

RISK FACTORS**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 results of operations and financial position.

Approximately 98% of our sales volume in 2008 was derived from sales of *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages. In each of our territories, we produce, market and distribute *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages through standard bottler agreements. Through its rights under the bottler agreements and as a large shareholder, The Coca-Cola Company has the ability to exercise substantial influence over the conduct of our business.

Under our bottler agreements, The Coca-Cola Company may unilaterally set the price for its concentrate. In 2005, The Coca-Cola Company decided to gradually increase concentrate prices for sparkling beverages over a three-year period in Brazil beginning in 2006 and in Mexico beginning in 2007. These increases have now been fully implemented in Brazil and will be fully implemented in Mexico during 2009. We prepare a three-year general business plan that is submitted to our board of directors for approval. The Coca-Cola Company may require that we demonstrate our financial ability to meet our plans and may terminate our rights to produce, market and distribute sparkling beverages in territories with respect to which such approval is withheld. The Coca-Cola Company also makes significant contributions to our marketing expenses although it is not required to contribute a particular amount. In addition, we are prohibited from bottling any sparkling beverage product or distributing other beverages without The Coca-Cola Company's authorization or consent. We may not transfer control of the bottler rights of any of our territories without the consent of The Coca-Cola Company.

We depend on The Coca-Cola Company to renew our bottler agreements. Our bottler agreements for Mexico expire in 2013 for two territories and 2015 for two other territories, renewable in each case for ten-year terms. Our bottler agreements for Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama (other beverages), Venezuela and Colombia expire on July 31, 2009, pursuant to letters of extension. These bottler agreements are renewable as agreed between the parties. Our bottler agreement for *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages for Panama has an indefinite term but may be terminated with six months prior written notice by either party. Our bottler agreement for Argentina expires in 2014. Our bottler agreement for Brazil expired in December 2004. We are operating under the terms of the existing Brazilian bottler agreement in the acquired territory of Refrigerantes Minas Gerais Ltda., or REMIL. For the expired agreements and the agreements expiring this year, we are currently in the process of negotiating renewals of our agreements on similar terms and conditions as the rest of the countries, and we and The Coca-Cola Company will continue operating under the terms of the existing agreements. See "Item 4. Information on the Company-Bottler Agreements." There can be no assurances that The Coca-Cola Company will decide to renew any of these agreements. In addition, these agreements generally may be terminated in the case of material breach. Termination would prevent us from selling *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages in the affected territory and would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations.

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 interest of our remaining shareholders.

The Coca-Cola Company and Fomento Económico Mexicano, S.A.B. de C.V., which we refer to as FEMSA, have significant influence on the conduct of our business. The Coca-Cola Company indirectly owns 31.6% of our outstanding capital stock, representing 37.0% of our capital stock with full voting rights. The Coca-Cola Company is entitled to appoint four of our 18 directors and certain of our executive officers and, except under limited circumstances, has the power to veto all actions requiring approval by our board of directors. FEMSA indirectly owns 53.7% of our outstanding capital stock, representing 63.0% of our capital stock with full voting rights. FEMSA is entitled to appoint 11 of our 18 directors and certain of our executive officers. The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA together, or FEMSA acting alone in certain limited circumstances, thus 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, except in certain limited situations, 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 remaining shareholders, which may result in us taking actions contrary to the interest of our remaining shareholders.

We have significant transactions with affiliates, particularly The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA, which may create potential conflicts of interest and could result in less favorable terms to us.

We engage in transactions with subsidiaries of both The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA. Our main transactions with FEMSA include supply agreements under which we purchase certain supplies and equipment, a service agreement under which a FEMSA subsidiary transports finished products from our production facilities to distribution facilities in Mexico, sales of finished products to a Mexican convenience store chain owned by FEMSA, sales and distribution agreements with Cervejarias Kaiser Brasil, or Cervejarias Kaiser, a Brazilian brewer, owned by FEMSA and a service agreement under which a FEMSA subsidiary provides administrative services to our company. In addition, we have entered into cooperative marketing arrangements with The Coca-Cola Company and FEMSA. We are a party to a number of bottler agreements with The Coca-Cola Company. We also have agreed to jointly develop still beverages and waters in our territories with The Coca-Cola Company and have entered into joint ventures and jointly acquired companies with The Coca-Cola Company. See “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions—Related Party Transactions.” On May 8, 2009 we entered into an agreement to develop jointly with The Coca-Cola Company the *Crystal* trademark water products in Brazil. We completed this transaction on May 28, 2009. Transactions with affiliates may create the potential for conflicts of interest, which could result in terms less favorable to us than could be obtained from an unaffiliated third party.

Competition could adversely affect our financial performance.

The beverage industry throughout Latin America is highly competitive. We face competition from other bottlers of sparkling beverages such as Pepsi products, and from producers of low cost beverages or “B brands.” We also compete against beverages other than sparkling beverages such as water, fruit juice and sport drinks. Although competitive conditions are different in each of our territories, we compete principally in terms of price, packaging, consumer sale promotions, customer service and non-price retail incentives. There can be no assurances that we will be able to avoid lower pricing as a result of competitive pressure. Lower pricing, changes made in response to competition and changes in consumer preferences may have an adverse effect on our financial performance.

Our principal competitor in Mexico is The Pepsi Bottling Group, or PBG. PBG is the largest bottler of Pepsi products worldwide and competes with Coca-Cola trademark beverages. Our main competition in the juice category in Mexico is Jumex, the largest juice producer in the country. In the water category, *Bonafont*, a water brand owned by Danone, is our main competition. We have also experienced stronger competition in Mexico from lower priced sparkling beverages in larger, multiple serving packaging. In Brazil and Argentina, we compete with Companhia de Bebidas das Américas, commonly referred to as Ambev, the largest brewer in Latin America and a subsidiary of InBev S.A., which sells Pepsi products in addition to a portfolio that includes local brands with flavors such as guaraná and proprietary beers. In each of our territories we compete with Pepsi bottlers and with various other bottlers and distributors of nationally and regionally advertised sparkling beverages.

Changes in consumer preference could reduce demand for some of our products.

The non-alcoholic beverage industry is rapidly evolving as a result of, among other things, changes in consumer preferences. Specifically, consumers are becoming increasingly more aware of and concerned about environmental and health issues. Concerns over the environmental impact of plastic may reduce the consumption of our products sold in plastic bottles or result in additional taxes that would adversely affect consumer demand. In addition, researchers, health advocates and dietary guidelines are encouraging consumers to reduce their consumption of certain types of beverages sweetened with sugar and high fructose corn syrup, which could reduce demand for certain of our products. A reduction in consumer demand would adversely affect our results of operations.

A water shortage or a failure to maintain existing concessions could adversely affect our business.

Water is an essential component of our products. We obtain water from various sources in our territories, including springs, wells, rivers and municipal water companies. In Mexico, we purchase water from municipal water companies and pump water from wells pursuant to concessions granted by the Mexican government. We obtain the vast majority of the water used in our sparkling beverage production in Mexico pursuant to these concessions, which the Mexican government granted based on studies of the existing and projected groundwater supply. Our existing water concessions in Mexico may be terminated by governmental authorities under certain circumstances and their renewal depends on receiving necessary authorizations from municipal and/or federal water authorities. See “Item 4. Information on the Company–Regulation–Water Supply Law.” 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.

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.

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

Our most significant raw materials are (1) concentrate, which we acquire from affiliates of The Coca-Cola Company, (2) packaging materials and (3) sweeteners. Prices for concentrate are determined by The Coca-Cola Company pursuant to our bottler agreements as a percentage of the weighted average retail price in local currency, net of applicable taxes. In 2005, The Coca-Cola Company decided to gradually increase concentrate prices for sparkling beverages over a three-year period in Brazil beginning in 2006 and in Mexico beginning in 2007. These increases have now been fully implemented in Brazil and will be fully implemented in Mexico during 2009. The prices for our remaining raw materials are driven by market prices and local availability as well as the imposition of import duties and import restrictions and fluctuations in exchange rates. We are also required to meet all of our supply needs 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 which we operate, while the prices of certain materials, including those used in the bottling of our products, mainly resin, ingots to make plastic bottles, finished plastic bottles, aluminum cans and high fructose corn syrup, are paid in or determined with reference to the U.S. dollar, and therefore may increase if the U.S. dollar appreciates against the currency of the country in which we operate, as was the case in 2008. See “Item 4. Information on the Company–The Company–Raw Materials.”

Our most significant packaging raw material costs arise from the purchase of resin and plastic ingots to make plastic bottles and from the purchase of finished plastic bottles, the prices of which are tied to crude oil prices and global resin supply. The average prices that we paid for resin and plastic ingots in U.S. dollars in 2008 decreased significantly compared to 2007, although prices may increase in future periods. Sugar prices in all of the countries in which we operate other than Brazil are subject to local regulations and other barriers to market entry that cause us to pay in excess of international market prices for sugar. Sweetener prices in Mexico decreased during 2008 as compared to the previous year. In Colombia, average sweetener prices paid during 2008 remained flat as compared to 2007. In the rest of our operations, sweetener prices for 2008 were higher as compared to 2007. Sugar prices in Brazil in recent periods have been volatile, mainly due to the increased demand for sugar cane for production of alternative fuels. Although sweetener prices in Brazil decreased during 2008, the average cost of sweetener was higher than in 2007. In Venezuela, we have experienced sugar shortages that have adversely affected our operations. These shortages were due to insufficient domestic production to meet demand and current restrictions on sugar imports.

We cannot assure you that our raw material prices will not further increase in the future. Increases in the prices of raw materials would increase our cost of goods sold and adversely affect our results of operations.

Taxes on sparkling beverages could adversely affect our business.

Our products are subject to certain taxes in many of the countries in which we operate. The imposition of new taxes or increases in taxes on our products may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, prospects and results of operations. Certain countries in Central America, Brazil and Argentina impose taxes on sparkling beverages. See “Item 4. Information on the Company–Regulation–Taxation of Sparkling Beverages.” We cannot assure you that any governmental authority in any country where we operate will not impose or increase taxes on our products in the future.

Regulatory developments may adversely affect our business.

We are subject to regulation in each of the territories in which we operate. The principal areas in which we are subject to regulation are environment, labor, taxation, health and antitrust. Regulations can also affect our ability to set prices for our products. See “Item 4. Information of the Company–Regulation.” The adoption of new laws or regulations in the countries in which we operate may increase our operating costs or impose restrictions on our operations which, in turn, may adversely affect our financial condition, business and results of operations. In particular, environmental standards are becoming more stringent in several of the countries in which we operate, and we are in the process of complying with these standards. Further changes in current regulations may result in an increase in compliance costs, which may have an adverse effect on our future results of operations or financial condition.

Voluntary price restraints or statutory price controls have been imposed historically in several of the countries in which we operate. The imposition of these restrictions in the future may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position. Although Mexican bottlers have been free to set prices for sparkling beverages without governmental intervention since January 1996, such prices had been subject to statutory price controls and to voluntary price restraints, which effectively limited our ability to increase prices in the Mexican market without governmental consent. See “Item 4. Information on the Company–Regulation–Price Controls.” We cannot assure that governmental authorities in any country where we operate will not impose statutory price controls or voluntary price restraints in the future.

Our operations have from time to time been subject to investigations and proceedings by antitrust authorities and litigation relating to alleged anticompetitive practices. See “Item 8. Financial Information–Legal Proceedings.” We cannot assure you that these investigations and proceedings will not have an adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Risks Related to the Series L Shares and the ADSs***Holders of our Series L Shares have limited voting rights.***

Holders of our Series L Shares are entitled to vote only in certain circumstances. They generally may elect three of our 18 directors and are only entitled to vote on specific matters, including certain changes in our corporate form, mergers involving our company 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 and those matters that expressly require approval under the Mexican Securities Law. As a result, Series L shareholders will not be able to influence our business or operations. 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 shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of ADSs. Holders of our shares in the form of ADSs may not receive notice of shareholders meetings from our ADS depository in sufficient time to enable such holders to return voting instructions to the ADS depository in a timely manner.

The protections afforded to minority shareholders in Mexico are different from those afforded to minority shareholders in the United States.

Under Mexican law, the protections afforded to minority shareholders are different from, and may be less than, those afforded to minority shareholders in the United States. Mexican laws do not provide a remedy for shareholders relating to violations of fiduciary duties, there is no procedure for class actions as such actions are

conducted in the United States and there are different procedural requirements for bringing shareholder lawsuits for the benefit of companies. Therefore, it may be more difficult for minority shareholders to enforce their rights against us, our directors or our controlling shareholders than it would be for minority shareholders of a United States company.

Investors may experience difficulties in enforcing civil liabilities against us or our directors, officers and controlling persons.

We are organized under the laws of Mexico, and most of our directors, officers and controlling persons reside outside the United States. In addition, all or a substantial portion of our assets and their respective assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process within the United States on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability against such persons in Mexico, whether in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities based solely on the U.S. federal securities laws.

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 emerging market countries. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reaction 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, especially in emerging markets, will not adversely affect the market value of our securities.

Holders of Series L Shares in the United States and holders of ADSs may not be able to participate in any future preemptive rights 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 or treasury stock, 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. We may not legally allow holders of our shares 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 United States 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 shares in the form of 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 to allow holders of our shares 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 depository of preemptive rights and the distribution of the proceeds from such sales to the holders of our shares in the form of ADSs is not possible. As a result, the equity interest of holders of our shares in the form of ADSs would be diluted proportionately. See "Item 10. Additional Information—Preemptive Rights."

Risks Related to Mexico and the Other Countries in Which We Operate

Adverse economic conditions in Mexico may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are a Mexican corporation, and our Mexican operations are our single most important geographic territory. For the year ended December 31, 2008, 41% of our total revenues were attributable to Mexico. The Mexican economy is currently experiencing a downturn as a result of the impact of the global financial crisis on many emerging economies during the second half of last year. In the fourth quarter of 2008, Mexican gross domestic product, or GDP, contracted by approximately 1.7% year on year, and Banco de México expects GDP to contract by approximately 5% in 2009. The Mexican economy continues to be heavily influenced by the U.S. economy, and therefore, further deterioration in economic conditions in, or delays in recovery of, the U.S. economy may hinder any recovery in Mexico. In addition, concerns and reactions relating to the recent outbreak of Influenza A (H1N1) may further adversely affect macroeconomic conditions in Mexico.

Prolonged periods of weak economic conditions in Mexico may have, and in the past have had, a negative effect on our company and a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business may be significantly affected by the general condition of the Mexican economy, or by the rate of inflation in Mexico, interest rates in Mexico and exchange rates for the Mexican peso. Decreases in the growth rate of the Mexican economy, 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. Because a large percentage of our costs and expenses are fixed, we may not be able to reduce costs and expenses upon the occurrence of any of these events, and our profit margins may suffer as a result. In addition, an increase in interest rates in Mexico would increase the cost to us of variable rate, Mexican peso-denominated funding, which constituted approximately 47.8% of our total debt as of December 31, 2008, and have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Depreciation of the Mexican peso relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

A depreciation of the Mexican peso relative to the U.S. dollar would increase the cost to us of a portion of the raw materials we acquire, the price of which is paid in or determined with reference to U.S. dollars, and of our debt obligations denominated in U.S. dollars and thereby may negatively affect our financial position and results of operations. Since the second half of 2008 and continuing into 2009, the value of the Mexican peso relative to the U.S. dollar has fluctuated significantly. According to the U.S. Federal Reserve Board during 2008, the exchange rate registered a low of Ps. 9.9166 to US\$ 1.00 at August 5, 2008, and a high of Ps. 13.8320 to US\$ 1.00 at December 31, 2008. As of June 26, 2009, the exchange rate was Ps. 13.2425 to US\$ 1.00. See “—Key Information—Exchange Rate Information” and “Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk.”

We generally do not hedge our exposure to the U.S. dollar with respect to the Mexican peso and other currencies, other than with respect to our U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations. A severe devaluation or depreciation of the Mexican peso may also result in disruption of the international foreign exchange markets and may limit our ability to transfer or to convert Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars and 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 currently restrict, and since 1982 has not restricted, the right or ability of Mexican or foreign persons or entities to convert Mexican pesos into U.S. dollars or to transfer other currencies out of Mexico, the Mexican government could institute restrictive exchange rate policies in the future. Currency fluctuations may have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in future periods.

Political events in Mexico could adversely affect our operations.

Mexican political events may significantly affect our operations. Presidential elections in Mexico occur every six years, and the most recent election occurred in July 2006. Elections in both houses of the Mexican Congress also occurred in July 2006, and although the Partido Acción Nacional won a plurality of the seats in the Mexican Congress in the election, no party succeeded in securing a majority in either chamber of the Mexican Congress. The absence of a clear majority by a single party is likely to continue even after the next *Cámara de Diputados* (House of Representatives) election in July 2009. This situation may result in government gridlock and political uncertainty. We cannot provide any assurances that political developments in Mexico, over which we have no control, will not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Economic and political conditions in the other Latin American countries in which we operate may increasingly adversely affect our business.

In addition to Mexico, we conduct operations in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. Product sales and income from operations from our combined non-Mexican operations increased as a percentage of our consolidated product sales and income from operations from 42.8% and 29.5%, respectively, in 2005 to 59.1% and 50.9%, respectively, in 2008. We expect this trend to continue in future periods. As a consequence, our future results will be increasingly affected by the economic and political conditions in the countries, other than Mexico, where we conduct operations.

Consumer demand, preferences, real prices and the costs of raw materials are heavily influenced by macroeconomic and political conditions in the other countries in which we operate. These conditions vary by country and may not be correlated to conditions in our Mexican operations. The International Monetary Fund, or IMF, reported that GDP growth slowed in the fourth quarter of 2008 in the countries in which we operate. For 2009, primarily as a result of global economic conditions and commodity prices, the IMF predicts GDP contraction in Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. The IMF has also predicted zero growth in Colombia and slow growth in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. In addition, Brazil and Colombia have a history of economic volatility and political instability. In Venezuela we face exchange rate risk as well as work stoppages and potential scarcity of raw materials. Deterioration in economic and political conditions in any of these countries would have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Devaluation of the local currencies in countries other than Mexico against the U.S. dollar may increase our operating costs in these countries, and depreciation of the local currencies in these countries against the Mexican peso may negatively affect the results of operations for these countries as reported in our financial statements. In recent years, the value of the currency in the countries in which we operate has been relatively stable. Last year, the Mexican peso and currencies of other countries, specifically the Brazilian real and the Colombian peso, have depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar due to global volatility. The Brazilian real also depreciated relative to the Mexican peso. According to the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, during 2008, the Brazilian real depreciated from a low of 1.5580 Brazilian reais per U.S. dollar on August 1, 2008, to a high of 2.6187 Brazilian reais per U.S. dollar on December 5, 2008, and, according to the Central Bank of Brazil, depreciated from a low of 0.1542 Brazilian reais to Ps. 1.00 on July 2, 2008, to a high of 0.1981 Brazilian reais to Ps. 1.00 on October 8, 2008. On December 31, 2008, the exchange rate was 2.3130 Brazilian reais to US\$ 1.00 and 0.1693 Brazilian reais to Ps. 1.00. On June 26, 2009, the exchange rate was 1.9444 Brazilian reais to US\$ 1.00 and 0.1469 Brazilian reais to Ps. 1.00. According to the Central Bank of Colombia, the Colombian peso during 2008 also depreciated from a low of 1,652.41 Colombian pesos to US\$ 1.00 on July 19, 2008, to a high of 2,389.28 Colombian pesos to US\$ 1.00 on November 4, 2008. On December 31, 2008, the exchange rate was 2,243.59 Colombian pesos to US\$ 1.00. On June 26, 2009, the exchange rate was 2,188.50 Colombian pesos to US\$ 1.00. See "Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk."

We have also operated under exchange controls in Venezuela since 2003 that affect our ability to remit dividends abroad or make payments other than in local currencies and that may increase the real price paid for raw materials purchased in local currency. Future currency devaluation or the imposition of exchange controls in any of these countries would have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Item 4. Information on the Company

THE COMPANY

Overview

We are the largest bottler of *Coca-Cola* trademark beverages in Latin America, and the second largest in the world, calculated in each case by sales volume in 2008. We operate in the following territories:

- Mexico – a substantial portion of central Mexico (including Mexico City) and southeast Mexico (including the Gulf region).
- Central America – Guatemala (Guatemala City and surrounding areas), Nicaragua (nationwide), Costa Rica (nationwide) and Panama (nationwide).
- Colombia – most of the country.
- Venezuela – nationwide.
- Brazil – the area of greater São Paulo, Campinas, Santos, the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, part of the state of Minas Gerais and part of the state of Goiás.
- Argentina – Buenos Aires and surrounding areas.

Our company was organized on October 30, 1991 as a *sociedad anónima de capital variable* (a variable capital stock corporation) under the laws of Mexico with a duration of 99 years. On December 5, 2006, in response to amendments to the Mexican Securities Law, we became a *sociedad anónima bursátil de capital variable* (a variable capital listed stock corporation). Our legal name is Coca-Cola FEMSA, S.A.B. de C.V. Our principal executive offices are located at Guillermo González Camarena No. 600, Col. Centro de Ciudad Santa Fé, Delegación Álvaro Obregón, México, D.F., 01210, México. Our telephone number at this location is (52-55) 5081-5100. Our website is www.coca-colafemsa.com.

The following is an overview of our operations by segment in 2008:

Operations by Segment—Overview Year Ended December 31, 2008⁽¹⁾

	Total Revenues	Percentage of Total Revenues	Income from Operations	Percentage of Income from Operations
Mexico	33,799	40.7%	6,715	49.0%
Latincentro ⁽²⁾	12,791	15.4%	2,370	17.3%
Venezuela	15,182	18.3%	1,289	9.5%
Mercosur ⁽³⁾	21,204	25.6%	3,321	24.2%
Consolidated	82,976	100%	13,695	100%

(1) Expressed in millions of Mexican pesos, except for percentages.

(2) Includes Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

(3) Includes Brazil and Argentina.

Corporate History

We are a subsidiary of FEMSA, which also owns both the second largest brewer and the largest convenience store chain in Mexico.