

Risks Related to Our Company

Our business depends on our relationship with The Coca-Cola Company, and changes in this relationship may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Substantially all of our sales are derived from sales of *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages. We produce, market, sell and distribute *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages through standard bottler agreements in the territories where we operate, which we refer to as “our territories.” We are required to purchase concentrate for all *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages from affiliates of The Coca-Cola Company, which price may be unilaterally determined from time to time by The Coca-Cola Company in all such territories. We are also required to purchase sweeteners and other raw materials only from companies authorized by The Coca-Cola Company. Increases in the cost, disruption of supply or shortage of ingredients for concentrate could have an adverse effect on our business. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—The Company—Our Territories.”

In addition, under our bottler agreements, we are prohibited from bottling or distributing any other beverages without The Coca-Cola Company’s authorization or consent, and we may not transfer control of the bottler rights of any of our territories without prior consent from The Coca-Cola Company.

The Coca-Cola Company makes significant contributions to our marketing expenses, although it is not required to contribute a particular amount. Accordingly, The Coca-Cola Company may discontinue or reduce such contributions at any time.

We depend on The Coca-Cola Company to continue with our bottler agreements. Our bottler agreements are automatically renewable for ten-year terms, subject to the right of either party to give prior notice that it does not wish to renew the applicable agreement. In addition, these agreements generally may be terminated in the case of material breach. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Bottler Agreements.” Termination of any such bottler agreement would prevent us from selling *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages in the affected territory. The foregoing and any other adverse changes in our relationship with The Coca-Cola Company would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA have substantial influence on the conduct of our business, which may result in us taking actions contrary to the interests of our shareholders other than The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA.

The Coca-Cola Company and Fomento Económico Mexicano, S.A.B. de C.V., which we refer to as FEMSA, have substantial influence on the conduct of our business. As of the date of this report, The Coca-Cola Company indirectly owned 27.8% of our outstanding capital stock, representing 32.9% of our capital stock with full voting rights. The Coca-Cola Company is entitled to appoint up to five of our maximum of 21 directors and the vote of at least two of them is required to approve certain actions by our board of directors. As of the date of this report, FEMSA indirectly owned 47.2% of our outstanding capital stock, representing 56.0% of our capital stock with full voting rights. FEMSA is entitled to appoint up to 13 of our maximum of 21 directors and all of our executive officers. The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA together, or only FEMSA in certain circumstances, have the power to determine the outcome of all actions requiring approval by our board of directors, and FEMSA and The Coca-Cola Company together, or only FEMSA in certain circumstances, have the power to determine the outcome of all actions requiring approval of our shareholders. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Major Shareholders—The Shareholders Agreement.” The interests of The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA may be different from the interests of our other shareholders, which may result in us taking actions contrary to the interests of such other shareholders.

Changes in consumer preferences and public concern about health-related and environmental issues could reduce demand for some of our products.

The non-alcoholic beverage industry is evolving mainly as a result of changes in consumer preferences and regulatory actions. There have been different plans and actions adopted in recent years by governmental authorities in some of the countries where we operate. These include increases in tax rates or the imposition of new taxes on the sale of certain beverages and other regulatory measures, such as restrictions on advertising for some of our products and additional regulations concerning the labeling or sale of our products. Moreover, researchers, health advocates and dietary guidelines encourage consumers to reduce their consumption of certain types of beverages sweetened with sugar and High Fructose Corn Syrup, or HFCS. In addition, concerns over the environmental impact of plastic may reduce the consumption of our products sold in plastic bottles or result in additional taxes that could adversely affect consumer demand. Increasing public concern about these issues, new or increased taxes, other regulatory measures or our failure to meet consumers’ preferences, could reduce demand for some of our products, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—The Company—Business Strategy.”

Changes in laws and regulations relating to beverage containers and packaging may adversely affect our business.

We currently offer nonrefillable and refillable containers across our territories, among other product presentations. Certain legislative and regulatory reforms have been proposed in some of the territories where we operate to restrict the sale of single-use plastics and similar legislation or regulations may be proposed or enacted in the future elsewhere. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulation—Other Regulation.” Consumers’ increased concerns and changing attitudes about the solid waste streams and environmental responsibility and the related publicity could result in the adoption of such legislation or regulations. If these types of requirements are adopted and implemented on a large scale in any of our territories, they could affect our costs or require changes in our distribution model and packaging, which could reduce our net operating revenues and profitability.

The reputation of Coca-Cola trademarks and trademark infringement could adversely affect our business.

Substantially all of our sales are derived from sales of Coca-Cola trademark beverages owned by The Coca-Cola Company. Maintenance of the reputation and intellectual property rights of these trademarks is essential to our ability to attract and retain retailers and consumers and is a key driver for our success. Failure to maintain the reputation of Coca-Cola trademarks and/or to effectively protect these trademarks could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

If we are unable to protect our information systems against service interruption, misappropriation of data or breaches of security, our operations could be disrupted, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We rely on networks, information systems and other technology, or “IT systems”, including the Internet and third-party hosted platforms and services, to support a variety of business processes and activities, including procurement and supply chain, manufacturing, distribution, invoicing and collection of payments and to store client and employee personal data. We use IT systems to process financial information and results of operations for internal reporting purposes and to comply with regulatory financial reporting and legal and tax requirements. Because IT systems are critical to many of our operating activities, our business may be impacted by system shutdowns, service disruptions or security breaches. In addition, such incidents could result in unauthorized disclosure of material confidential information or regulated individual personal data. We could be required to spend significant financial and other resources to remedy the damage caused by a security breach or to repair or replace networks and IT systems. Any severe damage, disruption or shutdown in our IT systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In order to address risks to our IT systems, we continue to make investments in personnel, technologies, cyber insurance and training of our personnel. We maintain an IT risk management program that is supervised by our senior management. Reports on such IT risk management program are presented to the Audit Committee of our board of directors on a quarterly basis. As part of this program, we have a cybersecurity framework, internal policies and cross-functional surveillance.

Negative or inaccurate information on social media could adversely affect our reputation.

In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the use of social media and similar platforms, including weblogs (blogs), social media websites, and other forms of Internet-based communications which allow individual access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons. Negative or inaccurate information concerning or affecting us or the Coca-Cola trademarks may be posted on such platforms at any time. This information may harm our reputation without affording us an opportunity for redress or correction, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Competition could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The beverage industry in the territories where we operate is highly competitive. We face competition from other bottlers of sparkling beverages, such as Pepsi trademark products and other bottlers and distributors of local beverage brands, and from producers of low-cost beverages or “B brands.” We also compete in beverage categories other than sparkling beverages, such as water, juice-based beverages, coffee, teas, milk, value-added dairy products, sports drinks, energy drinks and plant-based beverages. We expect that we will continue to face strong competition in our beverage categories in all of our territories and anticipate that existing or new competitors may broaden their product lines and extend their geographic scope.

Although competitive conditions are different in each of our territories, we compete mainly in terms of price, packaging, effective promotional activities, access to retail outlets and sufficient shelf space, customer service, product innovation and product alternatives and the ability to identify and satisfy consumer preferences. See “Item 4. Information on the Company—The Company—Principal Competitors.” Lower pricing and activities by our competitors and changes in consumer preferences may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Water shortages or any failure to maintain existing concessions or contracts could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Water is an essential component of all of our products. We obtain water from various sources in our territories, including springs, wells, rivers and municipal and state water companies pursuant to either concessions granted by governments in our various territories (including governments at the federal, state or municipal level) or pursuant to contracts.

We obtain the vast majority of the water used in our production from municipal utility companies and pursuant to concessions to use wells, which are generally granted based on studies of the existing and projected groundwater supply. Our existing water concessions or contracts to obtain water may be terminated by governmental authorities under certain circumstances and their renewal depends on several factors, including having paid all fees in full, having complied with applicable laws and obligations and receiving approval for renewal from local and/or federal water authorities. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company—Regulation—Water Supply."** In some of our other territories, our existing water supply may not be sufficient to meet our future production needs, and the available water supply may be adversely affected by shortages or changes in governmental regulations and environmental changes.

We cannot assure you that water will be available in sufficient quantities to meet our future production needs or will prove sufficient to meet our water supply needs. Continued water scarcity in the regions where we operate may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Increases in the prices of raw materials would increase our cost of goods sold and may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In addition to water, our most significant raw materials are (i) concentrate, which we acquire from affiliates of The Coca-Cola Company, (ii) sweeteners and (iii) packaging materials.

Prices for Coca-Cola trademark beverages concentrate are determined by The Coca-Cola Company as a percentage of the weighted average retail price in local currency, net of applicable taxes. The Coca-Cola Company has the right to unilaterally change concentrate prices or change the manner in which such prices are calculated. In the past, The Coca-Cola Company has increased concentrate prices for Coca-Cola trademark beverages in some of the countries where we operate. We may not be successful in negotiating or implementing measures to mitigate the negative effect this may have in the pricing of our products or our results.

The prices for our other raw materials are driven by market prices and local availability, the imposition of import duties and restrictions and fluctuations in exchange rates. We are also required to meet all of our supply needs (including sweeteners and packaging materials) from suppliers approved by The Coca-Cola Company, which may limit the number of suppliers available to us. Our sales prices are denominated in the local currency in each country where we operate, while the prices of certain materials, including those used in the bottling of our products, mainly polyethylene terephthalate, or PET resin, preforms to make plastic bottles, finished plastic bottles, aluminum cans, HFCS and certain sweeteners, are paid in, or determined with reference to, the U.S. dollar, and therefore may increase if the U.S. dollar appreciates against the applicable local currency. We cannot anticipate whether the U.S. dollar will appreciate or depreciate with respect to such local currencies in the future, and we cannot assure you that we will be successful in mitigating any such fluctuations through derivative instruments or otherwise. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company—The Company—Raw Materials."**

Our most significant packaging raw material costs arise from the purchase of PET resin, the price of which is related to crude oil prices and global PET resin supply. Crude oil prices have a cyclical behavior and are determined with reference to the U.S. dollar; therefore, high currency volatility may affect our average price for PET resin in local currencies. In addition, since 2010, international sugar prices have been volatile due to various factors, including shifting demand, availability and climate issues affecting production and distribution. In all of the countries where we operate, other than Brazil, sugar prices are subject to local regulations and other barriers to market entry that cause us to purchase sugar above international market prices. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company—The Company—Raw Materials."** We cannot assure you that our raw material prices will not further increase in the future or that we will be successful in mitigating any such increase through derivative instruments or otherwise. Increases in the prices of raw materials would increase our cost of goods sold and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Regulatory developments may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are subject to several laws and regulations in each of the territories where we operate. The principal areas in which we are subject to laws and regulations are anti-corruption, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering, water, environment, labor, taxation, health, antitrust and price controls. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company-Regulation."** Changes in existing laws and regulations, the adoption of new laws or regulations, or a stricter interpretation or enforcement thereof in the countries where we operate may increase our operating and compliance costs or impose restrictions on our operations which, in turn, may adversely affect our financial condition, business, results of operations and prospects.

Voluntary price restraints or statutory price controls have been imposed historically in several of the countries where we operate. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company-Regulation-Price Controls."** We cannot assure you that existing or future laws and regulations in the countries where we operate relating to goods and services (in particular, laws and regulations imposing statutory price controls) will not affect our products, our ability to set prices for our products, or that we will not need to implement price restraints, which could have a negative effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We operate in multiple territories and are subject to complex regulatory frameworks with increased enforcement activities. We maintain a compliance program that is supervised by our senior management. Reports on such compliance program are presented to the Audit Committee of our board of directors on a semi-annual basis. Despite our internal governance and compliance processes, we may be subject to unexpected breaches by our employees, contractors or other agents to our code of ethics, anti-corruption policies and business conduct protocols, including instances of fraudulent behavior, corrupt practices and dishonesty by any of them. Our failure to comply with applicable laws and other standards could harm our reputation, subject us to substantial fines, sanctions or penalties and adversely affect our business. There is no assurance that we will be able to comply with changes in any laws and regulations within the timelines established by the relevant regulatory authorities.

Taxes could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The countries where we operate may adopt new tax laws or modify existing tax laws to increase taxes applicable to our business or products. Our products are subject to certain taxes in many of the countries where we operate. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company-Regulation-Taxation of Beverages."** The imposition of new taxes, increases in existing taxes, or changes in the interpretation of tax laws and regulation by tax authorities may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Tax legislation in some of the countries where we operate has recently been subject to major changes. See **"Item 4. Information on the Company-Regulation-Tax Reforms."** We cannot assure you that these reforms or other reforms adopted by governments in the countries where we operate will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Unfavorable outcome of legal proceedings could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our operations have from time to time been and may continue to be subject to investigations and proceedings by antitrust authorities relating to alleged anticompetitive practices, as well as tax, consumer protection, environmental, labor and commercial matters. We cannot assure you that these investigations and proceedings will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See **"Item 8. Financial Information-Legal Proceedings."**

Weather conditions, natural disasters and public health crises may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Lower temperatures, higher rainfall, other adverse weather conditions such as hurricanes, natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and public health crises such as pandemics or epidemics may negatively impact consumer patterns, which may result in reduced sales of our beverage offerings. Additionally, such adverse weather conditions, natural disasters and public health crises may affect plant installed capacity, road infrastructure and points of sale in the territories where we operate and limit our ability to produce, sell and distribute our products, thus affecting our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 has negatively affected global and regional economic conditions. Due to the speed with which the COVID-19 situation is developing and the uncertainty of its duration, the full impact of COVID-19 on our business is unknown at this time and difficult to predict. Nevertheless, we expect that the imposition of measures and regulations in the territories where we operate aimed at containing the outbreak may have a negative impact on our full year financial and operating results. To date, these measures and regulations have included the direction to refrain from dining at restaurants, the cancellation of major sporting and entertainment events, material reduction in travel, the promotion of social distancing, the adoption of work-from-home policies and, in certain territories, compulsory lockdowns. Any prolonged outbreak of COVID-19 could result in the imposition of more restrictive measures in the territories in which we operate, further quarantines or closures, supply-chain disruptions, travel and transportation restrictions and/or import and export restrictions which could further adversely affect our business.

We may not be able to successfully integrate our acquisitions and achieve the expected operational efficiencies or synergies.

We have and we may continue to acquire bottling operations and other businesses. Key elements to achieving the benefits and expected synergies of our acquisitions and mergers are the integration of acquired or merged businesses' operations into our own in a timely and effective manner and the retention of qualified and experienced key personnel. We may incur unforeseen liabilities in connection with acquiring, taking control of, or managing bottling operations and other businesses and may encounter difficulties and unforeseen or additional costs in restructuring and integrating them into our operating structure. We cannot assure you that these efforts will be successful or completed as expected by us, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected if we are unable to do so.

An impairment in the carrying value of distribution rights under our bottler agreements and goodwill of acquired businesses could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We periodically review the carrying value of our intangible assets, including distribution rights under our bottler agreements and goodwill of acquired businesses, to determine whether there is any indication that such assets have suffered an impairment. An impairment is recognized and the asset is reduced to fair value via a charge to earnings, when the carrying value of such asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less the cost to sell the asset, and its value in use. Events and conditions that could result in an impairment include changes in the industry in which we operate, including competition, changes in consumer preferences, and other factors leading to reduction in expected sales or profitability. An impairment on the value of the distribution rights under our bottler agreements or goodwill of acquired territories could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to the units and the ADSs

Our Series L shares have limited voting rights.

Our Series L shares grant the right to vote only in certain circumstances. In general terms, they grant the right to elect up to three of our maximum of 21 directors and only grant the right to vote on specific matters, including certain changes in our corporate form, mergers involving our company when our company is the merged entity or when the principal corporate purpose of the merged entity is not related to the corporate purpose of our company, the cancellation of the registration of our shares on the *Bolsa Mexicana de Valores* (Mexican Stock Exchange, or BMV) or any other foreign stock exchange, and those matters for which the *Ley del Mercado de Valores* (Mexican Securities Market Law) expressly grants the right to vote to classes of shares with limited voting rights. As a result, holders of units will not be able to influence our business or operations with respect to the Series L shares they indirectly hold. See "Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Major Shareholders" and "Item 10. Additional Information—Bylaws—Voting Rights, Transfer Restrictions and Certain Minority Rights."

Holders of ADSs may not be able to vote at our shareholder meetings.

Our units, which are comprised of 3 Series B shares and 5 Series L shares, trade on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of ADSs, each representing 10 units. Holders of ADSs may not receive notice of Series L or Series B shareholder meetings from the ADS depositary in sufficient time to enable such holders to return voting instructions to the ADS depositary in a timely manner.

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Mexico are different from those afforded to minority shareholders in the United States and investors may experience difficulties in enforcing civil liabilities against us or our directors, officers and controlling persons.

Under the Mexican Securities Market Law, the protections afforded to minority shareholders are different from, and may be less than, those afforded to minority shareholders in the United States. Therefore, it may be more difficult for minority shareholders to enforce their rights against us, our directors or our controlling interest shareholders than it would be for minority shareholders of a U.S. company.

In addition, we are organized under the laws of Mexico and most of our directors, officers and controlling persons reside outside the United States, and all or a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of our directors, officers and controlling persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States on such persons or to enforce judgments against them in U.S. courts or in courts in jurisdictions outside of the United States, in each case, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws.

The enforceability against our directors, officers and controlling persons in Mexico in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, and liabilities predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws will be subject to certain requirements provided for in the Mexican Federal Civil Procedure Code and any applicable treaties. Some of the requirements may include personal service of process and that the judgments of U.S. courts are not against Mexican public policy. The Mexican Securities Market Law, which is considered Mexican public policy, provides that, in the event of actions derived from any breach of the duty of care and the duty of loyalty against our directors and officers, any remedy would be exclusively for the benefit of our company. Therefore, investors would not be directly entitled to any remedies under such actions.

Developments in other countries may adversely affect the market for our securities.

The market value of securities of Mexican companies is, to varying degrees, influenced by economic and securities market conditions in other countries. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reactions to developments in one country can have effects on the securities of issuers in other countries, including Mexico. We cannot assure you that events elsewhere will not adversely affect the market value of our securities.

Holders of units and ADSs in the United States may not be able to participate in any capital offering and as a result may be subject to dilution of their equity interests.

Under applicable Mexican law, if we issue new shares for cash as a part of a capital increase, other than in connection with a public offering of newly issued shares, treasury stock or mergers, we are generally required to grant our shareholders the right to purchase a sufficient number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentage. Rights to purchase shares in these circumstances are known as preemptive rights. By law, we may not allow holders of our units or ADSs who are located in the United States to exercise any preemptive rights in any future capital increases unless (1) we file a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, with respect to that future issuance of shares or (2) the offering qualifies for an exemption from the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended. At the time of any future capital increase, we will evaluate the costs and potential liabilities associated with filing a registration statement with the SEC, as well as the benefits of preemptive rights to holders of our units and ADSs in the United States and any other factors that we consider important in determining whether to file a registration statement.

We may decide not to file a registration statement with the SEC that would allow holders of our units or ADSs who are located in the United States to participate in a preemptive rights offering. In addition, under current Mexican law, the sale by the ADS depositary of preemptive rights and the distribution of the proceeds from such sales to the holders of ADSs is not possible. As a result, the equity interest of such holders of units or ADSs would be diluted proportionately. See "Item 10. Additional Information—Bylaws—Preemptive Rights."

Risks Related to the Countries Where We Operate

Adverse economic conditions in the countries where we operate may adversely affect our financial condition and results.

We are a Mexican corporation and our Mexican operations are our single most important geographic territory. We also conduct an important part of our operations in Brazil. For the year ended December 31, 2019, approximately 78.6% of our total revenues were attributable to Mexico and Brazil. Our results are affected by the economic conditions in the countries where we conduct operations. Consumer demand and preferences, real prices and the costs of raw materials are heavily influenced by macroeconomic conditions, which vary by country and may not be correlated. In addition, adverse economic conditions may affect and reduce consumer per capita income, thereby adversely affecting consumer demand for our products as a result of a decrease in consumer purchasing power. Deterioration or prolonged periods of weak economic conditions in the countries where we conduct operations may have, and in the past have had, a negative effect on our company and a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Some of the countries where we conduct operations are influenced by the U.S. economy. Deterioration in economic conditions in the U.S. economy may affect these economies. In particular, economic conditions in Mexico are correlated with economic conditions in the United States as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement. On November 30, 2018, Mexico, Canada and the United States signed a new free trade agreement, the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA. On June 19, 2019, Mexico became the first country to ratify the USMCA. On January 29, 2020, President Donald Trump signed the USMCA into U.S. law, and on March 13, 2020, the Canadian Parliament ratified it. The three countries are currently working on regulations related to the USMCA's implementation, and the trade agreement will enter into force after such regulations are in place. Any adverse event affecting the relationship between Mexico and the United States, including the termination of any free trade agreement between these two countries, may have a significant adverse effect on the Mexican economy.

Our business may also be significantly affected by interest rates, inflation rates and exchange rates of the local currencies of the countries where we operate. Decreases in growth rates, periods of negative growth and/or increases in inflation or interest rates may result in lower demand for our products, lower real pricing of our products or a shift to lower margin products. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk." In addition, an increase in interest rates would increase the cost to us of variable rate funding (which, after giving effect to our swap contracts, and calculated by weighting each year's outstanding debt balance mix, constituted approximately 12.4% of our total debt as of December 31, 2019), which would have an adverse effect on our financial position. A continued and prolonged increase in inflation rates in any of the countries where we operate may result in such country being categorized as a hyperinflationary economy for accounting purposes, which would change the manner in which we present and report financial information related to our operations in such country. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk-Interest Rate Risk."

Since July 1, 2018, Argentina's economy has satisfied the conditions to be treated as a hyperinflationary economy based on various economic factors, including Argentina's cumulative inflation over the past three-year period exceeding 100%, according to available indexes in the country. Continuing hyperinflation in Argentina may adversely affect our financial position and results of our operations.

Depreciation of the local currencies of the countries where we operate relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results.

Depreciation of local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar increases our cost of some of the raw materials we acquire, the price of which may be paid in or determined with reference to U.S. dollars, and of our debt obligations denominated in U.S. dollars and may therefore negatively affect our results, financial position and equity. In addition, depreciation of local currencies of the countries where we operate relative to the U.S. dollar may also potentially increase inflation rates in such countries. Significant fluctuations of local currencies relative to the U.S. dollar have occurred in the past and may continue in the future, negatively affecting our results. Future currency devaluations or the imposition of exchange controls in any of the countries where we operate may potentially increase our operating costs, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk-Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk."

We selectively hedge our exposure to the U.S. dollar with respect to certain local currencies, our U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations and the purchase of certain U.S. dollar-denominated raw materials. A severe depreciation of any currency of the countries where we operate may result in a disruption of the international foreign exchange markets and may limit our ability to transfer or to convert such currencies into U.S. dollars or other currencies for the purpose of making timely payments of interest and principal on our U.S. dollar-denominated indebtedness or obligations in other currencies. While the Mexican government does not restrict the right or ability of Mexican or foreign persons or entities to convert Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars or to transfer other currencies out of Mexico, the Mexican government could impose restrictive exchange rate policies in the future. Currency fluctuations may have an adverse effect on our results, financial condition and cash flows in future periods.

Political and social events in the countries where we operate and elsewhere and changes in governmental policies may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

In recent years, some of the governments in the countries where we operate have implemented and may continue to implement significant changes in laws, public policy or regulations that could affect the political and social conditions in these countries. Any such changes, and similar changes in other countries such as the U.S., may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, prospects and financial condition. Furthermore, national presidential and legislative elections took place in 2019 or are scheduled to take place in 2020 in several of the countries where we operated in 2019, including Argentina, Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay. We cannot assure you that political or social developments in the countries where we operate or elsewhere, such as the election of new administrations, changes in laws, public policy or regulations, political disagreements, civil disturbances and the rise in violence and perception of violence, over which we have no control, will not have a corresponding adverse effect on the local or global markets or on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.