D. Risk Factors

Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if any of the risks described below occur. As a result, the market price of our common shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. This annual report also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See “Forward-Looking Statements.” The risks below are not the only ones facing our Company. Additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also adversely affect us. The following risk factors have been grouped as follows:

- Risks relating to Chile;
- Risks relating to Argentina
- Risks relating to our Business
- Risks relating to our ADSs

RISKS RELATING TO CHILE

We are substantially dependent on economic, political and social conditions in Chile, which may adversely impact the results of our operations and financial condition.

Chile is our most significant market. The Chile Operating segment generated 63.5% of our sales revenues in 2021, the International Business Operating segment (which includes Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay) contributed 27.3%, and the Wine Operating segment, including the domestic markets in Chile and Argentina, as well as exports, accounted for 10.5% of revenues. Thus, our operating and financial performance is dependent, to a large extent, on the overall level of economic activity in Chile. The Chilean economy experienced an average annual growth rate (measured by GDP) of 3.3% between 2010 and 2021. In the past, slower economic growth in Chile resulted in a lower growth rate of consumption of our products and, consequently, adversely affected our profitability. Chile’s economic growth rate has been affected in the past by the disruption in the global financial markets by global recessions or a pandemic, as was the case in 2009 and 2020. Therefore, economic growth rates of past periods cannot be extrapolated to future performance.

Although Chilean inflation has been limited in the last ten years, Chile has experienced high levels of inflation in the past and in 2021, inflation rose over 7.0% on an annual basis. The rates of inflation in Chile in 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were 7.2%, 3.0%, 3.0% and 2.6%, respectively, as measured by changes in the consumer price index and as reported by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas* (INE). High levels of inflation and currency devaluation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have an adverse effect on our results of operations. We cannot assure you that Chilean inflation will not revert to prior levels in the future.

The measures taken in the past by the Central Bank of Chile to control inflation have included tight monetary policy with high interest rates, which restricts credit availability and economic growth. Periods of higher inflation may also slow the growth rate of the Chilean economy. Inflation is also likely to increase some of our costs and expenses, given that our supply contracts may be denominated in foreign currencies or indexed to the Chilean consumer price index. This could adversely affect our operating margins and operating income.

Furthermore, Chile, as an emerging and open economy, is more exposed to unfavorable conditions in the international markets, which could have a negative impact on the demand for our products, as well as on third parties with whom we conduct business. Furthermore, the beginning of a massive social movement during the fourth quarter of 2019 triggered material political and economic changes, such as the development of a new constitution and increased pressure or demand on public spending. These measures have increased uncertainty levels in Chile, which could affect economic growth through a deterioration of business and consumer confidence. This could adversely affect our operating margins and operating income.

Any combination of lower consumer confidence, disrupted global capital markets and/or depressed international economic conditions could have a negative impact on the Chilean economy and, consequently, on our business. In addition, a global liquidity crisis or an increase in interest rates could limit our ability to obtain the cash necessary to meet our commitments and, therefore, increase our financial expenses.

Variations in the global and local financial markets in recent periods have also resulted in volatility in the credit, equity and fixed income markets. This volatility has limited companies' access to funding from time to time. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in major disruptions in the global and local financial markets. As stated by the Central Bank of Chile in its November 2021 Financial Stability Report, stimulus measures together with the successive withdrawals of pension funds by members of the public, have provided additional liquidity, but they have also strongly impacted capital markets as a result of the forced liquidation of assets. Both the exchange rate and local interest rate have experience strong corrections compared to other economies, together with increases on the volatility of the prices of several assets.

Any downgrading of Chile's debt credit rating for domestic and international debt by international credit rating agencies may increase our financial costs or limit our access to capital markets.

Any future adverse revisions to Chile's credit ratings for domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely affect our ratings, our business, future financial performance, stockholders' equity and the value of our securities. In addition, credit ratings affect the cost and other terms upon which we are able to obtain funding. Rating agencies regularly evaluate us and their ratings of our debt are based on a number of factors, including our financial strength and conditions affecting the financial services industry generally. There can be no assurance that the rating agencies will maintain the current ratings or outlooks, and any downgrading in our debt credit ratings would likely limit our access to capital markets and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. There can be no assurance that the rating agencies will maintain the current ratings or outlooks, and any downgrading in our debt credit ratings may increase our financial costs or limit our access to capital markets.

Currency fluctuations may affect our profitability

Because we purchase the majority of our supplies at prices set in USD and we export wine in prices set in USD, Canadian dollars, euros and pounds, we are exposed to foreign exchange risks that may adversely affect our financial condition and the results of our operations. The effect of the exchange rate variation on export revenues partially offsets the FX impact on the cost of raw materials expressed in CLP.

The relative liquidity and volatility of Chilean securities markets may increase the price volatility of our American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") and adversely impact a holder's ability to sell any shares of our common stock withdrawn from our American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") facility.

The Chilean securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. For example, the Santiago Stock Exchange, which is Chile's principal stock exchange, had a market capitalization of approximately USD 152.5 billion as of December 31, 2021, while the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") had a market capitalization of approximately USD 32.7 trillion and the NASDAQ National Market ("NASDAQ") had a market capitalization of approximately USD 23.2 trillion as of the same date. In addition, the Chilean securities markets can be materially affected by developments in other emerging markets, particularly other countries in Latin America.

The lower liquidity and greater volatility of the Chilean markets relative to markets in the United States could increase the price volatility of the ADSs and may impair a holder's ability to sell shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADR facility in the Chilean market in the amount, at the price and at the time the holder wishes to do so. See "Item 9: The Offer and Listing".

We are subject to different corporate disclosure requirements and accounting standards than U.S. companies.

Although the securities laws of Chile that govern open stock corporations and publicly listed companies such as us promote disclosure of all material corporate information to the public as a principal objective, Chilean disclosure requirements differ from those in the United States in certain important respects. In addition, although Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, the Chilean securities market is not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities market. We have been subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act since our initial public offering of ADSs in September 1992.

RISKS RELATING TO ARGENTINA

We are substantially dependent on economic, political and social conditions in Argentina, which may adversely impact our operating results and financial position.

In addition to our Chilean operations, we have significant assets in Argentina and we generate significant income from our operations in this country.

The financial position and results of our operations in Argentina are, to a considerable extent, dependent upon political, social and economic conditions in Argentina, as demand for beverage products generally depends on the prevailing economic conditions in the local market. In the past, Argentina has suffered recessions, high levels of inflation, currency devaluations and significant economic decelerations in various periods of its history. During 2016, Argentina's GDP contracted by 2.1% and inflation was close to 40%. In 2017, GDP growth was 2.8% and inflation close to 25%, showing a slight recovery in the economy. In 2018, Argentina once again entered into a recession and its GDP decreased by 2.6% and accumulated inflation reached 47.6%. Consequently, given that between 2016 and 2018 (three years) the cumulative inflation rate exceeded 100%, Argentina was deemed to be a hyperinflationary economy as of July 1, 2018 (see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included herein) pursuant to IAS 29. In 2019, the Argentine GDP contracted by 2.2% and inflation reached 53.8%. In 2020, the GDP contracted 9.9%, mainly due to the restriction measures taken to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, while inflation reached 36.1%. In 2021, the GDP expanded around 9%, and inflation reached 50.9%. Accordingly, given that inflation between 2018 and 2021 exceeded 100%, Argentina is still considered a hyperinflationary economy.

Moreover, Argentina is currently undergoing a sovereign debt restructuring process with the International Monetary Fund (“IMF”), the outcome of which is uncertain. In March 2022, the IMF Executive Board approved a new 30-month arrangement under the Extended Fund Facility for an amount of USD 44 billion. The Executive Board’s decision allowed authorities an immediate disbursement of approximately USD 9,7 billion. According to the IMF, Argentina’s IMF-supported program sets pragmatic and realistic objectives, along with credible policies to strengthen macroeconomic stability and begin to tackle Argentina’s deep-seated challenges. The program seeks to improve public finances and start to reduce persistent high inflation through a multi-pronged strategy, involving a gradual elimination of monetary financing of the fiscal deficit and enhancements in the monetary policy framework. Risks to the program are exceptionally high and spillovers from the war in Ukraine are already materializing. In this context, early program recalibration, including the identification and adoption of appropriate measures, as needed, will be critical to achieve the program’s objectives. Thus, our business and results of operations in Argentina could be adversely affected by volatile economic conditions in Argentina or by the Argentine government’s policy response to such conditions.

If economic conditions in Argentina were to slow down or further contract, or if inflation continue to accelerate, or if the Argentine government’s ability to access the long-term financial markets to finance increased spending is limited given the high levels of public sector indebtedness, Argentina’s economic growth and the financial health and results of our Argentine operations could be adversely affected.

Inflationary pressures in Argentina may negatively impact demand for our goods, profitability and future investments.

Argentina has faced and continues to face inflationary pressures. Increased inflationary risk may erode macroeconomic growth and limit the availability of financing, which may negatively impact our operations. In past periods of high inflation, the Argentine government had regulated prices of consumer goods, including beverages, which impacted our profitability. Even without government regulation, high inflation may impede our ability to pass on higher costs to customers, which would also negatively impact profitability.

The Argentine peso is subject to volatility which could adversely affect our results.

A depreciation of the Argentine peso may negatively affect our consolidated financial results. Our Argentine subsidiaries use the Argentine peso as their functional currency and their financial statements are translated to CLP for consolidation purposes, which may produce variations to the Company's consolidated net income and shareholders' equity, due to translation effects. Also, most of our raw material costs in Argentina are indexed to the dollar. In 2021, the Argentine peso depreciated 34.8% against the USD on average, and 22.1% as of the end of 2021 (end-of-period). This resulted in a translation effect in our reported revenues, costs and expenses, as well as pressure on dollarized costs.

Given that we cannot predict how macroeconomic conditions will evolve in the future in Argentina, nor when Argentina will cease to qualify as a hyperinflationary economy for accounting purposes, we cannot foresee how CCU's business will be affected by Argentina's future macroeconomic environment.

Argentina's legal regime and economy are susceptible to changes that could adversely affect our Argentine operations.

The Argentine government has taken measures to address the country's economic crises, and most recently, to address the COVID-19 pandemic, which have severely affected the stability of Argentina's financial system and the free pricing of goods.

On September 1, 2019, the Argentine Central Bank issued Communication "A" 6,770, which established various exchange controls for exports and imports of goods and services, holding of foreign assets, non-resident operations, foreign financial debt, debts between Argentine residents, repatriation of profits and payment of dividends, among others. The Communication was issued in response to the publication of Decree N° 609/2019, pursuant to which the Argentine government implemented foreign exchange regulations originally until December 31, 2019, but was subsequently extended for an indefinite period. Decree N° 609/2019 sets forth the obligation to convert the value of goods and services exported into Argentine pesos in the local financial system, in accordance with terms and conditions established by the Argentine Central Bank. All of these measures have negatively impacted the free import of goods and in practice restricted our ability to repatriate profits.

In 2020 and 2021, in an attempt to curb increasing inflation, the Argentine government applied various methods to directly and indirectly regulate price increases of various consumer goods, including beer. As of the date of this report, we are party to agreements with the Argentine government that require us to sell our products at a previously agreed-upon price. We cannot assure that these measures will change nor the extent to which they will impact our business and results of operations.

As of the date of this report, there are several restrictions on the pricing of our products, the transfer of currency and repatriation of capital that could affect our subsidiaries' ability to make payments and could in turn adversely affect our business and results of operations

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

Possible changes in tax laws in the countries where we operate could affect our business and, in particular, changes in corporate and excise taxes could adversely affect our results and investments.

Our businesses are subject to different taxes in the countries where we operate, including, among others, income taxes and specific taxes on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. An increase in the rates or application of these taxes, or any other, could negatively affect our sales and profitability.

In February 2020, the Chilean Congress enacted Law N° 21,210, which amended the tax system and aimed at raising taxes to finance social programs (the "2020 Tax Reform"). The 2020 Tax Reform, includes, among other measures: (i) an increase from 35% to 40% in the personal income tax bracket for taxpayers with a gross monthly income in excess of approximately CLP 15.0 million; (ii) a progressive tax ranging from 0.075% to 0.275% on real estate properties owned by a taxpayer with a total taxable value exceeding approximately CLP 400 million; (iii) stricter requirements for private investment funds to benefit from preferential tax treatment; (iv) the creation of a new special tax regime for small- and medium-sized enterprises, with a 25% tax rate; (v) a partially integrated regime as a single tax system for large companies, with a 27% tax rate that will be partially deductible from the final tax to be paid by the owners of the taxpayer entity, who will have a maximum tax burden of 44.5% with the exception of certain qualified Treaty-country resident shareholders (including Tax Treaties signed but not yet enforced within a certain period of time); (vi) the progressive discontinuation of the provision allowing Chilean holding companies that incur tax losses to claim a refund of the corporate income tax paid - 21 - by their Chilean affiliates on dividends received by such holding company, to be fully enforced by year 2024; (vii) a more restrictive treatment for capital gains taxation derived from publicly traded shares; and (viii) a special tax contribution of 1% on investments in fixed assets in excess of U.S.$10 million (for the part of the excess) for the benefit of regions hosting projects that exceed U.S.$10 million when a given project requires submission to the environmental approval system. In December 2021, the Chilean Government sent to Congress a bill that intends to eliminate certain tax exemptions, which especially includes; (i) capital gain taxes on publicly traded shares (to be taxed at a 10% rate) and; (ii) Value Added Tax (VAT) for all type of services.

In 2017, Argentine Congress passed a tax reform law that, among other measures, aimed to gradually reduce the income tax rate for profits from 35% to 25% (30% for 2018 and 2019 and 25% from 2020 and onwards), starting in 2018. In addition, withholding tax on distributed dividends are subject to a gradual increase from 0% to 13% (7% for 2018 and 2019 and 13% from 2020 and onwards). In December 2019, a new law was passed which modified certain provisions of the 2017 tax reform law. Among other matters, it extended the 30% income tax rate and the 7% withholding rate on dividends for an additional year, through 2020. In addition, regarding the Personal Property Tax, which applies to foreign shareholders who hold equity participations in Argentine companies, the 2019 reform increased the applicable rate from 0.25% to 0.50% in respect of the equity participation set forth in the Financial Statements. In June 2021, Law N° 21,630 was enacted, which establishes a new structure for income tax on profits, beginning after January 1, 2021, with three sections in relation to the level of accumulated net taxable income. The new sections are: (i) 25% for accumulated taxable net profits of up to ARS 5 million; (ii) 30% for earnings of up to ARS 50 million; and (iii) 35% for profits greater than ARS 50 million. Likewise, for the second and third sections indicated above, fixed tax amounts of ARS 1.25 million and ARS 14.75 million, respectively, were established, which will be adjusted annually with inflation.

Changes in the labor market in the countries in which we operate may affect profit margins in our business.

In all the countries where we operate, we are exposed to changes in the labor market that could affect our profitability and future growth. These changes could include fluctuations in the labor supply, as well as changes in labor legislation, among others. In Argentina, high levels of inflation, union pressure, government decrees regarding severance payments, wages or reduction of working hours may affect our salary expenses.

In Chile, the Congress is currently discussing a bill which aims to modify the manner in which the legal profit sharing bonuses (*gratificaciones legales*) are calculated. As of the date of this report, this bill is in the Labor and Social Welfare Committee in the Senate, where it is subject to further modifications.

In addition to the above, in Chile, the congress is discussing a bill on the reduction of working hours, which is now in its second constitutional process in the Senate.

The foregoing, as well as the implementation of new labor regulations, could have an adverse effect on our expenses and negatively affect our margins.

Fluctuations in the cost of our raw materials may adversely impact our profitability.

We purchase malt, rice and hops for beer, sugar for soft drinks, grapes for wine, pisco and cocktails, and packaging materials, such as aluminum cans, glass bottles and PET resins to produce plastic bottles from local producers or in the international market. The prices of these materials are subject to volatility caused by market conditions, and have experienced significant fluctuations over time reflecting global supply and demand for commodities as well as other factors, such as fluctuations in exchange rates, climate and social events, geopolitical conflicts, like the recent Russian invasion of Ukraine, and supply restrictions derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, over which we have no control.

Although we historically have been able to implement price increases in response to increases in raw material costs, we cannot assure you that our ability to recover increases in the cost of raw materials will continue in the future. If we are unable to raise prices in response to higher raw material costs, any future increases in raw material costs may reduce our margins and profitability if we are not able to offset such cost increases through efficiency improvements or other measures.

Consolidation in the beer industry may impact our market share.

In all the countries where we operate, we compete with Anheuser-Busch InBev S.A./N.V. (“ABI”) and its subsidiaries, the largest beer company in the world. ABI has expanded globally in recent years, through a series of mergers and acquisitions, and today has more than 500 brands and operations in 50 countries.

The foregoing consolidation in the market, as well as any further consolidation of our competitors, may increase their pricing and/or investment competitiveness, which could negatively affect our market share, and accordingly, our results.

Competition in the Chilean beer market may erode our market share and lower our profitability.

Our largest competitor in the Chilean beer market by volume is Cervecería Chile S.A. (“Cervecería Chile”), a subsidiary of ABI. In the past, Cervecería Chile has implemented aggressive commercial practices, and during the last years, has made several investments to expand its production capacity in Chile. Additionally, in August 2020, Cervecería Chile signed a distribution agreement with Embotelladora Andina S.A. and Coca-Cola Embonor S.A., the main bottlers of The Coca-Cola Company's products in Chile, to expand its distribution network. This is a five-year renewable agreement which became effective on November 1, 2020. If Cervecería Chile continues its aggressive commercial practices in the future, completes its expansion plans, and achieves a stronger distribution network, we cannot assure you that this or other competitive activities will not have a material adverse effect on our profitability or market share.

Quilmes dominates the beer market in Argentina and we may not be able to maintain our current market share.

Our main competitor in Argentina is Cervecería y Maltería Quilmes S.A.I.C.A. y G. (“Quilmes”), a subsidiary of ABI. As a result of its dominant position and large size in Argentina, Quilmes has significantly larger economies of scale than us both in production and distribution.

We depend upon the renewal of certain license agreements to maintain our current operations.

Most of our license agreements include certain conditions that must be met during their term, as well as provisions for their renewal at their expiry date. We cannot guarantee that such conditions will be fulfilled, and therefore that the agreements will remain in place until their expiration or that they will be renewed, or that any of these contracts will not undergo early termination. While approximately 70% of our sales volume are derived from private label products, the termination of, or failure to renew our existing license agreements, could have an adverse impact on our operations.

Consolidation in the supermarket industry may affect our operations.

The Chilean supermarket industry has gone through a consolidation process, which has increased the purchasing power of a few supermarket chains. As a result, we may not be able to negotiate favorable prices, which could negatively affect our sales and profitability.

Additionally, and despite having insurance coverage, this supermarket chain consolidation has the effect of increasing our exposure to counterparty credit risk, given the fact that we have more exposure in the event one of these large customers fails to fulfill its payment obligations to us for any reason.

The shortage of critical raw and packaging materials could negatively impact our supply chain, affecting our operations and results.

The shortage of critical raw and packaging materials, either due to changes in consumption patterns, the level of crop production around the world, quality and availability of supply, and/or problems associated with international trade logistics, the latter for the case of raw and packaging materials purchased in markets outside of the countries where we operate, could affect our supply chain and negatively impact our production levels and, consequently, our results. This issue has become more relevant recently due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has abruptly increased the demand for some packaging formats and has interrupted the normal operation of international trade logistics. If we face the interruption or lack of supply of critical raw and packaging materials, we cannot assure that we can obtain favorable prices or advantageous terms in their acquisition, which could negatively affect our results.

Furthermore, disruptions on international trade logistics have caused delays and difficulties on export shipments including significant increases in freights.

Water supply is essential to the development of our businesses.

Water is an essential component for the production of our beverage products and the irrigation of our fields. Any failures in our water supply, regulatory changes that limit the use of this resource, water scarcity or a contamination of our water sources, could negatively affect our sales and profitability.

As a commitment to the environment and natural resources, the Company has implemented long-term policies to develop a responsible and sustainable use of water. Through its 2020 Environmental Vision plan, initiated in 2010, the Company reduced the consumption of this resource by approximately 49% per liter produced as of 2020. Furthermore, through the 2030 Environmental Vision plan, the Company committed to continue optimizing the consumption of water per liter produced, by reaching a goal of 60% decrease in consumption.

The Chilean Congress approved in January 2022 a bill which introduces changes to the Chilean Water Regulation (*Código de Aguas*), which it was being discussed since 2011. This bill was published on April 6, 2022, and establishes, among other things: (i) a new regime for the constitution of rights to use water temporarily which will be applicable to future water rights granted, (ii) introduces an expiration system for the non-use of water when the necessary infrastructure for their use is not constructed and such water rights appear in the patent payment list for no use for a certain period, (iii) a deadline for regularization and registration of water rights, (iii) it regulates the environmental, scenic, landscape and social function of the waters, (iv) the obligation to inform any changes of the uses of water rights, (v) the obligation of forming underground water communities in certain areas declared as restriction or prohibition zones, and (vi) the recognition of the access to water as a Human Right.

Furthermore, decrees issued by the *Dirección General de Aguas* ("DGA") (the Chilean water authority) declared restriction and prohibition zones for the constitution of rights to use groundwater, establishing the obligation to create communities of groundwater, which in turn could restrict the exercise of rights that the Company currently owns as well as the change in its extraction points. Without prejudice of the foregoing, the President has the capability to declare, during a period of extraordinary drought, due to a request by, or based on a report of, the DGA, a water scarcity zone for a maximum period of one year, in which the Chilean water authority could redistribute water available in natural sources and authorize the extraction of water from superficial or ground sources.

The supply, production and logistics chain is critical to the timely supply of our products to consumer centers.

Our supply, production and logistics chain is crucial for the delivery of our products to consumer centers. An interruption or a significant failure in this chain may negatively affect our results if the failure is not quickly resolved. An interruption in the chain could be caused by various factors, such as strikes, utility shutdowns such as customs and ports, planning errors of our suppliers, terrorism, safety failures, complaints by communities, or other factors which are beyond our control.

Catastrophic events in the regions in which we operate could have a significant adverse effect on our financial condition.

Natural disasters, climate change impact events, pandemics or other catastrophic events could impair our ability to manufacture, distribute or sell our products. Failure to take adequate steps to mitigate the likelihood or potential impact of such events, or to manage such events effectively if they occur, could adversely affect our sales volume, cost and supply of raw materials, earnings and could have a significant effect on our business, operational results, and financial position.

Chile has been affected in the past by several natural disasters, earthquakes, including large floods, mudslides and forest fires. These events did not have a significant effect on our operations, although a future catastrophic event could have a significant effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Health crises, pandemics or the outbreak of contagious diseases at a global or regional level could have a negative impact on our operations and financial position.

A health crisis, pandemic or the outbreak of disease at a global or regional level, such as the outbreak of COVID-19, which was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020, could have a negative impact on our operations and financial position. The above-mentioned circumstances could impede the normal operation of the Company, interrupt our supply chain, limit our production and distribution capacity, and/or generate a contraction in the demand for our products, as happened during the period of higher restrictions during the second and third quarter of 2020. Despite progress in vaccination efforts, global economic activity remains uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence. Further, new variants of COVID-19 could spread globally and cause an increase in COVID-19 cases across several of the jurisdictions where we operate. In November 2021, a new variant, Omicron, which appears to be the most transmissible variant to date, was detected, and has since caused an increase in COVID-19 cases in multiple countries, including some of those where we conduct our operations, and of which the potential severity is currently being evaluated. Given the ongoing and dynamic nature of the circumstances, it is difficult to predict the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business. An extended period of economic disruption could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, access to sources of liquidity and overall financial condition.

Any prolonged restrictive measures put in place to control an outbreak of a contagious disease or other adverse public health developments, including quarantines, medical screenings, travel restrictions and suspension of certain activities, in any of our markets may have a material and adverse effect on our business operations. The extent of the impact of the pandemic on our business and financial condition will depend largely on future developments, including the duration of the pandemic, the impact on capital and financial markets and the related impact on consumers’ and industries’ confidence, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be accurately predicted based on the impacts observed to date.

The Company has contingency plans to protect the health of the people and to maintain the continuity of our operation, but we cannot assure you that these plans will be sufficient to mitigate a material impact on our results and financial position from such events. Specifically, since March 2020, we have implemented a regional plan with three priorities: (i) the safety of our people and the community we interact with, (ii) operation continuity, and (iii) financial health. This has allowed us to continue supplying our clients and consumers with our products and maintaining a safe work environment. At the close of this report, CCU continues selling, producing and distributing its products normally in all the countries where it operates, where restrictive measures continue to be implemented to face the ongoing spread and new variants of COVID-19.

If we are unable to protect our information systems against data corruption, cyber-based attacks or network security breaches, our operations could be disrupted.

We are increasingly dependent on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information. In particular, we depend on our information technology infrastructure, including data centers, for sales, production, planning and logistics, marketing activities and electronic communications within the Company and with our clients, suppliers and our subsidiaries. Security breaches of this infrastructure can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. If we are unable to prevent such breaches, our operations could be disrupted, or we may suffer financial damage or loss because of lost or misappropriated information. The Company has developed a cybersecurity plan which addresses critical aspects, but we cannot assure you that these measures will be sufficient.

Possible regulations for labeling materials and advertising of alcoholic beverages and other food products in the countries in which we operate could adversely affect us.

Law N° 20,606 of 2012 and Law N° 20,869 of 2015, relating to the Nutritional Composition of Foods and their Advertising and the complementary regulations, in force since June 2016, establish certain restrictions on the advertising, labelling and marketing of foods classified as "high" in certain defined critical nutrients, which affects a part of our portfolio of non-alcoholic beverages.

On August 2021 Law N° 21,363 was published establishing regulations regarding commercialization and advertising of alcoholic beverages, including, among others, the incorporation of warnings about the consumption of alcohol on labeling and promotional materials, the obligation to inform the energy content of the products on labeling, time restriction for advertising, and prohibited promotional activities or advertising of alcohol in relation to sport and cultural activities. These measures will enter into force immediately or deferred as established in the aforementioned Law. This Law and regulations could affect our alcoholic beverages portfolio and certain marketing activities.

Currently, a bill is being discussed in Chilean Congress to amend LawN° 18,455, which sets standards on the production, processing and marketing of alcoholic beverages and vinegars, in matters relating to information on ingredients and mandatory nutritional information, as well as the incorporation of warning labels established for foods rated “high” in, when applicable.

If further legislation or other regulations that restrict the sale of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages is passed, it could affect the consumption of our products and therefore, adversely impact our business.

New applicable environmental regulations could affect our business.

CCU’s operations are subject to local, national and international environmental norms and regulations. These regulations cover, among other things, emissions from different sources, noise, disposal of solid and liquid wastes, the temporary storage of residuals, and other activities inherent to our industry. On this topic, on June 1, 2016 Law N° 20,920 was enacted and established a framework for waste management and extended producer responsibility, and stimulation of recycling (“REP Law”), with the objective of lowering the generation of waste of priority products as determined by the bill and fostering recycling of the waste. On November 30, 2017, the Regulations on Procedures of the REP Law were published. In March 16, 2021, the collection, valorization and other associated obligations for packaging materials were published. See “Item 4: Information on the Company – E. Environmental Matters.”

Additionally, on August 13, 2021 Law N° 21,368 was published, which regulates single-use plastic products and plastic bottles, and strengthens returnability. The bill requires (i) that disposable plastic bottles that are commercialized must be manufactured containing a percentage of plastic that has been collected and recycled within the country in the proportions to be established by means of a regulation to be issued within 18 months as of the date of publication of the law; (ii) retail businesses (including e-commerce and delivery applications) to have returnable plastic bottles for beverages (excluding alcoholic and dairy products), effective for supermarkets 6 months as of the date of publication of the law and two years for the rest of the retailers; and (iii) prohibits establishments that sell food from using any kind of non-recyclable single-use containers, on premise and for deliveries, with effective dates depending on the establishment and the kind of plastic used.

On March 9, 2022, the Chilean Congress approved the *Ley Marco de Cambio Climático*, which is pending enactment and publication. This law aims to establish principles, governance, management instruments and adequate financing mechanisms, to allow for an economic development low in greenhouse gas emissions, reduce vulnerability, establish a carbon neutral goal by law, and increase resilience, all to guarantee the compliance of climate change international commitments made by Chile.

In Argentina, in October 2021, a bill that establishes minimum environmental protection standards for the integral management of containers and post-consumer containers throughout the national territory was submitted to Congress for consideration. The bill aims to prevent and reduce the impact of containers in the environment, introducing the principle of extended producer responsibility.

CCU has been actively participating through the associations that represent the different industrial sectors, in public and private discussion panels with respect to the development and implementation of these new regulations. Furthermore, the Company, through its 2030 Environmental Vision plan, will commit to continue reducing greenhouse gas emissions per liter produced in order to reach a 50% reduction on such emissions, as well as continue optimizing water consumption per liter produced, until we reach a 60% reduction rate. We are also committed to reaching a 100% valorization of industrial solid waste, 75% use of renewable energy, 100% of reusable, recyclable or compostable packaging, and aiming for packaging to be made out on average of 50% recycled material.

Although we cannot predict the impact of such measures at this time, possible future regulations could have an adverse effect on our business.

If we are unable to maintain the image and quality of our products and a good relationship with our clients and consumers, our financial results may suffer.

The image and quality of our products is essential for the success and development of the Company. Problems with product quality could tarnish the reputation of our products and may adversely affect our sales revenues. The Company must also ensure that our sales force provides good customer service and adapts to fulfill the needs and preferences of our consumers. If we are unable to maintain a good relationship with our clients and consumers, our financial results may suffer.

The COVID-19 pandemic may continue to have an adverse effect on our ability to attract and retain key personnel and third-party contractors, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a shortage of talent for certain business functions, which in turn has affected companies from all industries and across the globe, including ours. In the future, we may continue to encounter competition from other companies in our efforts to hire experienced professionals for both key roles and third-party contractor positions, which could make it difficult for us to identify sufficiently skilled and qualified people or to obtain all the necessary expertise locally or at reasonable rates due to the shortage of appropriately qualified individuals. Failure to obtain services from key personnel and/or third-party contractors with critical skills could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our insurance coverage may be insufficient or inadequate to cover certain losses we may incur.

Our insurance coverage is in line with our internal policies and in line with the industry standards. In the case of extraordinary events, our insurance may be insufficient to cover certain losses. As of the date of this offering memorandum, we maintain full-risk insurance coverage for our physical assets, including machinery malfunctions and damage due to stoppages and earthquakes for all of our assets. Our insurance policies are subject to deductibles and coverage limits, and despite being in line with industry standards, may not be adequate to provide coverage for certain claims. Moreover, the insurance market remains cyclical and catastrophic events can change the state of the insurance market, leading to sudden and unexpected increases in premiums and deductibles or unavailability of coverage for reasons unrelated to our business. Additionally, we cannot guarantee that future policies will not have terms that are less favorable than those currently in place.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR ADSs

We are controlled by one majority shareholder, whose interests may differ from those of holders of our ADSs, and this shareholder may take actions that adversely affect the value of a holder's ADSs or common stock.

As of December 31, 2021, Inversiones y Rentas S.A. ("IRSA") a Chilean closely held corporation, directly and indirectly owned 65.87% of our shares of common stock. Accordingly, IRSA has the power to control the election of most members of our board of directors and its interests may differ from those of the holders of our ADSs. IRSA also has significant influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction submitted to our shareholders for approval, including mergers, consolidations, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and going-private transactions. In addition, actions by IRSA with respect to the disposal of the shares of common stock that it owns, or the perception that such actions may occur, may adversely affect the trading prices of our ADSs or common stock.

Chilean economic policies, currency fluctuations, exchange controls and currency devaluations may adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

The Chilean government's economic policies and any future changes in the value of the CLP relative to the USD could adversely affect the USD value and the return on any investment in our ADSs. The CLP has been subject to nominal devaluations and appreciations in the past and may be subject to fluctuations in the future. For example, when comparing the average exchange rates for each period, the Chilean peso appreciated by 4.7% and 1.1% in 2017, and 2018, respectively, and depreciated by 9.5% and 12.7%, in 2019 and 2020, respectively, while it appreciated 4.0% in 2021. When comparing the exchange rate as of the end of each period, the Chilean peso appreciated by 8.2% in 2017, depreciated 13.0% in 2018, depreciated 7.8% in 2019, appreciated 5.0% in 2020, and depreciated 18.8% in 2021. See "Item 3: Key Information – A. Selected Financial Data – Exchange Rates."

While our ADSs trade in USD, Chilean trading in the shares of our common stock underlying our ADSs is conducted in CLP. Cash distributions to be received by the depositary for the shares of our common stock underlying our ADSs will be denominated in CLP. The depositary will translate any CLP received by it to USD at the then-prevailing exchange rate with the purpose of making dividend and other distribution payments on the ADSs. If the value of the CLP declines relative to the USD, the value of our ADSs and any distributions to holders of our ADSs received from the depositary may be adversely affected. See "Item 8: Financial Information – A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information – Dividend Policy and Dividends".

For example, since our consolidated financial statements are reported in CLP, a decline in the value of the CLP against the USD would reduce our earnings as reported in USD. Any dividend we may pay in the future would be denominated in CLP. A decline in the value of the CLP against the USD would reduce the USD equivalent of any such dividend. Additionally, in the event of a dividend or other distribution, if exchange rates fluctuate during any period of time when the ADS depositary cannot convert a foreign currency into USD, a holder of our ADSs may lose some of the value of the distribution. Also, since dividends in Chile are subject to withholding taxes, which we retain until the following year when the exact amount to be paid is determined, if part of the retained amount is refunded to the shareholders, the amount received by holders of our ADSs would be subject to exchange rate fluctuations between the two dates.

Holders of our ADSs may be subject to certain risks since holders of our ADSs do not hold shares of our common stock directly.

ADS holders may exercise voting rights associated with common stock only in accordance with the deposit agreement governing our ADSs. Accordingly, ADS holders will face practical limitations when exercising their voting rights because ADS holders must first receive a notice of a shareholders' meeting from the depositary and may then exercise their voting rights by instructing the depositary, on a timely basis, on how they wish to vote. This voting process necessarily will take longer for ADS holders than for direct common stockholders, who are able to exercise their vote by attending our shareholders' meetings. Therefore, if the depositary fails to receive timely voting instructions from some or all ADS holders, the depositary will assume that ADS holders agree to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote their ADSs on their behalf. Furthermore, ADS holders may not receive voting materials in time to instruct the depositary to vote. Accordingly, ADS holders may not be able to properly exercise their voting rights.

The right of a holder of our ADSs to force us to purchase the underlying shares of our common stock pursuant to Chilean corporate law upon the occurrence of certain events may be limited.

Because of the absence of legal precedent as to whether a shareholder that has voted both for and against a proposal, such as the depositary of our ADSs, may exercise withdrawal rights (as described in "Item 10. Additional Information – B. Memorandum and Articles of Association") with respect to those shares voted against the proposal, there is doubt as to whether a holder of ADSs will be able to exercise withdrawal rights either directly or through the depositary for the shares of our common stock represented by their ADSs. Accordingly, for a holder of our ADSs to exercise its appraisal rights, it may be required to surrender its ADRs, withdraw the shares of our common stock represented by its ADSs, and vote the shares against the proposal.

In the past, Chile has imposed controls on foreign investment and repatriation of investments that affected investments in, and earnings from, our ADSs.

Equity investments in Chile by persons who are not Chilean residents have historically been subject to various exchange control regulations that restrict repatriation of investments and earnings therefrom. In April 2001, the Central Bank eliminated most of the regulations that affected foreign investors, although foreign investors still have to provide the Central Bank with information related to equity investments and must conduct such operations within the formal exchange market. Additional Chilean restrictions applicable to holders of our ADSs, the disposition of the shares underlying them, the repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition or the payment of dividends may be imposed in the future, and we cannot advise you as to the duration or impact of such restrictions if imposed. See also "Item 10: Additional Information – D. Exchange Controls".

If for any reason, including changes in Chilean law, the depositary for our ADSs were unable to convert CLP to USD, investors would receive dividends and other distributions, if any, in CLP.

Preemptive rights to purchase additional shares of our common stock may be unavailable to holders of our ADSs in certain circumstances and, as a result, their ownership interest in our Company may be diluted.

The *Ley sobre Sociedades Anónimas* N° 18,046 (the "Chilean Corporations Act"), and its ordinance (*Reglamento de Sociedades Anónimas)*, require us, whenever we issue new shares for cash, to grant preemptive rights to all holders of shares of our common stock, including shares of our common stock represented by ADSs, giving those holders the right to purchase a sufficient number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage. We may not be able to offer shares to holders of our ADSs pursuant to preemptive rights granted to our shareholders in connection with any future issuance of shares unless a registration statement under the Securities Act is effective with respect to those rights and shares, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available.

We intend to evaluate at the time of any future offerings of shares of our common stock the costs and potential liabilities associated with any registration statement as well as the indirect benefits to us of enabling U.S. owners of our ADSs to exercise preemptive rights and any other factors that we consider appropriate at the time, before deciding whether or not to file such a registration statement. We cannot assure you that any such registration statement would be filed.

To the extent that a holder of our ADSs is unable to exercise their preemptive rights because a registration statement has not been filed, the depositary will attempt to sell the holder's preemptive rights and distribute the net proceeds of the sale, net of the depositary's fees and expenses, to the holder, provided that a secondary market for those rights exists and a premium can be recognized over the cost of the sale. A secondary market for the sale of preemptive rights can be expected to develop if the subscription price of the shares of our common stock upon exercise of the rights is below the prevailing market price of the shares of our common stock. Nonetheless, we cannot assure you that a secondary market in preemptive rights will develop in connection with any future issuance of shares of our common stock or that if a market develops, a premium can be recognized on their sale. Amounts received in exchange for the sale or assignment of preemptive rights relating to shares of our common stock will be taxable in Chile and in the United States. See "Item 10: Additional Information – E. Taxation – Chilean Tax Considerations – Capital Gains" and "– United States Federal Income Tax Considerations – Taxation of Capital Gains". If the rights cannot be sold, they will expire and a holder of our ADSs will not realize any value from the grant of the preemptive rights. In either case, the equity interest of a holder of our ADSs in U.S. will be diluted proportionately.