



# Resultados del Equipo

Resultados desde Junio 19 hasta Julio 07

Completadas	1. Canceladas	2. Demoradas	Despacho	Total
Bayamon				
105	88	198	507	898
Pueblo Viejo				
61	23	80	284	448
Guayhabo				
158	36	134	434	762
SAN JOAN				
772	76	246	908	2002
<b>1096</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>4110</b>

1. Solicitante canceló, cansado de esperar.

2. Falta facilidades.  
-Hoyas Pablo Luis Torres

# MAX

DEL SIN FRONTERAS

HOME

## > DMAX RESIDENCIAL

### DMAX One

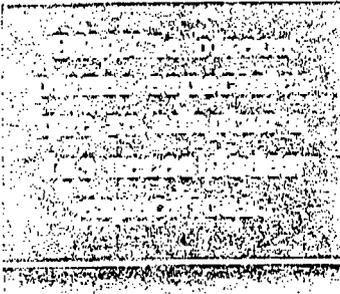
Entra al mundo DMAX con DMAX One y obtén los servicios básicos de DMAX. Navega el Internet a alta velocidad y habla por teléfono mientras estás conectado.

Incluye:

- Velocidad de conexión de 256Kbps/128Kbps
- 2 cuentas de email (10mb capacidad de almacenaje)
- 10mb almacenaje para páginas de Internet
- Unipuerto gratis(1) con Firewall Monitor

DMAX One: \$24.95

¡Solicítala HOY!



### DMAX Experience

La conexión DMAX necesaria para poder enviar y recibir documentos al instante. Puedes tener múltiples conexiones de varias computadoras o equipos a la vez, hablar por teléfono mientras estás conectado y navegar el Internet de manera inalámbrica.

Incluye:

- Velocidad de conexión de 512Kbps/256Kbps
- 2 cuentas de email (10mb capacidad de almacenaje)
- 10mb almacenaje para páginas de Internet
- 1 cuenta adicional de Dial-Up Gratis
- Multipuerto / Inalámbrico \$49.95(2) con Firewall Monitor, Acceso Remoto y Parental Control

Opcional:

- Acelerador Quickband(3) para Dial-Up \$2.49 mensual
- EZ Antivirus(3) \$1.99 mensual

DMAX Experience: \$39.95

¡Solicítala HOY!



### DMAX Generation

Una conexión DMAX aún más rápida. Es la preferida para bajar música al instante y jugar en el Internet. ¡Ideal para los que tienen una oficina en su hogar!

**Incluye:**

- Velocidad de conexión de 1024Kbps/512Kbps
- 5 cuentas de email (25mb capacidad de almacenaje)
- 25mb almacenaje para páginas de Internet
- 1 cuenta adicional de Dial-Up Gratis
- Acelerador Quickband(3)
- EZ Antivirus(3)
- Multipuerto / Inalámbrico \$49.95(2) con Firewall Monitor, Acceso Remoto y Parental Control

**DMAX Generation: \$59.95**

**¡Solicítalo HOY!**

### **DMAX Extreme**

La experiencia extrema de DMAX. Excelente para la transmisión de video ("video streaming"), multimedia y para enviar y recibir archivos y gráficas de gran tamaño. El recurso perfecto para los profesionales que necesitan transmitir archivos de alta resolución como imágenes y planos.

**Incluye:**

- Velocidad de conexión de 2048Kbps/512Kbps
- 5 cuentas de email (25mb capacidad de almacenaje)
- 25mb almacenaje para páginas de Internet
- 1 cuenta adicional de Dial-Up Gratis
- Acelerador Quickband(3)
- EZ Antivirus(3)
- Multipuerto / Inalámbrico \$49.95(2) con Firewall Monitor, Acceso Remoto y Parental Control

**DMAX Extreme: \$84.95**

**¡Solicítalo HOY!**

**• Convierte tu oferta DMAX en un Combo:**

**DMAX One Combo: \$34.99**  
**DMAX Experience Combo: \$49.99**  
**DMAX Generation Combo: \$69.99**  
**DMAX Extreme Combo: \$94.99**

**Todos los combos incluyen:**

- 100 minutos al mes para llamadas de larga distancia dentro de Puerto Rico y Estados Unidos.
- La tarifa más baja en minutos adicionales para llamadas de larga distancia (9¢ de día, 5¢ de noche).<sup>1</sup>
- Bloque Internacional: Tarifa fija de 30¢ el minuto a 50 países de América Latina, el Caribe, Europa y Asia.<sup>2</sup>
- Servicios Telefónicos: llamada identificada por nombre y número, llamada en espera, bloqueo de llamadas anónimas, transferencia de llamadas y buzón de voz.

<sup>1</sup> 5¢ el minuto durante la noche (8:00 PM a 7:59 AM) y 9¢ el minuto durante el día (8:00 AM a 7:59 PM) en llamadas a Puerto Rico y Estados Unidos.

## ▷ DMAX NEGOCIOS

### Business DMAX Plus

DMAX Business Plus Incluye :

- Velocidad de conexión DMAX de 1024Kbps downstream/512Kbps upstream.
- Línea telefónica para negocio.
- 1000 minutos gratis al mes para llamadas de larga distancia dentro de Puerto Rico y Estados Unidos.
- Tarifa de minuto adicional para larga distancia dentro de PR y hacia los Estados Unidos es 6¢.
- Bloque Internacional: Tarifa fija de 30¢ el minuto a 50 países de América Latina, el Caribe, Europa y Asia.<sup>1</sup>
- Servicios Telefónicos: Llamada identificada por nombre y número, llamada en espera, llamada entre tres, bloqueo de llamadas anónimas, transferencia de llamadas y buzón de voz.

Por sólo \$179.95 mensuales.

▷ **Solicítalo HOY!**

<sup>1</sup> La tarifa de Bloque Internacional aplica a nuevos clientes residenciales y de negocios con hasta 2 líneas. A los países que no estén incluidos en el Bloque Internacional aplica la tarifa regular.

Términos y condiciones



**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, DC 20549

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**FORM 20-F**

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**Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13  
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005**

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

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

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**AMÉRICA MÓVIL, S.A. DE C.V.**

(exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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**America Mobile**

(translation of registrant's name into English)

**United Mexican States**

(jurisdiction of incorporation)

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

(address of principal executive offices)

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**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

In each of the countries in which we conduct operations, we are party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. These proceedings include, without limitation, tax, labor, antitrust and contractual claims and claims regarding interconnection practices or agreements and tariffs. During 2005, the claims by International Telecom, Inc. against Telgua in U.S. federal courts were finally dismissed and the process was concluded. See note 15 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this annual report.

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

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

**Telcel**

*Cofeco*

Administrative proceedings have been commenced by Cofeco against Telcel for alleged anti-competitive behavior in connection with: (i) actions by certain distributors of Telcel with regard to the purchase and sale of cellular equipment; (ii) exclusivity agreements with certain content providers; and (iii) the refusal to grant interconnection to a certain provider of "trunking" services for the exchange of SMS short messages. These investigations are in varying procedural stages. If we are unsuccessful in challenging any of the aforementioned legal proceedings, they may result in significant fines or specific regulations applicable to Telcel. We have not made provisions in our financial statements for these potential liabilities because at the time our most recent financial statements were published, we could not reasonably determine the amount of such contingencies.

*Interconnection Fees*

In December 2004, Telcel reached an agreement with various other telecommunications service providers as to the interconnection fees applicable under the “calling party pays” system for the period from January 1, 2005 until December 31, 2007. The agreement called for a gradual reduction in interconnection fees charged under the “calling party pays” system from the 2004 rate of Ps. 1.90 per minute to Ps. 1.39 by the end of 2007. The agreement also contemplated that these reductions would be reflected in the tariffs charged by fixed operators to their users. The new framework was promoted by Cofetel, and the related agreements were registered with Cofetel. Certain telecommunications service providers have since challenged the new framework, arguing that the proposed interconnection fees do not properly take into account costs associated with providing interconnection services, and have initiated proceedings with Cofetel to obtain their intervention in resolving the matter. These proceedings are in their final stages, and we expect Cofetel to rule on this issue during 2006.

These proceedings have not yet been resolved, and we cannot determine with reasonable certainty the impact these proceedings would have if they were not resolved in our favor. Interconnection fees may decrease further as a result of these actions, which may affect our revenues since we have traditionally received more revenues from such fees than we have had to pay to other operators for interconnection services.

### ***CNBV***

During 2003, we received requests for information from the Mexican Banking and Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores* or the CNBV) and the SEC regarding Telcel’s entry into a capacity services agreement with Operadora Unefon in September 2003. To our knowledge, the investigation regards the alleged use by Operadora Unefon of the U.S.\$267.7 million paid by Telcel to Operadora Unefon under the

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agreement and related public disclosures made by an affiliate of Operadora Unefon. The SEC has publicly stated that it has filed charges against certain affiliates of Operadora Unefon. We cooperated with the authorities. During 2005, we did not receive any requests with respect of this matter. For this reason, we believe that our participation in this investigation has concluded.

### ***Short Message Services (SMS)***

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

### ***Tax Assessment***

On March 3, 2006, the Mexican Tax Administration System (*Sistema de Administración Tributaria* or “SAT”), notified Telcel of an assessment of Ps. 271.6 million (Ps. 150.2 million plus adjustments, fines and late fees) as a result of a tax deduction made by Telcel in 2003 of Ps. 1,221.9 million in connection with royalty payments made to another subsidiary of América Móvil in connection with the use of certain trademarks. We believe that these deductions were made in accordance with applicable law and intend to challenge the validity of this assessment. Based on the foregoing, Telcel expects that the SAT will challenge similar deductions for royalty payments made during 2004 and 2005 of Ps. 4,490.9 million and Ps. 6,349.6 million, respectively. We have not made provisions in our financial statements with respect to this potential liability because, based on the strength of our legal arguments, we believe that we will successfully challenge this assessment.

### **Comcel**

#### ***Voice over IP***

In March 2000, the Colombian Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio (“SIC”) issued Resolution No. 4954, requiring Comcel to pay a fine of approximately U.S.\$100 thousand (Colombian Ps. 234 million) for alleged anti-

BNDESPar's claims. We do not believe that BNDESPar has valid grounds for its claims against Telecom Americas. Telecom Americas is defending itself vigorously against these claims. There can be no assurance, however, that we will ultimately prevail. We have not made provisions in our financial statements for these potential liabilities.

### *Lune Patent Case*

A Brazilian company claims that wireless operators in Brazil have infringed its patent over certain caller id technology. The plaintiff first brought a patent infringement case in a state court in Brasília, Federal Capital of Brazil, against Americel and later brought cases, as part of two separate proceedings, against other 23 defendants, including all of our other operating subsidiaries in Brazil. Although we believe that the patent does not cover the technology that is used by Americel to provide caller id services, Americel lost the case at the trial level and on first appeal. After the judgment against Americel was rendered, a federal court in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, rendered

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a preliminary injunction decision suspending the effects of the patent, in an action filed by a supplier of caller id technology. Americel filed three special appeals against the decision of the state court in Brasília, seeking review at the Superior Court of Justice (which is the highest court in Brazil to decide on questions of federal law) and Supreme Court (the highest court in Brazil to decide on questions of constitutional law). The Court of Appeals has determined that two of our special appeals will be heard by the Superior Court of Justice. Our request for a special appeal before the Supreme Court has been denied. Americel filed a motion requesting the reversal of this decision, which is still pending. Americel intends to continue vigorously defending itself against this claim.

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

At this time, it is not possible for us to estimate with a reasonable degree of certainty the damages that may result from these proceedings, if ultimately resolved against our interests. The plaintiff in the Americel case has initiated proceedings for execution of the judgment. The court has appointed experts to determine the amount of possible damages suffered by the plaintiff due to the alleged infringement by Americel. Americel intends to request that the effects of any execution order be suspended pending resolution of the appeals. In addition, Americel benefits from a limited contractual indemnity from its equipment supplier, and it is currently analyzing how and to what extent it could recover any eventual damages from this supplier. We have not made any provisions in the financial statements in respect of these proceedings.

### *Minas Gerais Operations*

In April 2005, Telecom America's subsidiary Stemar Telecomunicações was awarded a license to provide wireless services in the Minas Gerais region of Brazil, and we subsequently built a network in the region. This award was challenged by Telemig Celular S.A., a competitor in the region, which alleged that Stemar should be considered an affiliate of Telemig for purposes of the Brazilian telecommunications laws and consequently prohibited from operating in Minas Gerais. Telos – Fundação Embratel de Seguridade Social is the pension fund of Embratel – Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações S.A., which is controlled by Telmex, and holds a 3.5% investment in the controlling shareholder of Telemig. Although we do not believe that Embratel controls Telos, in November 2005 Telos placed its investment under the management of an independent administrator in order to address the concerns of ANATEL, which agreed with Telemig's position. Although ANATEL has ruled that the transfer by Telos of the management of its investment to an administrator resolves any concerns regarding the potential affiliation between Stemar and Telemig, a federal judge in Brasília has refused to withdraw an injunction prohibiting us from operating in the Minas Gerais region, which was originally entered in October 2005. Stemar was able to temporarily operate in Minas Gerais in November 2005 and between December 2005 and April 2006, under temporary orders suspending the effects of the injunction.

In November 2005, we filed an appeal against the injunction, which is pending. In addition, we have asked a federal judge (to whom the case was transferred in January 2006, pursuant to an appeal filed by Stemar challenging the

jurisdiction of the former judge) to reconsider the grant of the injunction. ANATEL is also taking legal action seeking to suspend or reverse the injunction.

In May 2006, Telemig, Stemar and Telos agreed to settle the pending litigation. Certain matters regarding the settlement, including ANATEL's position on the effects of the settlement, are still pending resolution.

Our ability to operate in the Minas Gerais region is affected by these legal proceedings. If the challenges to the injunction fail or the pending matters regarding the settlement are not resolved, we may not be able to operate in the Minas Gerais region unless Telos divests its indirect interest in Telemig. This divestment would require compliance with the rights of first refusal included in the shareholders agreement between a number of investors in the controlling shareholder of Telemig, which could delay Telos' ability to effect this divestment.

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## **CompUSA**

In January 2000, a lawsuit was filed in Texas against CompUSA on behalf of COC Services, Ltd. ("COC") alleging, among other things, breach of contract, tortious interference and conspiracy in connection with a letter of intent for the franchising of retail stores in Mexico. The lawsuit also named as defendants James Halpin, CompUSA's former chief executive officer, Mr. Carlos Slim Helú, our chairman, and certain other persons. The jury trial concluded in February 2001 with a jury verdict against CompUSA in the amount of U.S.\$90 million in actual damages. The verdict also awarded punitive damages in the amount of U.S.\$94.5 million against CompUSA and U.S.\$175.5 million against Mr. Halpin. Damages were also awarded against the remaining defendants.

In March 2001, CompUSA and the other defendants filed a motion with the trial court for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. In May 2001, the trial court granted the motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict, vacating the award against CompUSA and Mr. Halpin and reducing significantly the amount of damages. Despite the significant reduction in damages, Mr. Slim Helú and the other defendants appealed seeking discharge from all claims. In August 2004, the Dallas Court of Appeals reversed the February 2001 judgment in full, releasing the defendants from the obligation to pay any damages. COC appealed the Court of Appeals' decision to discharge all claims against Mr. Slim Helú and certain of the other defendants, and the Texas Supreme Court denied the petition for review in June 2006. The plaintiff may file a motion for rehearing with the Texas Supreme Court. The plaintiff has decided not to further pursue claims against CompUSA and Mr. Halpin.