia*, or the “TDLC”). In addition, pursuant to the ruling, and in order to increase the maximum limit, SUBTEL initiated a review of such limit of spectrum through a regulatory proceeding initiated before the TDLC which is in progress.

In 2018, SUBTEL issued a ruling to freeze Claro Chile’s use of 50 MHz in the 3.5 MHz band for the provision of wireless fixed services. Claro Chile has challenged such ruling. SUBTEL subsequently issued a new ruling unfreezing 30 MHz, allowing Claro Chile to provide wireless fixed services. Claro Chile has withdrawn its challenge, while the other 20 MHz remains temporarity frozen.

Some of Claro Chile’s concessions impose additional requirements, such as coverage, reporting and service quality requirements. The Chilean Transportation and Communications Ministry is authorized to terminate any concession in the event of specified breaches under the terms of such concessions. Additionally, Claro Chile’s concession in the 700 MHz band imposes certain obligations to expand mobile and data services in rural areas. In 2017, the Undersecretary of Telecommunication approved Claro Chile’s expansion project in connection with its obligations under its concession in the 700 MHz band.

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 the event of specified breaches of the terms of a license.

AMX Paraguay, S.A. (“AMX Paraguay”) holds licenses to operate in the 1900 MHz and the 1700/2100 MHz bands. AMX Paraguay also holds a nationwide internet access and data transmission license. In addition, AMX Paraguay holds licenses to provide DTH services and cable TV services.

Additionally, in January 2018, AMX Paraguay participated in a spectrum auction and was awarded a license to provide telecommunications services in the 700 MHz band. In November 2018, the Telecommunications Commission of Paraguay granted the renewal of spectrum license in the 1900 MHz band. These licenses are renewable, subject to regulatory approval, and contain coverage, reporting and service requirements.

URUGUAY

The Regulatory Unit of Communications Services (*Unidad Reguladora de Servicios de Comunicaciones*) is in charge of the regulation of the telecommunications industry in Uruguay.

AM Wireless Uruguay, S.A. holds licenses to operate in the 1900 MHz, 1700/2100 MHz and 700 MHz frequency bands that expire in 2024, 2033 and 2037, respectively, and Telstar, S.A. holds licenses to provide international long-distance communications and mobile data services that have no expiration date

The license initially granted to Flimay S.A. (“Flimay”) to provide DTH technology services in Uruguay has been contested by the government since 2012. In 2017, the executive branch of Uruguay held under a new ruling that Flimay does not have a valid license to provide DTH services in the country. Flimay requested this ruling be voided, but in February 2018, the executive branch of Uruguay, with support from the Administrative Court (TCA), requested the process be closed. As of the date of this annual report, a decision on Flimay’s appeal is pending.

ANDEAN REGION

ECUADOR

The primary regulatory authorities for our mobile and fixed-line operations are the National Telecommunications, Regulation and Control Agency (*Agencia de Regulación y Control de las Telecomunicaciones*, or “Arcotel”) and the Telecommunications and Information Society Ministry (*Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y Sociedad de la Información*, or “Mintel”). Arcotel is responsible for the licensing and oversight of radio-electric spectrum use and telecommunications services provisions. Mintel is responsible for the promotion of equal access to telecommunications services.

The Telecommunications Law (*Ley Orgánica de Telecomunicaciones*), adopted in 2015, serves as the legal framework for telecommunications services. It established new regulations for operators with significant market power, new penalties based on their gross incomes as well as additional fees also based on an operator’s gross income, but that can vary depending on the size of their market share. Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones, S.A. (“Conecel”) has been deemed to have significant market power in the advanced wireless services market, and as a result, such fee payments are made on a quarterly basis on the dates established by Arcotel.

For fiscal year 2018, Conecel has an obligation to pay the Ecuadorian government 3.0% of its wireless services for 2018, which represents approximately Ps.1.0 billion (U.S.\$29.9 million). As of the date of this annual report, Conecel has paid the Ecuadorian government Ps.0.8 billion (U.S.\$22.4 million), which represents 3.0% of such revenues generated in the first three quarters of 2018. Conecel has made a provision for Ps.0.3 billion (U.S.\$7.5 million), which corresponds to the approximate amount owed for the fourth quarter of 2018 and will be paid in due course. An arbitration proceeding to partially void the payment by Conecel of such fees was conducted and a decision in favor of the government was reached. Conecel has appeal this decision and, as of the date of this annual report, a decision on Conecel’s appeal is pending.

Conecel holds concessions to operate in the 850MHz, 1900 MHz and AWS bands, which include concessions for PCS that expire in 2023. The PCS concession contains quality-of- service requirements for successful call completions, SMS delivery times, customer service, geographic coverage and other service conditions.

Conecel also holds licenses to provide internet value- added services, Pay TV Services (through DTH technology) and bearer services, expiring in 2021, 2023 and 2032, respectively.

Conecel, following the acquisition of Ecuador Telecom, S.A. in 2016, also holds a concession to offer fixed-line voice, public telephone and domestic and international long- distance wholesale services, as well as a license to provide Pay TV (through HFC technology) that expires in 2031.

Recalculation of Concession Fees

Arcotel initiated several proceedings to recalculate the variable portion of the concession fees payable under Conecel’s concessions, which, as of the date of this annual report, is equivalent to 2.93% of Conecel’s annual subscriber base revenues, in addition to its contribution for Universal Service (*Servicio Universal 1%*). These recalculation proceedings with Arcotel remain ongoing.

In 2018, Conecel paid Arcotel U.S.\$11.9 million based on its annual revenues for the 2015 period and is required to pay U.S.\$13 million based on its annual revenues for the 2016 period. However, Conecel obtained a judicial order that suspended the collection process for the 2016 period.

For its Universal Service contribution, Conecel is required to pay U.S.\$5 million for the 2015 period and U.S.\$6 million for the 2016 period. However, Conocel obtained a judicial order that suspended the collection process for the 2015 and 2016 periods.

PERU

The Supervisory Agency for Private Investment in Telecommunication (*Organismo Supervisor de la Inversión Privada en Telecomunicaciones*, or “OSIPTEL”) is in charge of the regulation of the telecommunications industry in Peru. The Ministry of Transport and Communications (*Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones* or “MTC”) grants concessions, permits and licenses. The Telecommunications Law (*Decreto Supremo N° 013-93-TCC Ley de Telecomunicaciones*), adopted in 1993, serves as the legal framework for telecommunications services.

América Móvil Perú, S.A.C. (“Claro Perú”) holds nationwide concessions to provide wireless, PCS, fixed-line, local wholesale, domestic and international long- distance, Pay TV services (through DTH and HFC technologies), public telephone and value-added services (including internet access). The concessions allow Claro Perú to operate on the 450 MHz, 700 MHz, 850 MHz, 1900 MHz, 3.5 GHz and 10.5 GHz bands. As part of Claro Perú’s acquisition of Olo del Perú S.A.C., TVS Wireless S.A.C. and their respective subsidiaries in 2016, Claro has a resale agreement with such companies to operate in certain regions on the 2.5 GHz band.

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

The MTC has drafted a spectrum refarming proposal on the 2.5 Ghz band considering a new band distribution that grants 80 Mhz nationwide to Olo del Peru S.A.C. and TVS Wireless S.A.C. Currently, the spectrum refarming process is subject to comments from the public. A final decision on the proposal will be issue in July 2019.

EUROPE AND OTHER JURISDICTIONS

European Legal Framework and Principal Regulatory Authorities

The telecommunications regulatory framework in the EU is based on five Directives (“Framework”, “Access and Interconnection”, “Authorization”, “Universal Service and Users’ Rights” and “Privacy and Data Protection”) that apply to all EU member countries and regulate all forms of 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’s framework.

In each European country in which we operate, we are also subject to a domestic telecommunications regulatory framework and to oversight by one or more local regulators.

Licenses

COUNTRY	FREQUENCY	TERMINATION DATE
AUSTRIA	800 MHz	Dec. 2029
	900 MHz	Dec. 2034
	1800 MHz	Dec. 2034
	2100 MHz	Dec. 2020
BULGARIA	2600 MHz	Dec. 2026
	900 MHz	June 2024
	1800 MHz	June 2024
	2100 MHz	Apr. 2025
CROATIA	800 MHz	Oct. 2024
	900 MHz	Oct. 2024
	1800 MHz	Oct. 2024
	2100 MHz	Oct. 2024
BELARUS	900 MHz	Dec. 2020
	1800 MHz	Dec. 2020
	2100 MHz	Dec. 2020
	800 MHz	May 2029
SLOVENIA	900 MHz	Jan. 2031
	1800 MHz	Jan. 2031
	2600 MHz	May 2029
	2100 MHz	Sept. 2021
SERBIA	800 MHz	Jan. 2026
	900 MHz	Nov. 2026
	1800 MHz	Nov. 2026
	2100 MHz	Nov. 2026
MACEDONIA	800 MHz	Dec. 2033
	1800 MHz	Dec. 2033
	900 MHz	Sept. 2023
	2100 MHz	Feb. 2028



OTHER JURISDICTIONS

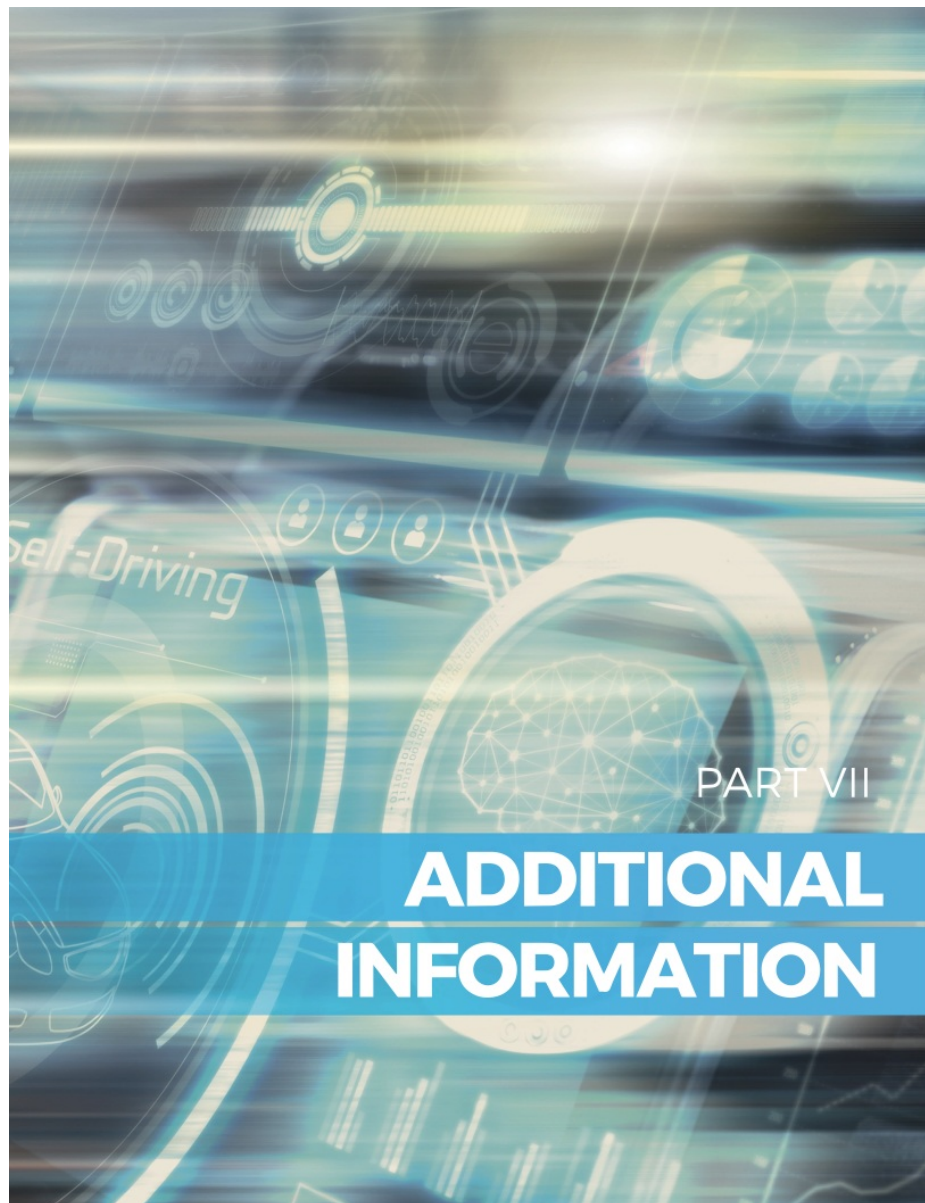
COUNTRY	PRINCIPAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES	CONCESSION AND LICENSES
COSTA RICA	<p>Superintendency of Telecommunications (<i>Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones</i>)</p> <p>Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications (<i>Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Telecomunicaciones</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Concessions in the AWS and 1800 MHz bands that expire in 2032 •Concessions in the 2100 MHz band that expire in 2026 •License to operate Pay TV services using DTH technology that will expire in 2027
EL SALVADOR	Electricity and Telecommunications Superintendency (<i>Superintendencia General de Electricidad y Telecomunicaciones</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Concession of 50 MHz in the 1900 MHz band of which 30 MHz that expire in 2038, 10 MHz that expire in 2041 and 10 MHz that expire in 2028 •Concession to provide public telephone service that expires in 2027 •Licenses to provide Pay TV Services through HFC and DTH technologies have an indefinite term
GUATEMALA	Guatemalan Telecommunications Agency (<i>Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Licenses to use 12 MHz in the 900 MHz band and 40 MHz in the 1900 MHz band that all expire in 2033 •Concession of 50 MHz in the 3.5 GHz band that will expire in 2033
NICARAGUA	Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Mailing Institute (<i>Instituto Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones y Correos</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Concessions in the 700 MHz, 850 MHz, 1900 MHz and 1700/2100 MHz bands that all expire in 2032 •Concession of 50 MHz in the 3.5 GHz band that will expire in 2042 •Licenses to provide DTH technology that will expire in January 2028 (re- newal granted in 2018) and Pay TV services that has an indefinite term
HONDURAS	Honduran National Telecommunications Commission (<i>Comisión Nacional de Telecomunicaciones</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Concessions to use 80 MHz in the 1900 MHz PCS band and 40 MHz in the LTE-4G 1700/2100 MHz band that all expire in 2033 •Licenses to operate Pay TV services through (i) HFC technology that will expire in 2027 and (ii) DTH technology that will expire in 2020
PANAMA	National Authority of Public Services (<i>Autoridad Nacional de los Servicios Públicos</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •License to use 40 MHz in the 1900 MHz and 20 MHz in the 700 MHz bands that all expire in 2028 •Licenses to provide fixed local and long-distance services that expire in 2030

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COUNTRY	PRINCIPAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES	CONCESSION AND LICENSES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">•License to provide Internet service that expires in 2033•Licenses to provide international long-distance, value-added services, interactive television, and Pay TV service through DTH and IPTV technologies, which expire in 2028, 2030, 2037 and 2034, respectively
UNITED STATES	The FCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•International Section 214 Authorization (Claro Enterprise Solutions).
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Dominican Institute of Telecommunications (<i>Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Concessions to use 25 MHz in the 800 MHz band, 30 MHz in the 1900 MHz band, 80 MHz in the 2.5/2.7 GHz band, 30 MHz in the 3.5 GHz band and 40 MHz in the 1.7/2.1 GHz (AWS) band that expire in 2030•Licenses to provide Pay TV Services through DTH and IPTV technologies that expire in 2030
PUERTO RICO	FCC and the Telecommunications Regulatory Board of Puerto Rico	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Concessions to use the 700 MHz, 1900 MHz and the 30 GHz bands that expire in 2021, 2027 and 2019, respectively•Concessions to use the 800 MHz that expire in March 2018 (for which an application for renewal has been submitted), 2020, 2021 and 2026•Concessions to use the 1.7/2.1 GHz bands that expire in 2026 and 2028•Long-term transfer lease concessions to use 35.6 MHz of the 2.5 GHz EBS band that expire in 2020, 2022, 2023, 2025 and 2026•Franchise to operate Pay TV Services using IPTV technology that expires in 2030







EMPLOYEES

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.

The following table sets forth the total number of employees and a breakdown of employees by main category of activity and geographic location, as of the end of each year in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018.

	DECEMBER 31,		
	2016	2017	2018
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	194,431	191,851	189,448
CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY:			
Wireless	78,887	78,910	77,845
Fixed	97,104	94,496	92,429
Other businesses	18,440	18,445	19,174
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION:			
Mexico	90,306	88,417	88,613
South America	65,817	64,619	62,500
Central America	9,767	9,694	9,586
United States	848	852	848
Caribbean	9,488	9,311	9,195
Europe	18,205	18,958	18,706

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 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report and in "Regulation" under Part VI of this annual report.

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, 2017 and 2018:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2017	2018
	(in millions of Mexican pesos)	
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	Ps. 245	Ps. 248
Audit-related fees ⁽²⁾	31	23
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	34	30
Total fees	Ps. 310	Ps. 301

⁽¹⁾Audit fees represent the aggregate fees billed by Mancera and its Ernst & Young Global affiliated firms in connection with the audit of our annual financial statements and statutory and regulatory audits.

⁽²⁾Audit-related fees represent the aggregate fees billed by Mancera and its Ernst & Young Global affiliated firms for the review of reports on our operations submitted to IFT and attestation services that are not required by statute or regulation.

⁽³⁾Tax fees represent fees billed by Mancera and its Ernst & Young Global affiliated firms 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 any engagement of our independent auditors for audit or 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 services in which they confirm that the request complies with the applicable rules.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

Any filings we make electronically will be available to the public over the internet at the SEC’s web site at www.sec.gov and at our website at 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 incorporated into this annual report.

The following documents have been filed with the SEC 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 April 16, 2018 \(together with an English translation\) \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of our annual report on Form 20-F File No. 001-16269, filed on April 26, 2018\).](#)
- 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 [Code of Ethics \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 of our annual report on Form 20-F, File No. 001-16269, filed on April 26, 2018\).](#)
- 15.2 [Consent of independent registered public accounting firm.](#)
- 101.INS XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
- 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document.

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.

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

Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors, some of which are discussed under “Risk Factors,” include economic and political conditions and government policies in Mexico, Brazil, 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.