

PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP INC

Form 10-Q

November 09, 2007

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

Commission File No. 0-29092

PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

54-1708481
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

incorporation or organization)

7901 Jones Branch Drive, Suite 900,

22102

McLean, VA
(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(703) 902-2800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of
Common Stock \$0.01 par value	October 31, 2007 142,632,540

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(in thousands, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
NET REVENUE	\$ 225,283	\$ 245,319	\$ 679,660	\$ 763,024
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)	136,464	157,676	423,338	503,356
Selling, general and administrative	72,771	71,639	209,983	219,030
Depreciation and amortization	7,328	6,976	21,228	41,044
(Gain) loss on sale or disposal of assets		(205)	684	14,302
Asset impairment write-down				209,248
Total operating expenses	216,563	236,086	655,233	986,980
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	8,720	9,233	24,427	(223,956)
INTEREST EXPENSE	(15,810)	(13,188)	(45,668)	(40,658)
ACCRETION ON DEBT DISCOUNT, NET	(37)	222	(411)	(1,344)
CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES EMBEDDED WITHIN CONVERTIBLE DEBT				5,373
GAIN (LOSS) ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	364		(7,910)	7,409
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	1,141	845	3,695	3,405
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	12,232	3,895	30,287	8,520
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	6,610	1,007	4,420	(241,251)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(2,161)	(1,219)	3,525	(3,697)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	4,449	(212)	7,945	(244,948)
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax	140	333	145	2,002
GAIN FROM SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax	174		6,132	7,415
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 4,763	\$ 121	\$ 14,222	\$ (235,531)
BASIC INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.06	\$ (2.19)
Income from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Gain from sale of discontinued operations	0.00		0.05	0.07
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.11	\$ (2.11)
DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.05	\$ (2.19)
Income from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Gain from sale of discontinued operations	0.00		0.03	0.07

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Net income (loss)	\$	0.02	\$	0.00	\$	0.08	\$	(2.11)
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WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING:

BASIC	142,143	113,844	124,100	111,866
DILUTED	208,042	160,779	192,412	111,866

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

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(in thousands, except share amounts)

(unaudited)

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 108,724	\$ 64,317
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts receivable of \$12,473 and \$17,296)	120,108	118,012
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	23,484	24,278
Total current assets	252,316	206,607
RESTRICTED CASH	9,689	8,415
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net	137,677	111,682
GOODWILL	39,552	34,893
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net	1,801	2,762
OTHER ASSETS	30,496	27,891
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 471,531	\$ 392,250
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 79,097	\$ 70,586
Accrued interconnection costs	42,922	48,942
Deferred revenue	16,990	18,315
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	54,678	46,984
Accrued income taxes	22,799	17,921
Accrued interest	11,583	13,627
Current portion of long-term obligations	13,637	36,997
Total current liabilities	241,706	253,372
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (net of premium (discount) of \$2,490 and (\$5,354))	676,236	607,077
OTHER LIABILITIES	51	56
Total liabilities	917,993	860,505
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (See Note 5.)		
STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT:		
Preferred stock: not designated, \$0.01 par value 1,410,050 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding; Series A and B, \$0.01 par value 485,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding; Series C, \$0.01 par value 559,950 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value 300,000,000 shares authorized; 142,632,540 and 113,848,540 shares issued and outstanding	1,426	1,138
Additional paid-in capital	718,634	692,941
Accumulated deficit	(1,074,622)	(1,082,853)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(91,900)	(79,481)
Total stockholders deficit	(446,462)	(468,255)

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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 471,531	\$ 392,250
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See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 14,222	\$ (235,531)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable	7,358	11,156
Stock compensation expense	184	481
Depreciation and amortization	21,288	41,746
(Gain) loss on sale or disposal of assets	(5,447)	6,911
Asset impairment write-down		209,248
Accretion of debt discount	411	1,344
Change in fair value of derivatives embedded within convertible debt		(5,373)
Deferred income taxes	(860)	
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt	7,910	(7,409)
Other		(1,595)
Unrealized foreign currency transaction gain on intercompany and foreign debt	(32,629)	(9,676)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	293	15,638
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,598	7,238
Decrease in other assets	1,313	91
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,829	(12,536)
Decrease in accrued interconnection costs	(8,245)	(15,850)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses, accrued income taxes, deferred revenue, other current liabilities and other liabilities, net	(1,017)	7,335
Decrease in accrued interest	(2,043)	(4,243)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,165	8,975
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(29,717)	(23,926)
Cash from disposition of business, net of cash disposed	6,140	12,947
Cash used in business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(200)	(224)
Increase (decrease) in restricted cash	(340)	1,196
Net cash used in investing activities	(24,117)	(10,007)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations	109,275	35,291
Deferred financing costs	(6,570)	(2,850)
Principal payments on long-term obligations	(64,867)	(9,117)
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net of issuance costs	19,170	4,935
Net cash provided by financing activities	57,008	28,259
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	3,351	602
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	44,407	27,829
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	64,317	42,999
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 108,724	\$ 70,828

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SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid for interest	\$ 46,000	\$ 43,197
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 1,056	\$ 2,946
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Capital lease additions	\$ 2,175	\$ 66
Leased fiber capacity additions	\$ 1,786	\$
Settlement of outstanding debt with issuance of common stock	\$ 6,627	\$ 1,351
Settlement of outstanding debt with issuance of new convertible debt	\$	\$ (27,417)
Issuance of new convertible debt in exchange for convertible subordinated debentures	\$	\$ 27,481
Settlement of outstanding debt with issuance of new exchangeable debt	\$	\$ (54,750)
Issuance of new exchangeable debt in exchange for convertible senior debentures	\$	\$ 47,102
Business disposition proceeds in note receivable	\$ 845	\$

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 4,763	\$ 121	\$ 14,222	\$ (235,531)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(4,008)	(2,594)	(12,419)	(883)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation adjustment for loss from the India transaction included in net loss				(349)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 755	\$ (2,473)	\$ 1,803	\$ (236,763)

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

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The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements of Primus Telecommunications Group, Incorporated and subsidiaries (the Company or Primus) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial reporting and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such principles and regulations. In the opinion of management, the financial statements reflect all adjustments (all of which are of a normal and recurring nature), which are necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, cash flows and comprehensive income (loss) for the interim periods. The results for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2007.

The results for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 reflect the activities of certain operations as discontinued operations (see Note 10 Discontinued Operations).

The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's most recently filed Form 10-K.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Correction of error Subsequent to the issuance of the 2006 consolidated financial statements, the Company determined that \$5.1 million of foreign currency losses were improperly recorded in the 2005 consolidated statement of operations related to settlements of intercompany balances between foreign subsidiaries. Because those intercompany balances were long-term in nature, related foreign currency transaction gains and losses were previously recorded in the currency translation account, a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, and should remain there until and unless the Company's investment in the foreign subsidiary is sold or liquidated.

As a result, the Company has corrected the presentation of the December 31, 2006 balances within the condensed consolidated balance sheet in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. It is the Company's intention to correct its presentation for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 in its 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following is a summary of the effect of the immaterial restatement on the Company's 2005 and 2006 consolidated financial statements (in thousands, except for per share amounts). The adjustment has no impact on total stockholders' deficit for either year, but rather only on the components indicated below.

	For the year ended December 31,			
	2006	2006	2005	2005
	As Reported	As Restated	As Reported	As Restated
Foreign currency transaction gain (loss)	\$	\$	\$ (17,628)	\$ (12,485)
Net loss	\$	\$	\$ (154,380)	\$ (149,237)
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations per common share	\$	\$	\$ (1.64)	\$ (1.58)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$	\$	\$ (1.62)	\$ (1.56)

	December 31,			
	2006	2006	2005	2005
	As Reported	As Restated	As Reported	As Restated

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Accumulated deficit	\$ (1,087,996)	\$ (1,082,853)	\$ (850,038)	\$ (844,895)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (74,338)	\$ (79,481)	\$ (73,545)	\$ (78,688)

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Additionally, in its previous disclosures of consolidating financial information (see Note 12) the Company presented its entire consolidated currency translation account, which is a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, as relating solely to non-guarantor, other subsidiaries. Subsequent to the issuance of the 2006 consolidated financial statements and considering the correction of error detailed above, the Company determined that it is more appropriate to allocate this amount between its guarantor and non-guarantor subsidiaries and to also reflect the related balances in each of the PTGI, PTHI and Guarantor Subsidiaries columns of the consolidating condensed balance sheets. Accordingly, the previous presentation of consolidating balance sheets at December 31, 2006 as contained in Note 12 have been corrected to reflect the amounts presented below: In each consolidating presentation, the above described changes are completely offset by corresponding increases in the elimination entries. Accordingly, these changes have no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

	December 31, 2006				
				Guarantor	Non Guarantor
	PTGI	PTHI	Other	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries
Investment in subsidiaries	\$ (4,854)	\$ (707,997)	\$	\$ (129,392)	\$
Accumulated deficit	\$ (1,082,853)	\$ (1,088,104)	\$ (943,866)	\$ (1,088,104)	\$ (417,070)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (79,481)	\$ (78,680)	\$ (69,975)	\$ (78,680)	\$ (74,720)

Principles of Consolidation The consolidated financial statements include the Company's accounts, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and all other subsidiaries over which the Company exerts control. All intercompany profits, transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company owns 90% of the common stock of Matrix Internet, S.A. (Matrix), of which 39% of the common stock of Matrix was purchased for cash in September 2007. In August 2007, the Company sold its full 51% interest of the shares of CS Communications Systems GmbH and CS Network GmbH (Citrus). The Company uses the equity method of accounting for its investment in Bekkoame Internet, Inc. (Bekko). The Company entered into a share purchase agreement in the second quarter 2007 to sell its minority equity interest in Bekko. The sale is expected to be completed by the end of 2007.

Presentation of sales taxes collected The Company reports any tax assessed by a governmental authority that is directly imposed on a revenue-producing transaction between the Company and a customer (including sales, use, value-added and some excise taxes) on a net basis (excluded from revenues).

Stock-Based Compensation On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards(SFAS) No. 123(R),

Share-Based Payments, which addresses the accounting for stock-based payment transactions whereby an entity receives employee services in exchange for equity instruments, including stock options. SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates the ability to account for stock-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic value method under Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and instead generally requires that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value based method. The Company has elected the modified prospective transition method as permitted under SFAS No. 123(R), and accordingly prior periods have not been restated to reflect the impact of SFAS No. 123(R). The modified prospective transition method requires that stock-based compensation expense be recorded for all new and unvested stock options that are ultimately expected to vest as the requisite service is rendered beginning on January 1, 2006.

Stock-based compensation for awards granted prior to January 1, 2006 is based upon the grant-date fair value of such compensation as determined under the pro forma provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. The Company issues new shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options.

In November 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123R-3, Transition Election Related to Accounting for Tax Effects of Share-Based Payment Awards. The Company elected to adopt the alternative transition method provided in the FASB Staff Position for calculating the tax effects of share-based compensation. The alternative transition method includes simplified methods to determine the beginning balance of the additional paid in capital (APIC) pool related to the tax effects

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of share-based compensation and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and the statement of cash flows of the tax effects of share-based award that were fully vested and outstanding upon the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

The Company uses a Black-Scholes option valuation model to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123(R), consistent with that used for pro forma disclosures under SFAS No. 123. The Black-Scholes model incorporates various assumptions including the expected term of awards, volatility of stock price, risk-free rates of return and dividend yield. The expected term of an award is no less than the option vesting period and is based on the Company's historical experience. Expected volatility is based upon the historical volatility of the Company's stock price. The risk-free interest rate is approximated using rates available on U.S. Treasury securities with a remaining term similar to the option's expected life. The Company uses a dividend yield of zero in the Black-Scholes option valuation model as it does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company also had an Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which was suspended on July 27, 2006, and which allowed employees to elect to purchase stock at 85% of fair market value (determined monthly) and was considered compensatory under SFAS No. 123(R).

The Company recorded an incremental \$59 thousand and \$184 thousand stock-based compensation expense during the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and an incremental \$246 thousand and \$481 thousand during the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006, as a result of the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

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The Company granted 15,000 options during the three months ended September 30, 2007. The weighted average fair value at date of grant for options granted during the three months ended September 30, 2007 was \$0.26 per option. The Company granted 20,000 options during the three months ended September 30, 2006. The weighted average fair value at date of grant for options granted during the three months ended September 30, 2006 was \$0.29 per option. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the Three Months	
	Ended September 30, 2007	2006
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	94.9%	94.9%
Risk-free interest rate	4.5%	5.1%
Expected option term	4 years	4 years

As of September 30, 2007, the Company had 0.9 million unvested awards outstanding of which \$0.3 million of compensation expense will be recognized over the weighted average remaining vesting period of 1.23 years.

Foreign Currency Transaction Foreign currency transactions are transactions denominated in a currency other than a subsidiary's functional currency. A change in the exchange rates between a subsidiary's functional currency and the currency in which a transaction is denominated increases or decreases the expected amount of functional currency cash flows upon settlement of the transaction. That increase or decrease in expected functional currency cash flows is reported by the Company as a foreign currency transaction gain (loss). The primary component of the Company's foreign currency transaction gain (loss) is due to written agreements in place with certain subsidiaries in foreign countries regarding intercompany loans. The Company anticipates repayment of these loans in the foreseeable future, and recognizes the realized and unrealized gains or losses on these transactions that result from foreign currency changes in the period in which they occur as foreign currency transaction gain (loss).

Use of Estimates The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of net revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant estimates include allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, accrued interconnection cost disputes, the fair value of embedded derivatives, market assumptions used in estimating the fair values of certain assets and liabilities such as long-term obligations, the calculation used in determining the fair value of the Company's stock options required by SFAS No. 123(R), various tax contingencies and the asset impairment write-down.

Reclassification Certain previous year amounts have been reclassified to conform with current year presentations, as related to the reporting of the Company's discontinued operations.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value.

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measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurement. SFAS No. 157 does not require new fair value measurements, and the Company does not expect the application of this standard to change its current practices. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company anticipates that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Newly Adopted Accounting Principle

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with SFAS Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. See Note 8 Income Taxes.

3. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Acquired intangible assets subject to amortization consisted of the following (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2007			As of December 31, 2006		
	Gross					
	Carrying			Gross	Accumulated	
	Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Carrying Amount	Amortization	Net Book Value
Customer lists	\$ 4,021	\$ (2,341)	\$ 1,680	\$ 3,537	\$ (933)	\$ 2,604
Other	1,273	(1,152)	121	252	(94)	158
Total	\$ 5,294	\$ (3,493)	\$ 1,801	\$ 3,789	\$ (1,027)	\$ 2,762

Amortization expense for customer lists and other intangible assets for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$0.6 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. Amortization expense for customer lists and other intangible assets for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$2.1 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. The Company expects amortization expense for customer lists and other intangible assets for the remainder of 2007 and the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 to be approximately \$0.4 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

Acquired intangible assets not subject to amortization consisted of the following (in thousands):

	As of	
	September 30, 2007	As of December 31, 2006
Goodwill	\$ 39,552	\$ 34,893

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	United States And Other	Canada	Asia-Pacific	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2007	\$	\$ 23,082	\$ 11,811	\$ 34,893
Goodwill acquired during period	188			188
Effect of change in foreign currency exchange rates	12	3,636	823	4,471

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Balance as of September 30, 2007	\$	200	\$ 26,718	\$	12,634	\$ 39,552
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4. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Obligations under capital leases	\$ 7,438	\$ 6,451
Leased fiber capacity	11,613	13,543
Senior secured term loan facility	97,500	98,250
Financing facility	35,000	30,149
Senior notes	262,573	306,560
Senior secured notes	114,281	
Exchangeable senior notes	64,771	66,180
Convertible senior notes	76,106	75,842
Step up convertible subordinated debentures	20,044	23,534
Convertible subordinated debentures		22,702
Other	547	863
Subtotal	689,873	644,074
Less: Current portion of long-term obligations	(13,637)	(36,997)
Total long-term obligations	\$ 676,236	\$ 607,077

Payments of principal and interest of the September 30, 2007 long-term obligations are due as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Vendor Financing	Senior Secured Term Loan Facility (1)	Financing Facility and Other (2)	Senior Notes	Convertible and Exchangeable Senior Notes (3)	Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures	Senior Secured Notes	Total
2007 (as of September 30, 2007)	\$ 2,585	\$ 3,151	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,407	\$	\$ 7,710	\$ 17,454
2008	10,293	12,528	3,498	21,831	5,713	1,724	15,420	71,007
2009	4,128	12,409	3,347	49,404	5,713	24,280	15,420	114,701
2010	3,237	12,290	3,347	18,800	137,878		15,420	190,972
2011	338	94,250	3,347	18,800			115,920	232,655
Thereafter	719		35,881	282,000				318,600
Total Minimum Principal & Interest Payments	21,300	134,628	50,506	392,350	150,711	26,004	169,890	945,389
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(2,249)	(37,128)	(14,959)	(129,777)	(17,139)	(3,522)	(61,680)	(266,454)
Face Value of Long-Term Obligations	19,051	97,500	35,547	262,573	133,572	22,482	108,210	678,935
Amount Representing Premium (Discount)					(1,143)	(2,438)	6,071	2,490
Add: Exchangeable Senior Notes Interest Treated as Long-Term Obligations					8,448			8,448
Book Value of Long Term Obligations	\$ 19,051	\$ 97,500	\$ 35,547	\$ 262,573	\$ 140,877	\$ 20,044	\$ 114,281	\$ 689,873

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- (1) For preparation of this table, we have assumed the interest rate of the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility to be 11.9%, which is the interest rate at September 30, 2007.

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- (2) For preparation of this table, we have assumed the interest rate of the Financing Facility to be 9.38%, which is the interest rate at September 30, 2007.
- (3) For preparation of this table, we have shown separately the cash interest payments of PTHI's (as defined below) 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes as a portion of long-term obligations (see *Senior Notes, Senior Secured Notes, Convertible Senior Notes, Exchangeable Senior Notes, Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and Convertible Subordinated Debentures* below). The interest due on the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is \$1.4 million, \$2.8 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. The indentures governing the senior notes, senior secured notes, senior secured term loan facility, convertible senior notes, step up convertible subordinated debentures and convertible subordinated debentures, as well as other credit arrangements, contain certain financial and other covenants which, among other things, will restrict the Company's ability to incur further indebtedness and make certain payments, including the payment of dividends and repurchase of subordinated debt held by the Company. The Company was in compliance with the above covenants at September 30, 2007.

Senior Secured Term Loan Facility

In February 2005, a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, Primus Telecommunications Holding, Inc. (PTHI), entered into a six-year, \$100 million senior secured term loan facility (the Facility). Each borrowing made under the Facility may be, at the election of PTHI at the time of the borrowing, a London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) loan (which will bear interest at a rate equal to LIBOR + 6.50%), or a base rate loan (which will bear interest at a rate equal to the greater of the prime rate plus 5.50% or the federal funds effective rate plus 6.0%). The Facility contains no financial maintenance covenants. The Company borrowed \$100 million under this facility in February 2005.

The Facility is to be repaid in 24 quarterly installments, which began on June 30, 2005, at a rate of one percent of the original principal per year over the next five years and nine months, and the remaining balance repaid on the sixth anniversary date of the Facility, with early redemption at a premium to par at PTHI's option at any time after February 18, 2006. The Facility is guaranteed by the Company and certain of PTHI's subsidiaries and is secured by certain assets of PTHI and its guarantor subsidiaries and stock pledges.

In February 2007, the Company received unanimous consent to an amendment of its existing \$100 million Facility. This amendment enables Primus Telecommunications IHC, Inc. (IHC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, to issue and have outstanding up to \$200 million of existing authorized indebtedness in the form of newly authorized secured notes with a second lien security position (14¹/₄% Senior Secured Notes). The amendment allowed for an increase of 1/4% to the interest rate of the Facility and adjusted the early call features. The effective interest rate for the Facility at September 30, 2007 was 11.9%.

Financing Facility

In March 2007, the Company entered into a Senior Secured Credit Agreement (Credit Agreement) with a financial institution, to refinance an existing Canadian credit facility. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$35.0 million non-amortizing loan bearing interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 425 basis points and matures in 2012. The loan proceeds were used to refinance the existing Canadian credit facility, including certain costs related to the transaction, and to finance certain capital expenditures. The Credit Agreement is secured by the assets of the Company's Canadian operations and certain guarantees. At September 30, 2007, the Company had an outstanding liability of \$35.0 million. The interest rate for the new Credit Agreement at September 30, 2007 was 9.38%. In October 2007, the Company completed a forward currency contract, required by the Credit Agreement, which also fixed the interest rate at 9.21% starting from October 31, 2007.

In April 2004, Primus Canada entered into a loan agreement with a Canadian financial institution. The agreement provided for a \$41.9 million (42.0 million Canadian Dollar (CAD)) two-year secured non-revolving

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term loan credit facility, bearing an interest rate of 7.75%. The agreement allowed the proceeds to be used for general corporate purposes of the Company and was secured by the assets of Primus Canada's operations. In October 2004, Primus Canada signed an amendment to the April 2004 loan agreement that extended the maturity date by one year to April 2007. In January 2006, Primus Canada entered into a second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement ("Second Amended Agreement") that extended the maturity date by a further one year to April 2008. The Second Amended Agreement was a four-year non-revolving term loan credit facility bearing an interest rate of 7.75%. The new agreement reduced the maximum loan balance from \$41.9 million (42.0 million CAD) to \$31.9 million (32.0 million CAD) and established quarterly principal payments of \$1.0 million (1.0 million CAD) commencing in April 2007. In February 2006, the Company drew the remaining \$17.0 million (17.0 million CAD) available under the amended loan facility. At December 31, 2006, the Company had an outstanding liability of \$31.9 million (32.0 million CAD). An affiliate of Primus Canada had an additional loan facility agreement with the Canadian financial institution, which was guaranteed by Primus Canada, and had a liability under this facility of \$3.0 million (3.0 million CAD) at December 31, 2006. In March 2007, these facilities were paid in full.

Senior Notes, Senior Secured Notes, Convertible Senior Notes, Exchangeable Senior Notes, Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and Convertible Subordinated Debentures

In February 2007, subsequent to the effectiveness of the amendment of the Facility, IHC issued in a private transaction \$57.2 million principal amount of the 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes, in exchange for \$40.7 million principal amount of the Company's outstanding October 1999 Senior Notes and \$23.6 million in cash. This exchange has been accounted for as a modification of debt with a portion deemed to be a troubled debt restructuring. In March 2007, IHC also issued for cash in private transactions an additional \$51.0 million principal amount of 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes with a \$0.3 million discount. Net cash proceeds from the 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes issuance, after giving effect to expenses, discounts and fees related to all of the foregoing transactions (including the amendment of the Facility) is \$69.2 million. The Company recorded \$5.1 million in costs associated with the issuance of the 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes, which have been recorded as loss on restructuring of debt. The 14 1/4 % Senior Secured Notes will mature on May 20, 2011 with early redemption at a premium to par at IHC's option at any time after February 2008. During specified periods, IHC may redeem at par up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 14 1/4 % Senior Secured Notes with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings of the Company. Accrued interest will be paid each May 31st and November 30th, beginning May 31st, 2007. The effective interest rate for the 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes at September 30, 2007 was 12.4% (see Note 12 - Guarantor/Non-Guarantor Consolidating Condensed Financial Information.)

In the second quarter 2006, the Company completed the exchange of \$54.8 million principal amount of the Company's 3 3/4% convertible senior notes due 2010 ("2003 Convertible Senior Notes") and \$20.5 million in cash for \$56.3 million principal amount of PTHI's 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes. This exchange has been deemed a troubled debt restructuring, and accordingly, has been accounted for as a modification of debt, with total future cash payments of \$67.6 million being recorded in long-term obligations. The Company recognized a gain on restructuring of debt of \$4.8 million in connection with this exchange, including the expensing of \$2.9 million of financing costs. The 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes mature on June 30, 2010, as a result of the Company increasing its equity (through designated transactions) in the aggregate of \$25 million during June and July 2007. Interest on the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes will be paid at the rate of 5% per annum on each June 30 and December 30, beginning on December 30, 2006. Under certain circumstances, the Company may elect to make interest payments in shares of common stock, although the holders of the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes are entitled to receive the first two semi-annual interest payments wholly in cash. The 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes are exchangeable, in the aggregate, into 46,935,833 shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$1.20 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment. If the closing bid price of the Company's common stock, for at least 20 trading days in any consecutive 30 trading-day period, exceeds 150% of the conversion price then in effect, the Company may elect to exchange the senior notes for shares of the Company's common stock at the conversion price, subject to certain conditions, including that no more than 50%

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of the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes may be exchanged by the Company within any 30-day period. As of September 30, 2007, such conversion trigger had not been met. In the event of a change in control, as defined, the holders may require the Company to repurchase the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes at which time the Company has the option to settle in cash or common stock at an adjusted conversion price. The 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes are guaranteed by Primus Telecommunications Group, Incorporated (PTGI) (see Note 12 Guarantor/Non-Guarantor Consolidating Condensed Financial Information).

In the first quarter 2006, the Company completed the exchange of \$27.4 million principal amount of the Company's 3/4% convertible subordinated debentures due 2007 (2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures) for \$27.5 million principal amount of the Company's step up convertible subordinated debentures due August 2009 (Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures) through two transactions. The Company recognized a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.5 million in connection with this exchange. The Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures will mature on August 15, 2009. Interest will be payable from February 27, 2006 to December 31, 2006 at the rate of 6% per annum; from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007 at the rate of 7% per annum; and from January 1, 2008 to maturity at the rate of 8% per annum. Accrued interest will be paid each February 15 and August 15, beginning August 15, 2006, to holders of record on the preceding February 1 and August 1, respectively. The Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures are convertible into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$1.187 per share of common stock through August 15, 2009. The outstanding Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures are convertible in the aggregate into 18,939,343 shares of the Company's common stock. The Indenture permits the Company, at its sole option, to require conversion if the Company's stock trades at 150% of the conversion price for at least 20 days within a 30 day period, subject to certain conditions, including that no more than 25% of the notes may be exchanged within any 30 day trading period. As of September 30, 2007, such conversion trigger had not been met. In the event of a change in control, as defined, the holders may put the instrument to the Company at which time the Company has the option to settle in cash or common stock at an adjusted conversion price. During the quarter ended June 30, 2007, the Company exchanged 6,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for the extinguishment of \$5.0 million in principal amount of these convertible subordinated debentures. In accordance with SFAS No. 84, Induced Conversion of Convertible Debt, the Company recognized an induced conversion expense of \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million write-off of debt discount and deferred financing costs in connection with this conversion.

At the time of issuance of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures, the Company did not have sufficient authorized and unissued shares of common stock to satisfy exercise and conversion of all of its convertible instruments. Accordingly, the Company determined that the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures, the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures and the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes were hybrid instruments with characteristics of a debt host agreement and contained embedded derivative features that had characteristics and risks that were not clearly and closely associated with the debt host. In the first quarter 2006, the conversion options were determined to be derivative instruments to be bifurcated and recorded as a current liability at fair value. In the second quarter 2006, the Company's shareholders voted to approve alternative proposals to authorize an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to affect a one-for-ten reverse stock split or to authorize an amendment of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation allowing an increase of authorized common stock from 150,000,000 to 300,000,000. Either authorization ensured the Company would have the ability to control whether it has sufficient authorized and unissued shares of common stock to satisfy exercise and conversion of all of its convertible instruments. Therefore, the Company determined that the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures, the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures and the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes did not contain embedded derivative features as of the date of the shareholder vote, June 20, 2006, and added back the June 20, 2006 fair value of the embedded derivative into the debt balance. On July 27, 2006, the Board of Directors determined to increase the authorized shares of the common stock to 300,000,000.

The Company recorded a corresponding debt discount to the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes in the amount of the fair value of the embedded derivative at the issue

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date. An additional debt discount of \$1.7 million was recorded for the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures to bring the carrying value to fair value. The carrying value of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures at issuance was approximately \$14.3 million, and the carrying value of the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes at issuance of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures was approximately \$127.8 million. The Company is accreting the difference between the face values of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes and the corresponding carrying values to interest expense under the effective interest method on a monthly basis over the lives of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes. At September 30, 2007, the carrying value of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures (face value of \$22.5 million) was \$20.0 million, and the carrying value of the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes (face value of \$77.3 million) was \$76.1 million. The effective interest rate of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes at September 30, 2007 was 14.6% and 5.4%, respectively.

In January 2004, PTHI, a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, completed the sale of \$240 million in aggregate principal amount of 8% senior notes due 2014 (2004 Senior Notes) with semi-annual interest payments due on January¹⁵ and July 15th, with early redemption at a premium to par at PTHI's option at any time after January 15, 2009. The Company recorded \$6.7 million in costs associated with the issuance of the 2004 Senior Notes, which have been recorded as deferred financing costs in other assets. The effective interest rate at September 30, 2007 was 8.4%. During specified periods, PTHI may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings of the Company. The 2004 Senior Notes are guaranteed by PTGI (see Note 12 Guarantor/Non-Guarantor Consolidating Condensed Financial Information). During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company reduced \$5.0 million principal balance of the 2004 Senior Notes through open market purchases.

In September 2003, the Company completed the sale of \$132 million in aggregate principal amount of 2003 Convertible Senior Notes with semi-annual interest payments due on March 15th and September 15th. The Company recorded \$5.2 million in costs associated with the issuance of the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes, which have been recorded as deferred financing costs in other assets. Holders of these notes may convert their notes into the Company's common stock at any time prior to maturity at an initial conversion price of \$9.3234 per share, which is equivalent to an initial conversion rate of 107.257 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of the notes, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. The outstanding notes are convertible in the aggregate into 8,285,603 shares of the Company's common stock. In the event of a change in control, as defined, the holders may put the instrument to the Company at which time the Company has the option to settle in cash or common stock at an adjusted conversion price. In the second quarter 2006, the Company restructured \$54.8 million principal amount of 2003 Convertible Senior Notes; see prior disclosure regarding the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes within this footnote.

In February 2000, the Company completed the sale of \$250 million in aggregate principal amount of 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures with semi-annual interest payments due on February 15th and August 15th. On March 13, 2000, the Company announced that the initial purchasers of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures had exercised their \$50 million over-allotment option granted pursuant to a purchase agreement dated February 17, 2000. During the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company reduced \$36.4 million principal balance of the debentures through open market purchases and \$192.5 million principal balance through exchanges for its common stock. The principal that was exchanged for common stock was retired upon conversion and in February 2002, the Company retired all of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures that it had previously purchased in December 2000 and January 2001. The retired principal had been held by the Company as treasury bonds and had been recorded as a reduction of long-term obligations. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company retired \$4.0 million principal amount of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures through open market purchases. During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company exchanged 9,820,000 shares of the Company's common stock for the extinguishment of \$17.0 million principal amount of these debentures. In accordance with SFAS No. 84, Induced Conversion of Convertible Debt, the Company recognized an induced conversion expense of \$6.1 million in connection with this

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conversion. During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, the Company exchanged \$27.4 million of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures for \$27.5 million principal amount of the Company's Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures. The remaining \$22.7 million of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures were paid in full upon maturity on February 15, 2007.

In October 1999, the Company completed the sale of \$250 million in aggregate principal amount of 12.75% senior notes due 2009 (the "October 1999 Senior Notes"). The October 1999 Senior Notes are due October 15, 2009, with semi-annual interest payments due on October 1st and April 15th with early redemption at a premium to par at the Company's option at any time after October 15, 2004 and with an early redemption at par at the Company's option at any time after October 15, 2007. During the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, the Company reduced the principal balance of these senior notes through open market purchases. In June and September 2002, the Company retired all of the October 1999 Senior Notes that it had previously purchased in the principal amount of \$134.3 million in aggregate. The retired principal had been held by the Company as treasury bonds and had been recorded as a reduction of long-term obligations. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company retired \$33.0 million principal amount of the October 1999 Senior Notes through open market purchases. During the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company exchanged 5,165,175 shares of the Company's common stock for the extinguishment of \$8.6 million principal amount of these senior notes. During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, the Company exchanged 1,825,000 shares of the Company's common stock for the extinguishment of \$2.5 million principal amount of these senior notes. During the first quarter 2007, the Company restructured with respect to the October 1999 Senior Notes \$40.7 million principal amount of the October 1999 Senior Notes; the Company entered into a supplemental indenture, amending the terms to eliminate certain covenants. See prior disclosure regarding the 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes within this footnote. During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company retired \$3.2 million principal amount of the October 1999 Senior Notes through open market purchases. See Note 13 "Subsequent Events."

Leased Fiber Capacity

Beginning September 30, 2001, the Company accepted delivery of fiber optic capacity on an IRU basis from Southern Cross Cables Limited ("SCCL"). The Company and SCCL entered into an arrangement financing the capacity purchase. During the three months ended December 31, 2001, the Company renegotiated the payment terms with SCCL. The Company agreed to purchase \$12.2 million of additional fiber optic capacity from SCCL under the IRU agreement. The Company has fulfilled the total purchase obligation and made additional purchases of \$3.8 million in 2004. During the fourth quarter 2006, the Company signed a new agreement with SCCL which requires the Company to purchase an additional \$1.7 million of capacity in 2007 and extends and straight-lines the payment schedule to March 2014. The additional capacity was purchased in April 2007. The effective interest rate on current borrowings is 7.75%. At September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had a liability recorded under this agreement in the amount of \$5.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively.

In December 2000, the Company entered into a financing arrangement to purchase fiber optic capacity in Australia for 51.1 million Australian dollars (AUD) (\$28.5 million at December 31, 2000) from Optus Networks Pty. Limited. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had fulfilled the total purchase obligation. The Company signed a promissory note payable over a four-year term ending in April 2005 bearing interest at a rate of 14.31%. During the three months ended June 30, 2003, the Company renegotiated the payment terms extending the payment schedule through March 2007, and lowering the interest rate to 10.2%. In October 2006, the Company renegotiated the payment terms of its promissory note payable to Optus Networks Pty. Limited to defer principal payments from April 2006 through December 2006 and was obligated to pay the remaining balance in three equal monthly principal payments in the first quarter 2007. In February 2007, the Company again renegotiated the payment terms of its \$8.9 million (10.1 million AUD) promissory note payable to Optus Networks Pty. Limited to extend the payment schedule through December 2008 in 24 equal monthly payments. The interest rate remains 10.2%, and the interest payments continue monthly. At September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had a liability recorded in the amount of \$6.1 million (6.9 million AUD) and \$8.9 million (10.1 million AUD), respectively.

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Equipment Financing and Other Long-Term Obligations

In November 2005, Primus Australia entered into a financing arrangement for network equipment. Payments are made over a five-year term ending October 2010. The effective interest rate on the current borrowing is 9.3%. At September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had a liability recorded under this agreement in the amount \$5.0 million (5.7 million AUD) and \$5.8 million (6.6 million AUD), respectively.

5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Future minimum lease payments under capital leases and leased fiber capacity financing (Vendor Financing), purchase obligations and non-cancelable operating leases as of September 30, 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	Vendor Financing	Purchase Obligations	Operating Leases
2007 (as of September 30, 2007)	\$ 2,585	\$ 7,528	\$ 3,704
2008	10,293	19,567	10,663
2009	4,128	6,511	7,406
2010	3,237	2,300	4,676
2011	338	1,568	1,640
Thereafter	719	784	1,834
Total minimum lease payments	21,300	38,258	29,923
Less: Amount representing interest	(2,249)		
	\$ 19,051	\$ 38,258	\$ 29,923

The Company has contractual obligations to utilize an external vendor for certain customer support functions and to utilize network facilities from certain carriers with terms greater than one year. The Company does not purchase or commit to purchase quantities in excess of normal usage or amounts that cannot be used within the contract term or at rates below or above market value. The Company made purchases under purchase commitments of \$7.1 million and \$2.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively. The Company made purchases under purchase commitments of \$7.2 million and \$8.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively.

Rent expense under operating leases was \$4.5 million and \$4.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Rent expense under operating leases was \$12.6 million and \$12.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Litigation

On January 26, 2007, a group of plaintiffs who allegedly held approximately \$91 million principal amount of 8% Senior Notes due 2014 issued by Primus Telecommunications Holding, Inc., (Holding), a wholly owned subsidiary of Primus Telecommunications Group, Incorporated (Group), filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging, among other things, that Group and Holding were insolvent and that funds to be used to make a February 15, 2007 principal payment of \$22.7 million to holders of Group's outstanding 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures had been or would be impermissibly transferred from Holding or its subsidiaries to Group. The plaintiffs allege that the intercompany transfers were or would be fraudulent conveyances or illegal dividends and that the February 15, 2007 payment by Group to holders of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures also would be a fraudulent transfer. The complaint sought declarative and injunctive relief to prevent, set aside or declare illegal or fraudulent certain transfers of funds from Holding to Group and injunctive relief to prevent certain payments or disbursements of funds by Group in respect of outstanding obligations of Group that were payable, including the \$22.7 million payable by Group in respect of Group's outstanding 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures due February 15, 2007. Plaintiffs were allowed

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expedited discovery and moved for a preliminary injunction to prevent Group from making the February 15, 2007 payment. On February 14, 2007, after a three-day trial, the plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction was denied by the court. Accordingly, on February 15, 2007, Group satisfied and paid the \$22.7 million in respect of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures. On July 27, 2007, the remaining plaintiffs filed with the court their Notice of Dismissal, without prejudice, of all claims asserted against Group and Holding.

On July 16, 2007, Rates Technology, Inc. ("RTI") filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that Lingo VoIP services and technology infringe United States Patent Nos. 5,425,085 and 5,519,769. On September 27, 2007, the Company and RTI executed a Covenant Not to Sue in which Primus, among other things, denied infringement. The amount of the settlement is not material.

The Company is subject to claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of its business. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these matters may be decided unfavorably to the Company. The Company believes that any aggregate liability that may result from the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

6. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company sponsors an employee stock option plan (the "Equity Incentive Plan"). The total number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plan is 13,000,000. Under the Equity Incentive Plan, awards may be granted to key employees or consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries in the form of Incentive Stock Options or Nonqualified Stock Options. The Equity Incentive Plan allows the granting of options at an exercise price of not less than 100% of the stock's fair value at the date of grant. The options vest over a period of up to three years, and no option will be exercisable more than ten years from the date it is granted. On June 16, 2004, the stockholders of the Company approved amendments to the Equity Incentive Plan, including (i) renaming the employee stock option plan the "Equity Incentive Plan"; (ii) expanding the forms of awards permitted to be granted, including stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, stock units and other equity securities, and authorizing a tax deferral feature for executive officers; (iii) prohibiting the repricing of stock options in the future without stockholder approval; and (iv) requiring three-year vesting of restricted stock and stock unit awards, unless accelerated following the first anniversary of the award due to the satisfaction of predetermined performance conditions.

The Company sponsors a Director Stock Option Plan (the "Director Plan") for non-employee directors. Under the Director Plan, an option is granted to each qualifying non-employee director upon election or reelection to purchase 45,000 shares of common stock, which vests in one-third increments as of the grant date and the first and second anniversaries of the grant date, over a two-year period. The option price per share is the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date the option is granted. No option will be exercisable more than five years from the date of grant. On June 16, 2004, the stockholders of the Company approved amendments to the Director Plan to (i) increase the number of shares of common stock issuable pursuant to awards under the Director Plan by 300,000 to a total of 900,000; and (ii) authorize the issuance of restricted stock (in lieu of cash compensation at the discretion of individual Directors).

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A summary of stock option activity during the nine months ended September 30 is as follows:

	2007		2006	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding January 1	7,919,267	\$ 2.15	9,312,945	\$ 2.36
Granted	105,000	\$ 0.96	797,500	\$ 0.76
Exercised		\$		\$
Forfeitures	(613,522)	\$ 2.61	(1,804,638)	\$ 2.44
Outstanding end of quarter	7,410,745	\$ 2.10	8,305,807	\$ 2.18
Eligible for exercise end of quarter	6,548,726	\$ 2.26	6,725,234	\$ 2.49

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at September 30, 2007:

Range of Option Prices	Total Outstanding	Options Outstanding			Total Exercisable	Options Exercisable		
		Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Intrinsic Value		Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Intrinsic Value
\$ 0.53 to \$ 0.64	179,834	5.52	\$ 0.62	\$ 12,588	149,167	5.88	\$ 0.61	\$ 11,933
\$ 0.73 to \$ 0.88	732,333	7.91	\$ 0.79	\$	412,331	7.53	\$ 0.78	\$
\$ 0.90	770,512	3.77	\$ 0.90	\$	770,512	3.77	\$ 0.90	\$
\$ 0.92	922,238	8.10	\$ 0.92	\$	470,888	8.10	\$ 0.92	\$
\$ 0.93 to \$ 0.99	110,000	5.39	\$ 0.98	\$	50,000	6.18	\$ 0.97	\$
\$ 1.33 to \$ 1.61	19,500	6.05	\$ 1.47	\$	19,500	6.05	\$ 1.47	\$
\$ 1.65	1,544,698	5.22	\$ 1.65	\$	1,544,698	5.22	\$ 1.65	\$
\$ 1.80 to \$ 2.38	1,789,030	5.11	\$ 1.98	\$	1,789,030	5.11	\$ 1.98	\$
\$ 3.03 to \$ 6.30	1,316,500	6.64	\$ 5.00	\$	1,316,500	6.64	\$ 5.00	\$
\$ 12.31 to \$ 17.44	17,300	1.80	\$ 15.00	\$	17,300	1.80	\$ 15.00	\$
\$ 31.94 to \$ 33.38	8,800	2.34	\$ 31.94	\$	8,800	2.34	\$ 31.94	\$
	7,410,745	5.92	\$ 2.10	\$ 12,588	6,548,726	5.67	\$ 2.26	\$ 11,933

The number of unvested options expected to vest is 0.4 million shares, with a weighted average remaining life of 7.8 years, a weighted average exercise price of \$0.81, and with an intrinsic value of \$2 thousand.

In December 1998, the Company established the 1998 Restricted Stock Plan (the "Restricted Plan") to facilitate the grant of restricted stock to selected individuals (excluding executive officers and directors of the Company) who contribute to the development and success of the Company. The total number of shares of common stock that may be granted under the Restricted Plan is 750,000. The Company did not issue any restricted stock under the Restricted Plan for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006. As of September 30, 2007, 54,000 shares have been issued, and none are considered restricted.

7. GAIN OR LOSS ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBT

During the third quarter 2007, the Company made open market purchases of \$3.2 million principal amount of its October 1999 Senior Notes resulting in a \$43 thousand gain on early extinguishment of debt including the write-off of related deferred financing costs. The Company also

recognized \$0.5 million gain on forgiveness of equipment financing.

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In June 2007, the Company exchanged 6,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for the extinguishment of \$5.0 million principal amount of its Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures resulting in a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$2.3 million, including the write-off of related deferred financing costs and debt discount.

In March 2007, the Company refinanced an existing Canadian credit facility and recognized a \$0.9 million loss on early extinguishment of debt for pre-payment penalties and the write-off of related deferred financing costs.

In February 2007, IHC issued in a private transaction \$57.2 million principal amount of the 14¹/₄% Senior Secured Notes, in exchange for \$40.7 million principal amount of the Company's outstanding October 1999 Senior Notes and \$23.6 million in cash. The Company recognized a loss on restructuring of debt of \$5.1 million in connection with this exchange.

In 2006, the Company issued \$56.3 million principal amount of PTHI's 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes in exchange for \$20.5 million of cash and the retirement of \$54.8 million principal amount of the Company's 2003 Convertible Notes. This exchange has been accounted for as a troubled debt restructuring, resulting in \$11.3 million of future cash payments being recognized as long-term obligations and a gain on restructuring of debt of \$4.8 million.

In March 2006, the Company exchanged \$27.4 million principal amount of the Company's 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures for \$27.5 million principal amount of the Company's 2006 Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures resulting in a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.5 million including the write-off of related deferred financing costs. In January 2006, the Company exchanged 1,825,000 shares of the Company's common stock for the extinguishment of \$2.5 million in principal amount of the October 1999 Senior Notes resulting in a \$1.2 million gain on early extinguishment of debt including the write-off of related deferred financing costs.

8. INCOME TAXES

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with SFAS Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return.

As a result of the implementation of FIN No. 48, the Company recorded adjustments to increase its unrecognized tax benefits by \$100.1 million, with no net impact to the consolidated statement of operations. Of this amount, \$6.0 million was accounted for as an increase to the January 1, 2007 balance of accumulated deficit. The remainder of \$94.1 million resulted in a reduction of deferred tax assets offset by an equal adjustment to the valuation allowance. The total of unrecognized tax benefits on the consolidated balance sheet was \$105.1 million as of January 1, 2007. Total unrecognized tax benefits of \$11.1 million, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. Penalties and income tax-related interest expense are reported as a component of income tax expense. As of January 1, 2007, the total amount of accrued income tax-related interest and penalties was \$2.8 million.

During the three months ended June 30, 2007, the Company's Australian subsidiaries received notice that the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) had completed its tax risk review of certain years with respect to various tax positions of the Company. The Company remeasured the unrecognized tax benefits for various tax positions, based on the ATO's completed reviews and other new information, resulting in a \$9.7 million reduction in the unrecognized tax benefit and associated interest established upon adoption of FIN No. 48. Of the total reduction, \$2.9 million resulted in an increase in deferred tax assets offset by an equal adjustment to the

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valuation allowance, and \$6.8 million resulted in an increase to the income tax benefit in the Statement of Operations. Also during this period, the Company recorded an additional \$0.3 million of interest and penalties associated with other unrecognized tax benefits.

While it is expected that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change in the next 12 months, the Company does not expect the change to have a significant impact on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The following table summarizes the open tax years for each major jurisdiction:

Jurisdiction	Open Tax Years
United States Federal	2000, 2002-2006
Canada	1999-2006
United Kingdom	2001-2006
Australia	1998-2006

The Company is currently undergoing examination in Canada for the year 2000, 2001 and 2002 with expected completion during the fourth quarter 2007. The Company was notified and commenced an examination for tax years 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 in the Netherlands during the third quarter of 2007. Based on the ongoing examinations, the Company has remeasured its liability in the third quarter and recorded additional interest and penalties of \$1.3 million. The Company is also currently under examination in other foreign tax jurisdictions, none of which are individually material.

During 2007, the Company reorganized certain foreign legal entities for business and operational efficiency reasons. In connection with this reorganization, the Company will seek a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that would affect the Company's United States federal income tax consequences of the reorganization. In the event the Company does not receive a favorable ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, the reorganization may result in significant taxable gain for United States federal income tax purposes. Such gain would reduce the Company's net operating losses (NOLs) and thereby reduce the Company's corresponding gross deferred tax asset and gross valuation allowance. A gain in excess of NOLs, if any, would result in a current United States tax liability.

During 2007 and testing periods under Internal Revenue Code Section 382 (382), the Company had substantial changes to its 5% shareholder base as reported in SEC 13G filings. Additionally, the Company has issued new equity during the testing period including a secondary offering during the third quarter of this year. Based on the shifts in 5% shareholders and the equity offerings, the Company believes that a 382 ownership shift occurred during the current year. The resulting 382 limitation would place severe limits on the Company's ability to utilize the United States net operating losses.

9. OPERATING SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

The Company has five reportable operating segments based on management's organization of the enterprise into geographic areas: United States, Canada, Europe and Asia-Pacific, with the wholesale business within each region managed as a separate global segment. The Company evaluates the performance of its segments and allocates resources to them based upon net revenue and income (loss) from operations. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Net revenue by geographic segment is reported on the basis of where services are provided. The Company has no single customer representing greater than 10% of its revenues. Operations and assets of the United States segment include shared corporate functions and assets, which the Company does not allocate to its other geographic segments for management reporting purposes. The wholesale business assets are indistinguishable from the respective geographic segments. Therefore, any reporting related to the wholesale business for assets, capital expenditures or other balance sheet items is impractical.

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Summary information with respect to the Company's segments is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Revenue by Geographic Region				
United States				
<i>United States</i>	\$ 39,399	\$ 48,572	\$ 128,155	\$ 142,552
<i>Other</i>	2,328	1,034	4,994	3,009
Total United States	41,727	49,606	133,149	145,561
Canada				
<i>Canada</i>	66,730	68,251	193,101	208,935
Total Canada	66,730	68,251	193,101	208,935
Europe				
<i>United Kingdom</i>	22,665	19,876	72,638	63,203
<i>Germany</i>	6,688	11,077	18,748	31,926
<i>Other</i>	15,872	19,821	46,137	78,848
Total Europe	45,225	50,774	137,523	173,977
Asia-Pacific				
<i>Australia</i>	70,744	75,175	212,895	229,340
<i>Other</i>	857	1,513	2,992	5,211
Total Asia-Pacific	71,601	76,688	215,887	234,551
Total net revenue	\$ 225,283	\$ 245,319	\$ 679,660	\$ 763,024
Net Revenue by Segment				
United States	\$ 27,053	\$ 29,302	\$ 82,797	\$ 87,504
Canada	66,728	68,235	192,890	207,826
Europe	17,397	19,880	57,813	78,703
Asia-Pacific	71,400	76,056	214,951	232,110
Wholesale	42,705	51,846	131,209	156,881
Total	\$ 225,283	\$ 245,319	\$ 679,660	\$ 763,024
Provision for Doubtful Accounts Receivable				
United States	\$ 613	\$ 80	\$ 1,347	\$ 2,105
Canada	775	611	2,056	2,750
Europe	410	1,228	553	2,872
Asia-Pacific	461	707	2,811	2,559
Wholesale	214	341	594	850
Total	\$ 2,473	\$ 2,967	\$ 7,361	\$ 11,136
Income (Loss) from Operations				
United States	\$ (1,681)	\$ (863)	\$ (5,623)	\$ (79,507)
Canada	8,841	11,656	27,523	(27,927)

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Europe	(3,188)	(4,208)	(7,538)	(38,426)
Asia-Pacific	4,868	2,421	11,854	(77,941)
Wholesale	(120)	227	(1,789)	(155)
Total	\$ 8,720	\$ 9,233	\$ 24,427	\$ (223,956)

Capital Expenditures

United States	\$ 737	\$ 575	\$ 1,566	\$ 2,011
Canada	6,636	4,158	15,973	12,261
Europe	856	473	3,385	1,090
Asia-Pacific	4,447	2,600	8,793	8,564
Total	\$ 12,676	\$ 7,806	\$ 29,717	\$ 23,926

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The above capital expenditures exclude assets acquired under terms of capital lease and vendor financing obligations.

	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
United States		
<i>United States</i>	\$ 108,404	\$ 63,601
<i>Other</i>	5,200	3,410
Total United States	113,604	67,011
Canada		
<i>Canada</i>	143,777	111,838
Total Canada	143,777	111,838
Europe		
<i>United Kingdom</i>	25,423	19,875
<i>Germany</i>	9,181	10,416
<i>Other</i>	53,527	51,661
Total Europe	88,131	81,952
Asia-Pacific		
<i>Australia</i>	122,151	124,451
<i>Other</i>	3,868	6,998
Total Asia-Pacific	126,019	131,449
Total	\$ 471,531	\$ 392,250

The Company offers three main products voice, data/Internet and VOIP in all of our segments. Net revenue information with respect to the Company's products is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Voice	\$ 150,201	\$ 172,936	\$ 456,354	\$ 549,020
Data/Internet	45,107	41,152	133,260	123,919
VOIP	29,975	31,231	90,046	90,085
Total	\$ 225,283	\$ 245,319	\$ 679,660	\$ 763,024

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In August 2007, the Company sold its 51% interest in its German telephone installation system subsidiaries. The sale price was \$0.8 million (0.6 million Euros), which included \$0.5 million (0.4 million Euros) in cash and \$0.3 million (0.2 million Euros) for payment of outstanding intercompany debt. For the intercompany debt payment, the Company received \$0.1 million (0.1 million Euros) in cash at closing. The balance owing is represented by a note receivable and will be paid in fifteen equal installment payments. As a result, the Company recorded a \$0.2 million gain from sale of assets as of September 30, 2007. Net assets held for sale were \$0.6 million at the closing date.

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In February 2007, the Company sold its Australian domain name registry and web hosting subsidiary, Planet Domain. The sale price was \$6.5 million (\$8.3 million AUD). The Company received \$5.5 million in net cash proceeds from the transaction after closing adjustments. The net assets of Planet Domain were \$0.2 million at the closing date.

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In May 2006, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL), a leading international telecommunications company and member of the TATA Group, whereby VSNL purchased 100% of the stock of Direct Internet Limited (DIL), whose wholly-owned subsidiary, Primus Telecommunications India Limited (PTIL), was primarily engaged in providing fixed broadband wireless Internet services to enterprise and retail customers in India. The Company owned approximately 85% of the stock of DIL through an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary. The remaining approximately 15% of the stock of DIL was owned by the manager of DIL and PTIL, who had founded the predecessor companies. The total purchase consideration was \$17.5 million. The Company received \$13.0 million in net cash proceeds from the transaction at closing on June 23, 2006, after closing adjustments. Under the SPA, the Company agreed to certain non-compete provisions regarding the business of DIL and PTIL and is a party to the SPA for the purpose of guaranteeing indemnity obligations of its subsidiary selling the stock of DIL. The net assets of DIL were \$8.9 million at June 23, 2006.

As a result of these events, the Company's consolidated financial statements reflect Citrus, Planet Domain and the India operations as discontinued operations for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006. Accordingly, revenue, costs, and expenses of the discontinued operations have been excluded from the respective captions in the consolidated statements of operations. The net operating results of the discontinued operations have been reported, net of applicable income taxes as income from discontinued operations.

Summarized operating results of the discontinued operations for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended September 30,		Ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net revenues	\$ 1,025	\$ 2,384	\$ 3,806	\$ 12,186
Operating expenses	874	2,040	3,639	10,127
Income from operations	151	344	167	2,059
Interest expense	(11)	(11)	(25)	(28)
Interest income and other income (expense)			3	49
Income (loss) before income tax	140	333	145	2,080
Income tax expenses				(78)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 140	\$ 333	\$ 145	\$ 2,002

11. BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

Basic income (loss) per common share is calculated by dividing income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted income per common share adjusts basic income per common share for the effects of potentially dilutive common share equivalents. Potentially dilutive common shares primarily include the dilutive effects of common shares issuable under the Company's stock option compensation plans computed using the treasury stock method and the dilutive effects of shares issuable upon conversion of its 2003 Convertible Senior Notes, 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures, the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures and 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes.

For the three months ended September 30, 2007, the following could potentially dilute income per common share in the future but were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per common share due to their antidilutive effects:

6.6 million shares issuable upon exercise of stock options, and

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8.3 million shares issuable upon conversion of the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, the following could potentially dilute income per common share in the future but were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per common share due to their antidilutive effects:

7.2 million shares issuable upon exercise of stock options,

8.3 million shares issuable upon conversion of the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes, and

0.1 million shares issuable upon conversion of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the following could potentially dilute income per common share in the future but were excluded from the calculation of diluted income (loss) per common share due to their antidilutive effects:

8.3 million shares issuable under the Company's stock option compensation plans,

-0- and 46.9 million shares, respectively, issuable upon the conversion of the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes,

23.2 million shares issuable upon the conversion of the Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures,

8.3 million shares issuable upon conversion of the 2003 Convertible Senior Notes, and

0.5 million shares issuable upon the conversion of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures.

A reconciliation of basic income (loss) per common share to diluted income (loss) per common share is below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 4,449	\$ (212)	\$ 7,945	\$ (244,948)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	140	333	145	2,002
Gain from sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	174		6,132	7,415
Income (loss) attributable to common stockholders - basic and diluted	4,763	121	14,222	(235,531)
Adjustment for interest expense on Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures	435		1,411	
Income (loss) attributable to common stockholders - diluted	\$ 5,198	\$ 121	\$ 15,633	\$ (235,531)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	142,143	113,843	124,100	111,866
In-the-money options exercisable under stock option compensation plans	24		14	
5% Exchangeable Senior Notes	46,936	46,936	46,936	
Step Up Convertible Subordinate Debentures	18,939		21,362	

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Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	208,042	160,779	192,412	111,866
Basic income (loss) per common share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.06	\$ (2.19)
Income from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Gain from sale of discontinued operations	0.00		0.05	0.07
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.11	\$ (2.11)
Diluted income (loss) per common share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.05	\$ (2.19)
Income from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Gain from sale of discontinued operations	0.00		0.03	0.07
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.08	\$ (2.11)

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12. GUARANTOR/NON-GUARANTOR CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidating Financial Statements for PTHI Debt Issuances

PTHI's 2004 Senior Notes and 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by PTGI on a senior basis as of September 30, 2007. PTGI has a 100% ownership in PTHI and no direct subsidiaries other than PTHI. Accordingly, the following consolidating condensed financial information as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and for three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 are included for (a) PTGI on a stand-alone basis; (b) PTHI on a stand-alone basis; (c) PTGI's indirect non-guarantor subsidiaries on a combined basis; and (d) PTGI on a consolidated basis.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method for purposes of the consolidating presentation. The principal elimination entries eliminate investments in subsidiaries, intercompany balances and intercompany transactions.

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(in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2007				
	PTGI	PTHI	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 225,283	\$	\$ 225,283
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			136,464		136,464
Selling, general and administrative	1,326	1,747	69,698		72,771
Depreciation and amortization			7,328		7,328
Total operating expenses	1,326	1,747	213,490		216,563
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,326)	(1,747)	11,793		8,720
INTEREST EXPENSE	(2,304)	(8,026)	(5,480)		(15,810)
ACCRETION ON DEBT PREMIUM (DISCOUNT)	(360)		323		(37)
GAIN (LOSS) ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	42	(104)	426		364
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	26		1,115		1,141
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	965	278	10,989		12,232
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST	507	(668)	161		
MANAGEMENT FEE		1,400	(1,400)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(2,450)	(8,867)	17,927		6,610
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(2,763)	(226)	828		(2,161)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(5,213)	(9,093)	18,755		4,449
EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	9,976	19,069		(29,045)	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	4,763	9,976	18,755	(29,045)	4,449
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			140		140
GAIN FROM SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			174		174
NET INCOME	\$ 4,763	\$ 9,976	\$ 19,069	\$ (29,045)	\$ 4,763

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007				
	PTGI	PTHI	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 679,660	\$	\$ 679,660
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			423,338		423,338
Selling, general and administrative	3,824	8,403	197,756		209,983
Depreciation and amortization			21,228		21,228
Loss on sale or disposal of assets			684		684
Total operating expenses	3,824	8,403	643,006		655,233
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(3,824)	(8,403)	36,654		24,427
INTEREST EXPENSE	(8,107)	(23,825)	(13,736)		(45,668)
ACCRETION ON DEBT PREMIUM (DISCOUNT)	(1,151)		740		(411)
LOSS ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	(2,269)	(108)	(5,533)		(7,910)
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	360		3,335		3,695
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	4,813	733	24,741		30,287
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST	1,467	(3,070)	1,603		
MANAGEMENT FEE		4,657	(4,657)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY					
IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(8,711)	(30,016)	43,147		4,420
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(291)	(447)	4,263		3,525
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(9,002)	(30,463)	47,410		7,945
EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	23,224	53,687		(76,911)	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	14,222	23,224	47,410	(76,911)	7,945
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			145		145
GAIN FROM SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			6,132		6,132
NET INCOME	\$ 14,222	\$ 23,224	\$ 53,687	\$ (76,911)	\$ 14,222

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2006				
	PTGI	PTHI	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 245,319	\$	\$ 245,319
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			157,676		157,676
Selling, general and administrative	1,833	1,509	68,297		71,639
Depreciation and amortization			6,976		6,976
Loss on sale or disposal of assets			(205)		(205)
Total operating expenses	1,833	1,509	232,744		236,086
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,833)	(1,509)	12,575		9,233
INTEREST EXPENSE	(4,065)	(7,847)	(1,276)		(13,188)
ACCRETION ON DEBT DISCOUNT	222				222
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	40		805		845
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	1,605	1,932	358		3,895
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST		324	(324)		
MANAGEMENT FEE		1,652	(1,652)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY					
IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(4,031)	(5,448)	10,486		1,007
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(101)		(1,118)		(1,219)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF					
SUBSIDIARIES	(4,132)	(5,448)	9,368		(212)
EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	4,253	9,701		(13,954)	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	121	4,253	9,368	(13,954)	(212)
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			333		333
NET INCOME	\$ 121	\$ 4,253	\$ 9,701	\$ (13,954)	\$ 121

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006				
	PTGI	PTHI	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 763,024	\$	\$ 763,024
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			503,356		503,356
Selling, general and administrative	5,260	4,501	209,269		219,030
Depreciation and amortization			41,044		41,044
Gain on sale or disposal of assets			14,302		14,302
Asset impairment write-down			209,248		209,248
Total operating expenses	5,260	4,501	977,219		986,980
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(5,260)	(4,501)	(214,195)		(223,956)
INTEREST EXPENSE	(13,205)	(23,218)	(4,235)		(40,658)
ACCRETION ON DEBT DISCOUNT	(1,344)				(1,344)
CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES EMBEDDED WITHIN CONVERTIBLE DEBT	5,373				5,373
GAIN (LOSS) ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	10,374	(2,850)	(115)		7,409
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	104		3,301		3,405
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	4,128	2,101	2,291		8,520
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST		972	(972)		
MANAGEMENT FEE		5,116	(5,116)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	170	(22,380)	(219,041)		(241,251)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(309)	(93)	(3,295)		(3,697)
LOSS BEFORE EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	(139)	(22,473)	(222,336)		(244,948)
EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	(235,392)	(212,919)		448,311	
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(235,531)	(235,392)	(222,336)	448,311	(244,948)
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			2,002		2,002
GAIN ON SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax			7,415		7,415
NET LOSS	\$ (235,531)	\$ (235,392)	\$ (212,919)	\$ 448,311	\$ (235,531)

Table of Contents**PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED****CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET**

(in thousands)

	PTGI	PTHI	September 30, 2007 Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,110	\$ (11)	\$ 106,625	\$	\$ 108,724
Accounts receivable			120,108		120,108
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	665		22,819		23,484
Total current assets	2,775	(11)	249,552		252,316
INTERCOMPANY RECEIVABLES		1,070,195		(1,070,195)	
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	(40)	(672,720)		672,760	
RESTRICTED CASH			9,689		9,689
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net			137,677		137,677
GOODWILL			39,552		39,552
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net			1,801		1,801
OTHER ASSETS	2,651	7,807	20,038		30,496
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,386	\$ 405,271	\$ 458,309	\$ (397,435)	\$ 471,531
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,427	\$ 613	77,057	\$	\$ 79,097
Accrued interconnection costs			42,922		42,922
Deferred revenue			16,990		16,990
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,340	1,374	51,964		54,678
Accrued income taxes	242	2,020	20,537		22,799
Accrued interest	2,304	4,033	5,246		11,583
Current portion of long-term obligations		3,816	9,821		13,637
Total current liabilities	5,313	11,856	224,537		241,706
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	322,812		747,383	(1,070,195)	
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (net of premium of \$2,490)	123,723	393,455	159,058		676,236
OTHER LIABILITIES			51		51
Total liabilities	451,848	405,311	1,131,029	(1,070,195)	917,993
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES					
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT):					
Common stock	1,426				1,426
Additional paid-in capital	718,634	1,161,930	305,844	(1,467,774)	718,634
Accumulated deficit	(1,074,622)	(1,070,871)	(896,170)	1,967,041	(1,074,622)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(91,900)	(91,099)	(82,394)	173,493	(91,900)
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	(446,462)	(40)	(672,720)	672,760	(446,462)

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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS
EQUITY (DEFICIT)

\$	5,386	\$	405,271	\$	458,309	\$	(397,435)	\$	471,531
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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands)

	PTGI	PTHI	December 31, 2006 Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,764	\$ (28)	\$ 60,581	\$	\$ 64,317
Accounts receivable			118,012		118,012
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	789		23,489		24,278
Total current assets	4,553	(28)	202,082		206,607
INTERCOMPANY RECEIVABLES	51,736	1,105,874		(1,157,610)	
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	(4,854)	(707,997)		712,851	
RESTRICTED CASH			8,415		8,415
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net			111,682		111,682
GOODWILL			34,893		34,893
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net			2,762		2,762
OTHER ASSETS	3,717	7,992	16,182		27,891
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 55,152	\$ 405,841	\$ 376,016	\$ (444,759)	\$ 392,250
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 838	\$ 301	69,447	\$	\$ 70,586
Accrued interconnection costs			48,942		48,942
Deferred revenue			18,315		18,315
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,111	2,070	43,803		46,984
Accrued income taxes	1,460	150	16,311		17,921
Accrued interest	4,169	8,766	692		13,627
Current portion of long-term obligations	22,702	3,816	10,479		36,997
Total current liabilities	30,280	15,103	207,989		253,372
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	322,190		835,420	(1,157,610)	
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (net of discount of \$5,354)	170,937	395,592	40,548		607,077
OTHER LIABILITIES			56		56
Total liabilities	523,407	410,695	1,084,013	(1,157,610)	860,505
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES					
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT):					
Common stock	1,138				1,138
Additional paid-in capital	692,941	1,161,930	305,844	(1,467,774)	692,941
Accumulated deficit	(1,082,853)	(1,088,104)	(943,866)	2,031,970	(1,082,853)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(79,481)	(78,680)	(69,975)	148,655	(79,481)
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	(468,255)	(4,854)	(707,997)	712,851	(468,255)

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TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS

EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$	55,152	\$	405,841	\$	376,016	\$	(444,759)	\$	392,250
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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	PTGI	For Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007			Consolidated
		PTHI	Other	Eliminations	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net income	\$ 14,222	\$ 23,224	\$ 53,687	\$ (76,911)	\$ 14,222
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable			7,358		7,358
Stock compensation expense		184			184
Depreciation and amortization			21,288		21,288
Gain on sale or disposal of assets			(5,447)		(5,447)
Accretion of debt (premium) discount	1,151		(740)		411
Equity in net gain of subsidiary	(23,224)	(53,687)		76,911	
Deferred income taxes		(860)			(860)
Loss on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt	2,269	108	5,533		7,910
Unrealized foreign currency transaction gain on intercompany and foreign debt	(8,417)	(2,552)	(21,660)		(32,629)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:					
Decrease in accounts receivable			293		293
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	123		2,475		2,598
(Increase) decrease in other assets	680	1,045	(412)		1,313
(Increase) decrease in intercompany balance	52,724	37,939	(90,663)		
Increase in accounts payable	589	312	1,928		2,829
Decrease in accrued interconnection costs			(8,245)		(8,245)
Increase (decrease), net, in deferred revenue, accrued expenses, other current liabilities, accrued income taxes and other liabilities	(1,019)	1,174	(1,172)		(1,017)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest	(1,865)	(4,733)	4,555		(2,043)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	37,233	2,154	(31,222)		8,165
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchase of property and equipment			(29,717)		(29,717)
Cash from disposition of business, net of cash disposed			6,140		6,140
Cash used for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired			(200)		(200)
Decrease in restricted cash			(340)		(340)
Net cash used in investing activities			(24,117)		(24,117)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations			109,275		109,275
Deferred financing costs			(6,570)		(6,570)
Principal payments on long-term obligations	(58,057)	(2,137)	(4,673)		(64,867)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	19,170				19,170
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(38,887)	(2,137)	98,032		57,008
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			3,351		3,351
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,654)	17	46,044		44,407
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,764	(28)	60,581		64,317
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 2,110	\$ (11)	\$ 106,625	\$	\$ 108,724

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	For Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006				
	PTGI	PTHI	Other	Eliminations	Consolidated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Net loss	\$ (235,531)	\$ (235,392)	\$ (212,919)	\$ 448,311	\$ (235,531)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable			11,156		11,156
Stock compensation expense		481			481
Depreciation and amortization			41,746		41,746
(Gain) loss on sale or disposal of assets			6,911		6,911
Asset impairment write-down			209,248		209,248
Accretion of debt discount	1,344				1,344
Equity in net loss of subsidiary	235,392	212,919		(448,311)	
Change in estimated fair value of embedded derivatives	(5,373)				(5,373)
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt	(10,374)	2,850	115		(7,409)
Other			(1,595)		(1,595)
Unrealized foreign currency transaction gain on intercompany and foreign debt	(4,034)	(2,723)	(2,919)		(9,676)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:					
Decrease in accounts receivable			15,638		15,638
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,083	(7,966)	14,121		7,238
(Increase) decrease in other assets	587	10,276	(10,772)		91
(Increase) decrease in intercompany balance	16,901	2,977	(19,878)		
Decrease in accounts payable	(1,722)	(24)	(10,790)		(12,536)
Decrease in accrued interconnection costs		(3)	(15,847)		(15,850)
Increase, net, in deferred revenue, accrued expenses, other current liabilities, accrued income taxes and other liabilities	651	4,511	2,173		7,335
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest	451	(4,694)			(4,243)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(625)	(16,788)	26,388		8,975
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchase of property and equipment		6	(23,932)		(23,926)
Cash from disposition of business, net of cash disposed			12,947		12,947
Cash used for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired		457	(681)		(224)
Decrease in restricted cash			1,196		1,196
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		463	(10,470)		(10,007)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations		20,501	11,940		32,441
Deferred financing costs		(2,850)			(2,850)
Principal payments on long-term obligations	(2)	(819)	(5,446)		(6,267)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	4,935				4,935
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,933	16,832	6,494		28,259
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
		(458)	1,060		602
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,308	49	23,472		27,829
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,255	(82)	41,826		42,999

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$	5,563	\$	(33)	\$	65,298	\$		\$	70,828
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Consolidating Financial Statements for IHC Debt Issuance

Primus Telecommunications IHC, Inc. s 14³/₄% Second Lien Notes are fully, unconditionally, jointly and severally guaranteed by PTGI on a senior basis as of September 30, 2007 and by PTHI, Primus Telecommunications, Inc., TresCom International Inc., Least Cost Routing, Inc., TresCom U.S.A., Inc., iPRIMUS USA, Inc., and iPRIMUS.com, Inc., 100% owned subsidiaries of PTGI (collectively, the Other Guarantors). PTGI has a 100% ownership in PTHI and no direct subsidiaries other than PTHI. Accordingly, the following consolidating condensed financial information as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 and for three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006 are included for (a) PTGI on a stand-alone basis; (b) Primus Telecommunications IHC, Inc. (IHC) on a stand-alone basis; (c) the Other Guarantor subsidiaries on a combined basis; (d) PTGI s indirect non-guarantor subsidiaries on a combined basis and (e) PTGI on a consolidated basis.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method for purposes of the consolidating presentation. The principal elimination entries eliminate investments in subsidiaries, intercompany balances and intercompany transactions.

Table of Contents**PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED****CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands)

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2007

	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 32,067	\$ 193,216	\$	\$ 225,283
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			22,562	113,902		136,464
Selling, general and administrative	1,326	29	10,129	61,287		72,771
Depreciation and amortization			907	6,421		7,328
Loss on sale or disposal of assets			(8)	8		
Total operating expenses	1,326	29	33,590	181,618		216,563
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,326)	(29)	(1,523)	11,598		8,720
INTEREST EXPENSE	(2,304)	(3,870)	(8,042)	(1,594)		(15,810)
ACCRETION ON DEBT PREMIUM (DISCOUNT)	(360)	323				(37)
GAIN (LOSS) ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	42	(85)	(104)	511		364
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	26		14	1,101		1,141
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	965	3,156	303	7,808		12,232
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST	507	1,602	(668)	(1,441)		
MANAGEMENT FEE			1,564	(1,564)		
ROYALTY FEE		3,612	(139)	(3,473)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(2,450)	4,709	(8,595)	12,946		6,610
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(2,763)	(86)	(275)	963		(2,161)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(5,213)	4,623	(8,870)	13,909		4,449
EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	9,976		19,069		(29,045)	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	4,763	4,623	10,199	13,909	(29,045)	4,449
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				140		140
GAIN ON SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				174		174
NET INCOME	\$ 4,763	\$ 4,623	\$ 10,199	\$ 14,223	\$ (29,045)	\$ 4,763

Table of Contents**PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED****CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands)

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007

	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 106,063	\$ 573,597	\$	\$ 679,660
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			75,667	347,671		423,338
Selling, general and administrative	3,824	83	33,320	172,756		209,983
Depreciation and amortization			2,803	18,425		21,228
Loss on sale or disposal of assets				684		684
Total operating expenses	3,824	83	111,790	539,536		655,233
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(3,824)	(83)	(5,727)	34,061		24,427
INTEREST EXPENSE	(8,107)	(8,598)	(23,847)	(5,116)		(45,668)
ACCRETION ON DEBT PREMIUM (DISCOUNT)	(1,151)	740				(411)
LOSS ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	(2,269)	(5,135)	(108)	(398)		(7,910)
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	360		43	3,292		3,695
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	4,813	7,642	789	17,043		30,287
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST	1,467	1,416	(3,070)	187		
MANAGEMENT FEE			5,086	(5,086)		
ROYALTY FEE		10,757	(436)	(10,321)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(8,711)	6,739	(27,270)	33,662		4,420
INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)	(291)	(1,109)	(684)	5,609		3,525
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(9,002)	5,630	(27,954)	39,271		7,945
EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	23,224		53,687		(76,911)	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	14,222	5,630	25,733	39,271	(76,911)	7,945
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				145		145
GAIN ON SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				6,132		6,132
NET INCOME	\$ 14,222	\$ 5,630	\$ 25,733	\$ 45,548	\$ (76,911)	\$ 14,222

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2006					
	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 41,328	\$ 203,991	\$	\$ 245,319
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			30,192	127,484		157,676
Selling, general and administrative	1,833	1	9,894	59,911		71,639
Depreciation and amortization			1,218	5,758		6,976
Loss on sale or disposal of assets			(29)	(176)		(205)
Total operating expenses	1,833	1	41,275	192,977		236,086
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(1,833)	(1)	53	11,014		9,233
INTEREST EXPENSE	(4,065)		(7,850)	(1,273)		(13,188)
ACCRETION ON DEBT DISCOUNT	222					222
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	40			805		845
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN (LOSS)	1,605	661	1,944	(315)		3,895
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST		714	324	(1,038)		
MANAGEMENT FEE			1,877	(1,877)		
ROYALTY FEE		3,811	(132)	(3,679)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY	(4,031)	5,185	(3,784)	3,637		1,007
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(101)	(270)	(33)	(815)		(1,219)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	(4,132)	4,915	(3,817)	2,822		(212)
EQUITY IN NET INCOME OF SUBSIDIARIES	4,253		9,701		(13,954)	
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	121	4,915	5,884	2,822	(13,954)	(212)
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				333		333
NET INCOME	\$ 121	\$ 4,915	\$ 5,884	\$ 3,155	\$ (13,954)	\$ 121

Table of Contents**PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED****CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006					
	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET REVENUE	\$	\$	\$ 121,771	\$ 641,253	\$	\$ 763,024
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Cost of revenue (exclusive of depreciation included below)			92,102	411,254		503,356
Selling, general and administrative	5,260	20	31,586	182,164		219,030
Depreciation and amortization			7,925	33,119		41,044
Loss on sale or disposal of assets			9,245	5,057		14,302
Asset impairment write-down			47,952	161,296		209,248
Total operating expenses	5,260	20	188,810	792,890		986,980
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(5,260)	(20)	(67,039)	(151,637)		(223,956)
INTEREST EXPENSE	(13,205)		(23,230)	(4,223)		(40,658)
ACCRETION ON DEBT DISCOUNT	(1,344)					(1,344)
CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES EMBEDDED WITHIN CONVERTIBLE DEBT	5,373					5,373
GAIN (LOSS) ON EARLY EXTINGUISHMENT OR RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT	10,374		(2,965)			7,409
INTEREST AND OTHER INCOME	104		14	3,287		3,405
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION GAIN	4,128	518	2,120	1,754		8,520
INTERCOMPANY INTEREST		1,910	972	(2,882)		
MANAGEMENT FEE			5,768	(5,768)		
ROYALTY FEE		11,557	(292)	(11,265)		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	170	13,965	(84,652)	(170,734)		(241,251)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(309)	(828)	(192)	(2,368)		(3,697)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	(139)	13,137	(84,844)	(173,102)		(244,948)
EQUITY IN NET LOSS OF SUBSIDIARIES	(235,392)		(212,919)		448,311	
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(235,531)	13,137	(297,763)	(173,102)	448,311	(244,948)
INCOME FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				2,002		2,002
GAIN FROM SALE OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, net of tax				7,415		7,415
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (235,531)	\$ 13,137	\$ (297,763)	\$ (163,685)	\$ 448,311	\$ (235,531)

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

(in thousands)

	September 30, 2007					
	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,110	\$	\$ 144	\$ 106,470	\$	\$ 108,724
Accounts receivable			12,804	107,304		120,108
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	665		1,315	21,504		23,484
Total current assets	2,775		14,263	235,278		252,316
INTERCOMPANY RECEIVABLES	91,068	185,089	600,170		(876,327)	
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	(40)		(91,561)		91,601	
RESTRICTED CASH			314	9,375		9,689
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net			16,503	121,174		137,677
GOODWILL				39,552		39,552
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net				1,801		1,801
OTHER ASSETS	2,651	298	8,243	19,304		30,496
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 96,454	\$ 185,387	\$ 547,932	\$ 426,484	\$ (784,726)	\$ 471,531
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)						
CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,427	\$	\$ 2,399	\$ 75,271	\$	\$ 79,097
Accrued interconnection costs			18,103	24,819		42,922
Deferred revenue			1,007	15,983		16,990
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,340		9,135	44,203		54,678
Accrued income taxes	242	4,130	2,332	16,095		22,799
Accrued interest	2,304	5,183	4,033	63		11,583
Current portion of long-term obligations			3,908	9,729		13,637
Total current liabilities	5,313	9,313	40,917	186,163		241,706
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	413,880		113,429	349,018	(876,327)	
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	123,723	114,281	393,626	44,606		676,236
OTHER LIABILITIES				51		51
Total liabilities	542,916	123,594	547,972	579,838	(876,327)	917,993
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES						
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT):						
Common stock	1,426					1,426
Additional paid-in capital	718,634		1,161,930	306,151	(1,468,081)	718,634
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(1,074,622)	61,793	(1,070,871)	(377,230)	1,386,308	(1,074,622)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(91,900)		(91,099)	(82,275)	173,374	(91,900)
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	(446,462)	61,793	(40)	(153,354)	91,601	(446,462)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 96,454	\$ 185,387	\$ 547,932	\$ 426,484	\$ (784,726)	\$ 471,531

Table of Contents**PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED****CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET**

(in thousands)

	December 31, 2006					
	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,764	\$	\$ (35)	\$ 60,588	\$	\$ 64,317
Accounts receivable			16,987	101,025		118,012
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	789		1,156	22,333		24,278
Total current assets	4,553		18,108	183,946		206,607
INTERCOMPANY RECEIVABLES	83,361	59,082	617,133	31,625	(791,201)	
INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	(4,854)		(129,392)		134,246	
RESTRICTED CASH			855	7,560		8,415
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Net			18,333	93,349		111,682
GOODWILL				34,893		34,893
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS Net				2,762		2,762
OTHER ASSETS	3,717		9,098	15,076		27,891
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 86,777	\$ 59,082	\$ 534,135	\$ 369,211	\$ (656,955)	\$ 392,250
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)						
CURRENT LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable	\$ 838	\$	\$ 4,240	\$ 65,508	\$	\$ 70,586
Accrued interconnection costs			23,825	25,117		48,942
Deferred revenue			1,170	17,145		18,315
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,111		10,600	35,273		46,984
Accrued income taxes	1,460	2,919	167	13,375		17,921
Accrued interest	4,169		8,766	692		13,627
Current portion of long-term obligations	22,702		3,920	10,375		36,997
Total current liabilities	30,280	2,919	52,688	167,485		253,372
INTERCOMPANY PAYABLES	353,815		90,572	346,814	(791,201)	
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS	170,937		395,806	40,334		607,077
OTHER LIABILITIES			(77)	133		56
Total liabilities	555,032	2,919	538,989	554,766	(791,201)	860,505
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES						
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT):						
Common stock	1,138					1,138
Additional paid-in capital	692,941		1,161,930	306,235	(1,468,165)	692,941
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	(1,082,853)	56,163	(1,088,104)	(417,070)	1,449,011	(1,082,853)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(79,481)		(78,680)	(74,720)	153,400	(79,481)
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	(486,255)	56,163	(4,854)	(185,555)	134,246	(468,255)
	\$ 86,777	\$ 59,082	\$ 534,135	\$ 369,211	\$ (656,955)	\$ 392,250

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007
Non

	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net income	\$ 14,222	\$ 5,630	\$ 25,733	\$ 45,548	\$ (76,911)	\$ 14,222
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable			1,058	6,300		7,358
Stock compensation expense			184			184
Depreciation and amortization			2,803	18,485		21,288
Loss on sale or disposal of assets				(5,447)		(5,447)
Accretion of debt (premium) discount	1,151	(740)				411
Equity in net gain of subsidiary	(23,224)		(53,687)		76,911	(860)
Deferred income taxes			(860)			(860)
Loss on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt	2,269	5,135	108	398		7,910
Unrealized foreign currency transaction gain on intercompany and foreign debt	(8,417)	(6,418)	(2,552)	(15,242)		(32,629)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:						
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable			3,125	(2,832)		293
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	123		(158)	2,633		2,598
(Increase) decrease in other assets	680	35	1,715	(1,117)		1,313
(Increase) decrease in intercompany balance	52,724	(111,354)	37,216	21,414		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	589		(1,841)	4,081		2,829
Decrease in accrued interconnection costs			(5,723)	(2,522)		(8,245)
Increase (decrease), net, in deferred revenue, accrued expenses, other current liabilities, accrued income taxes and other liabilities	(1,019)	1,124	615	(1,737)		(1,017)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest	(1,865)	5,183	(4,733)	(628)		(2,043)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	37,233	(101,405)	3,003	69,334		8,165
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of property and equipment			(973)	(28,744)		(29,717)
Cash from disposition of business, net of cash disposed				6,140		6,140
Cash used for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired			(200)			(200)
Increase (decrease) in restricted cash			541	(881)		(340)
Net cash provided by investing activities			(632)	(23,485)		(24,117)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations		101,405		7,870		109,275
Deferred financing costs				(6,570)		(6,570)
Principal payments on other long-term obligations	(58,057)		(2,192)	(4,618)		(64,867)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	19,170					19,170
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(38,887)	101,405	(2,192)	(3,318)		57,008
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS						
				3,351		3,351
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,654)		179	45,882		44,407

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	3,764	(35)	60,588	64,317
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 2,110	\$ 144	\$ 106,470	\$ 108,724

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PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATING CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006					
	PTGI	IHC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Net income (loss)	\$ (235,531)	\$ 13,137	\$ (297,763)	\$ (163,685)	\$ 448,311	\$ (235,531)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable			1,184	9,972		11,156
Stock compensation expense			481			481
Depreciation and amortization			7,924	33,822		41,746
(Gain) loss on sale or disposal of assets			9,245	(2,334)		6,911
Asset impairment write-down			47,952	161,296		209,248
Accretion of debt discount	1,344					1,344
Equity in net loss of subsidiary	235,392		212,919		(448,311)	
Change in estimated fair value of embedded derivatives	(5,373)					(5,373)
Loss on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt	(10,374)		2,965			(7,409)
Other				(1,595)		(1,595)
Unrealized foreign currency transaction gain on intercompany and foreign debt	(4,034)		(2,723)	(2,919)		(9,676)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:						
Decrease in accounts receivable			5,580	10,058		15,638
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,083		(7,966)	14,121		7,238
(Increase) decrease in other assets	587		10,533	(11,029)		91
Increase in intercompany balance	16,901	(7,690)	(1,592)	(7,619)		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(1,722)		456	(11,270)		(12,536)
Decrease in accrued interconnection costs			(1,932)	(13,918)		(15,850)
Increase (decrease), net, in deferred revenue, accrued expenses, other current liabilities, accrued income taxes and other liabilities	651	(5,447)	2,959	9,172		7,335
Decrease in accrued interest	451		(4,694)			(4,243)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(625)		(14,472)	24,072		8,975
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of property and equipment			(1,514)	(22,412)		(23,926)
Cash from disposition of business, net of cash disposed				12,947		12,947
Cash used for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired			457	(681)		(224)
Decrease in restricted cash				1,196		1,196
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,057)	(8,950)		(10,007)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from issuance of long-term obligations			20,501	11,940		32,441
Deferred financing costs			(2,850)			(2,850)
Principal payments on other long-term obligations	(2)		(939)	(5,326)		(6,267)
Proceeds from sale of common stock	4,935					4,935
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,933		16,712	6,614		28,259
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			(458)	1,060		602
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,308		725	22,796		27,829

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,255	(446)	42,190	42,999
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 5,563	\$ 279	\$ 64,986	\$ 70,828

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13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In October 2007, the Company made open market purchases of \$3.8 million principal amount of its October 1999 Senior Notes resulting in a \$43 thousand gain on early extinguishment of debt including the write-off of related deferred financing costs.

In October 2007, the Company completed a forward currency contract, required by the Canadian Credit Agreement, which also fixed the interest rate at 9.21% per annum until maturity. The forward currency contract obligates the Company to exchange 34.3 million CAD to \$35.0 million with a financial institution on March 28, 2012. The \$35.0 million will be used to pay off the Canadian credit facility. The Company was required to enter a collateralization contract with the financial institution, which obligates the Company to deposit cash to a restricted account per fluctuation of the currency. On November 2, 2007, \$2.0 million (1.9 million CAD) was deposited to this account.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

We are an integrated telecommunications services provider offering a portfolio of international and domestic voice, wireless, Internet, voice-over-Internet protocol (VOIP), data and hosting services to business and residential retail customers and other carriers located primarily in the United States, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom (UK) and western Europe. Our focus is to service the demand for high quality, competitively priced communications services that is being driven by the globalization of the world's economies, the worldwide trend toward telecommunications deregulation and the growth of broadband, Internet, VOIP, wireless and data traffic.

Overview of Operations

Generally, we price our services competitively with the major carriers and service providers operating in our principal service regions. We seek to generate net revenue through sales and marketing efforts focused on customers with significant communications needs (international and domestic voice, wireless, VOIP, high speed Internet and data/hosting), including small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), multinational corporations, residential customers, and other telecommunications carriers and resellers and through acquisitions.

Long distance voice minutes of use per customer continue to decline as more customers are using wireless devices and the Internet as alternatives to the use of wireline phones. Also, product substitution (e.g., wireless/Internet for fixed line voice; broadband for dial-up Internet service provider (ISP) services) has resulted in revenue declines in our legacy long distance voice and dial-up ISP businesses. Additionally, we believe that because deregulatory influences have begun to affect telecommunications markets outside the United States, the deregulatory trend will result in greater competition from the existing wireline and wireless competitors and from new entrants, such as cable companies and VOIP companies, which could continue to affect adversely our net revenue per minute, as well as minutes of use.

As the portion of traffic transmitted over leased or owned facilities increases, cost of revenue increasingly is comprised of fixed costs. In order to manage such costs, we pursue a flexible approach with respect to the expansion of our network capacity. In most instances, we initially obtain transmission capacity on a variable-cost, per-minute leased basis, then acquire additional capacity on a fixed-cost basis when traffic volume makes such a commitment cost-effective, and ultimately purchase and operate our own facilities when traffic levels justify such investment. We also seek to lower the cost of revenue through:

optimizing the cost of traffic by using the least expensive cost routing;

negotiating lower variable usage based costs with domestic and foreign service providers and negotiating additional and lower cost foreign carrier agreements with the foreign incumbent carriers and others;

continuing to expand/reduce the capacity of our network when traffic volumes justify such actions; and

increasing use of the public Internet.

Overall, carrier revenue accounted for 19% and 21% of total net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively. The provision of carrier services also allows us to connect our network to all major carriers, which enables us to provide global coverage. Our overall margin may fluctuate based on the relative volumes of international versus domestic long distance services; carrier services versus business and residential long distance services; prepaid services versus traditional post-paid voice services; Internet, VOIP and data services versus fixed line voice services; the amount of services that are resold; and the proportion of traffic carried on our network versus resale of other carriers' services. Our margin is also affected by customer transfer and migration fees. We generally pay a charge to install and transfer a new

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customer onto our network, and to migrate DSL and local customers. However, installing and migrating customers to our own networks, such as the DSL networks in Australia and Canada, enable us to increase our margin on such services as compared to resale of services using other carriers' networks.

SG&A expenses are comprised primarily of salaries and benefits, commissions, occupancy costs, sales and marketing expenses, advertising, professional fees, and administrative costs. All SG&A expenses are expensed when incurred.

Third Quarter 2007 Results

In the first quarter 2007, based on our strengthened financial results during 2006, we successfully raised over \$75 million in cash and extended our near-term debt maturities. In the second quarter, operating results modestly exceeded those in the first quarter. We exchanged \$5 million of debt for equity and, in the third quarter, raised an additional \$19 million in net cash proceeds through the sale of equity, thereby eliminating the accelerated maturity provisions in our 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes.

Our operating results were again accomplished in an environment of declining legacy voice and dial-up Internet revenues, a condition which we expect will continue as we attempt to moderate the decline. That revenue decline has been partially offset by the continued growth of our broadband, VOIP, local, wireless, data and hosting services revenues. In the third quarter, net revenues from those services grew 2% sequentially, reaching an annualized amount of approximately \$220 million. We believe accelerated growth in these services is the necessary foundation for future success.

Growth in these products had been severely constrained by the lack of available cash for capital expenditures, and sales and marketing. However, successful execution of our recent liquidity-enhancing transactions now enables us to provide more support for the growth products. As a result, our primary focus during the second half of 2007 and into 2008 will be targeted investments to bolster the rates of growth of our broadband, VOIP, local, wireless, data and hosting services.

That investment program is expected to include the following initiatives: opening of new and expansion of existing data centers in Canada and Australia; expansion of the DSL broadband footprint and network capacity to offer higher speed DSL services in Australia; and expansion, as warranted, of our direct sales force and telemarketing capabilities in select regions. The resources to support these efforts will include both increased selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense and capital expenditures, much of which is occurring in the latter half of 2007, while anticipated revenue and contribution is not expected to occur before 2008.

We expect those investments to result in a \$10 million to \$15 million increase in capital expenditures over our earlier guidance for 2007. Thus, our revised capital expenditure guidance for full year 2007 is now in the range of \$40 million to \$45 million.

In light of improved operating performance over the course of 2006, we announced a two-year Transformation Strategy as we entered 2007. Our performance during the first three quarters of 2007 underscores that, while much has already been accomplished, much is yet to be done. As we move forward over the balance of the period, we will continue to be guided by our stated strategy.

PRIMUS 2007-2008 Transformation Strategy

- A) Strengthen the balance sheet opportunistically through potential de-levering transactions and equity capital infusions;
- B) Significantly improve our non-sales and marketing cost structure through increased outsourcing and/or off-shoring at lower cost locations globally and maintain an aggressive cost management program;

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- C) Focus on improving sales productivity and margin enhancements by leveraging our network assets and increasing the revenue mix in favor of higher margin growth services; and
- D) Opportunistically sell non-strategic assets and businesses and use the proceeds either to accelerate growth of high-margin products or to strengthen the balance sheet.

Consistent with our strategy of opportunistically selling non-strategic assets and businesses, we previously announced a goal to realize between \$50 million and \$100 million in cash proceeds from monetizing low-margin/low-growth businesses before the end of 2008. Those proceeds, in turn, could be applied to fund increased levels of investment in our high margin growth products both organically and through acquisitions as well as to reduce debt.

We expect overall revenue to decline in 2007 as compared to 2006, primarily as a result of the declining usage and pricing in the legacy voice business and also as we continue to prune or divest low-margin revenue streams. Our objective, however, is to generate increased contribution from growth products such as broadband, VOIP, local, wireless, data and hosting, such that, over time, such contribution exceeds the declines in legacy voice and dial-up Internet products. Our future growth and profitability are dependent upon accomplishing that goal.

Foreign Currency

Foreign currency can have a major impact on our financial results. Currently in excess of 80% of our net revenue is derived from sales and operations outside the United States. The reporting currency for our consolidated financial statements is the United States Dollar (USD). The local currency of each country is the functional currency for each of our respective entities operating in that country. In the future, we expect to continue to derive the majority of our net revenue and incur a significant portion of our operating costs from outside the United States, and therefore changes in exchange rates have had and may continue to have a significant, and potentially adverse, effect on our results of operations. Our primary risk of loss regarding foreign currency exchange rate risk is caused primarily by fluctuations in the following exchange rates: USD/Canadian Dollar (CAD), USD/Australian Dollar (AUD), USD/British pound (GBP), and USD/Euro (EUR). Due to the large percentage of our revenue derived outside of the United States, changes in the USD relative to one or more of the foregoing currencies could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. We have agreements with certain subsidiaries for repayment of a portion of the investments and advances made to these subsidiaries. As we anticipate repayment in the foreseeable future, we recognize the unrealized gains and losses in foreign currency transaction gain (loss) on the consolidated statements of operations. We historically have not engaged in currency hedging transactions. However, during the fourth quarter 2007, we completed a forward currency contract required by the Canadian Credit Agreement. The exposure of our income from operations to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates is reduced in part because a majority of the costs that we incur in connection with our foreign operations are also denominated in local currencies. Given the current divergence in exchange rates affecting the functional currencies in our major markets as compared to the USD, we will explore whether hedging activities may provide benefit to us.

We are exposed to financial statement gains and losses as a result of translating the operating results and financial position of our international subsidiaries. We translate the local currency statements of operations of our foreign subsidiaries into USD using the average exchange rate during the reporting period. Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the reported profits and losses and cash flows and may distort comparisons from year to year. By way of example, when the USD strengthens compared to the EUR, there could be a negative or positive effect on the reported results for Europe, depending upon whether Europe is operating profitably or at a loss. It takes more profits in EUR to generate the same amount of profits in USD and a greater loss in EUR to generate the same amount of loss in USD. The opposite is also true. For instance, when the USD weakens there is a positive effect on reported profits and a negative effect on reported losses for Europe.

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In the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the USD was weaker on average as compared to the CAD, AUD, GBP and EUR. The following tables demonstrate the impact of currency fluctuations on our net revenue for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands, except percentages):

Net Revenue by Location in USD

	For the three months				For the nine months			
		ended September 30,				ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	Variance	Variance %	2007	2006	Variance	Variance %
Canada	\$ 66,730	\$ 68,251	\$ (1,521)	(2)%	\$ 193,101	\$ 208,935	\$ (15,834)	(8)%
Australia	\$ 70,744	\$ 75,175	\$ (4,431)	(6)%	\$ 212,895	\$ 229,340	\$ (16,445)	(7)%
United Kingdom	\$ 22,665	\$ 19,876	\$ 2,789	14%	\$ 72,638	\$ 63,203	\$ 9,435	15%
Europe*	\$ 21,847	\$ 29,767	\$ (7,920)	(27)%	\$ 62,783	\$ 106,685	\$ (43,902)	(41)%

Net Revenue by Location in Local Currencies

	For the three months				For the nine months			
		ended September 30,				ended September 30,		
	2007	2006	Variance	Variance %	2007	2006	Variance	Variance %
Canada (in CAD)	69,284	75,257	(5,973)	(8)%	209,690	232,661	(22,971)	(10)%
Australia (in AUD)	83,572	99,387	(15,815)	(16)%	259,598	307,038	(47,440)	(15)%
United Kingdom (in GBP)	11,566	10,605	962	9%	38,354	34,881	3,474	10%
Europe* (in EUR)	15,904	23,356	(7,452)	(32)%	46,710	86,257	(39,547)	(46)%

* Europe includes only subsidiaries whose functional currency is the Euro dollar.

Critical Accounting Policies

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. FIN No. 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with SFAS Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN No. 48 requires significant judgment in determining what constitutes an individual tax position as well as assessing the outcome of each tax position. Changes in judgment as to recognition or measurement of tax positions can materially affect the estimate of the unrecognized tax benefits. Such judgment is based on more likely than not and measurement criteria, and certain tax positions are released when new information becomes available.

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 for a detailed discussion of our critical accounting policies. These policies include revenue recognition, determining our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, accounting for cost of revenue, valuation of long-lived assets and accounting for income taxes. No other significant changes in our critical accounting policies have occurred since December 31, 2006.

Results of Operations

Results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006

Net revenue decreased \$20.0 million or 8.2% to \$225.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$245.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Our revenue from broadband, VOIP, local, wireless, Internet, data and hosting services contributed \$54.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$48.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Our revenue

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from wholesale carrier and prepaid services contributed \$42.7 million and \$10.8 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$54.0 million and \$18.5 million, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

United States: United States net revenue decreased \$7.9 million or 15.9% to \$41.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$49.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease of \$5.6 million in wholesale carrier, \$1.5 million in retail voice services including declines in residential and small business voice services, and \$0.6 million in Internet services.

Canada: Canada net revenue decreased \$1.6 million or 2.2% to \$66.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$68.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease of \$4.4 million in prepaid services and a decrease of \$1.0 million in retail voice services. These decreases were partially offset by increases of \$1.6 million in data and hosting services, \$0.9 million in local services and \$0.7 million in Internet services. The strengthening of the CAD against the USD accounted for a \$4.8 million increase to revenue, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

The following table reflects net revenue for each major country in North America (in thousands, except percentages):

Revenue by Country in USD

	For the three months ended		Year-over-Year	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006		
	Net Revenue	Net Revenue	Variance	Variance %
United States	\$ 39,399	\$ 48,572	\$ (9,173)	(19)%
Canada	\$ 66,730	\$ 68,251	\$ (1,521)	(2)%
Other	\$ 2,328	\$ 1,034	\$ 1,294	125%

Europe: European net revenue decreased \$5.6 million or 10.9% to \$45.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$50.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$3.1 million decrease in prepaid services (including a decrease of \$3.8 million in Netherlands, offset by an increase of \$0.6 million in the United Kingdom), a \$2.5 million decrease in wholesale carrier services and a \$0.4 million decrease in retail voice services. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$0.5 million in VOIP services. The strengthening of the European currencies against the USD accounted for a \$4.0 million increase to revenue, which is included in the explanations above, when comparing the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006. The following table reflects net revenue for each major country in Europe (in thousands, except percentages):

Revenue by Country in USD

	For the three months ended		For the three months ended		Year-over-Year	
	September 30, 2007	% of Europe	September 30, 2006	% of Europe		
	Net Revenue		Net Revenue		Variance	Variance %
United Kingdom	\$ 22,665	50%	\$ 19,876	39%	\$ 2,789	14%
Germany	6,688	15%	11,077	22%	(4,389)	(40)%
France	4,615	10%	4,433	9%	182	4%
Spain	3,793	8%	4,793	9%	(1,000)	(21)%
Other	7,463	17%	10,595	21%	(3,132)	(30)%
Europe Total	\$ 45,224	100%	\$ 50,774	100%	\$ (5,550)	(11)%

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Asia-Pacific: Asia-Pacific net revenue decreased \$5.1 million or 6.6% to \$71.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$76.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$3.7 million decrease in residential voice services, a \$1.1 million decrease in dial-up Internet services, a \$2.4 million decrease in business voice services, partially offset by a \$2.5 million increase in DSL services. The strengthening of the AUD against the USD accounted for a \$9.1 million increase to revenue, which is included in the explanations above, which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006. The following table reflects net revenue for each major country in Asia-Pacific (in thousands, except percentages):

Revenue by Country in USD

	For the three months ended September 30, 2007		For the three months ended September 30, 2006		Year-over-Year	
	Net Revenue	% of Asia-Pacific	Net Revenue	% of Asia-Pacific	Variance	Variance %
Australia	\$ 70,744	99%	\$ 75,175	98%	\$ (4,431)	(6)%
Japan	857	1%	1,513	2%	(656)	(43)%
Asia-Pacific Total	\$ 71,601	100%	\$ 76,688	100%	\$ (5,087)	(7)%

Cost of revenue decreased \$21.2 million to \$136.5 million, or 60.6% of net revenue, for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$157.7 million, or 64.3% of net revenue, for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

United States: United States cost of revenue decreased \$7.7 million primarily due to a decrease of \$5.8 million in wholesale carrier, \$1.5 million in retail voice services, and \$1.2 million in Internet, VOIP and wireless services, in aggregate.

Canada: Canada cost of revenue decreased \$0.2 million primarily due to a decrease of \$2.9 million in prepaid services. The decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$0.7 million in retail voice services, \$0.7 in local services and \$1.3 million in Internet, data and hosting, VOIP and wireless services, in aggregate. The strengthening of the CAD against the USD accounted for a \$2.1 million increase to cost of revenue, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Europe: European cost of revenue decreased by \$5.0 million. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$3.0 million decrease in prepaid services, and a decrease of \$2.3 million in wholesale carrier services. The strengthening of the European currencies against the USD accounted for a \$3.4 million increase to cost of revenue, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Asia-Pacific: Asia-Pacific cost of revenue decreased \$8.3 million primarily due to a decrease of \$3.1 million in residential voice services, a decrease of \$2.0 million in business services, and a decrease of \$0.3 million in Internet service. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$1.1 million in DSL services. Overall, Australia benefited by approximately \$3 million from a gain reflecting recovery of payments related to retroactive price reductions. The strengthening of the AUD against the USD accounted for a \$6.0 million increase to cost of revenue, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.2 million to \$72.8 million, or 32.3% of net revenue, for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$71.6 million, or 29.2% of net revenue, for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is attributable to a \$5.1 million increase from the weakening of the USD and \$1.0 million for severance payments, offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in commissions primarily on prepaid services, a \$0.7 million decrease in advertising expenses, and a \$1.1 million decrease in general administrative expenses.

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United States: United States selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$0.2 million to \$15.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$15.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is attributable to a decrease of \$0.7 million in salaries and benefits expenses and a decrease of \$0.2 million in sales and marketing expenses, offset by an increase of \$0.4 million in general and administrative expenses and an increase of \$0.2 million in advertising expenses.

Canada: Canada selling, general and administrative expense increased \$0.6 million to \$26.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$26.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The increase is attributable to an increase of \$0.9 million in salaries and benefits expenses primarily for severance payments, an increase of \$0.2 million in advertising expenses, an increase of \$0.2 million in occupancy and an increase of \$0.2 million in professional fees, offset by a decrease of \$1.1 million in sales and marketing expenses, primarily in commissions on prepaid services. The strengthening of the CAD against the USD accounted for a \$1.8 million increase to selling, general and administrative expenses, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Europe: Europe selling, general and administrative expense decreased \$0.3 million to \$8.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$9.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is attributable to a decrease of \$0.8 million in general and administrative expenses, offset by a \$0.4 million increase in salaries and benefits expenses and a \$0.2 million increase in advertising expenses. The strengthening of the European currencies against the USD accounted for a \$0.7 million increase to selling, general and administrative expenses, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Asia-Pacific: Asia-Pacific selling, general and administrative expense increased \$1.0 million to \$21.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$20.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The increase is attributable to an increase of \$2.6 million in salaries and benefits expenses for outbound telemarketing, customer care, additional direct sales and support headcount and customer winback costs, offset by a \$1.3 million decrease in advertising and a \$0.8 million decrease in general and administrative expenses. The strengthening of the AUD against the USD accounted for a \$2.4 million increase to selling, general and administrative expenses, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$0.4 million to \$7.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$7.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The increase consists of an increase in depreciation expense of \$0.5 million and a decrease in amortization expense of \$0.1 million.

Interest expense, including accretion on debt discount, increased \$2.9 million to \$15.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$13.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. The increase is primarily a result of \$4.6 million in interest from issuance of our 14¹/₄ % Senior Secured Notes, offset by a \$1.8 million decrease mainly resulting from reductions in our October 1999 Senior Notes with a stated interest of 12³/₄ % and the retirement in full of our 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures with a stated interest rate of 5³/₄ %.

Gain (loss) on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt was a \$0.4 million gain for the three months ended September 30, 2007. In third quarter 2007, we completed open market purchases of \$3.2 million principal amount of our October 1999 Senior Notes resulting in a \$43 thousand gain on early extinguishment of debt including the write-off of related deferred financing costs. We also recognized a \$0.5 million gain on forgiveness of equipment financing. The gains were partially offset by costs on restructuring of debt related to our 14¹/₄ % Senior Secured Notes and 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes.

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Foreign currency transaction gain increased \$8.3 million to \$12.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from \$3.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. This gain is attributable to the impact of foreign currency exchange rate changes on intercompany debt balances and on receivables and payables denominated in a currency other than the subsidiaries' functional currency.

Income tax benefit (expense) increased to (\$2.2) million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 from (\$1.2) million for the three months ended September 30, 2006. Both periods include foreign withholding tax on intercompany interest and royalty fees owed to a United States subsidiary by our Canadian and Australian subsidiaries. The three months ended September 30, 2007 also includes a \$1.3 million increase of unrecognized tax benefits related to an ongoing foreign audit.

Results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006

Net revenue decreased \$83.4 million or 10.9% to \$679.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$763.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Our revenue from broadband, VOIP, local, wireless, Internet and data and hosting services contributed \$158.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$133.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Our revenue from wholesale carrier and prepaid services contributed \$131.2 million and \$35.7 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$160.9 million and \$74.8 million, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

United States: United States net revenue decreased \$12.5 million or 8.5% to \$133.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$145.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributed to a decrease of \$6.9 million in retail voice services, a decrease of \$7.7 million in wholesale carrier services, and a decrease of \$1.7 million in Internet services. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$1.2 million in retail VOIP and an increase of \$2.0 million in other services.

Canada: Canada net revenue decreased \$15.8 million or 7.6% to \$193.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$208.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributed to a \$10.0 million decrease in retail voice service, a \$12.3 million decrease in prepaid services and a \$0.9 million decrease in wholesale carrier services. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$6.4 million in growth products which include \$1.4 million in Internet, \$3.3 million in data and hosting, \$0.5 million in VOIP and \$1.1 million in wireless services. The strengthening of the CAD against the USD accounted for a \$5.3 million increase to revenue, which is included in the services explanation above, when comparing the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

The following table reflects net revenue for each major country in North America (in thousands, except percentages):

Revenue by Country in USD

	For the nine months ended		Year-over-Year	
	September 30, 2007	September 30, 2006	Variance	Variance %
	Net Revenue	Net Revenue		
United States	\$ 128,155	\$ 142,552	\$ (14,397)	(10)%
Canada	\$ 193,101	\$ 208,935	\$ (15,834)	(8)%
Other	\$ 4,994	\$ 3,009	\$ 1,985	66%

Europe: European net revenue decreased \$36.5 million or 21.0% to \$137.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$174.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$27.0 million in prepaid services (including a decrease of \$30.3 million in

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the Netherlands, partially offset by an increase of \$3.3 million in United Kingdom) and a \$14.5 million decrease in wholesale carrier services. These decreases were partially offset by a \$3.8 million increase in retail voice and a \$1.2 million increase in VOIP services. The strengthening of the European currencies against the USD accounted for a \$15.2 million increase to revenue, which is included in the services explanation above, when comparing the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The following table reflects net revenue for each major country in Europe (in thousands, except percentages):

Revenue by Country in USD

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2007		For the nine months ended September 30, 2006		Year-over-Year	
	Net Revenue	% of Europe	Net Revenue	% of Europe	Variance	Variance %
United Kingdom	\$ 72,638	53%	\$ 63,203	36%	\$ 9,435	15%
Germany	18,748	13%	31,926	18%	(13,178)	(41)%
France	13,229	10%	11,938	7%	1,291	11%
Spain	11,968	9%	13,711	8%	(1,743)	(13)%
Other	20,940	15%	53,199	31%	(32,259)	(61)%
Europe Total	\$ 137,523	100%	\$ 173,977	100%	\$ (36,454)	(21)%

Asia-Pacific: Asia-Pacific net revenue decreased \$18.7 million or 8.0% to \$215.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$234.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$13.4 million decrease in residential voice services, a \$5.1 million decrease in dial-up Internet services, a \$0.7 million decrease in prepaid services, a \$8.7 million decrease in business voice and a \$1.5 million decrease in wholesale carrier. These decreases were partially offset by a \$9.6 million increase in Australia DSL services and a \$0.9 million increase in VOIP and other services. The strengthening of the AUD against the USD accounted for a \$22.8 million increase to revenue, which is included in the services explanation above, when comparing the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The following table reflects net revenue for each major country in Asia-Pacific (in thousands, except percentages):

Revenue by Country in USD

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2007		For the nine months ended September 30, 2006		Year-over-Year	
	Net Revenue	% of Asia-Pacific	Net Revenue	% of Asia-Pacific	Variance	Variance %
Australia	\$ 212,895	99%	\$ 229,340	98%	\$ (16,445)	(7)%
Japan	2,992	1%	5,211	2%	(2,219)	(43)%
Asia-Pacific Total	\$ 215,887	100%	\$ 234,551	100%	\$ (18,664)	(8)%

Cost of revenue decreased \$80.0 million to \$423.3 million, or 62.3% of net revenue, for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$503.4 million, or 66.0% of net revenue, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

United States: United States cost of revenue decreased \$18.3 million primarily due to a decrease of \$6.3 million in retail voice services, \$8.3 million in wholesale carrier services, \$3.0 million in VOIP service, and \$1.5 million in Internet services.

Canada: Canada cost of revenue decreased \$10.0 million primarily due to a decrease of \$6.1 million in retail voice, \$6.3 million in prepaid services and \$0.9 million in wholesale carrier services. The decreases were partially offset by increases of \$0.8 million in data and hosting, \$0.3 million in VOIP, \$0.6 million in local

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services and \$0.8 million in wireless services. The strengthening of the CAD against the USD accounted for a \$2.3 million increase to cost of revenue, which is included in the services explanation above, when comparing the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Europe: European cost of revenue decreased by \$32.7 million. The decrease is primarily attributable to an \$21.8 million decrease in prepaid services (including a decrease of \$24.0 million in the Netherlands offset by an increase of \$2.4 million in the United Kingdom), a decrease of \$13.1 million in wholesale carrier services, offset by increases of \$1.4 million in retail voice services and \$0.8 million in VOIP services. The strengthening of the European currencies against the USD accounted for a \$12.7 million increase to cost of revenue, which is included in the services explanation above, when comparing the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Asia-Pacific: Asia-Pacific cost of revenue decreased \$18.9 million primarily due to residential voice services decrease of \$10.1 million, a decrease of \$1.3 million for dial-up Internet services, a decrease of \$1.2 million in wholesale carrier, a decrease of \$5.4 million for business voice services and a decrease of \$6.2 million in prepaid and other services. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$4.6 million in DSL. The strengthening of the AUD against the USD accounted for a \$15.0 million increase to cost of revenue, which is included in the services explanation above, when comparing the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Selling, general and administrative expense decreased \$9.0 million to \$210.0 million, or 30.9% of net revenue, for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$219.0 million, or 28.7% of net revenue, for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expense is attributable to a \$11.1 million decrease in sales and marketing primarily in prepaid services agent commissions and promotions, a \$1.8 million decrease in advertising and a decrease of \$3.0 million for general and administrative expenses. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$2.6 million in professional fees for litigation support and an increase of \$3.9 million in salaries and benefits expenses.

United States: United States selling, general and administrative expense increased \$0.9 million to \$49.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$48.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase is attributable to an increase of \$1.5 million in professional fees and \$1.2 million in advertising expense. These increases are partially offset by a decrease of \$1.1 million for salaries and benefits due to a cost cutting/staff reduction effort.

Canada: Canada selling, general and administrative expense decreased \$1.3 million to \$73.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$74.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is attributable to a decrease of \$2.8 million for sales and marketing expense, offset by an increase of \$0.8 million in salaries and benefits expenses. The strengthening of the CAD against the USD accounted for a \$2.0 million increase to selling, general and administrative expenses, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Europe: Europe selling, general and administrative expense decreased \$8.8 million to \$26.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$35.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease is attributable to a decrease of \$7.4 million for sales and marketing expense primarily for agent commissions related to prepaid services, a decrease of \$0.7 million for salaries and benefits and a decrease of \$1.3 million for general and administrative expenses. The strengthening of the European currencies against the USD accounted for a \$3.2 million increase to selling, general and administrative expenses, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Asia-Pacific: Asia-Pacific selling, general and administrative expense increased \$0.2 million to \$60.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$60.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

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The increase is attributable to an increase of \$4.9 million increase in salaries and benefits, a \$0.6 million increase in professional fees and a \$0.4 million increase in occupancy expenses. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$3.3 million in advertising expenses, and a decrease of \$2.3 million for general and administrative expenses. The strengthening of the AUD against the USD accounted for a \$5.9 million increase to selling, general and administrative expenses, which is included in the explanations above, and which reflects changes in the exchange rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$19.8 million to \$21.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$41.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The decrease consists of a decrease in depreciation expense of \$17.6 million and a decrease in amortization expense of \$2.2 million primarily due to the asset impairment write-down recognized in the second quarter 2006.

Loss on sale or disposal of assets decreased \$13.6 million to \$0.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$14.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In the second quarter of 2006, we recognized a charge associated with the sale and disposal of specific long-lived assets which were taken out of services. The charge included \$9.3 million in the United States, \$1.8 million in Canada, \$2.2 million in the United Kingdom, \$0.5 million in Denmark, \$0.5 million in Australia and \$0.2 million in various other countries and is comprised of network fiber, peripheral switch equipment, software development costs and other network equipment.

Fixed assets impairment write-down was \$209.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. During the second quarter 2006, the Company adjusted the carrying value of its long-lived assets and indefinite lived intangible assets to their estimated fair value of \$108.7 million and \$34.9 million, respectively. The \$209.2 million write-down consists of a write-down of \$151.8 million in property and equipment, \$5.3 million in customer lists and other intangible assets, and \$52.1 million in goodwill under the provisions of SFAS No. 144 and SFAS No. 142.

Interest expense, including accretion on debt discount, increased \$4.1 million to \$46.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$42.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase is a result of a \$10.2 million increase mainly from issuance of our 14 ¹/₄ % Senior Secured Notes, offset by a \$6.1 million decrease mainly resulting from reductions in the outstanding principal amount of our October 1999 Senior Notes with a stated interest rate of 12 ³/₄ % and the retirement in full of our 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures with a stated interest rate of 5 ³/₄%.

Change in Fair Value of Derivatives Embedded within Convertible Debt was a gain of \$5.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Our Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures, 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures and 2003 Convertible Senior Notes contain embedded derivatives that require bifurcation from the debt host. We recognized these embedded derivatives as a current liability in our balance sheet, measured them at their estimated fair value and recognized changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments in earnings. We estimated that the embedded derivatives had a June 20, 2006 (the final valuation date) estimated fair value of \$10.3 million and at March 31, 2006, an estimated fair value of \$13.1 million. The embedded derivatives derived their value primarily based on changes in the price and volatility of our common stock. The estimated fair value of the embedded derivatives decreased as the price of our common stock decreased. The closing price of our common stock decreased to \$0.64 on June 20, 2006 from \$0.77 as of March 31, 2006, causing the overall value of the derivative instrument to decline. As a result, during the six months ended June 30, 2006, we recognized a gain of \$5.4 million from the change in estimated fair value of the embedded derivatives. We estimated the fair value of these embedded derivatives using a theoretical model based on the historical volatility of our common stock of 100% as of June 20, 2006.

Gain (loss) on early extinguishment or restructuring of debt was a \$7.9 million loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 comparing to a \$7.4 million gain for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. In third quarter 2007, we made open market purchases of \$3.2 million principal amount of our October 1999 Senior

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Notes resulting in a \$43 thousand gain on early extinguishment of debt including the write-off of related deferred financing costs. We also recognized a \$0.5 million gain on forgiveness of equipment financing in Brazil. The gains were offset by additional costs on restructuring of debt related to our 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes and 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes. In the second quarter 2007, we converted \$5.0 million principal amount of our Step Up Convertible Subordinate Debentures to 6.0 million shares of our common stock resulting in an induced debt conversion expense of \$2.3 million, which includes deferred financing cost and discount write-offs. In the first quarter 2007, we issued in a private transaction \$57.2 million principal amount of the 14 1/4% Senior Secured Notes, in exchange for \$40.7 million principal amount of the Company's outstanding October 1999 Senior Notes and \$23.6 million in cash. This exchange was deemed a debt modification, resulting in a \$5.1 million loss on restructuring of debt for financing costs incurred. The remaining \$0.9 million of expense resulted from costs related to the early retirement of the Canadian credit facility.

In June 2006, we exchanged \$54.8 million principal amount of the Company's 2003 Convertible Senior Notes and \$20.5 million of cash for \$56.3 million principal amount of PTHI's 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes and \$11.3 million of future cash payments resulting in a gain on restructuring of debt of \$4.8 million including the expensing of related financing costs. In March 2006, we exchanged \$27.4 million principal amount of our 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures for \$27.5 million principal amount of our 2006 Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures resulting in a gain on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.5 million including the write-off of related deferred financing costs. In January 2006, we exchanged 1,825,000 shares of our common stock for the extinguishment of \$2.5 million in principal amount of the October 1999 Senior Notes resulting in a \$1.2 million gain on early extinguishment of debt including the write-off of related deferred financing costs.

Foreign currency transaction gain increased \$21.8 million to \$30.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 from \$8.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The gain or loss is attributable to the impact of foreign currency exchange rate changes on intercompany debt balances and on receivables and payables denominated in a currency other than the subsidiaries' functional currency.

Income tax benefit (expense) was a \$3.5 million benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$3.7 million expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Both periods include foreign withholding tax on intercompany interest and royalty fees owed to a United States subsidiary by our Canadian and Australian subsidiaries, and the nine months ended September 30, 2007 reflects a \$5.2 million reduction of the Company's unrecognized tax benefits and a \$0.7 million refund recognized by our Australian subsidiary.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Changes in Cash Flows

Our principal liquidity requirements arise from cash used in operating activities, purchases of network equipment including switches, related transmission equipment and capacity, development of back-office systems, interest and principal payments on outstanding debt and other obligations, withholding taxes and acquisitions. We have financed our growth and operations to date through public offerings and private placements of debt and equity securities, vendor financing, capital lease financing and other financing arrangements.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$8.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$9.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, net income, net of non-cash operating activity, provided \$12.4 million of cash. In addition, cash was increased by a reduction in accounts receivable of \$0.3 million, a reduction in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$3.9 million and an increase of our accounts payable of \$2.8 million. In 2007, we used \$8.2 million to reduce accrued interconnection costs, \$1.0 million to reduce our deferred revenue, accrued expenses, accrued income taxes and other liabilities and \$2.0 million to reduce our accrued interest. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, net income, net of non-cash operating activity, provided \$11.4 million of cash. In addition, cash was increased by reductions in accounts receivable of

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\$15.6 million, increases in deferred revenue, accrued expenses, accrued income taxes and other liabilities of \$7.3 million, and reductions in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$7.2 million. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we used \$28.4 million to reduce accounts payable and accrued interconnection costs.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$24.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 compared to \$10.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Net cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 included \$29.7 million of capital expenditures, offset by \$5.9 million net cash proceeds from the disposition of our Australian Planet Domain subsidiary and German Citrus subsidiary. Net cash used by investing activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 included \$23.9 million of capital expenditures primarily for additions to our DSL networks in Australia and Canada and back office support systems, offset by a \$1.2 million decrease in restricted cash and \$12.7 million net cash proceeds primarily from the disposition of our India operation.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$57.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$28.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, net cash provided by financing activities consisted of \$102.7 million from the issuance of \$75.2 million principal amount of 14 1/4 % Senior Secured Notes for \$69.2 million in net cash and \$35.0 million from a credit facility with a financial institution (less \$1.5 million in financing costs) and \$19.2 million from the sale of our 22.5 million shares of registered common stock; partially offset by the retirement in full of \$22.7 million principal amount of our 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures, the retirement of \$3.2 million principal of our October 1999 Senior Notes, the repayment in full of a \$29.9 million Canadian loan facility and \$5.6 million principal payments of capital leases, leased fiber capacity, financing facilities and other long-term obligations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, net cash provided by financing activities consisted of \$32.4 million from the issuance of \$24.1 million 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes for \$20.6 million in cash (less \$2.9 million in financing costs) and the issuance of \$14.8 million through an amended and restated loan facility with a Canadian financial institution, \$5.0 million, less issuance costs, from the sale of 6.7 million shares of our common stock pursuant to a subscription agreement with an existing stockholder, partially offset by \$9.1 million of principal payments on capital leases, leased fiber capacity, financing facilities and other long-term obligations.

Short- and Long-Term Liquidity Considerations and Risks

As of September 30, 2007, we had \$108.7 million of cash and cash equivalents. We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, will be sufficient to fund our debt service requirements, other fixed obligations (such as capital leases, vendor financing and other long-term obligations), and other cash needs for our operations for at least the next twelve months.

We have successfully executed a number of liquidity-enhancing initiatives that enabled us to fund fully our 2007 business plans. As a result of these transactions, we have extended our debt maturities and have added financial flexibility, subject to the limitations noted below, to make additional investments in our higher margin growth businesses, as well as to consider potentially attractive acquisitions. Broadband, VOIP, local, wireless, data and hosting services are currently generating an annualized revenue run-rate of nearly \$220 million. However, we expect overall revenue to decline in 2007 as compared to 2006, particularly as a result of expected decline in our legacy voice and dial-up Internet businesses as well as our ongoing program to sell, prune or divest low-margin, or non-core revenue streams. Our challenge is to have contribution from these growth products eclipse the decline in our legacy businesses.

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As of September 30, 2007, we had \$38.3 million in future minimum purchase obligations, \$29.9 million in future operating lease payments and \$689.9 million of indebtedness. Payments of principal and interest are due as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Senior		Financing Facility and Other (2)	Senior Notes	Convertible and Exchangeable Notes (3) (amounts in thousands)	Step Up Subordinated Debentures	Senior Secured Notes	Purchase Obligations	Operating Leases	Total
	Vendor Financing	Secured Term Loan Facility (1)								
2007(as of Sept 30, 2007)	\$ 2,585	\$ 3,151	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,407	\$	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,528	\$ 3,704	\$ 28,686
2008	10,293	12,528	3,498	21,831	5,713	1,724	15,420	19,567	10,663	101,237
2009	4,128	12,409	3,347	49,404	5,713	24,280	15,420	6,511	7,406	128,618
2010	3,237	12,290	3,347	18,800	137,878		15,420	2,300	4,676	197,948
2011	338	94,250	3,347	18,800			115,920	1,568	1,640	235,863
Thereafter	719		35,881	282,000				784	1,834	321,218
Total Minimum Principal & Interest Payments	21,300	134,628	50,506	392,350	150,711	26,004	169,890	38,258	29,923	1,013,570
Less: Amount Representing Interest	(2,249)	(37,128)	(14,959)	(129,777)	(17,139)	(3,522)	(61,680)			(266,454)
Face Value of Long-term Obligations	19,051	97,500	35,547	262,573	133,572	22,482	108,210	38,258	29,923	747,116
Less: Amount Representing Premium (Discount)					(1,143)	(2,438)	6,071			2,490
Add: Exchangeable Notes Interest Treated as Long- Term Obligations					8,448					8,448
Book Value of Long-Term Obligation	\$ 19,051	\$ 97,500	\$ 35,547	\$ 262,573	\$ 140,877	\$ 20,044	\$ 114,281	\$ 38,258	\$ 29,923	\$ 758,054

(1) For preparation of this table, we have assumed the interest rate of the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility to be 11.9%, which is the interest rate at September 30, 2007.

(2) For preparation of this table, we have assumed the interest rate of the Financing Facility to be 9.38%, which is the interest rate at September 30, 2007.

(3) For preparation of this table, we have shown separately the cash interest payments of PTHI's 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes as a portion of long-term obligations (see *Senior Notes*, *Senior Secured Notes*, *Convertible Senior Notes*, *Exchangeable Senior Notes*, *Step Up Convertible Subordinated Debentures* and *Convertible Subordinated Debentures* below). The interest due on the 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is \$1.4 million, \$2.8 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

We have contractual obligations to utilize network facilities from certain carriers with terms greater than one year. We generally do not purchase or commit to purchase quantities in excess of normal usage or amounts that cannot be used within the contract term. We have minimum annual purchase obligations of \$7.5 million, \$19.6 million, \$6.5 million, \$2.3 million, \$1.6 million and \$0.8 million in remaining 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

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The indentures governing the senior notes, convertible senior notes, exchangeable senior notes, step up convertible subordinated debentures, convertible subordinated debentures, senior secured notes and the senior secured term loan facility, as well as other credit arrangements, contain certain financial and other covenants which, among other things, will restrict our ability to incur further indebtedness and make certain payments, including the payment of dividends and repurchase of subordinated debt and certain debt issued by us. We were in compliance with the above covenants at September 30, 2007.

We will continue to have significant debt service obligations during the rest of 2007 and on a long-term basis. From time to time, we consider the feasibility and timing of transactions that could raise capital for additional liquidity, debt reduction, refinancing of existing indebtedness and for additional working capital and growth opportunities. There can be no assurance we will be successful in any of these efforts to obtain any such financing on acceptable terms or at all. If we are successful in raising additional financing or issuing our securities in exchange for debt, securities comprising a significant percentage of our diluted capital may be issued in connection with the completion of such transactions. Additionally, if our plans or assumptions change or prove inaccurate, including those with respect to our debt levels, competitive developments, developments affecting our network or product initiatives, services, operations or cash from operating activities, if we consummate additional investments or acquisitions, if we experience unexpected costs or competitive pressures or if existing cash and any other borrowings prove to be insufficient, we may need to obtain such financing and/or relief sooner than expected. In such circumstances, there can be no assurance we will be successful in these efforts to obtain new capital at acceptable terms. Also there can be no assurance that changes in assumptions or conditions, including those referenced under Legal Proceedings and Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements will not adversely affect our financial condition or short-term or long-term liquidity.

In light of the foregoing, we and/or our subsidiaries will evaluate and determine on a continuing basis, depending on market conditions and the outcome of events described herein under Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements, the most efficient use of our capital and resources, including investment in our network, systems and growth products, purchasing, refinancing, exchanging, tendering for or retiring certain of our outstanding debt securities in privately negotiated transactions, open market transactions or by other direct or indirect means, issuing our common stock or purchasing our common stock in the open market to the extent permitted by existing covenants.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We anticipate that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurement. SFAS No. 157 does not require new fair value measurements, and we do not expect the application of this standard to change our current practices. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. We anticipate that the adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Newly Adopted Accounting Principle

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. FIN No. 48 clarifies the

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accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with SFAS Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. See Item 1., Note 8 Income Taxes.

Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and elsewhere constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such statements are based on current expectations, and are not strictly historical statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements set forth in this document and elsewhere regarding, among other things:

expectations of future growth, creation of shareholder value, revenue, foreign revenue contributions and net income, as well as income from operations, margins, earnings per share, cash flow and cash sufficiency levels, working capital, network development, customer migration and related costs, spending on and success with new product initiatives, including the development of broadband Internet, VOIP, wireless, local, data and hosting services, traffic development, capital expenditures, selling, general and administrative expenses, income tax expense, fixed asset and goodwill impairment charges, service introductions, cash requirements and potential asset sales;

increased competitive pressures, declining usage patterns, and our growth products, bundled service offerings, the pace and cost of customer migration onto our networks, the effectiveness and profitability of the new products;

financing, refinancing, de-leveraging and/or debt repurchase, restructuring, exchange or tender plans or initiatives, and potential dilution of existing equity holders from such initiatives;

liquidity and debt service forecasts;

assumptions regarding currency exchange rates;

timing, extent and effectiveness of cost reduction initiatives and management's ability to moderate or control discretionary spending;

management's plans, goals, expectations, guidance, objectives, strategies, and timing for future operations, acquisitions, asset dispositions, product plans, performance and results;

management's assessment of market factors and competitive developments, including pricing actions and regulatory rulings; and

ability to generate net cash proceeds over the next two years from the disposition of selective assets without material impairment to profitability.

Factors and risks that could cause actual results or circumstances to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in forward looking statements include those set forth in Risk Factors as well as, without limitation:

changes in business conditions causing changes in the business direction and strategy by management;

heightened competitive pricing and bundling pressures in the markets in which we operate;

accelerated decrease in minutes of use on wireline phones;

fluctuations in the exchange rates of currencies, particularly of the USD relative to foreign currencies of the countries where we conduct our foreign operations;

adverse interest rate developments affecting our variable interest rate debt;

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difficulty in maintaining or increasing customer revenues and margins through our new product initiatives and bundled service offerings, and difficulties in migrating and provisioning broadband and local customers to DSL networks;

inadequate financial resources to promote and to market the new product initiatives;

fluctuations in prevailing trade credit terms or revenues due to the adverse impact of, among other things, further telecommunications carrier bankruptcies or adverse bankruptcy related developments affecting our large carrier customers;

the possible inability to raise additional capital when needed, on attractive terms, or at all;

possible claims under our existing debt instruments which could impose constraints and limit our flexibility;

the inability to reduce, repurchase, refinance, exchange, tender for or restructure debt significantly, or in amounts sufficient to conduct regular ongoing operations;

the impact of the delisting of our common stock from the Nasdaq Capital Market which may impair our ability to raise capital;

further changes in the telecommunications or Internet industry, including rapid technological changes, regulatory and pricing changes in our principal markets and the nature and degree of competitive pressure that we may face;

adverse tax or regulatory rulings from applicable authorities;

enhanced broadband, DSL, Internet, wireless, VOIP, data and hosting and local and long distance voice telecommunications competition;

changes in financial, capital market and economic conditions;

changes in service offerings or business strategies, including the need to modify business models if performance is below expectations;

difficulty in retaining existing long distance wireline and dial-up ISP customers;

difficulty in migrating or retaining customers associated with acquisitions of customer bases, or integrating other assets;

difficulty in selling new services in the marketplace;

difficulty in providing broadband, DSL, local, VOIP, data and hosting or wireless services;

changes in the regulatory schemes or requirements and regulatory enforcement in the markets in which we operate;

restrictions on our ability to execute certain strategies or complete certain transactions as a result of our inexperience with new products, or limitations imposed by available cash resources, our capital structure or debt covenants;

risks associated with our limited DSL, Internet, VOIP, data and hosting and wireless experience and expertise, including effectively utilizing new marketing channels such as interactive marketing employing the Internet;

entry into developing markets;

aggregate margin contribution from the new products is not sufficient in amount or timing to offset the margin decline in our legacy long distance voice and dial-up ISP businesses;

the possible inability to hire and/or retain qualified executive management, sales, technical and other personnel;

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risks and costs associated with our effort to locate certain activities and functions off-shore;

risks associated with international operations;

dependence on effective information systems;

possible claims for patent infringement on products or processes employed in providing our services;

dependence on third parties for access to their networks to enable us to expand and manage our global network and operations and to offer broadband, DSL, local, VOIP and wireless services, including dependence upon the cooperation of incumbent carriers relating to the migration of customers;

dependence on the performance of our global standard asynchronous transfer mode and Internet-based protocol (ATM+IP) communications network;

adverse regulatory rulings or actions affecting our operations, including the imposition of taxes and fees, the imposition of obligations upon VOIP providers to provide enhanced 911 (E911) services and restricting access to broadband networks owned and operated by others; and

the potential further elimination or limitation of a substantial amount or all of our United States or foreign operating loss carryforwards due to future significant issuances of equity securities, changes in ownership or other circumstances, which carryforwards would otherwise be available to reduce future taxable income.

As such, actual results or circumstances may vary materially from such forward looking statements or expectations. Readers are also cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements which speak only as of the date these statements were made. We are not obligated to update or revise any forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary market risk exposures relate to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, valuations of derivatives and to changes in interest rates.

Foreign currency can have a major impact on our financial results. Currently in excess of 80% of our net revenue is derived from sales and operations outside the United States. The reporting currency for our consolidated financial statements is the USD. The local currency of each country is the functional currency for each of our respective entities operating in that country. In the future, we expect to continue to derive the majority of our net revenue and incur a significant portion of our operating costs from outside the United States, and therefore changes in exchange rates have had and may continue to have a significant, and potentially adverse, effect on our results of operations. Our primary risk of loss regarding foreign currency exchange rate risk is caused primarily by fluctuations in the following exchange rates: USD/CAD, USD/AUD, USD/GBP, and USD/EUR. Due to the large percentage of our revenue derived outside of the United States, changes in the USD relative to one or more of the foregoing currencies could have an adverse impact on our future results of operations. We have agreements with certain subsidiaries for repayment of a portion of the investments and advances made to these subsidiaries. As we anticipate repayment in the foreseeable future, we recognize the unrealized gains and losses in foreign currency transaction gain (loss) on the consolidated statements of operations. We historically have not engaged in hedging transactions. However, during the fourth quarter 2007, we completed a forward currency contract required by the Canadian Credit Agreement. The exposure of our income from operations to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates is reduced in part because a majority of the costs that we incur in connection with our foreign operations are also denominated in local currencies. Given the current divergence in exchange rates affecting the functional currencies in our major markets as compared to the USD, we will explore whether hedging activities may provide benefit to us.

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We are exposed to financial statement gains and losses as a result of translating the operating results and financial position of our international subsidiaries. We translate the local currency statements of operations of our

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foreign subsidiaries into USD using the average exchange rate during the reporting period. Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the reported profits and losses and cash flows and may distort comparisons from year to year. By way of example, when the USD strengthens compared to the EUR, there could be a negative or positive effect on the reported results for Europe, depending upon whether Europe is operating profitably or at a loss. It takes more profits in EUR to generate the same amount of profits in USD and a greater loss in EUR to generate the same amount of loss in USD. The opposite is also true. For instance, when the USD weakens there is a positive effect on reported profits and a negative effect on reported losses for Europe.

In the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, the USD was weaker on average as compared to the AUD, CAD, GBP and EUR. As a result, our revenue of the subsidiaries whose local currency is AUD, CAD, GBP and EUR increased (decreased) (16)%, (8)%, 9% and (32)% in local currency compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006, but increased (decreased) (6)%, (2)%, 14% and (27)% in USD, respectively. Our revenue of the subsidiaries whose local currency is AUD, CAD, GBP and EUR increased (decreased) (15)%, (10)%, 9% and (46)% in local currency compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006, but increased (decreased) (7)%, (8)%, 15% and (41)% in USD, respectively.

Interest rates The majority of our long-term debt obligations are at fixed interest rates at September 30, 2007. In February 2005, we obtained a \$100 million senior secured loan facility, which has a variable interest rate feature. In March 2007, we entered into a senior secured credit agreement with a variable interest rate. However, that rate has been fixed in October 2007. We are exposed to interest rate risk as additional financing may be required. Our primary exposure to market risk stems from fluctuations in interest rates. We do not currently anticipate entering into additional interest rate swaps and/or similar instruments.

The interest rate sensitivity table below summarizes our market risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates in USD, which is our reporting currency. The table presents principal cash flows and related weighted average interest rates by year of expected maturity for our senior notes, senior secured notes, convertible senior notes, exchangeable senior notes, convertible subordinated debentures, leased fiber capacity, and other long-term obligations in effect at September 30, 2007. In the case of the convertible senior notes and convertible subordinated debentures the table excludes the potential exercise of the relevant redemption and conversion features and excludes an unamortized debt premium (net of discount) of \$2.5 million and future cash interest payments of \$8.4 million from our 5% Exchangeable Senior Notes that are treated as long term obligations (see Note 4 Long-Term Obligations).

	Year of Maturity							Fair Value
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thereafter	Total	
	(in thousands, except percentages)							
Fixed Rate	\$ 2,421	\$ 9,376	\$ 53,767	\$ 136,613	\$ 108,513	\$ 235,745	\$ 546,435	\$ 442,425
Average Interest Rate	8%	9%	10%	4%	14%	8%	9%	
Variable Rate	\$ 250	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 94,250	\$ 35,000	\$ 132,500	\$ 132,500
Average Interest Rate	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	9%	11%	

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, as a result of the material weakness described below, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. Disclosure controls and procedures mean our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and

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reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Evaluation of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

As part of our compliance efforts relative to Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, management assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on the assessment, management identified a material weakness in our internal control over accounting for income taxes. The material weakness in internal control related to a lack of personnel with adequate expertise in income tax accounting matters, a lack of documentation, insufficient historical analysis and ineffective reconciliation procedures. These deficiencies represent a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting on the basis that there is more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement in our interim or annual financial statements due to errors in accounting for income taxes could occur and would not be prevented or detected by our internal control over financial reporting. Because of this material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2006, our internal control over financial reporting was not effective based on the criteria set forth by COSO.

Changes in Internal Control.

Our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Financial Officer have concluded that there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2007, that have materially affected, or is reasonably likely to affect materially, our internal control over financial reporting, except for the items noted below.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, in order to strengthen our internal controls over accounting for income taxes and help remediate the material weakness identified above, management hired a Corporate Tax Director, who has significant expertise in income tax accounting matters, and a Senior Manager of Tax for United States operations to handle all other United States tax matters. However, management believes the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting described in the first two paragraphs of this Item is still applicable as of the quarter ended September 30, 2007.

In addition, several finance functions from our United Kingdom offices and functions from our United States offices were outsourced to India during the quarter. Management believes that the respective controls remain the same with only the location having changed. Therefore, our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Financial Officer have concluded that there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting related to these outsourced processes.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On January 26, 2007, a group of plaintiffs who allegedly held approximately \$91 million principal amount of 8% Senior Notes due 2014 issued by Primus Telecommunications Holding, Inc., (Holding), a wholly owned subsidiary of Primus Telecommunications Group, Incorporated (Group), filed suit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging, among other things, that Group and Holding were insolvent and that funds to be used to make a February 15, 2007 principal payment of \$22.7 million to holders of Group's outstanding 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures had been or would be impermissibly transferred from Holding or its subsidiaries to Group. The plaintiffs allege that the intercompany transfers were or would be fraudulent conveyances or illegal dividends and that the February 15, 2007 payment by Group to holders of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures also would be a fraudulent transfer. The complaint sought declarative and injunctive relief to prevent, set aside or declare illegal or fraudulent certain transfers of funds from Holding to Group and injunctive relief to prevent certain payments or disbursements of funds by Group in respect of outstanding obligations of Group that were payable, including the \$22.7 million payable by Group in respect of Group's outstanding 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures due February 15, 2007. Plaintiffs were allowed expedited discovery and moved for a preliminary injunction to prevent Group from making the February 15, 2007 payment. On February 14, 2007, after a three-day trial, the plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction was denied by the court. Accordingly, on February 15, 2007, Group satisfied and paid the \$22.7 million in respect of the 2000 Convertible Subordinated Debentures. On July 27, 2007, the remaining plaintiffs filed with the court their Notice of Dismissal, without prejudice, of all claims asserted against Group and Holding.

On July 16, 2007, Rates Technology, Inc. (RTI) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware alleging that Lingo VoIP services and technology infringe United States Patent Nos. 5,425,085 and 5,519,769. On September 27, 2007, the Company and RTI executed a Covenant Not to Sue in which Primus, among other things, denied infringement. The amount of the settlement is not material.

We are subject to claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these matters may be decided unfavorably to us. We believe that any aggregate liability that may result from the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

A wide range of factors could materially affect our performance. In addition to factors affecting specific business operations and the financial results of those operations identified elsewhere in this report, the following factors, among others, could adversely affect our operations:

Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were determined not to be effective as of December 31, 2006, which condition still existed at September 30, 2007, due to the material weaknesses that existed in our internal control over accounting for income taxes. Our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not be effective in future periods, as a result of existing or newly identified material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting.

In performing an internal control assessment at the end of 2006, our management identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, which condition still existed at September 30, 2007. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, that adversely affects a company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report external financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. For a discussion of the material weaknesses identified by our management, see Item 9A. Controls and Procedures of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2006 and Item 4. Controls and Procedures in this Quarterly Report. To address the

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material weakness, we performed additional analysis and other post-closing procedures in order to prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These additional procedures were costly, time consuming and required us to dedicate a significant amount of our resources, including the time and attention of our senior management, toward the correction of these problems. Performing these additional procedures in the future, could cause delays in the filing of our periodic and annual reports to the SEC.

The delay in the filing of our periodic and annual reports could have other adverse effects on our business, including, but not limited to: (1) civil litigation or an investigation by the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require us to incur significant legal expenses and other costs or to pay damages, fines or other penalties; (2) covenant defaults, and potentially events of default, under our senior secured credit facilities and the indentures governing our outstanding debt securities, resulting from our failure to file timely our financial statements; (3) negative publicity; and (4) the loss or impairment of investor confidence in our Company.

If competitive pressures continue or intensify and/or the success of our new products is not adequate in amount or timing to offset the decline in results from our legacy businesses, we may not be able to service our debt or other obligations.

There are substantial risks and uncertainties in our future operating results, particularly as aggressive pricing and bundling strategies by certain incumbent carriers, ILECs and other competitors, including cable companies, have intensified competitive pressures in the markets where we operate, and/or if we have insufficient financial resources to market our services. The aggregate anticipated margin contribution from our new products may not be adequate in amount or timing to offset the declines in margin from our legacy long distance voice and dial-up ISP business. In addition, regulatory decisions could have a material adverse impact on our operations and outlook. See also information under Item 2 MD&A Liquidity and Capital Resources Short- and Long-Term Liquidity Considerations and Risks and in these Risk Factors. If adverse events referenced or described herein or therein were to occur, we may not be able to service our debt or other obligations and could, among other things, be required to seek protection under the bankruptcy laws of the United States or other similar laws in other countries.

Our high level of debt and liquidity needs may adversely affect our financial and operating flexibility.

We currently have substantial indebtedness and anticipate that we and our subsidiaries may incur additional indebtedness in the future. The level and/or terms of our indebtedness (1) could make it difficult for us to make required payments of principal and interest on our outstanding debt; (2) could limit our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or other purposes; (3) requires that a substantial portion of our cash flow, if any, be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on outstanding indebtedness and other obligations and, accordingly, such cash flow will not be available for use in our business; (4) could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business; (5) results in our being more highly leveraged than many of our competitors, which places us at a competitive disadvantage; (6) will make us more vulnerable in the event of a downturn in our business; and (7) could limit our ability to sell assets or fund our operations due to covenant restrictions.

Our common stock was delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market, which could make it more difficult to sell our common stock.

Effective at the open of trading on July 28, 2006, our common stock was delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market. Since this time, our common stock has traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) market, both through listings on the OTC Bulletin Board and in the National Quotation Bureau

Pink Sheets, but our common stock is not currently listed or quoted on any recognized national or regional securities exchange or market. As a result, an investor may find it difficult to sell or obtain quotations as to the price of our common stock. Delisting could

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adversely affect investors' perception, which could lead to further declines in the market price of our common stock. Delisting will also make it more difficult, time consuming and expensive for us to raise capital through sales of our common stock or securities convertible into our common stock.

Given our limited experience in delivering our new products and in providing bundled local, wireless, broadband, DSL, Internet, data and hosting and VOIP services, we may not be able to operate successfully or expand these parts of our business.

During the third quarter of 2004 we accelerated initiatives to become an integrated wireline, wireless and broadband service provider in order to counter competitive pricing pressures initiated by large incumbent providers in certain of the principal markets where we operate and to stem the loss of certain of our wireline and dial-up ISP customers to our competitors' bundled wireless, wireline and broadband service offerings. Our experience in providing these new products in certain markets and in providing these bundled service offerings is limited. Our primary competitors include incumbent telecommunications providers, cable companies and other ISPs that have a significant national or international presence. Many of these operators have substantially greater resources, capital and operational experience than we do. We also expect that we will experience increased competition from traditional telecommunications carriers and cable companies and other new entrants that expand into the market for broadband, VOIP, Internet services, data and hosting and traditional voice services, and regulatory developments may impair our ability to compete. Therefore, future operations involving these individual or bundled services may not succeed in the competitive environment, and we may not be able to expand successfully; may experience margin pressure; may face quarterly revenue and operating results variability; may have limited resources to develop and to market the new services; and have heightened difficulty in establishing future revenues or results. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will reverse recent revenue declines or maintain or increase revenues or be able to generate income from operations or net income in the future or on any predictable or timely basis.

We may be exposed to significant liability resulting from our noncompliance with FCC Orders regarding enhanced 911 (E911) services.

In June 2005, the FCC adopted new rules requiring VOIP providers interconnected to the public switched telephone network to provide E911 service in a manner similar to traditional wireline carriers by November 2005. LINGO, a subsidiary of ours which sells such interconnected VOIP services, was unable, like many interconnected VOIP providers in the industry, to meet this deadline for all of its customers. We sought a waiver from the FCC asking for additional time to complete deploying our E911 service, and the FCC has not yet addressed our waiver petition. As of October 19, 2007, approximately 5.9% of our LINGO customers were without E911 service as required by the FCC's rules. If and to the extent that we are determined to be out of compliance with the FCC order regarding E911 services we may be subject to fines, penalties, and/or cease and desist orders prohibiting LINGO from providing service on the federal and state levels.

The FCC rules also required interconnected VOIP providers to distribute stickers and labels informing customers of the emergency service limitations associated with the service, as well as to notify and obtain affirmative acknowledgement from customers that they were aware of all of the emergency service limitations associated with the service. The FCC's Enforcement Bureau released an order providing that the Enforcement Bureau will not pursue enforcement against interconnected VOIP providers that have received affirmative acknowledgement from at least 90% of their subscribers. We have received affirmative acknowledgement from substantially all of our customers and have effectively satisfied this requirement of the rule. LINGO's current services are more limited than the E911 services offered by traditional wireline telephone companies. These limitations may cause significant delays, or even failures, in callers' receipt of the emergency assistance. Despite the fact that we have notified our customers and received affirmative acknowledgement from substantially all of our customers that they understand the differences between the access we provide to emergency services as compared to those available through traditional wireline telephony providers, injured customers may attempt to hold us responsible for any loss, damage, personal injury or death suffered as a result of any failure to comply with the FCC mandated E911 service for interconnected VOIP providers. Our resulting liability could be significant.

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On June 1, 2007, the FCC released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Proceeding considering the imposition of additional VOIP E911 obligations on interconnected VOIP providers, like us. Specifically, the Commission is considering requiring interconnected VOIP providers to determine automatically the physical location of their customer rather than allowing customers to manually register their location. Moreover, the Notice includes a tentative conclusion that all interconnected VOIP service providers that allow customers to use their service in more than one location (nomadic VOIP service providers such as us) must utilize automatic location technology that meets the same accuracy standards applicable to providers of mobile phone service providers. At this time, we are unable to predict the outcome or its impact on us.

The FCC's extended CPNI rules to interconnected VoIP providers.

On April 2, 2007, the FCC extended customer proprietary network information, or CPNI, rules to interconnected VOIP providers, like us. CPNI includes information that appears on customers' bills such as called telephone numbers, the frequency, duration, time and length of calls; and any services or features purchased by the consumer, like caller ID. Pursuant to the CPNI rules, interconnected VOIP providers may not use CPNI without obtaining customer consent except in limited circumstances. Moreover, interconnected VOIP providers are required to adhere to a particular customer approval processes when using CPNI outside of pre-defined limits. Effective December 8, 2007, we will be required to adhere to specific CPNI rules when using CPNI for marketing purposes. Accordingly, we must implement internal processes in order to comply with the FCC's CPNI rules. We cannot predict the impact of this change on our profitability or retail prices at this time.

We may be exposed to liability resulting from FCC Orders regarding Access for people with Disabilities.

On June 15, 2007, the FCC applied the disability access requirements of Sections 225 and 255 of the Communications Act to providers of interconnected VOIP services, like us, and to equipment manufacturers that make equipment to use with those services. Section 255 of the Communications Act requires, if readily achievable, service providers to ensure that its equipment and service is accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Where readily achievable, the relevant regulations also require service providers to ensure that information and documentation provided in connection with equipment or services be accessible to people with disabilities and that employee training account for accessibility requirements. In addition, the FCC said that interconnected VOIP providers were subject to the requirements of Section 225, including contributing to the Telecommunications Relay Services, or TRS, fund and that they must offer 711 abbreviated dialing for access to relay services. At this time, we are not in compliance with these rules. We may be subject to enforcement actions including, but not limited to, fines, cease and desist orders, or other penalties. On October 10, 2007, the FCC granted a limited waiver of the 711 call handling requirement. While still mandating that interconnected VOIP providers like us are required to transmit 711 calls to a relay center, the FCC waived the requirement, for a period of six months, insofar as it requires such providers to transmit the 711 call to an appropriate relay center, meaning the relay center(s) serving the state in which the caller is geographically located or the relay center(s) corresponding to the caller's last registered address. We are working on implementing a call routing solution which will route 711 calls to the appropriate relay center as defined in the FCC's order but cannot predict whether we will be in compliance at the end of the waiver period.

Our profitability may be reduced or our retail prices may rise due to increased regulation or the imposition of additional taxes, fees and surcharges.

On August 6, 2007, the FCC released a Report and Order regarding the collection of regulatory fees for Fiscal Year 2007 (Fees Order). Pursuant to the Fees Order, the FCC mandated the collection of such fees from interconnected VOIP service providers like us. The Fees Order mandates that interconnected VOIP providers pay regulatory fees based on reported interstate and international revenues. The Regulatory Fee Order is not yet effective. Regulatory fees for Fiscal Year 2007 will be due in 2008 during a separate filing window yet to be determined. Fiscal Year 2008 fees will also be paid in 2008 during the normal regulatory fee payment window. The assessment of regulatory fees to our service will increase our costs and reduce our profitability or cause us to increase the price of our retail service offerings.

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We cannot predict the impact of any future laws, regulations and orders adopted either domestically or abroad on our operations and services. But increased regulation and the imposition of additional taxes, fees and surcharges increases the costs associated with providing our service and such taxes, fees and surcharges may or may not be recoverable from our customers. If we choose to absorb such costs, our profit margins would likely decrease. Moreover, even if such costs are recoverable or if we choose to maintain profitability, we may need to increase the retail price of our service that could result in making our service less competitive both with other providers of interconnected VOIP service providers and traditional providers of telecommunications services. The net effect could reduce the number of our subscribers and reduce our profit margin.

We are substantially smaller than our major competitors, whose marketing and pricing decisions, and relative size advantage, could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers and are likely to continue to cause significant pricing pressures that could adversely affect our net revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

The long distance telecommunications, Internet, broadband, DSL, data and hosting and wireless industry is significantly influenced by the marketing and pricing decisions of the larger long distance, Internet access, broadband, DSL, data and hosting and wireless business participants. Prices in the long distance industry have continued to decline in recent years, and as competition continues to increase within each of our service segments and each of our product lines, we believe that prices are likely to continue to decrease. Competitors in our core markets include, among others: AT&T, the regional bell operating companies (RBOCs) and the major wireless carriers in the United States; Telstra, SingTel Optus and Telecom New Zealand in Australia; Telus, BCE, Allstream (formerly AT&T Canada) and the major wireless and cable companies in Canada; and BT, Cable & Wireless United Kingdom, Colt Telecom, Energis and the major wireless carriers in the United Kingdom. Customers frequently change long distance, wireless and broadband providers, and ISPs in response to the offering of lower rates or promotional incentives, increasingly as a result of bundling of various services by competitors. Moreover, competitors' VOIP and broadband product rollouts have added further customer choice and pricing pressure. As a result, generally, customers can switch carriers and service offerings at any time. Competition in all of our markets is likely to remain intense, or even increase in intensity and, as deregulatory influences are experienced in markets outside the United States, competition in non-United States markets is becoming similar to the intense competition in the United States. Many of our competitors are significantly larger than us and have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources, larger networks, a broader portfolio of service offerings, greater control over network and transmission lines, stronger name recognition and customer loyalty, long-standing relationships with our target customers, and lower debt leverage ratios. As a result, our ability to attract and retain customers may be adversely affected. Many of our competitors enjoy economies of scale that result in low cost structures for transmission and related costs that could cause significant pricing pressures within the industry. Several long distance carriers in the United States, Canada and Australia and the major wireless carriers and cable companies, have introduced pricing and product bundling strategies that provide for fixed, low rates for calls. This strategy of our competitors could have a material adverse effect on our net revenue per minute, results of operations and financial condition if our pricing, set to remain competitive, is not offset by similar declines in our costs. Companies emerging out of bankruptcy might benefit from a lower cost structure and might apply pricing pressure within the industry to gain market share. We compete on the basis of price, particularly with respect to our sales to other carriers, and also on the basis of customer service and our ability to provide a variety of telecommunications products and services. If such price pressures and bundling strategies intensify, we may not be able to compete successfully in the future, may face quarterly revenue and operating results variability, and may have heightened difficulty in estimating future revenues or results.

Our repositioning in the marketplace places a significant strain on our resources, and if not managed effectively, could result in operational inefficiencies and other difficulties.

Our repositioning in the marketplace may place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources, and increase demand on our systems and controls. To manage this change effectively, we must continue to implement and improve our operational and financial systems and controls, invest in critical

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network infrastructure to maintain or improve our service quality levels, purchase and utilize other transmission facilities, and train and manage our employee base. If we inaccurately forecast the movement of traffic onto our network, we could have insufficient or excessive transmission facilities and disproportionate fixed expenses. As we proceed with our development, operational difficulties could arise from additional demand placed on customer provisioning and support, billing and management information systems, product delivery and fulfillment, on our support, sales and marketing and administrative resources and on our network infrastructure. For instance, we may encounter delays or cost-overruns or suffer other adverse consequences in implementing new systems when required, such as our off-shoring certain functions. In addition, our operating and financial control systems and infrastructure could be inadequate to ensure timely and accurate financial reporting.

We have experienced significant historical, and may experience significant future, operating losses and net losses which may hinder our ability to meet our debt service or working capital requirements.

As of December 31, 2006, we had an accumulated deficit of \$(1,083.0) million. We incurred net losses of \$(34.6) million in 2002, \$(10.6) million in 2004, \$(149.2) million in 2005, and \$(238.0) million in 2006. During the year ended December 31, 2003, we recognized net income of \$54.8 million, of which \$39.4 million is the positive impact of foreign currency transaction gains. We cannot assure you that we will recognize net income, or reverse recent net revenue declines in future periods. If we cannot generate net income or operating profitability, we may not be able to meet our debt service or working capital requirements.

Integration of acquisitions ultimately may not provide the benefits originally anticipated by management and may distract the attention of our personnel from the operation of our business.

We strive to increase the volume of voice and data traffic that we carry over our existing global network in order to reduce transmission costs and other operating costs as a percentage of net revenue, improve margins, improve service quality and enhance our ability to introduce new products and services. We may pursue acquisitions in the future to further our strategic objectives. Acquisitions of businesses and customer lists, a key element of our historical growth strategy, involve operational risks, including the possibility that an acquisition does not ultimately provide the benefits originally anticipated by management. Moreover, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in identifying attractive acquisition candidates, completing and financing additional acquisitions on favorable terms, or integrating the acquired business or assets into our own. There may be difficulty in migrating the customer base and in integrating the service offerings, distribution channels and networks gained through acquisitions with our own. Successful integration of operations and technologies requires the dedication of management and other personnel, which may distract their attention from the day-to-day business, the development or acquisition of new technologies, and the pursuit of other business acquisition opportunities, and there can be no assurance that successful integration will occur in light of these factors.

We experience intense domestic and international competition which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The local and long distance telecommunications, data, broadband, Internet, VOIP, data and hosting and wireless industries are intensely competitive with relatively limited barriers to entry in the more deregulated countries in which we operate and with numerous entities competing for the same customers. Recent and pending deregulation in various countries may encourage new entrants to compete, including ISPs, wireless companies, cable television companies, who would offer voice, broadband, Internet access and television, and electric power utilities who would offer voice and broadband Internet access. For example, the United States and many other countries have committed to open their telecommunications markets to competition pursuant to an agreement under the World Trade Organization which began on January 1, 1998. Further, in the United States, as certain conditions have been met under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the RBOCs have been allowed to enter the long distance market, and other long distance carriers have been allowed to enter the local telephone services market (although judicial and regulatory developments have diminished the attractiveness of this opportunity), and many entities, including cable television companies and utilities, have been allowed to enter both the local service and long distance telecommunications markets.

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A deterioration in our relationships with facilities-based carriers could have a material adverse effect upon our business.

We primarily connect our customers' telephone calls and data/Internet needs through transmission lines that we lease under a variety of arrangements with other facilities-based long distance carriers. Many of these carriers are, or may become, our competitors. Our ability to maintain and expand our business depends on our ability to maintain favorable relationships with the facilities-based carriers from which we lease transmission lines. If our relationship with one or more of these carriers were to deteriorate or terminate, it could have a material adverse effect upon our cost structure, service quality, network diversity, results of operations and financial condition.

Uncertainties and risks associated with international markets could adversely impact our international operations.

We have significant international operations and, for the three months ended September 30, 2007, derived 80% of our net revenues by providing services outside of the United States. In international markets, we are smaller than the principal or incumbent telecommunications carrier that operates in each of the foreign jurisdictions where we operate. In these markets, incumbent carriers are likely to control access to, and pricing of, the local networks; enjoy better brand recognition and brand and customer loyalty; generally offer a wider range of product and services; and have significant operational economies of scale, including a larger backbone network and more correspondent agreements. Moreover, the incumbent carrier may take many months to allow competitors, including us, to interconnect to our switches within our territory, and we are dependent upon their cooperation in migrating customers onto our network. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain the permits and operating licenses required for us to operate; obtain access to local transmission facilities on economically acceptable terms; or market services in international markets. In addition, operating in international markets generally involves additional risks, including unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, taxes, tariffs, customs, duties and other trade barriers, difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, problems in collecting accounts receivable, political risks, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, restrictions associated with the repatriation of funds, technology export and import restrictions, and seasonal reductions in business activity. Our ability to operate and grow our international operations successfully could be adversely impacted by these risks and uncertainties particularly in light of the fact that we derive such a large percentage of our revenues from outside of the United States.

Because a significant portion of our business is conducted outside the United States, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could adversely affect our results of operations.

A significant portion of our net revenue is derived from sales and operations outside the United States. The reporting currency for our consolidated financial statements is the United States dollar. The local currency of each country is the functional currency for each of our respective entities operating in that country. In the future, we expect to continue to derive a significant portion of our net revenue and incur a significant portion of our operating costs outside the United States, and changes in exchange rates have had and may have a significant, and potentially adverse, effect on our results of operations. Our primary risk of loss regarding foreign currency exchange rate risk is caused by fluctuations in the following exchange rates: USD/AUD, USD/CAD, USD/GBP, and USD/EUR. See Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. Due to the large percentage of our operations conducted outside of the United States, strengthening or weakening of the USD relative to one or more of the foregoing currencies could have an adverse impact on future results of operations. We historically have not engaged in hedging transactions. During the fourth quarter 2007, we completed a forward currency contract required by the new Canadian credit facility. In addition, the operations of affiliates and subsidiaries in foreign countries have been funded with investments and other advances denominated in foreign currencies. Historically, such investments and advances have been long-term in nature, and we accounted for any adjustments resulting from currency translation as a charge or credit to accumulated other comprehensive loss within the stockholders' deficit section of our consolidated balance sheets. In 2002, agreements with certain subsidiaries were put in place for repayment of a portion of the investments and advances made to those

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subsidiaries. As we anticipate repayment in the foreseeable future of these amounts, we recognize the unrealized gains and losses in foreign currency transaction gain (loss) on the consolidated statements of operations, and depending upon changes in future currency rates, such gains or losses could have a significant, and potentially adverse, effect on our results of operations.

The telecommunications industry is rapidly changing, and if we are not able to adjust our strategy and resources effectively in the future to meet changing market conditions, we may not be able to compete effectively.

The telecommunications industry is changing rapidly due to deregulation, privatization, consolidation, technological improvements, availability of alternative services such as wireless, broadband, DSL, Internet, VOIP, data and hosting and wireless DSL through use of the fixed wireless spectrum, and the globalization of the world's economies. In addition, alternative services to traditional fixed wireline services, such as wireless, broadband, Internet and VOIP services, are a substantial competitive threat. If we do not adjust our contemplated plan of development to meet changing market conditions and if we do not have adequate resources, we may not be able to compete effectively. The telecommunications industry is marked by the introduction of new product and service offerings and technological improvements. Achieving successful financial results will depend on our ability to anticipate, assess and adapt to rapid technological changes, and offer, on a timely and cost-effective basis, services including the bundling of multiple services that meet evolving industry standards. If we do not anticipate, assess or adapt to such technological changes at a competitive price, maintain competitive services or obtain new technologies on a timely basis or on satisfactory terms, our financial results may be materially and adversely affected.

The rapid enhancement of VOIP technology may result in increasing levels of traditional domestic and international voice long distance traffic being transmitted over the Internet, as opposed to traditional telecommunication networks. Currently, there are significant capital investment savings and cost savings associated with carrying voice traffic employing VOIP technology, as compared to carrying calls over traditional networks. Thus, there exists the possibility that the price of traditional long distance voice services will decrease in order to be competitive with VOIP. Additionally, competition is expected to be intense to switch customers to VOIP product offerings, as is evidenced by numerous recent market announcements in the United States and internationally from industry leaders and competitive carriers concerning significant VOIP initiatives. Our ability effectively to retain our existing customer base and generate new customers, either through our traditional network or our own VOIP offerings, may be adversely affected by accelerated competition arising as a result of VOIP initiatives, as well as regulatory developments that may impede our ability to compete, such as restrictions on access to broadband networks owned and operated by others and the requirements to provide E911 services. As competition intensifies as a result of deregulatory, market or technological developments, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

If we are not able to operate a cost-effective network, we may not be able to grow our business successfully.

Our long-term success depends on our ability to design, implement, operate, manage and maintain a reliable and cost-effective network. In addition, we rely on third parties to enable us to expand and manage our global network and to provide local, broadband Internet, data and hosting and wireless services. If we fail to generate additional traffic on our network, if we experience technical or logistical impediments to our ability to develop necessary network or to migrate traffic and customers onto our network, or if we experience difficulties with our third-party providers, we may not achieve desired economies of scale or otherwise be successful in growing our business.

If we are not able to use and protect intellectual property domestically and internationally, it could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our ability to compete depends, in part, on our ability to use intellectual property in the United States and internationally. We rely on a combination of trade secrets, trademarks and licenses to protect our

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intellectual property. We are also subject to the risks of claims and litigation alleging infringement of the intellectual property rights of others. The telecommunications industry is subject to frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. We rely upon certain technology, including hardware and software, licensed from third parties. There can be no assurance that the technology licensed by us will continue to provide competitive features and functionality or that licenses for technology currently used by us or other technology that we may seek to license in the future will be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Although our existing intellectual property are on standard commercial terms made generally available by the companies providing the licenses and, individually, their costs and terms are not material to our business, the loss of, or our inability to maintain existing licenses, could result in shipment delays or reductions until equivalent technology or suitable alternative products could be developed, identified, licensed and integrated and could cause service disruption to our customers. Such delays or reductions in the aggregate could harm our business. We also generally rely on indemnification provisions in licensing contracts to protect against claims of infringement regarding the licensed technology, which indemnification could be affected by, among other things, the financial strength of the licensor.

The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The loss of the services of K. Paul Singh, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, or the services of our other key personnel, or our inability to attract and retain additional key management, technical and sales personnel, could have a material adverse effect upon us.

We are subject to potential adverse effects of regulation which may have a material adverse impact on our competitive position, growth and financial performance.

Our operations are subject to constantly changing regulation. There can be no assurance that future regulatory changes will not have a material adverse effect on us, or that regulators or third parties will not raise material issues with regard to our compliance or noncompliance with applicable regulations, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon us. As a multinational telecommunications company, we are subject to varying degrees of regulation in each of the jurisdictions in which we provide our services. Local laws and regulations, and the interpretation of such laws and regulations, differ significantly among the jurisdictions in which we operate. Enforcement and interpretations of these laws and regulations can be unpredictable and are often subject to the informal views of government officials. Potential future regulatory, judicial, legislative, and government policy changes in jurisdictions where we operate could have a material adverse effect on us. Domestic or international regulators or third parties may raise material issues with regard to our compliance or noncompliance with applicable regulations, and therefore may have a material adverse impact on our competitive position, growth and financial performance. Regulatory considerations that affect or limit our business include (1) United States common carrier requirements not to discriminate unreasonably among customers and to charge just and reasonable rates; (2) general uncertainty regarding the future regulatory classification of and taxation of VOIP telephony, the need to provide emergency calling services in a manner required by the FCC that is not yet available commercially on a nation-wide basis and the ability to access broadband networks owned and operated by others; if regulators decide that VOIP is a regulated telecommunications service, our VOIP services may be subject to burdensome regulatory requirements and fees, we may be obligated to pay carriers additional interconnection fees and operating costs may increase; (3) general changes in access charges, universal service and regulatory fee payments would affect our cost of providing long distance services; (4) the ultimate regulatory resolution regarding efforts by Telstra in Australia to increase prices and charges and to build a new broadband network that could adversely impact our current DSL network; (5) general changes in access charges and contribution payments could adversely affect our cost of providing long distance, wireless, broadband, VOIP, local and other services; and (6) regulatory proceedings in Canada evaluating whether and the extent to which regulation should mandate access to networks and interconnection. Any adverse developments implicating the foregoing could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, result of operations and prospects.

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Natural disasters may affect the markets in which we operate, our operations and our profitability.

Many of the geographic areas where we conduct our business may be affected by natural disasters, including hurricanes and tropical storms. Hurricanes, tropical storms and other natural disasters could have a material adverse effect on the business by damaging the network facilities or curtailing voice or data traffic as a result of the effects of such events, such as destruction of homes and businesses.

A small group of our stockholders could exercise influence over our affairs.

As of October 31, 2007, funds affiliated with American International Group, Incorporated (AIG Entities) beneficially owned 11% of our outstanding common stock, which was acquired through the conversion of their Series C Preferred Stock. As a result of such share ownership, these holders can exercise influence over our affairs through the provisions of a certain Governance Agreement between such holders and us, dated November 4, 2003, that provide for their right to nominate a candidate for election by our stockholders to the board of directors and nominate one non-voting board observer, in each case subject to the maintenance of certain minimum ownership levels of our common stock and the board's right to exercise its fiduciary duties.

In addition, these holders' significant ownership levels could have an influence on: amendments to our certificate of incorporation; other fundamental corporate transactions such as mergers and asset sales; and the general direction of our business and affairs.

Also, the applicable triggering provisions of our rights agreement with StockTrans, Inc., as Rights Agent, dated December 23, 1998 (as amended, the "Rights Agreement") contain exceptions with respect to the acquisition of beneficial ownership of our shares by such holders and the other former holders of Series C Preferred Stock. As a result, such holders could gain additional control over our affairs without triggering the provisions of the Rights Agreement.

Finally, other stockholders that have acquired or will acquire a significant portion of our common stock such as three shareholders that have acquired 30.9 million shares, in aggregate, as of December 31, 2006, could potentially exercise influence over our affairs.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

At the Company's Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on June 19, 2007, the stockholders of the Company, holding 114,132,164 shares of record elected John G. Puente and Douglas M. Karp to serve as Directors of the Company for a three-year term. The voting results were as follow: 84,123,826 and 84,102,727 were in favor of Mr. Puente and Mr. Karp, respectively, and 1,080,509 and 1,101,608 were withheld for Mr. Puente and Mr. Karp, respectively. Paul G. Pizzani, David E. Hershberg, Pradman P. Kaul, K. Paul Singh, and John F. DePodesta continued as directors of the Company after the meeting, along with Messrs. Puente and Karp.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PRIMUS TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP, INCORPORATED

Date: November 9, 2007

By: /s/ THOMAS R. KLOSTER
Thomas R. Kloster
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

Date: November 9, 2007

By: /s/ TRACY B. LAWSON
Tracy B. Lawson
Vice President Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	
Number	Description
3.1	First amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Primus; Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 333-56557.
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to First Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Primus; Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Primus; Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.
31	Certifications.
32	Certification.*

* This certification is being furnished and will not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78r) and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.