

CCU REPORTS CONSOLIDATED SECOND QUARTER 2022 RESULTS^{1,2}

Santiago, Chile, August 3, 2022 – CCU announced today its consolidated financial and operating results for the second quarter 2022, which ended June 30, 2022.

- **Consolidated Volumes** decreased 2.9%. Volume variation per Operating segment was as follows:
 - **Chile** (3.4)%
 - **International Business** (1.7)%
 - **Wine** (0.5)%
- **Net sales** were up 18.8%
- **Gross profit** increased 2.2%
- **EBITDA** reached CLP 32,471 million, a 47.3% decline. EBITDA variation per Operating segment was as follows:
 - **Chile** (59.1)%
 - **International Business** 148.2%
 - **Wine** 9.1%
- **Net income** reached a loss of CLP 10,455 million versus a gain of CLP 18,968 million last year
- **Earnings per share** reached a loss of CLP 28.3 per share

Key figures	2Q22	2Q21	Total Change %	YTD22	YTD21	Total Change %
(In ThHL or CLP million unless stated otherwise)						
Volumes	6,559	6,759	(2.9)	16,244	15,801	2.8
Net sales	558,503	469,995	18.8	1,258,968	1,039,634	21.1
Gross profit	225,308	220,428	2.2	549,033	509,796	7.7
EBIT	(1,671)	34,670	(104.8)	104,224	134,419	(22.5)
EBITDA	32,471	61,576	(47.3)	167,597	188,123	(10.9)
Net income	(10,455)	18,968	(155.1)	54,089	83,352	(35.1)
Earnings per share (CLP)	(28.3)	51.3	(155.1)	146.4	225.6	(35.1)

¹ For an explanation of the terms used in this report, please refer to the Glossary in Additional Information and Exhibits. Figures in tables and exhibits have been rounded and may not add up exactly to the total shown.

² All growth or variation references in this Earnings Release refer to 2Q22 compared to 2Q21, unless otherwise stated. For comparison purposes only, in certain sections we include volume variations versus 2Q19, to consider the impacts of COVID-19 in 2020 (lockdowns) and 2021 (strong consumption recovery from extraordinary liquidity).

COMMENTS FROM THE CEO

We are facing a challenging and volatile macroeconomic scenario. In this context, we need to focus on maintain business scale and recover our margins. On the positive side, in terms of business scale, in spite of a decline in our consolidated volumes, considering a high comparison base versus 2Q21, we reported double-digit growth when compared with pre-pandemic volumes (2Q19). Our business scale remains strong through a constant improvement in brand equity and excellence in sales execution. On the negative side, regarding margins, these were negatively impacted by strong external effects coming from higher prices in commodities, a sharp depreciation of our main local currencies against the USD, and higher inflation levels, impacting our costs and expenses, partially offset by price increases in all our categories and geographies. In summary, during the second semester, we will decidedly continue with our revenue management efforts, along with efficiencies to recover our profitability sustained on a solid business scale.

In 2Q22, our revenues expanded 18.8%, boosted by 22.4% rise in average prices in CLP while volumes contracted 2.9% (11.4% growth vs. 2Q19). The better average prices in CLP were mainly explained by revenue management initiatives and price increases. EBITDA reached CLP 32,471 million, down 47.3% and EBITDA margin decreased from 13.1% to 5.8%. The weaker financial results were mainly associated with: (i) higher cost from raw and packaging materials, (ii) the depreciation of our main local currencies against the USD, impacting negatively our USD denominated costs, partially compensated with export revenues, and (iii) costs and expenses pressures associated with an accelerating inflation in our main geographies, and higher oil prices. The price efforts mentioned above, were not enough to offset these external effects, hence the need to strengthen our revenue management initiatives in the coming quarters. Regarding Net income, we totalized a loss of CLP 10,455 million, versus a gain of CLP 18,968 million last year, caused by the lower EBITDA mentioned above, and a higher loss in Non-operating result, the latter mostly driven by higher Net financial costs, owing to a larger debt.

In the Chile Operating segment, our top line expanded 3.7%, due to 7.3% growth in average prices while volumes declined 3.4% (17.3% growth vs. 2Q19). The higher average prices were explained by revenue management initiatives, partially offset by a negative mix effect in the portfolio. Lower volumes were caused by a high comparison base, and a less favorable consumption environment. Gross profit contracted 19.0%, and Gross margin dropped from 49.5% to 38.7%, mostly as a consequence of cost pressures, and a 17.6%³ devaluation of the CLP against the USD, affecting our USD denominated costs. MSD&A expenses grew 5.0%, and as percentage of Net sales increased 43 bps, where efficiencies helped us to offset expenses pressures coming from higher inflation and oil prices. In all, EBITDA reached CLP 23,711 million, decreasing 59.1%, and EBITDA margin decreased from 18.3% to 7.2%.

In the International Business Operating segment, which includes Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, Net sales recorded a 70.9% rise, as a result of an increase of 73.8% in average prices in CLP, while volumes contracted 1.7% (1.7% decrease vs. 2Q19). The better average prices were mostly explained by revenue management initiatives in all the geographies. Volumes in Argentina and Paraguay expanded versus pre-pandemic levels (2Q19), while Uruguay was practically flat and Bolivia declined. Gross profit expanded 73.7%, and Gross margin grew from 44.3% to 45.1%. MSD&A expenses as a percentage of Net sales improved by 235 bps due to efficiencies, compensating higher inflation and other cost pressures. Altogether, EBITDA reached CLP 1,072 million, versus a loss of CLP 2,223 million last year.

In the Wine Operating segment, revenues were up 16.7%, explained by a 17.4% growth in average prices, while volumes decreased 0.5% (13.7% growth vs. 2Q19). The higher prices in CLP were mainly explained by a positive impact on export revenues from the depreciation of the CLP versus the USD, and revenue and mix management initiatives in the Chile and Argentina domestic markets which permitted us to partially compensate higher costs in packaging materials and inflationary pressures. Consequently, Gross profit expanded 13.6% and Gross margin decreased 101 bps from 37.9% to 36.9%. MSD&A expenses grew 17.9%, and as a percentage of Net sales increased 26 bps. In all, EBITDA reached CLP 11,788 million, a 9.1% rise, while EBITDA margin decreased from 16.7% to 15.6%.

In terms of our main international joint ventures, in Colombia, volumes remained growing double digit in the second quarter, driven by beer and malt. In terms of financial results, our increase in business scale together with revenue management initiatives, allowed to improve last year profitability levels, in spite of cost pressures and the recent devaluation of the Colombian peso against the USD. In Argentina, our JV with Aguas Danone de Argentina S.A, showed strong top line growth, led by volumes and prices.

During 2Q22 we faced a challenging and volatile macroeconomic scenario, which will probably remain in the short-term. In order to face this, we will focus on three key aspects to recover our profitability: (i) maintain business scale, (ii) increase prices across our main categories and geographies, and (iii) expenses and costs efficiencies through our CCU Transformation program. This is not the first time we have face such a challenging scenario but we are sure that with the mentioned strategy we will be able to overcome it as we have successfully done it in the past.

³ The CLP currency variation against the USD considers 2022 average of period (aop) compared to 2021 aop.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS – SECOND QUARTER (Exhibit 1 & 2)

- **Net sales** were up 18.8%, explained by 22.4% higher average prices in CLP while volumes declined 2.9%. In terms of Operating segments the higher average prices in CLP were explained by: (i) a 7.3% growth in the Chile Operating segment, explained by revenue management initiatives, offset by a negative mix effect in the portfolio, (ii) an expansion of 73.8% in the International Business Operating segment, explained by revenue management initiatives in all the geographies, and (iii) a 17.4% increase in the Wine Operating segment, mainly explained by the positive impact on export revenues from the depreciation of the CLP versus the USD, and both revenue and mix management initiatives in the Chile and Argentina domestic markets. In terms of volume growth, the performance by Operating segment was as follows: (i) a 3.4% contraction in the Chile Operating segment explained by a high comparison base, and a less favorable consumption environment, (ii) a 1.7% contraction in the International Business Operating segment, although volumes in Argentina and Paraguay expanded versus pre-pandemic levels (2Q19), while Uruguay was practically flat and Bolivia declined, and (iii) a 0.5% decrease in the Wine Operating segment.
- **Cost of sales** was up 33.5%, explained by 37.6% increase in Cost of sales per hectoliter. The Chile Operating segment reported a 30.4% growth in Cost of sales per hectoliter, driven by: (i) higher costs in raw and packaging materials, mainly aluminum, PET, malt, and sugar, (ii) the 17.6%³ devaluation of the CLP against the USD, impacting negatively our USD denominated costs, and (iii) inflationary pressures. In the International Business Operating segment, the Cost of sales per hectoliter expanded 71.5% in CLP, mostly explained by a higher cost in raw and packaging materials, a higher inflation, and the negative impact from the 30.6%⁴ devaluation of the ARS against the USD in our USD-linked costs. In the Wine Operating segment, the Cost of sales per hectoliter grew 19.3%, due to higher costs in packaging materials, and inflationary pressures.
- **Gross profit** reached CLP 225,308 million, a 2.2% expansion while Gross margin dropped 656 bps, from 46.9% to 40.3%.
- **MSD&A expenses** were up 22.3%, and as percentage of Net sales, increased 116 bps, from 39.6% to 40.7%. The latter was mostly caused by an accelerating inflation in our main geographies, together with higher oil prices, partially compensated with efficiencies and expenses control initiatives from our CCU Transformation program. In the Chile Operating segment, MSD&A expenses expanded 5.0%, and as a percentage of Net sales increased 43 bps. In the International Business Operating segment MSD&A expenses in CLP were up 63.5%, and as a percentage of Net sales decreased 235 bps. In the Wine Operating segment, MSD&A expenses grew 17.9%, and as a percentage of Net sales rose 26 bps.
- **EBIT** reached a loss of CLP 1,671 million versus a gain of CLP 34,670 million last year, mainly due to the contraction in volumes, and sharp negative external effects coming from: (i) higher cost in raw and packaging materials, (ii) the depreciation of our main local currencies against the USD, impacting negatively our USD denominated costs, partly compensated with export revenues, and (iii) costs and expenses pressures associated with an accelerating inflation in our main geographies, and higher oil prices. These effects were partially compensated by a double-digit growth in revenues driven by revenue management efforts.
- **EBITDA** was down 47.3%, explained by a 59.1% drop in the Chile Operating segment, while the Wine Operating segment rose 9.1%, and the International Business Operating segment improved from a loss of CLP 2,223 million in 2021 to a gain of CLP 1,072 million. EBITDA margin contracted 729 bps, from 13.1% to 5.8%.
- **Non-operating result** totaled a loss of CLP 13,744 million, which compares with a negative result of CLP 4,140 million last year. The higher loss was explained by: (i) a higher loss by CLP 10,052 million in Foreign currency exchange differences, (ii) a lower result by CLP 7,036 million in Net financial expenses, mainly due to a larger debt, (iii) a higher loss in Equity and income of JVs and associated by CLP 2,085 million, and (iv) a lower result in Results as per adjustment units by CLP 2,210 million, explained by a higher inflation. These effects were partially compensated by a better result in Other gains/(losses) by CLP 11,778 million, mostly explained by a better result in derivative contracts⁵.
- **Income taxes** reached a gain of CLP 8,020 million, versus a loss of CLP 7,973 million last year. The lower taxes were explained by both, a lower taxable income and a better result on Tax effect of permanent differences, net⁶.
- **Net income** reached a loss of CLP 10,455 million, versus a gain of CLP 18,968 million recorded last year.

⁴ The ARS currency variation against the USD considers 2022 end of period (eop) compared to 2021 eop.

⁵ See Note 32 Other Gain/(Losses) of our 2Q22 Financial Statements

⁶ See Note 25 Income taxes of our 2Q22 Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS – FIRST HALF (Exhibit 2 & 4)

- **Net sales** were up 21.1%, explained by 17.8% higher average prices in CLP and 2.8% increase in consolidated volumes. The higher average prices in CLP were explained by: (i) a 7.8% growth in the Chile Operating segment, due to the implementation of revenue management initiatives, partially compensated by negative mix effects in the portfolio, (ii) an expansion of 53.5% in the International Business Operating segment, explained by revenue management initiatives in all the geographies, and (iii) a 15.6% increase in the Wine Operating segment, mainly explained by the positive impact on export revenues from the depreciation of the CLP versus the USD, and both revenue and mix management initiatives in the Chile and Argentina domestic markets. The expansion in volumes was driven by a 2.8% growth in the Chile Operating segment and a 4.1% increase in the International Business Operating segment, while the Wine Operating segment declined 0.4%.
- **Cost of sales** was up 34.0%, mainly explained by a 30.3% increase in Cost of sales per hectoliter. The Chile Operating segment reported a 28.9% growth in Cost of sales per hectoliter, driven by: (i) higher costs in raw and packaging materials, mainly aluminum, PET, malt, and sugar, (ii) the 14.6%³ devaluation of the CLP against the USD, impacting negatively our USD denominated costs, and (iii) inflationary pressures. In the International Business Operating segment, the Cost of sales per hectoliter expanded 47.3% in CLP, mostly explained by a higher cost in raw and packaging materials, a higher inflation, and the negative impact from the 30.6%⁴ devaluation of the ARS against the USD in our USD-linked costs. In the Wine Operating segment, the Cost of sales per hectoliter grew 17.6%, due to higher costs in packaging materials, inflationary pressures and mix effects.
- **Gross profit** reached CLP 549,033 million, a 7.7% expansion. Gross margin dropped 543 bps, from 49.0% to 43.6%, as a consequence of the effects described above.
- **MSD&A** expenses were up 17.3%, and as percentage of Net sales, improved 115 bps, from 36.5% to 35.4%. The latter was mostly caused by an accelerating inflation in our main geographies, together with higher oil prices, partially compensated with efficiencies and expenses control initiatives from our CCU Transformation program. The performance by segment was as follows: In the Chile Operating segment, MSD&A expenses expanded 4.1%, and as a percentage of Net sales decreased 204 bps. In the International Business Operating segment MSD&A expenses in CLP were up 50.2%, and as a percentage of Net sales decreased 291 bps. In the Wine Operating segment, MSD&A expenses grew 13.9%, and as a percentage of Net sales improved 29 bps.
- **EBIT** reached CLP 104,224 million, a contraction of 22.5%, mainly due to sharp negative external effects coming from: (i) higher cost in raw and packaging materials, (ii) the depreciation of our main local currencies against the USD, impacting negatively our USD denominated costs, partly compensated with export revenues, and (iii) costs and expenses pressures associated with an accelerating inflation in our main geographies, and higher oil prices. These effects were partially compensated by a double-digit growth in revenues driven by revenue management efforts and volumes.
- **EBITDA** reached CLP 167,597 million, a 10.9% decrease, driven by a 27.6% decrease in the Chile Operating segment, while the International Business Operating segment expanded 136.6%, and the Wine Operating segment grew 10.8%. In addition, EBITDA margin contracted 478 bps, from 18.1% to 13.3%.
- **Non-operating result** totaled a loss of CLP 31,668 million versus a negative result of CLP 10,912 million last year. The higher loss was explained by: (i) a lower result by CLP 9,591 million in Net financial expenses due to a larger debt, (ii) a higher loss by CLP 7,070 million in Foreign currency exchange differences, (iii) a higher loss in Results as per adjustment units by CLP 5,870 million, explained by a higher inflation, and (iv) a higher loss in Equity and income of JVs and associated by CLP 2,053 million. These effects were partially compensated by Other gains/(losses) by CLP 3,828 million, mostly explained by a better result in derivative contracts⁵.
- **Income taxes** reached CLP 9,544 million, a 69.7% decrease, mostly explained by a lower taxable income.
- **Net income** reached a gain of CLP 54,089 million, a 35.1% contraction, explained by the reasons described above.

HIGHLIGHTS OPERATING SEGMENTS SECOND QUARTER

CHILE OPERATING SEGMENT

In the Chile Operating segment, our top line expanded 3.7%, due to 7.3% growth in average prices while volumes declined 3.4% (17.3% growth vs. 2Q19). The higher average prices were explained by revenue management initiatives, partially offset by a negative mix effect in the portfolio. Lower volumes were caused by a high comparison base, and a less favorable consumption environment. Gross profit contracted 19.0%, and Gross margin dropped from 49.5% to 38.7%, mostly as a consequence of cost pressures, and a 17.6% devaluation of the CLP against the USD, affecting our USD denominated costs. MSD&A expenses grew 5.0%, and as percentage of Net sales increased 43 bps, where efficiencies helped us to offset expenses pressures coming from higher inflation and oil prices. In all, EBITDA reached CLP 23,711 million, decreasing 59.1%, and EBITDA margin decreased from 18.3% to 7.2%.

In terms of innovation, in beer we presented Patagonia Black Lager, the fourth variety of the successful Patagonia portfolio. Also, our brand Stones launched two new varieties of flavored lager beer, "Tropical" and "Sensation", inspired by our consumers and their preferences towards flavored and easy-to-drink beers. In spirits, we launched Campanario Selección Crème, the first premium variety for Campanario (a mainstream pisco brand), which mixed pisco with cream, with notes of vanilla and chocolate. In the non-alcoholic category, the brand Watt's presented Watt's Selección Frutas y Verduras, a 100% natural juice which combines fruits and vegetables with no sugar added. We also incorporated Gatorade Zero, a no sugar sport drink. Finally, Pepsico awarded CCU as the best Latam bottler, sustained on the good performance of the Pepsico portfolio, world class production processes, and successful marketing campaigns, among other aspects.

Regarding sustainability initiatives, for third consecutive year CCU was part of the 2022 Santiago Marathon, committing with recycling 100% of the recyclable cups in every hydration station, with the purpose of creating sport gear with recyclable materials. In addition, JP Morgan positioned CCU at the top ESG companies in Latam, and at the same time, we obtained the 1st place in the beverages sector, in the Merco Responsibility ESG Chile 2021 ranking, which evaluated progress on issues related to the environment.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPERATING SEGMENT

In the International Business Operating segment, which includes Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, Net sales recorded a 70.9% rise, as a result of an increase of 73.8% in average prices in CLP, while volumes contracted 1.7% (1.7% decrease vs. 2Q19). The better average prices were mostly explained by revenue management initiatives in all the geographies. Volumes in Argentina and Paraguay expanded versus pre-pandemic levels (2Q19), while Uruguay was practically flat and Bolivia declined. Gross profit expanded 73.7%, and Gross margin grew from 44.3% to 45.1%. MSD&A expenses as a percentage of Net sales improved by 235 bps due to efficiencies, compensating higher inflation and other cost pressures. Altogether, EBITDA reached CLP 1,072 million, versus a loss of CLP 2,223 million last year.

In Argentina, we did the kick-off of investments to continue increasing our beer production capacity, reaffirming our long-term commitment with this country. In Paraguay, we incorporated the premium beer Blue Moon, and in Bolivia we launched a new Tangerine flavor for our CSD brand Mendocina.

WINE OPERATING SEGMENT

In the Wine Operating segment, revenues were up 16.7%, explained by a 17.4% growth in average prices, while volumes decreased 0.5% (13.7% growth vs. 2Q19). The higher prices in CLP were mainly explained by a positive impact on export revenues from the depreciation of the CLP versus the USD, and revenue and mix management initiatives in the Chile and Argentina domestic markets which permitted us to partially compensate higher costs in packaging materials and inflationary pressures. Consequently, Gross profit expanded 13.6% and Gross margin decreased 101 bps from 37.9% to 36.9%. MSD&A expenses grew 17.9%, and as a percentage of Net sales increased 26 bps. In all, EBITDA reached CLP 11,788 million, a 9.1% rise, while EBITDA margin decreased from 16.7% to 15.6%.

In terms of innovation, VSPT Wine group continues to expand its low alcohol portfolio with the launch of the new Alpaca Delight in Japan. With only 5.5 alcoholic degrees and less than 50 calories per glass, Alpaca Delight joins the company's portfolio of dealcoholized and partially dealcoholized products in its two versions White Blend and Red Blend. Also, in the permanent search for innovations in products and formats, we launched a new 269 cc can format for the Vibra line of wine cocktails, in orange and sweet flavor, for Paraguay.

In terms of sustainability, VSPT launched a responsible consumption webpage to educate consumers, and it will implement recycling instructions in all its products by 2030, the latter within the framework of the company's new Circular Economy and eco-design policy.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND EXHIBITS

ABOUT CCU

CCU is a multi-category beverage company with operations in Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay. CCU is one of the largest players in each one of the beverage categories in which it participates in Chile, including beer, soft drinks, mineral and bottled water, nectar, wine and pisco, among others. CCU is the second-largest brewer in Argentina and also participates in the cider, spirits and wine industries. In Uruguay and Paraguay, the Company is present in the beer, mineral and bottled water, soft drinks, wine and nectar categories. In Bolivia, CCU participates in the beer, water, soft drinks and malt beverage categories. In Colombia, the Company participates in the beer and in the malt industry. The Company's principal licensing, distribution and / or joint venture agreements include Heineken Brouwerijen B.V., PepsiCo Inc., Seven-up International, Schweppes Holdings Limited, Société des Produits Nestlé S.A., Pernod Ricard Chile S.A., Promarca S.A. (Watt's), Red Bull Panamá S.A., Stokely Van Camp Inc., and Coors Brewing Company.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

Vitacura 2670, 26th floor
Santiago
Chile

STOCK TICKER

Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago: CCU
NYSE: CCU

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements made in this press release that relate to CCU's future performance or financial results are forward-looking statements, which involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to materially differ. We undertake no obligation to update any of these statements. Persons reading this press release are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These statements should be taken in conjunction with the additional information about risk and uncertainties set forth in CCU's annual report on Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission and in the annual report submitted to the CMF (Chilean Market Regulator) and available on our web page.

GLOSSARY

Operating segments

The Operating segments are defined with respect to its revenues in the geographic areas of commercial activity:

- **Chile:** This segment commercializes Beer, Non Alcoholic Beverages, Spirits and Cider in the Chilean market, and also includes the results of Transportes CCU Limitada, Comercial CCU S.A., Creccu S.A. and Fábrica de Envases Plásticos S.A.
- **International Business:** This segment commercializes Beer, Cider, Wine, Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Spirits in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia.
- **Wine:** This segment commercializes Wine and Sparkling Wine, mainly in the export market reaching over 80 countries, as well as the Chilean and Argentine domestic market.
- **Other/Eliminations:** Considers the non-allocated corporate overhead expenses and eliminations of transactions and volumes between segments.

ARS

Argentine peso.

CLP

Chilean peso.

Cost of sales

Formerly referred to as Cost of Goods Sold (COGS), includes direct costs and manufacturing costs.

Earnings per Share (EPS)

Net profit divided by the weighted average number of shares during the year.

EBIT

Earnings Before Interest and Taxes. For management purposes, EBIT is defined as Net income before other gains (losses), net financial expenses, equity and income of joint ventures, foreign currency exchange differences, results as per adjustment units and income taxes. EBIT is equivalent to Adjusted Operating Result used in the 20-F Form.

EBITDA

EBITDA represents EBIT plus depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is not an accounting measure under IFRS. When analyzing the operating performance, investors should use EBITDA in addition to, not as an alternative for Net income, as this item is defined by IFRS. Investors should also note that CCU's presentation of EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled indicators used by other companies. EBITDA is equivalent to ORBDA (Adjusted Operating Result Before Depreciation and Amortization), used in the 20-F Form.

Exceptional Items (EI)

Formerly referred to as Non-recurring items (NRI), Exceptional Items are either income or expenses which do not occur regularly as part of the normal activities of the Company. They are presented separately because they are important for the understanding of the underlying sustainable performance of the Company due to their size or nature.

Gross profit

Gross profit represents the difference between Net sales and Cost of sales.

Gross margin

Gross profit as a percentage of Net sales.

Liquidity ratio

Total current assets / Total current liabilities

Marketing, Sales, Distribution and Administrative expenses (MSD&A)

MSD&A includes marketing, sales, distribution and administrative expenses.

Net Financial Debt

Total Financial Debt minus Cash & Cash Equivalents.

Net Financial Debt / EBITDA

The ratio is based on a twelve month rolling calculation for EBITDA.

Net income

Net income attributable to the equity holders of the parent.

UF

The UF is a monetary unit indexed to the Consumer Price Index variation in Chile.

USD

United States Dollar.

Exhibit 1: Consolidated Income Statement (Second Quarter 2022)

Second Quarter	2022	2021	Total Change %
	(CLP million)		
Net sales	558,503	469,995	18.8
Cost of sales	(333,194)	(249,567)	33.5
% of Net sales	59.7	53.1	656 bps
Gross profit	225,308	220,428	2.2
% of Net sales	40.3	46.9	(656) bps
MSD&A	(227,471)	(185,974)	22.3
% of Net sales	40.7	39.6	116 bps
Other operating income/(expenses)	491	216	127.3
EBIT	(1,671)	34,670	(104.8)
EBIT margin %	(0.3)	7.4	(768) bps
Net financial expenses	(10,513)	(3,477)	202.4
Equity and income of JVs and associated	(3,837)	(1,752)	119.0
Foreign currency exchange differences	(11,430)	(1,379)	>500
Results as per adjustment units	(1,481)	730	(303.0)
Other gains/(losses)	13,517	1,739	>500
Non-operating result	(13,744)	(4,140)	232.0
Income/(loss) before taxes	(15,415)	30,530	(150.5)
Income taxes	8,020	(7,973)	200.6
Net income for the period	(7,395)	22,556	(132.8)
Net income attributable to:			
The equity holders of the parent	(10,455)	18,968	(155.1)
Non-controlling interest	(3,060)	(3,589)	(14.7)
EBITDA			
EBITDA margin %	5.8	13.1	(729) bps
OTHER INFORMATION			
Number of shares	369,502,872	369,502,872	
Shares per ADR	2	2	
Earnings per share (CLP)	(28.3)	51.3	(155.1)
Earnings per ADR (CLP)	(56.6)	102.7	(155.1)
Depreciation	34,142	26,906	26.9
Capital Expenditures	51,317	40,750	25.9

Exhibit 2: Consolidated Income Statement (Six months ended on June 30, 2022)

YTD as of June	2022	2021	Total Change %
	(CLP million)		
Net sales	1,258,968	1,039,634	21.1
Cost of sales	(709,935)	(529,838)	34.0
% of Net sales	56.4	51.0	543 bps
Gross profit	549,033	509,796	7.7
% of Net sales	43.6	49.0	(543) bps
MSD&A	(445,648)	(379,938)	17.3
% of Net sales	35.4	36.5	(115) bps
Other operating income/(expenses)	839	4,560	(81.6)
EBIT	104,224	134,419	(22.5)
EBIT margin %	8.3	12.9	(465) bps
Net financial expenses	(16,883)	(7,292)	131.5
Equity and income of JVs and associated	(4,402)	(2,349)	87.4
Foreign currency exchange differences	(9,836)	(2,766)	(255.6)
Results as per adjustment units	(5,072)	798	<500
Other gains/(losses)	4,525	698	>500
Non-operating result	(31,668)	(10,912)	190.2
Income/(loss) before taxes	72,555	123,507	(41.3)
Income taxes	(9,544)	(31,505)	(69.7)
Net income for the period	63,011	92,002	(31.5)
Net income attributable to:			
The equity holders of the parent	54,089	83,352	(35.1)
Non-controlling interest	(8,922)	(8,650)	3.1
EBITDA	167,597	188,123	(10.9)
EBITDA margin %	13.3	18.1	(478) bps

OTHER INFORMATION			
Number of shares	369,502,872	369,502,872	
Shares per ADR	2	2	
Earnings per share (CLP)	146.4	225.6	35.1
Earnings per ADR (CLP)	292.8	451.2	35.1
Depreciation	63,373	53,704	18.0
Capital Expenditures	78,803	70,851	11.2

Exhibit 3: Segment Information (Second Quarter 2022)

Second Quarter (In ThHL or CLP million unless stated otherwise)	1. Chile Operating segment			2. International Business Operating segment			3. Wine Operating segment		
	2022	2021	YoY %	2022	2021	YoY %	2022	2021	YoY %
Volumes	4,593	4,752	(3.4)	1,602	1,629	(1.7)	411	413	(0.5)
Net sales	328,283	316,436	3.7	163,889	95,900	70.9	75,618	64,782	16.7
Net sales (CLP/HL)	71,474	66,586	7.3	102,313	58,866	73.8	183,950	156,739	17.4
Cost of sales	(201,239)	(159,663)	26.0	(90,037)	(53,395)	68.6	(47,738)	(40,240)	18.6
% of Net sales	61.3	50.5	1,084 bps	54.9	55.7	(74) bps	63.1	62.1	101 bps
Gross profit	127,044	156,773	(19.0)	73,852	42,505	73.7	27,880	24,542	13.6
% of Net sales	38.7	49.5	(1,084) bps	45.1	44.3	74 bps	36.9	37.9	(101) bps
MSD&A	(120,878)	(115,166)	5.0	(85,284)	(52,162)	63.5	(19,522)	(16,556)	17.9
% of Net sales	36.8	36.4	43 bps	52.0	54.4	(235) bps	25.8	25.6	26 bps
Other operating income/(expenses)	130	85	53.3	201	59	241.5	106	38	177.0
EBIT	6,297	41,692	(84.9)	(11,230)	(9,598)	17.0	8,464	8,024	5.5
EBIT margin	1.9	13.2	(1,126) bps	(6.9)	(10.0)	316 bps	11.2	12.4	(119) bps
EBITDA	23,711	57,935	(59.1)	1,072	(2,223)	148.2	11,788	10,809	9.1
EBITDA margin	7.2	18.3	(1,109) bps	0.7	(2.3)	297 bps	15.6	16.7	(110) bps

Second Quarter (In ThHL or CLP million unless stated otherwise)	4. Other/eliminations			Total		
	2022	2021	YoY %	2022	2021	YoY %
Volumes	(47)	(36)	29.0	6,559	6,759	(2.9)
Net sales	(9,287)	(7,123)	30.4	558,503	469,995	18.8
Net sales (CLP/HL)				85,145	69,540	22.4
Cost of sales	5,819	3,730	56.0	(333,194)	(249,567)	33.5
% of Net sales				59.7	53.1	656 bps
Gross profit	(3,468)	(3,392)	2.2	225,308	220,428	2.2
% of Net sales				40.3	46.9	(656) bps
MSD&A	(1,787)	(2,091)	(14.5)	(227,471)	(185,974)	22.3
% of Net sales				40.7	39.6	116 bps
Other operating income/(expenses)	53	34	57.6	491	216	127.3
EBIT	(5,202)	(5,449)	(4.5)	(1,671)	34,670	104.8
EBIT margin				(0.3)	7.4	(768) bps
EBITDA	(4,101)	(4,945)	(17.1)	32,471	61,576	(47.3)
EBITDA margin				5.8	13.1	(729) bps

PRESS RELEASE



Exhibit 4: Segment Information (Six months ended on June 30, 2022)

YTD as of June (In ThHL or CLP million unless stated otherwise)	1. Chile Operating segment			2. International Business Operating segment			3. Wine Operating segment		
	2022	2021	YoY %	2022	2021	YoY %	2022	2021	YoY %
Volumes	11,315	11,001	2.8	4,258	4,091	4.1	763	766	(0.4)
Net sales	786,767	709,656	10.9	352,437	220,562	59.8	139,623	121,185	15.2
Net sales (CLP/HL)	69,536	64,506	7.8	82,778	53,915	53.5	182,930	158,204	15.6
Cost of sales	(458,159)	(345,734)	32.5	(178,758)	(116,618)	53.3	(86,745)	(74,022)	17.2
% of Net sales	58.2	48.7	951 bps	50.7	52.9	(215) bps	62.1	61.1	105 bps
Gross profit	328,609	363,922	(9.7)	173,679	103,943	67.1	52,878	47,163	12.1
% of Net sales	41.8	51.3	(951) bps	49.3	47.1	215 bps	37.9	38.9	(105) bps
MSD&A	(245,228)	(235,654)	4.1	(160,904)	(107,105)	50.2	(36,400)	(31,948)	13.9
% of Net sales	31.2	33.2	(204) bps	45.7	48.6	(291) bps	26.1	26.4	(29) bps
Other operating income/(expenses)	(93)	527	(117.6)	593	3,784	(84.3)	252	200	26.3
EBIT	83,288	128,795	(35.3)	13,367	623	> 500	16,731	15,415	8.5
EBIT margin	10.6	18.1	(756) bps	3.8	0.3	351 bps	12.0	12.7	(74) bps
EBITDA	117,156	161,881	(27.6)	34,268	14,483	136.6	23,258	20,989	10.8
EBITDA margin	14.9	22.8	(792) bps	9.7	6.6	316 bps	16.7	17.3	(66) bps

YTD as of June (In ThHL or CLP million unless stated otherwise)	4. Other/eliminations			Total		
	2022	2021	YoY %	2022	2021	YoY %
Volumes	(91)	(58)	58.5	16,244	15,801	2.8
Net sales	(19,860)	(11,769)	68.8	1,258,968	1,039,634	21.1
Net sales (CLP/HL)				77,503	65,797	17.8
Cost of sales	13,727	6,536	110.0	(709,935)	(529,838)	34.0
% of Net sales				56.4	51.0	543 bps
Gross profit	(6,133)	(5,232)	17.2	549,033	509,796	7.7
% of Net sales				43.6	49.0	(543) bps
MSD&A	(3,116)	(5,231)	(40.4)	(445,648)	(379,938)	17.3
% of Net sales				35.4	36.5	(115) bps
Other operating income/(expenses)	86	49	77.0	839	4,560	(81.6)
EBIT	(9,162)	(10,414)	(12.0)	104,224	134,419	(22.5)
EBIT margin				8.3	12.9	(465) bps
EBITDA	(7,085)	(9,229)	(23.2)	167,597	188,123	(10.9)
EBITDA margin				13.3	18.1	(478) bps

Exhibit 5: Balance Sheet

	June 30	December 31
	2022	2021
	(CLP million)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	643,999	265,568
Other current assets	933,581	825,804
Total current assets	1,577,580	1,091,372
PP&E (net)	1,307,387	1,222,261
Other non current assets	597,120	533,117
Total non current assets	1,904,508	1,755,378
Total assets	3,482,088	2,846,751
LIABILITIES		
Short term financial debt	186,860	107,579
Other liabilities	551,396	673,537
Total current liabilities	738,255	781,115
Long term financial debt	1,080,265	487,279
Other liabilities	168,259	152,841
Total non current liabilities	1,248,525	640,120
Total Liabilities	1,986,780	1,421,235
EQUITY		
Paid-in capital	562,693	562,693
Other reserves	(805)	(87,256)
Retained earnings	811,006	832,181
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	1,372,894	1,307,618
Non - controlling interest	122,414	117,897
Total equity	1,495,308	1,425,515
Total equity and liabilities	3,482,088	2,846,751
<u>OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>		
Total Financial Debt	1,267,125	594,858
Net Financial Debt	623,126	329,289
Liquidity ratio	2.14	1.40
Total Financial Debt / Capitalization	0.46	0.29
Net Financial Debt / EBITDA	1.47	0.74