On April 30, 2009, the average exchange rate in the informal exchange market was Ch$572.95 per U.S. dollar and the U.S. dollar observed exchange rate was Ch$580.10 per U.S. dollar.

The following table sets forth the low, high, average and period-end observed exchange rates for U.S. dollars for each of the indicated periods starting in 2003 as reported by the Central Bank of Chile. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

	Daily Observed Exchange Rate (1) (Ch$ per US$)			
	Low (2)	High (2)	Average (3)	Period-end (4)
2004	557.40	649.45	609.41	557.40
2005	509.70	592.75	559.68	512.50
2006	511.44	549.63	530.34	532.39
2007	493.14	548.67	522.55	496.89
2008	431.22	676.75	522.35	636.45
December 2008	625.59	674.83	647.91	636.45
January 2009	610.09	643.87	622.09	617.10
February 2009	583.32	623.87	605.10	599.04
March 2009	572.39	614.85	592.21	583.26
April 2009 (through April 30)	575.12	601.04	583.03	580.10

Source: Central Bank of Chile
(1) Historical pesos.
(2) Rates shown are the actual low and high, on a day-by-day basis for each period.
(3) The average of monthly average rates during the period reported.
(4) Published on the first day after month(year) end

Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable

Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable

Risk Factors

RISKS RELATING TO CHILE

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

We are predominantly engaged in business in Chile and 73.8% of our revenues in 2008 were generated from our Chilean operations, 19.4% came from operations in Argentina and 6.8% from exports out of Chile. Thus, our results of operations and financial condition are dependent to a large extent on the overall level of economic activity in Chile. The Chilean economy has experienced an average annual growth of 4.8% between 2003 and 2008. In the past, slower economic growth in Chile has slowed down the rate of consumption of our products and adversely affected our profitability. Chile's recent economic performance has been affected by the current disruption in the global markets, and therefore the past growth rate should not be extrapolated into the future.

Our financial statements are reported and our dividends are declared, based on Chilean GAAP, which generally differs from U.S. GAAP.

There are important differences between Chilean and U.S. accounting and reporting standards. As a result, Chilean financial statements and reported earnings generally differ from those reported based on U.S. accounting and reporting standards. See Note 24 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of the main differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to us and the reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of our net income and total shareholders' equity statements from the Chilean standards. The Company will migrate to IFRS in 2009 and as a consequence, there could be changes in the financial information.

The relative liquidity and volatility of Chilean securities markets may increase the price volatility of our ADSs and adversely impact a holder's ability to sell any shares of our common stock withdrawn from our 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 main stock exchange, had a market capitalization of approximately US$133 billion as of December 31, 2008, while The New York Stock Exchange had a market capitalization of approximately US$14.3 trillion and the NASDAQ National Market had a capitalization of approximately US$2.7 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 in the Chilean market shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADR facility in the amount and at the price and time the holder wishes to do so. See "Item 9: The Offer and Listing".

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 Chilean peso relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect the dollar value of and the return on any investment in our ADSs. The Chilean peso has been subject to large nominal devaluations and appreciations in the past and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. For example, in the period from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2002, the value of the Chilean peso relative to the U.S. dollar declined by 25.3% in nominal terms, or an average of 11.9% per year, based on the observed exchange rate for U.S. dollars on those dates. On the other hand, the average value of the Chilean peso relative to the U.S. dollar increased 24.4% in nominal terms between 2003 and 2007, or an average of 6.7% a year. See "Exchange Rates".

Chilean trading in the shares of our common stock underlying our ADSs is conducted in Chilean pesos. Cash distributions to be received by the depositary for the shares of our common stock underlying our ADSs will be denominated in Chilean pesos. The depositary will translate any Chilean pesos received by it to U.S. dollars at the then-prevailing exchange rate with the purpose of making dividend and other distribution payments for the ADSs. If the value of the Chilean peso declines relative to the U.S. dollar, 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 – Dividend Policy and Dividends".

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

Although the securities laws of Chile which govern open stock corporations and publicly listed companies such as us, have as a main objective promoting disclosure of all material corporate information to the public, 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 have significant operations in Argentina and economic conditions there have adversely affected our results of operations.

In addition to our operations in Chile, we maintain substantial assets in Argentina and derive significant revenue from our operations in Argentina. In 2008, we derived Ch$152,000 million, or 19.4%, of our revenues from our Argentinean operations, and, as of December 31, 2008, Ch$212,278 million, or 19.8%, of our assets were located in Argentina. From 1999 through 2002, Argentina suffered a prolonged recession, which culminated in an economic crisis, with negative growth rates of -3.4% in 1999, -0.8% in 2000, -4.4% in 2001 and -10.9% in 2002. Although the economic situation in Argentina has improved during the last six years – GDP grew 8.8%, 9.0%, 9.2%, 8.5%, 8.7% and 7.0% in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively – in the future it could materially and adversely affect our Argentine operations. See "Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Trend Information".

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

The Argentine peso devaluation in 2002 resulted in a loss of Ch$3,789 million for the year 2002 in CCU Argentina and our subsidiary Finca La Celia reported a loss due to the devaluation in 2002 of Ch$1,262 million. Additionally, according to accounting pronouncements regulating the conversion of Argentine financial statements to Chilean GAAP, fixed assets and their depreciation are considered in historical dollars. As a result, a devaluation of the Argentine peso adversely affects our operating results, as our revenues from our Argentine operations are impacted by the devaluation of the Argentine peso. In spite of the appreciation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar in recent years, we cannot predict whether the Argentine economy will continue to recover or will face a recession, and if there is a recession to what effect it will affect our operations in Argentina. Starting in 2009, the Company will report the financial statements under IFRS and the functional currency will be the Argentine peso for our Argentine subsidiaries. Fixed assets and their depreciation will be considered in said currency and translated into Chilean pesos for consolidation purposes.

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

The measures taken by the Argentine government to address the Argentine economic crisis, which began in 1998, have severely affected the Argentine financial system’s stability and have had a materially negative impact on its reputation. If Argentina were to experience a new fiscal and economic crisis, the Argentine government could implement economic and political reforms, which could adversely impact our business. The unpredictability, timing and scope of possible measures enacted by the Argentine government, including expropriations, higher taxes and exchange control measures, could adversely affect our Argentinean operations and our future results of operations.

Since January 2006, the Argentine Government has adopted different methods to directly and indirectly regulate price increases of various consumer goods, including bottled beer, in an effort to slow inflation.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

Fluctuations in the cost of our raw materials may adversely impact our profitability if we are unable to pass those costs along to our customers.

We purchase malt, rice and hops for beer, sugar for soft drinks, grapes for wine and packaging material from local producers or through purchases in the international market. The prices of those commodities have experienced significant fluctuations over time and are determined by the global supply and demand for those commodities as well as other factors, such as fluctuations in exchange rates, over which we have no control.

Although we historically have been able to increase our selling prices in response to increases in raw material costs and thus have not sought to hedge our exposure to increases in raw material prices, 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 increase our selling prices in response to increases in raw material costs, any future increases may reduce our margins, if we could not improve efficiencies to offset them.

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

As of May 31, 2009, Inversiones y Rentas S.A., or IRSA, a Chilean closed corporation, owned directly and indirectly, 66.1% 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 a significant influence in determining the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matters 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 disposition 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.

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

In 2008, our market share of the Chilean beer market by volume was approximately 86%. Our largest competitor in the Chilean beer market by volume is Cervecería Chile S.A., or Cervecería Chile, a subsidiary of Quilmes Industrial S.A., or Quilmes, the largest Argentine brewer and, a subsidiary of Companhia de Bebidas das Américas, or AmBev, since January 2007. Ambev and Interbrew merged in 2004, creating Inbev N.V./S.A. which merged with Anheuser Busch Cos, Inc on November 18, 2008, forming Anheuser-Busch InBev. We estimate that Cervecería Chile had a market share by volume in Chile of approximately 12% in 2008. In the past, Cervecería Chile has engaged in aggressive price discounting. If Cervecería Chile were to engage in aggressive price discounting in the future, we cannot assure you, given the current environment, that any such discounting or other competitive activities will not have a material adverse impact on our profitability.

Additionally, if business conditions in the beer market continue to be relatively favorable in Chile, other enterprises may attempt to enter the Chilean beer market either by producing beer locally or through imports. We expect that additional competitors could erode our market share or lead to price discounting.

Our beer brands in Chile may face increased competition from other alcoholic beverages such as wine and spirits, as well as from non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks.

Beer consumption in Chile may be influenced by changes in domestic wine, spirits and/or other non-alcoholic beverages relative prices. Increases in domestic wine prices have tended to lead to increases in beer consumption, while reductions in wine prices have tended to reduce or slow the growth of beer consumption. As a result of our lower market share in the Chilean wine, spirits and soft drinks markets as compared to the Chilean beer market, if beverage consumers were to shift their consumption from beer to either wine,spirits or soft drinks, we expect that it would adversely affect our profitability.

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

In Argentina, we face competition from Quilmes, Cervecería Argentina S.A. and Isenbeck, a subsidiary of Warsteiner Brauerei Hans Cramer GmbH & Co., or Warsteiner. We estimate that in 2008 Quilmes had a market share of 76% and Warsteiner had a market share of 3%. We estimate that our market share of the Argentine beer market was 21% in 2008. As a result of its dominant position in Argentina, Quilmes' large size enables it to benefit from economies of scale in the production and distribution of beer throughout Argentina. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we will be able to grow or maintain our current market share of the Argentine beer market.

Consolidation in the beer industry may impact our market share.

In January 2007, AmBev assumed control of Quilmes. Additionally, on March 2004, AmBev and Interbrew announced an agreement to merge, creating the world's largest brewer under the name InBev. Inbev and Anheuser Busch merged in November 2008, creating the world's global beer leader. In Chile, Quilmes sells its beer through Cervecería Chile, which had a market share of approximately 12% in 2008, and in Argentina which had a market share of approximately 76% in 2008. As a consequence of the referred merger, the brand Budweiser whose production and distribution license contract was granted to CCU Argentina until 2025, belongs to our competitor. Cervecera CCU Chile has a distribution contract until 2015 to distribute Budweiser in Chile. We cannot assure you that the contracts will be renewed.

In 2005, SABMiller plc. merged with Grupo Empresarial Bavaria , a Colombian brewer with operations in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Panama, forming the then second largest brewer in the world.

Consolidation in the beer industry has resulted in larger and more competitive participants, which could change the current market conditions under which we operate.

Restrictions in the gas supply from Argentina have increased our energy costs and higher oil prices have increased our distribution expenses.

Since 2005, the Argentine government has restricted gas exports to Chile due to supply problems in that country. This has increased the cost of operating our beer production plants in Chile and Argentina, as well as our soft drinks plants in Chile. Additionally, these restrictions have increased electrical power costs related to these same gas restrictions. We do not need additional investments because our boilers can work with gas or with alternative fuels, such as diesel oil or butane gas. The Chilean government is at present implementing a diversify source energy supply strategy. The construction of a new plant in Quintero to process imported GNL (liquefied natural gas) will start its operation in August 2009, bringing relief to the energy issue.

Oil price increases may reduce our margins if we are unable to improve efficiencies or increase our prices to offset them.

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 expiry date. We cannot assure you that such conditions will be fulfilled, and therefore that the agreements will be renewed, expire at end of term or undergo early termination. Termination of, or failure to renew our existing license agreements could have an adverse impact on our operations.

Increase in negotiation power of same clients.

In recent years, the Chilean supermarket industry has gone through a consolidation process, increasing the importance and purchasing power of a few supermarket chains. The importance of supermarkets is disclosed in each one of our business segments.

Dependence on a unique supplier for some important raw materials.

In the case of glass bottles, both in Chile and Argentina, we purchase most of our bottles from a unique local supplier. In case of some problem with one of these suppliers we will need to use suppliers outside each country.

Water supply is essential to the development of our businesses.

Water is an essential component for beer, soft drinks and mineral water. A failure in our water supply could negatively affect our sales and profitability.

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

An interruption or a significant failure in this chain may negatively affect the Company’s results, if the failure is not quickly resolved. An interruption could be caused by various factors, many of which are beyond our control.

Possible restrictions on the sale and promotion of alcoholic beverages in Chile.

Senators and congressmen from different political parties have submitted to Congress proposed bills to restrict the consumption, sale and promotion of alcoholic beverages. The main modifications proposed in these bills are the incorporation of warnings on product labels of the possible dangers of excessive alcohol consumption on human health, similar to those required in the United States, restrictions on television advertising and a prohibition of alcoholic beverages at sports, cultural or related events. If the proposed bills are passed, this could affect alcoholic beverage consumption and, as a consequence, could negatively affect our further business development.

Our businesses are taxed with different duties, particularly with excise taxes on the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

An increase in the rate of these taxes could negatively affect our sales and profitability.

Chilean peso fluctuations may affect our profitability.

Because we purchase some of our supplies at prices set in U.S. dollars, and export wine in U.S. dollars, euros and pounds, we are exposed to foreign exchange risks that may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Therefore, any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso against said currencies would affect the revenues of our wine export business, as well as the cost of several of our raw materials, especially in the beer and soft drink businesses where raw materials are purchased in U.S. dollars. The effect of the exchange rate variation on the exports revenues would always have an opposite sign effect on the cost of raw material in Ch$ terms.

Increases in commodity prices may affect our profitability.

A significant part of our raw materials are commodities whose prices are subject to volatility caused by market fluctuations. These price fluctuations may not keep pace with the market conditions in which we operate, thus we may have limited capacity to raise prices to offset increases in costs. If we are unable to increase prices to offset costs increases, our profitability may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to maintain the image and quality of our products our financial results may suffer.

The image and quality of our products is essential for the success and growth of the Company. Problems with product quality could tarnish the reputation of our products and may adversely affect the Company’s revenues.

If we are unable to finance our operations.

A global liquidity crises may eventually limit our ability to obtain the cash needed to fulfill our commitments. Sales could also be affected by a global disruption if consumption decreases sharply, placing stress in the Company’s cash position.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR ADSs

The price of our ADSs and the U.S. dollar value of any dividends will be affected by fluctuations in exchange conditions.

Our ADSs trade in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between Chilean and Argentine currencies and the U.S. dollar are likely to affect the market price of our ADSs. For example, since our financial statements are reported in Chilean pesos, a decline in the value of the Chilean peso against the dollar would reduce our earnings as reported in U.S. dollars. Any dividend we may pay in the future would be denominated in Chilean pesos. A decline in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar would reduce the U.S. dollar 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 dollars, 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.

A holder of ADSs may be subject to certain risks due to the fact that holders of our ADSs do not hold shares of our common stock directly.

In order to vote at shareholders’ meetings, if a holder is not registered on the books of the ADS depositary, the holder of our ADSs is required to transfer its ADSs for a certain number of days before a shareholders’ meeting into a blocked account established for that purpose by the ADS depositary. Any ADS transferred to this blocked account will not be available for transfer during that time. If a holder of our ADSs is registered on the books of the ADS depositary, it must give instructions to the ADS depositary not to transfer its ADSs during this period before the shareholders’ meeting. A holder of our ADSs must therefore receive voting materials from the ADS depositary sufficiently in advance in order to make these transfers or give these instructions. There can be no guarantee that a holder of our ADSs will receive voting materials in time to instruct the ADS depositary how to vote. It is possible that a holder of our ADSs will not have the opportunity to exercise a right to vote at all. Additionally, a holder of our ADSs may not receive copies of all reports from us or the ADS depositary. A holder of our ADSs may have to go to the ADS depositary’s offices to inspect any reports issued.

Controls on foreign investment and repatriation of investments in Chile may adversely impact a holder of our ADSs ability to obtain and dispose of the shares of our common stock underlying its ADRs.

Equity investments in Chile by persons who are not Chilean residents are generally subject to exchange control regulations that restrict the repatriation of investments and earnings from Chile. Our ADSs are subject to an ADR foreign investment contract among us, the depositary and the Central Bank of Chile which is intended to grant holders of our ADSs and the depositary access to Chile's formal exchange market. See "Exchange Rates". Pursuant to current Chilean law, our ADR foreign investment contract may not be amended unilaterally by the Central Bank of Chile. However, we cannot assure you that additional Chilean restrictions applicable to holders of our ADSs, the disposition of underlying shares of our common stock or the repatriation of the proceeds from the disposition of the underlying common stock could not be imposed in the future, nor can we assess the duration or impact of the restrictions if imposed. If for any reason, including changes to our ADR foreign investment contract or Chilean law, the depositary is unable to convert Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars, investors would receive dividends or other distributions in Chilean pesos. Transferees of shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADR facility will not be entitled to access the formal exchange market unless the withdrawn shares are redeposited with the depositary. See "Item 10: Additional Information – Exchange Controls in Chile".

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

In accordance with Chilean laws and regulations, any shareholder that votes against certain corporate actions or does not attend the meeting at which certain corporate actions are approved and communicates to the corporation its dissent in writing within the term established by law, may exercise a withdrawal right, tender its shares to the company and receive cash compensation for its shares, provided that the shareholder exercises its rights within the prescribed time periods. See "Item 10: Additional Information – Memorandum and Articles of Association – Rights, preferences and restrictions regarding shares". In our case, the actions triggering a right of withdrawal include the approval of:

- our transformation into a different type of legal entity;
- our merger with and/or into another company;
- the transfer of 50% or more of our corporate assets, whether or not liabilities are also transferred, or the proposal or amendment of any business plan that contemplates the transfer of assets exceeding said percentage;
- the granting of real or personal guarantees to secure third party obligations exceeding 50% of the corporate assets;
- the creation of preferences for a series of shares or the increase or reduction in the already existing ones. In this case, only dissenting shareholders of the affected series shall have the right to withdraw;
- curing certain formal defects in our charter which otherwise would render it null and void or any modification of our by-laws that grant this right; and
- other cases provided for by statute or in our bylaws, if any.

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 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 its 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.

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 us may be diluted.

The Chilean Corporations Act requires 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, and then make a decision as to whether to file such a registration statement. We cannot assure you that any registration statement would be filed.

To the extent a holder of our ADSs is unable to exercise its 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 the United States. See "Item 10: Additional Information – Taxation – Chilean Tax Considerations – Capital Gains" and "– United States Tax Considerations – 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, equity interest in us will be diluted proportionately.

ITEM 4: Information on the Company

History and Development of the Company

Our current legal and commercial name is Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. (CCU). We were incorporated in the Republic of Chile in 1902 as an open stock corporation, following the merger of two existing breweries, one of which had its origins back in 1850, when Mr. Joaquín Plagemann founded one of the first breweries in Chile in the port of Valparaíso. By 1916, we owned and operated the largest brewing facilities in Chile. Our operations have also included the production and marketing of soft drinks since the beginning of the last century, the bottling and selling of mineral water products since 1960, the production and marketing of wine since 1994, the production and marketing of beer in Argentina since 1995, the production and marketing of pisco since 2003, the production and marketing of confectionery products since 2004 and the production and marketing of rum since 2007.

We are subject to a full range of governmental regulation and supervision generally applicable to companies engaged in business in Chile and Argentina. These regulations include labor laws, social security laws, public health, consumer protection and environmental laws, securities laws, and anti-trust laws. In addition, regulations exist to ensure healthy and safe conditions in facilities for the production and distribution of beverages and confectionery products.

Our principal executive offices are located at Vitacura 2670, Santiago, Chile. Our telephone number in Santiago is (56-2) 427-3000, the fax number is (56-2) 427-3333 and the website is www.ccu-sa.com or www.ccu.cl. Our authorized representative in the United States is Puglisi & Associates, located at 850 Library Avenue, Suite 204, Newark, Delaware 19715, USA, telephone number (302) 738-6680 and fax number (302) 738-7210.

In 1986, IRSA, our current main shareholder, acquired its controlling interest in us through purchases of common stock at an auction conducted by a receiver who had assumed control of us following the economic crisis in Chile in the early 80's, which resulted in our inability to meet our obligations to our creditors. IRSA, at that time, was a joint venture between Quiñenco S.A. and the Schörghuber Group from Germany through its wholly owed subsidiary Finance Holding International B.V., or FHI of the Netherlands.

To our knowledge, none of our common stock is currently owned by governmental entities. Our common stock is listed and traded on the principal Chilean stock exchanges. See "Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions".