

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 0-20486

COMPAÑIA CERVECERIAS UNIDAS S.A.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY, INC.
(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Republic of Chile
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
Bandera 84, Sixth Floor, Santiago, Chile
(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act.

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
American Depositary Shares Representing Common Stock	New York Stock Exchange
Common Stock, without par value	New York Stock Exchange*

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares which are evidenced by American Depositary Receipts

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

Not applicable

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

Not applicable

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Common stock, with no par value: 318,502,872

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

ITEM 17 ITEM 18

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Introduction

In this annual report on Form 20-F, all references to the “we”, “us” or “CCU” are to Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A., an open stock corporation (*sociedad anónima*) organized under the laws of the Republic of Chile, and its consolidated subsidiaries. Chile is divided into regions, each of which is known by its roman number (e.g. “Region XI”). Our fiscal year ends on December 31st. Unless otherwise specified, all references to “U.S. dollars”, “dollars”, or “US\$” are to United States dollars, and references to “Chilean pesos”, “pesos” or “Ch\$” are to Chilean pesos. We publish our financial statements in Chilean pesos, which are adjusted to reflect changes in purchasing power due to inflation and/or changes in exchange rates. Unless otherwise specified, financial data regarding us is presented in this annual report in constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005 purchasing power. See the notes to our consolidated financial statements included in pages F-8 through F-67 of this annual report. We use the metric system of weights and measures in calculating our operating and other data. The United States equivalent units of the most common metric units used by us are as shown below:

1 liter = 0.2642 gallons	1 gallon = 3.7854 liters
1 liter = 0.008522 US beer barrels	1 US beer barrel = 117.34 liters
1 liter = 0.1761 soft drinks unit cases (8 oz cans)	1 soft drinks unit case (8 oz cans) = 5.6775 liters
1 liter = 0.1174 beer unit cases (12 oz cans)	1 beer unit case (12 oz cans) = 8.5163 liters
1 hectoliter = 100 liters	1 liter = 0.01 hectoliters
1 US beer barrel = 31 gallons	1 gallon = 0.0323 US beer barrels
1 hectare = 2.4710 acres	1 acre = 0.4047 hectares
1 mile = 1.6093 kilometers	1 kilometer = 0.6214 miles

This annual report contains various estimates made by us of market share data and related sales volume information. These estimates are based on statistics published or made available by A.C. Nielsen Chile S.A., or Nielsen, in the case of beer, soft drinks, mineral water, wine and pisco sales in Chile; the *Cámara de la Industria Cervecera Argentina* (Argentine Beer Industry Chamber, or CICA) in the case of beer sales in Argentina; the *Asociación Nacional de Bebidas Refrescantes* (National Association of Soft Drinks, or ANBER) in the case of soft drinks and mineral water; the *Servicio Agrícola Ganadero* (Agricultural and Livestock Service, or SAG) in the case of wine sales in Chile; and the *Asociación de Viñas de Chile, A.G.* (the Wineries of Chile Association) in the case of Chilean wine exports. We believe that, due to the methodologies used, the statistics provided by these sources in some cases do not accurately reflect our market share or industry sales volumes. For example, the Nielsen sampling frame includes only the metropolitan areas of Chile and not the rural areas of the country, where we believe our beer market share is higher than in the metropolitan areas, due to our distribution system. Likewise, the sales of one of our Argentine competitors are not reflected in CICA’s statistics because this company is not a member of CICA. Similarly, data regarding the size of the Chilean soft drink and mineral water markets and market shares do not coincide with publicly available information of our sales volume and our competitors. As a consequence, we have revised the share estimates from the sources identified above for Chilean and Argentine beer sales and soft drink and mineral water sales to reflect what we believe is a more accurate measure of market shares, taking into account:

- reports published by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas* (the Chilean National Institute of Statistics, or the INE),
- our internal sales data,
- sales information filed publicly by our competitors, and
- import and export reports made available by Chilean and Argentine customs authorities.

However, our revised estimates have not been confirmed by independent sources. Certain amounts, including percentage amounts, which appear in this annual report have been rounded and may not sum exactly to the totals shown.

Forward Looking Statements

This annual report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, which we refer to as the Exchange Act. These statements relate to analyses and other information, which are based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. They also relate to our future prospects, development and business strategies.

These forward-looking statements are identified by the use of terms and phrases such as “anticipate”, “believes”, “could”, “expects”, “intends”, “may”, “plans”, “predicts”, “projects”, “will” and similar terms and phrases. We caution you that actual results could differ materially from those expected by us, depending on the outcome of certain factors, including, without limitation:

- our success in implementing our investment and capital expenditure program;
- the nature and extent of future competition in our principal marketing areas;
- political and economic developments in Chile, Argentina and other countries where we currently conduct business or may conduct business in the future, including other Latin American countries; and
- other factors discussed under “Risk factors”, “Our business” and “Management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations”.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this annual report. We undertake no obligation to release publicly the result of any revisions to these forward-looking statements which may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this annual report, including, without limitation, changes in our business strategy or planned capital expenditures, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

ITEM 1: Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

Not applicable

ITEM 2: Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable

ITEM 3: Key Information

Selected Financial Data

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2004 and 2005, and for each of the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, which has been derived from our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report. Selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, and for the two years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements not included in this annual report. The financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes and "Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" included elsewhere in this annual report.

The financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 shown below is presented in constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005:

	<u>2001</u>	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>			<u>2005</u>
		<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	
	<u>(millions of constant Ch\$) (1)</u>				
Income Statement Data:					
Chilean GAAP:					
Total revenues	Ch\$397,244	Ch\$370,974	Ch\$407,838	Ch\$435,683	Ch\$492,047
Operating income	48,222	40,503	48,702	60,820	66,470
Interest expense	(6,853)	(4,108)	(6,012)	(6,143)	(7,412)
Other income	25,724	6,744	26,006	4,529	3,247
Income tax	(7,894)	(7,976)	(5,285)	(6,111)	(9,115)
Net income	42,395	23,665	57,436	47,028	48,177
Net earnings per share	133.1	74.3	180.3	147.7	151.3
Net earnings per ADS (2)	665.5	371.5	901.7	738.3	756.3
Dividends per share (3)	66.00	64.60	614.26	89.80	97.37
Dividends per ADS in US\$ (2) (3)	0.49	0.46	4.47	0.78	0.94
Weighted average shares					
Outstanding (000s)	318,503	318,503	318,503	318,503	318,503
U.S. GAAP:					
Total revenues	Ch\$398,154	Ch\$370,974	Ch\$407,838	Ch\$435,683	Ch\$492,047
Operating income	40,983	31,556	43,884	53,165	62,484
Net income	38,123	20,743	58,627	47,030	49,576
Basic and diluted earnings per share	119.7	65.1	184.1	147.7	155.7
Basic and diluted earnings per ADS (2)	598.5	325.6	920.3	738.3	778.3
Balance Sheet Data:					
Chilean GAAP:					
Total assets	Ch\$695,298	Ch\$699,417	Ch\$612,964	Ch\$613,561	Ch\$643,273
Long-term liabilities	80,093	58,867	147,549	130,760	174,869
Total debt (4)	78,391	76,577	148,639	140,534	146,691
Total stockholders' equity	454,664	464,921	296,028	312,979	319,030
Capital stock	180,381	180,381	180,497	180,497	180,497
U.S. GAAP:					
Total assets	Ch\$700,038	Ch\$703,510	Ch\$618,063	Ch\$618,003	Ch\$650,494
Long-term liabilities	82,526	62,117	150,986	135,297	180,038
Total debt (4)	78,391	76,577	148,639	148,182	154,517
Total stockholders' equity	455,864	465,764	292,293	307,685	316,826
Capital stock	180,381	180,381	180,497	180,497	180,497
Other Data:					
Sales volume (in millions of liters):					
Beer (Chile)	348.3	350.2	371.8	380.7	417.0
Beer (Argentina)	151.2	160.4	190.4	210.1	226.9
Soft drinks, nectars and mineral water (5)	414.1	413.6	428.6	442.4	474.2
Wine (6)	84.6	96.6	121.0	106.3	105.7
Pisco (7)	-	-	3.2	7.0	20.3
Change in consumer price index applicable for the restatement of financial statements (8)					
	3.1%	3.0%	1.0%	2.5%	3.6%

(1) Except shares outstanding, net earnings per share and per ADS, sales volume and inflation data.

(2) Per ADS amounts are determined by multiplying per share amounts by 5, as one ADS is equal to 5 shares of Common Stock.

(3) Dividends per share are expressed in pesos corresponding to payment dates and dividend per ADS are expressed in US\$ based on the conversion rate on the day of payment.

(4) Includes short-term and long-term financial debt.

(5) Includes sales of soft drinks, nectars and mineral water in Chile and Argentina. During 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, there were no sale of these products in Argentina.

(6) Includes sales of wine in Chile and Argentina.

(7) For the year 2005, includes operations of the newly established Compañía Písquera de Chile S.A.

(8) Based on the consumer price index of the INE for the twelve-month period ended November 30 of each indicated year. Accordingly, figures presented here may vary from other published inflation figures for given periods, which are generally calculated for the actual calendar period indicated.

Exchange Rates. Prior to 1989, Chilean law permitted the purchase and sale of foreign currency only in those cases explicitly authorized by the Central Bank of Chile. The Central Bank Act, which was enacted in 1989, liberalized the rules that govern the ability to buy and sell foreign currency. The Central Bank Act now empowers the Central Bank of Chile to determine that certain purchases and sales of foreign currency specified by law must be carried out in the formal exchange market. The formal exchange market is formed by banks and other entities authorized by the Central Bank. All payments and distributions made to our holders of ADSs must be transacted in the formal exchange market.

In order to keep fluctuations in the average exchange rate within certain limits, the Central Bank of Chile has in the past intervened by buying or selling foreign currency on the formal exchange market. In September 1999, the Central Bank of Chile decided to suspend its formal commitment to intervene in the exchange market to maintain the limits on a certain band, and decided to intervene in the market only under extraordinary circumstances, which will be informed in advance. The Central Bank of Chile also committed itself to provide periodic information about the levels of its international reserves.

The observed exchange rate is the average exchange rate at which commercial banks conduct authorized transactions on a given date in Chile, as certified by the Central Bank of Chile. The Central Bank of Chile generally carries out its transactions at the spot market rate. Authorized transactions by banks are now generally conducted at the spot market rate.

Purchases and sales of foreign exchange effected outside the formal exchange market are carried out in the *Mercado Cambiario Informal* (the informal exchange market). The informal exchange market reflects the supply and demand for foreign currency. There are no limits imposed on the extent to which the rate of exchange in the informal exchange market can fluctuate above or below the observed exchange rate. On June 22, 2006, the average exchange rate in the informal exchange market was Ch\$547.95 per U.S. dollar and the U.S. dollar observed exchange rate was Ch\$546.57 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 2001 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\$)			
	<u>Low (2)</u>	<u>High (2)</u>	<u>Average (3)</u>	<u>Period-end</u>
2001	557.13	716.62	635.28	654.79
2002	641.75	756.56	689.21	718.61
2003	593.10	758.21	690.90	593.80
2004	557.40	649.45	609.41	557.40
2005	509.70	592.75	559.68	512.50
December 2005	509.70	518.38	514.04	512.50
January 2006	513.18	535.36	525.02	524.37
February 2006	516.91	532.35	525.35	517.33
March 2006	516.75	536.16	529.16	526.18
April 2006	511.44	525.40	516.74	514.97
May 2006	512.76	532.92	521.56	531.87
(June 2006, through June 22)	529.91	547.83	541.55	546.57

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.

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 89.7% of our revenues in 2005 were generated from our Chilean operations, of which 88.6% came from the domestic market and 11.4% from exports. Thus, our results of operations and financial condition are to a large extent dependent on the overall level of economic activity in Chile. Although the Chilean economy experienced an average yearly growth of 7.7% between 1990 and 1997, it experienced an average yearly growth of only 3.6% between 1998 and 2005. Historically, slower economic growth in Chile has negatively affected demand for our products and adversely affected our profitability. Nevertheless, in 2004 and 2005 the economy grew 6.2% and 6.3%, respectively. We cannot make any assurances that economic growth in Chile will continue in similar levels of the last two years.

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 accounting and reporting standards and U.S. 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 principal differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to us and reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of our net income and total shareholders' equity.

The relative liquidity and volatility of Chilean securities markets may increase the volatility of the price 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\$136 billion as of December 31, 2005 while as of December 31, 2005, The New York Stock Exchange had a market capitalization of approximately US\$19.8 trillion and the NASDAQ National Market had a capitalization of approximately US\$3.6 trillion. In addition, the Chilean securities markets may 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 compared to markets in the United States could increase the price volatility of the ADSs and may impair a holder's ability to sell shares of our common stock withdrawn from the ADR facility in the Chilean market in the amount 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 against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect the dollar value of our ADSs and the return on any investment in our ADSs. The Chilean peso has been subject to large nominal devaluations 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 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 18.8% in nominal terms between 2002 and 2005, or an average of 6.7% per year. See “Exchange Rates”.

Chilean trading in the shares of our common stock underlying our ADSs is conducted in Chilean pesos. Cash distributions received by the depositary for the shares of our common stock underlying our ADSs will be received in Chilean pesos. The depositary will convert any Chilean pesos received by it to U.S. dollars at the then-prevailing exchange rate for the purpose of making dividend and other distribution payments for the ADSs. If the value of the Chilean peso falls relative to the U.S. dollar, the value of our ADSs and any distributions to holders of our ADSs receive from the depositary could be adversely affected. See “Item 8: Financial Information – Dividend Policy and Dividends”.

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

Although the securities laws of Chile which govern open stock corporations or publicly listed companies such as us have as a principal 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 the recent prolonged recession and economic crisis in Argentina has 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 2005, we derived Ch\$50,838 million, or 10.3%, of our revenues from our Argentina operations, and, as of December 31, 2005, Ch\$99,511 million, or 15.5%, of our assets were located in Argentina. In recent years, Argentina has 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 in the last years – GDP grew 8.8%, 9.0% and 9.2% in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively – it could continue to materially and adversely affect our Argentine operations. See “Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Trend Information”.

The Argentine peso devaluation in 2002 resulted in a loss of Ch\$3,172 million for the year 2002 and our subsidiary, Finca La Celia, reported a loss due to the devaluation in 2002 of Ch\$1,057 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 whether it will affect our operations in Argentina.

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

The measures taken by the Argentine government in recent years 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. From December 2001 through December 2003, the consumer price index, the wholesale price index and the *Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia*, or CER, exhibited annual cumulative increases of 44.6%, 115.1% and 45.7%, respectively. However, in 2003 and 2004 the inflationary trend slowed, with the consumer price index rising 3.5% in 2003 and 5.4% in 2004; and the wholesale price index decreasing 0.1% and rising 8.7% in the same periods. Nevertheless, in 2005 Argentina’s inflation rate cause the consumer price index and the wholesale

price index to increase 12.3% and 10.6%, respectively. In 2005, Argentina's gross domestic product increased by an estimated 9.2%. We cannot predict whether the current Argentine government, which took office on May 25, 2003, will be able to maintain a strict monetary policy and control inflation in response to the changing economic situation. The unpredictability, timing and scope of possible measures enacted by the Argentine government, including expropriations, higher taxes and exchange control measures, may adversely affect our Argentinean operations and our results of operations.

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 and grapes for wine 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 increase may adversely affect our profitability.

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, 2006, 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 2005, our market share of the Chilean beer market by volume was approximately 88%. 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. In May 2002, Quilmes and Companhia de Bebidas das Américas, or AmBev, announced an agreement by which AmBev will assume control of Quilmes within a seven-year period. In April 2006, the former controller of Quilmes exercised the option of selling its shares to AmBev. As of the date of this annual report, AmBev is in the process of assuming control of Quilmes. We estimate that Cervecería Chile increased two points its market share by volume in Chile to approximately 11% in 2005, through more aggressive commercial activities and the launched, in September 2005, of Brahma locally produced. In the past, Cervecería Chile has engaged in aggressive price discounting. If Cervecería Chile were to engage in aggressive price discounting in the future, there can be no assurance, 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 historically has been influenced by changes in domestic wine 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. Between 1999 and 2003, wine prices decreased, becoming a threat to beer consumption. Nevertheless, during 2004 and 2005 wine prices have increased due to double digit growth in wine exports and the lack of new plantations in recent years. However, during 2006 grape prices have decreased, which may affect wine prices during the second half of 2006. Similarly, over the past few years, the price of soft drinks has decreased relative to the price of beer due to lower packaging costs, the introduction of larger packaging formats and the launch of low-price brands, which we believe has affected the growth in beer consumption. As a result of our lower market share in the Chilean wine and soft drinks markets as compared to the Chilean beer market, if beverage consumers were to shift their consumption from beer to either wine 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. Isenbeck, a subsidiary of Warsteiner Brauerei Hans Cramer GmbH & Co., or Warsteiner, and Cervecería Estrella de Galicia S.A., or Galicia. In 2005, we estimate that Quilmes had a market share of 78%, Warsteiner had a market share of 6% and Galicia had a market share of less than 1%. We estimate that our year-end market share of the Argentine beer market was 16% in 2005. 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 can make no assurances 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 May 2002, AmBev and Quilmes announced an agreement by which AmBev will assume control of Quilmes within a seven-year period. In April 2006, the former controller of Quilmes exercised the option of selling its shares to AmBev. As of the date of this annual report, AmBev is in the process of assuming 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. This deal was completed in August 2004. In Chile, Quilmes sells its beer through Cervecería Chile, which had a market share of approximately 11% in 2005, and in Argentina, AmBev sells its beer through Quilmes, which had a market share of approximately 78% in 2005.

In July 2005, SABMiller plc. announced the agreement to buy Bavaria S.A., a Colombian brewer with operations in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Panama, forming the 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.

Possible entrance of new players into the Argentine beer market.

The AmBev-Quilmes transaction was approved by the Argentine antitrust authorities on January 13, 2003, subject to the condition that AmBev and Quilmes divest themselves of certain brands and the AmBev plant in Luján, near Buenos Aires, to a company currently not present in the Argentine beer market. On February 14, 2003, through our subsidiary CICSA, we filed a complaint before the Argentine federal courts in order to be eligible to participate in the acquisition of these assets. In February 2006, the Argentinean Supreme Court of Justice ruled against our complaint. Therefore, it is possible that a new player enter the Argentine beer market.

Restrictions in the gas supply from Argentina have increased our energy costs.

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. Considering current energy prices, we estimate that the cost increase at a consolidated level should be approximately Ch\$1,900 million for 2006.

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 can make no assurances 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.

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

Senators and congressmen from different political parties have recently submitted to Congress four proposed bills to restrict the consumption, sale and promotion of alcoholic beverages. These bills will be most likely merged into one, due to their similar nature. 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, 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.

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.

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 make any assurances 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 to 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 make any assurances 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. In addition, Chilean income tax laws provide a tax deduction to an individual resident taxpayer in an amount equal to a percentage of the individuals' investment in newly issued shares. Nonetheless, we cannot make any assurances 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. 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 included the production and marketing of soft drinks since 1902 and the bottling and selling of mineral water products since 1960.

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, bottling, and distribution of beverages.

Our principal executive offices are located at Bandera 84, Sixth Floor, Santiago, Chile. Our telephone number in Santiago is (56-2) 427-3000, the fax number is (56-2) 427-3215 and the website is www.ccu-sa.com. 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 owned 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”.

In September 1992, we issued 4,520,582 ADSs, each representing five shares of our common stock, in an international American Depositary Receipt, or ADR, offering. The underlying ADSs were listed and traded on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation National Market System, or NASDAQ, until March 25, 1999. Since that date, the ADSs have been listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

In 1994, we diversified our operations both in the domestic and international markets. In that year, we purchased a 48.4% interest in the Chilean wine producer Viña San Pedro S.A., or VSP. As of December 31, 2005, that interest amounted to 60.2%. In November 1994, we and Buenos Aires Embotelladora S.A. (“BAESA”) (the PepsiCo bottler in Chile at that time) merged businesses to create Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A., or ECUSA, for the production, bottling, distribution and marketing of soft drinks and mineral water products in Chile.

In November 1999, we bought BAESA’s interest in ECUSA and thereafter have controlled 100% of that company. In addition, in 1994 through Southern Breweries Establishments, or SBE, a 50%-investment, we acquired a 26.9% indirect equity interest in Karlovacka Pivovara d.d., or Karlovacka, a Croatian brewery. Between 1994 and 1998, we increased our indirect equity stake in Karlovacka to 34.4%. On March 31, 2003, SBE sold its interest in Karlovacka to Heineken Adria d.o.o, a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V., or Heineken International, generating a profit of Ch\$21,359 million, and on April 10, 2003, we bought the remaining 50% interest of SBE. At CCU consolidated level, we have a 99.97% interest in SBE due to minority shareholders in ECUSA, direct owner of a 99.98% equity in Inversiones Ecusa S.A., which owns 50% of SBE.

Through Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A., or CCU Argentina, we began our expansion into Argentina by acquiring an interest in two Argentine breweries: 62.7% of the outstanding shares of Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A, or CICSA, were acquired during January and February 1995 and 98.8% of the outstanding shares of Cervecería Santa Fe S.A., or CSF, were acquired in September 1995. In 1997, CCU Argentina increased its interest in CICSA to 97.2% and in CSF to 99.9% through the purchase of minority interests. In January 1998, we decided to merge these two breweries into one company operating under the name of CICSA. Following the merger, CCU Argentina’s interest in CICSA was 99.2%. In April 1998, CCU Argentina completed the purchase of the brands and assets of Cervecería Córdoba for US\$8 million. After subsequent capital increases, our interest in CCU Argentina reached 92.1%, with Anheuser-Busch Incorporated, or Anheuser-Busch, interest at 7.9%.

In addition to our acquisitions in Argentina, we signed a license agreement with Anheuser-Busch in 1995 granting us the exclusive right to produce, market, sell and distribute the Budweiser beer brand in Argentina.

After a capital increase approved by our shareholders in October 1996, we raised approximately US\$196 million between December 1996 and April 1999. Part of this capital expansion was accomplished between December 1996 and January 1997 through our second ADR offering in the international markets.

During 2000, VSP, through its subsidiary Finca La Celia S.A., or FLC, acquired the winery Finca La Celia in Mendoza, Argentina, initiating its international expansion, allowing VSP to include fine quality Argentine wines into its export product portfolio. VSP began consolidating this operation on its financial statements as of January 2003. Prior to January 2003, FLC was in the development stage.

To increase our presence in the premium beer segment, we acquired in November 2000 a 50% stake in Cervecería Austral S.A., located in the city of Punta Arenas, with an annual production capacity of 5 million liters. Further, in May 2002, we acquired a 50% stake in Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A., located in the city of Valdivia, with a current annual production capacity of 4.5 million liters. See “– Our Beer Business – Our Beer Business in Chile – Beer Production and Marketing in Chile”.

In October 2001, VSP signed a joint venture agreement with the French winery Château Dassault for the production of super premium wines, mainly for the export market. As a result of this agreement we have combined Château Dassault's vast experience in first-quality wine production with VSP's knowledge of both the Chilean and Argentine markets, along with its extensive international distribution network.

In February 2003, we began the sale of a new product for our beverage portfolio, pisco, under the brand Ruta Norte. Pisco is a grape spirit very popular in Chile that is produced in the northern part of the country and the southern part of Peru. Our pisco was produced in the "Elqui Valley" in the IV Region of Chile and it was sold throughout the country by our beer division sales force. In March 2005, we entered into an association with the second largest pisco producer at that time, Cooperativa Agrícola Control Pisquero de Elqui y Limarí Ltda. ("Control"). This new joint venture was named "Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A.", to which the companies contributed principally with assets, commercial brands and – in the case of Control – also some financial liabilities. Currently we own 80% of Compañía Pisquera de Chile and Control owns the remaining 20%. According to Nielsen numbers, Compañía Pisquera de Chile has 46% market share of the Chilean pisco industry. We estimate annual revenues of the Chilean pisco industry in approximately Ch\$106,400 million.

On April 17, 2003, the Schörghuber Group, an indirect owner of 30.8% of our ownership interest, gave Quiñenco S.A., also an indirect owner of 30.8% of our ownership interest, formal notice of its intent to sell 100% of its interest in FHI to Heineken Americas B.V., a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V. As a result of the sale, Quiñenco and Heineken Americas B.V., the latter through FHI, become the only two shareholders of IRSA, the owner of 61.6% of our equity at that time, each with a 50% interest in IRSA. Heineken International B.V. and FHI subsequently formed Heineken Chile Ltda., to hold the latter's 50% interest in IRSA. Therefore, Quiñenco and Heineken Chile Ltda. are the only two current shareholders of IRSA, with a 50% equity each. On December 30, 2003, FHI merged into Heineken Americas B.V., which together with Heineken International B.V. remain as the only shareholders of Heineken Chile Ltda.

In August 2003, VSP formed Viña Tabalí, a joint venture in equal parts with Sociedad Agrícola y Ganadera Río Negro Ltda. for the production of premium wines. This winery is located in the Limarí Valley, Chile's northernmost winemaking region, which is noted for the production of outstanding wines.

In January 2004, we entered the confectionery business by means of a joint venture between our subsidiary ECUSA and Empresas Lucchetti S.A. (which has been renamed "Industria Nacional de Alimentos S.A."), a subsidiary of Quiñenco, with a 50% interest each in Calaf S.A., a corporation that acquired the trademarks, assets and know-how, among other things, of Calaf S.A.I.C. and Francisca Calaf S.A., traditional Chilean candy makers, renowned for more than a century. We sell Calaf's products together with our soft drinks, with the potential to reach more than 90,000 clients. This new challenge offers an interesting growth potential to ECUSA in the ready-to-eat market segment.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The capital expenditures figures shown below reflect amounts on the date they are recorded in our accounting records and therefore may not match cash flow figures since these reflect payments when made. Our capital expenditures for 2003, 2004 and 2005 were Ch\$22,197 million, Ch\$28,060 million and Ch\$40,147 million, respectively, totaling Ch\$90,404 million, of which Ch\$30,982 million were invested in our beer operations in Chile, Ch\$21,847 million in our Argentine beer operations, Ch\$20,498 million in soft drink and mineral water operations, Ch\$9,283 million in wine operations and Ch\$3,387 million in pisco operations during the years mentioned above.

In recent years, our capital expenditures have been made primarily for the expansion of our production and bottling capacities, additional returnable bottles and crates, marketing assets (mainly coolers), improvement in management information systems, among others.

In Chile, during 2003, capital expenditures in our beer division were focused principally on increasing the amount of returnable bottles purchased from third parties. In Argentina, our capital expenditures were primarily for the implementation of machinery and equipment used in the production and sale of Heineken. Capital expenditures were incurred in our soft drink division for bottles and coolers. Additionally, regarding our wine operations, we increased the number of wine cellars in San Pedro,

Santa Helena, and Finca La Celia. We also purchased equipment to improve the capacity of Pisonor and to buy new software.

In Chile, during 2004, capital expenditures in our beer division were focused principally on increasing the amount of returnable bottles, upgrading the canning line and increasing the production capacity for Heineken. In Argentina, our capital expenditures were primarily for the expansion of production capacity in Salta and Santa Fe and additional returnable bottles. Capital expenditures were incurred in our soft drink division mainly for bottles and marketing assets. Additionally, regarding our wine operations, we increased the number of wine cellars and implemented a plant for the treatment of liquid residues. We also improved the capacity of Pisonor and invested to upgrade our PeopleSoft management information system from version 7.5 to version 8.4.

In Chile, during 2005, capital expenditures in our beer division were focused principally on increasing the amount of returnable bottles, upgrading the bottling lines and investing in marketing assets. In Argentina, our capital expenditures were primarily for the expansion of production capacity in Santa Fe, additional returnable bottles and marketing assets. Capital expenditures were incurred in our soft drink division mainly for bottles and a new bottling line. Regarding our wine operations, we upgraded bottling lines and increased the number of our wine cellars. In our pisco business, we increased the number of our pisco cellars. Additionally, we increased our plastic bottle production capacity.

Our principal capital expenditures for the period 2003-2005 are displayed in the following table. The information is presented in constant million Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005.

		2003
		(Million Ch\$)
Beer Chile		
	Packaging	2,621
	Coolers	1,166
	Other marketing assets	731
	Packaging line improvements	602
	Machinery and equipment	583
	Others	<u>376</u>
	Total	6,079
Beer Argentina		
	Machinery and equipment	2,867
	Marketing assets	342
	Packaging	263
	Others	<u>2,099</u>
	Total	5,571
Soft Drinks & Mineral Water		
	Packaging	2,820
	Coolers	1,353
	Other marketing assets	240
	Packaging line improvements	225
	Others	<u>1,035</u>
	Total	5,674
Wine		
	Barrels	1,167
	Machinery and equipment	543
	Others	<u>1,342</u>
	Total	3,052

Others	Software and hardware	649
	Injection molds	234
	Others	<u>940</u>
	Total	1,822
	TOTAL 2003	22,197
		2004
		(Million Ch\$)
Beer Chile	Packaging	2,199
	Packaging line improvements	1,900
	Machinery and equipment	1,154
	Marketing assets	386
	Others	<u>3,621</u>
	Total	9,261
Beer Argentina	Packaging	2,329
	Capacity improvements	3,196
	Marketing assets	910
	Others	<u>1,871</u>
	Total	8,307
Soft Drinks & Mineral Water	Packaging	2,068
	Marketing assets	956
	Packaging line improvements	186
	Others	<u>1,660</u>
	Total	4,871
Wine	Barrels	1,201
	Environmental improvements	320
	Packaging line improvements	284
	Others	<u>1,188</u>
	Total	2,993
Others	Pisco capacity improvements	755
	Software and hardware	351
	Injection and blow molds	262
	Others	<u>1,261</u>
	Total	2,628
	TOTAL 2004	28,060
		2005
		(Million Ch\$)
Beer Chile	Machinery and equipment	4,710
	Packaging	2,856
	Packaging line improvements	2,008
	Marketing assets	1,506
	Others	<u>4,562</u>
	Total	15,641

Beer Argentina		
	Machinery and equipment	6,298
	Packaging	725
	Marketing assets	664
	Others	<u>283</u>
	Total	7,969
Soft Drinks & Mineral Water		
	Packaging	3,088
	New packaging line	2,944
	Marketing assets	763
	Packaging line improvements	306
	Others	<u>2,852</u>
	Total	9,953
Wine		
	Machinery and equipment	1,050
	Barrels	447
	Increase in reserve wines storage capacity	328
	Environmental improvements	106
	Others	<u>1,308</u>
	Total	3,239
Pisco		
	Barrels	451
	Machinery and equipment	189
	Plants improvements	178
	Others	<u>9</u>
	Total	827
Others		
	Injection and blow molds	1,703
	Software and hardware	172
	Industrial shed extension	171
	Others	<u>471</u>
	Total	2,518
	TOTAL 2005	40,147

Business Overview

Summary

We are a diversified beverage company operating principally in Chile and Argentina. We are the largest brewery in Chile, the second largest brewery in Argentina, the third largest soft drinks producer in Chile, right after the two largest Coca-Cola bottlers in Chile, the largest mineral water and bottled nectar producer in Chile, the second largest wine producer in Chile, one of the largest pisco producer in Chile and also we participate in the confectionery industry in Chile. Our beer and soft drink products include a wide range of proprietary, licensed and imported brands.

In 2005, we had consolidated net sales of Ch\$492,047 million, of which 38.3% was accounted for by our beer sales in Chile, 9.5% by our beer sales in Argentina, 27.6% by our soft drinks, nectar and mineral water sales in Chile, 17.1% by wine sales, 5.8% by pisco sales and the remainder by sales of other products.

Beer. We estimate that our share of the Chilean beer market by volume was approximately 89% for 2003, 90% for 2004 and 88% for 2005. Our line of beers in Chile includes a full range of super-premium, premium, medium-priced and popular-priced brands, which are primarily marketed under seven different

proprietary brands and one brand extension. Our flagship brand, Cristal, is Chile's best selling beer, accounting for an estimated 55% of all 2005 beer sales by volume in Chile. We are the only brewery in Chile with a nationwide production and distribution network. In addition, we are the exclusive producer and distributor in Chile of Heineken beer, the exclusive distributor in Chile of imported Budweiser beer and the exclusive local producer and importer of Paulaner beer. We also produce, under license, Austral beer and distribute Kunstmann beer brands.

We entered the Argentine beer market in 1995 by acquiring two breweries and their brands, CICSA and CSF. Additionally, in 1998, we bought the brands and assets of Cervecería Córdoba. Under a joint venture agreement entered into with Anheuser-Busch in 1995, we began importing, selling and distributing Budweiser beer in Argentina in March 1996. We began production and distribution of locally produced Budweiser beer in Argentina in December 1996 as part of our strategy to develop Budweiser as the flagship brand of our Argentine operations. In addition, we are the exclusive producer and distributor in Argentina of Heineken brand beer and the exclusive distributor in Argentina of imported Corona and Guinness beer brands. Currently, we and Anheuser-Busch have 92.1% and 7.9% respective interests in our Argentine subsidiary, CCU Argentina. We estimate that our market share by volume of the Argentine beer market was approximately 14% in 2003, 15% in 2004 and 16% in 2005, according to CICA.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water. We produce and sell soft drink and mineral water products in Chile, including our proprietary brands and brands produced under license from PepsiCo, Schweppes Holdings Ltd. and Watt's Alimentos S.A., or Watt's. We estimate that our Chilean soft drinks market share by volume, not including nectars, was approximately 20% in 2003, 19% in 2004 and 18% in 2005 and that our mineral water market share by volume was 56% in 2003, 57% in 2004 and 61% in 2005, according to our estimates.

Wine. We entered the Chilean wine industry in 1994 with the acquisition of a 48.4% interest in VSP, Chile's third largest winery in the domestic market and second largest wine exporter. After making subsequent investments, we currently have a 60.2% interest in VSP. VSP produces and markets a full range of wine products for both the domestic and export markets. We believe that in 2005, VSP's sales by volume amounted to approximately 20% of total measured domestic industry sales by volume and 12% of Chile's total wine export sales by volume, excluding bulk wine, according to our estimates and those of the Wineries of Chile Association. VSP's main vineyard is located in Molina, 200 kilometers south of Santiago. VSP's domestic wine products are distributed through our nationwide distribution system with dedicated sales forces in the major cities and its export products are sold in more than 70 different countries through distribution agents.

Pisco. In February 2003, we began the sale of a new product for our beverage portfolio, pisco, under the brand Ruta Norte. Pisco is a grape spirit very popular in Chile that is produced in the northern part of the country and the southern part of Peru. Our pisco was produced in the "Elqui Valley" in the IV Region of Chile and it was sold throughout the country by the beer division sales force. In March 2005, we entered into an association with the second largest pisco producer at that time, Control. This new joint venture was named "Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A.", to which the companies contributed principally with assets, commercial brands and – in the case of Control – also some financial liabilities. Currently we own 80% of Compañía Pisquera de Chile and Control owns the remaining 20%. According to Nielsen numbers, Compañía Pisquera de Chile has 46% market share of the Chilean pisco industry. We estimate annual revenues of the Chilean pisco industry in approximately Ch\$106,400 million.

Confectionery. In January 2004, we entered the confectionery business by means of a joint venture between our subsidiary ECUSA and Industria Nacional de Alimentos S.A., a subsidiary of Quiñenco. Each company acquired a 50% interest in Calaf S.A., a corporation that acquired the trademarks, assets and know-how, among other things, of Calaf S.A.I.C. and Francisca Calaf S.A., traditional Chilean candy makers that have been in business for more than a century. We now sell Calaf's products together with our soft drinks, with the potential to reach more than 90,000 clients. This new challenge offers an interesting growth opportunity to ECUSA in the ready-to-eat market segment.

Distribution Network. In Chile, we have an extensive and integrated distribution network for the sale and distribution of beer, soft drinks, mineral water, nectars, wine and pisco including a total of 16 owned or leased warehouses, a network of independent transportation companies and a direct sales force of approximately 900 people who sell our products to approximately 94,000 customers throughout Chile.

In Argentina, our sales and distribution network for our beer products consists of five owned or leased warehouses, a direct sales force reaching approximately 22,200 customers plus 11 supermarket chains, and 200 distributors.

Our Beer Business

Our historical core business, our Chilean beer operation, was first established in 1850. Since that date, our management believes we have played a leadership role in the industry, with a business that in 1902, after the merger of different breweries, gave rise to our formation. In 1995, we began building our presence in Argentina through the acquisition of a majority interest in two Argentine brewing companies, CICSA and CSF.

Our Beer Business in Chile

The Chilean Beer Market. We estimate that annual beer consumption in Chile was 479 million liters in 2005, or approximately 31 liters per capita. The following chart shows our estimates for total and per capita consumption levels for beer in Chile for the years 2001 - 2005:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Sales Volume (1)</u> (millions of liters)	<u>Per Capita (2)</u> (liters)
2001	397	27
2002	398	26
2003	418	27
2004	425	28
2005	479	31

(1) Based on our sales data, competitors' publicly available information, equity research analyst reports, imports and export data from customs authorities.

(2) Population estimated in accordance with the national census of April 2002.

We estimate that the total beer market increased approximately 12.7% in terms of volume sold during 2005 as compared to 2004. We believe that this positive growth in the beer market is the result of the actions taken by us since 2001 to increase beer consumption in Chile with new products, new packaging and creating new occasions of consumption, the improvement in Chilean economic conditions, the level of competition in the market and the higher relative prices of substitute products, such as wine and pisco.

Virtually all of the beer consumed in Chile is produced by four Chilean manufacturers: us, Cervecería Chile, Cervecería Austral S.A., or Cervecería Austral, and Compañía Cervecería Kunstmann S.A., or Kunstmann, whose principal brands of beer in Chile are Cristal, Becker, Austral and Kunstmann, respectively. According to our estimates, during 2005, we and Cervecería Chile accounted for approximately 88% and 11% of total beer sales in Chile, respectively. In November 2000, we acquired a 50% stake in Cervecería Austral, located in the city of Punta Arenas. This brewery has an annual production capacity of 5 million liters and had less than 1% market share during 2005. In October 2001, Cervecería Austral entered into a license agreement with our subsidiary, Cervecería CCU Chile Limitada, to produce and sell our brand Cristal, and also any other brand, owned by or licensed to Cervecería CCU Chile Limitada in the southern part of Chile. During 2003, Cervecería Austral began the production and sale of our brands Cristal, Escudo and Dorada 6.0. In May 2002, we acquired a 50% stake in Compañía Cervecería Kunstmann S.A., located in the city of Valdivia. This brewery has an annual production capacity of 5 million liters and had less than 1% market share during 2005. Due to the high costs of shipping beer to Chile and Chile's returnable glass bottle system, sales of imported beer are not significant, representing an estimated 1% of total beer industry volume in 2005.

Wholesale and retail beer prices are not regulated in Chile. Wholesale prices are subject to negotiation between the producer and the purchaser. Retailers determine retail prices to the final consumer. We believe that the key factors determining retailers' prices include: national and/or local price promotions offered by the manufacturer, the nature of product consumption (on-premise or take-out), the type of packaging (returnable or non-returnable), the applicable tax structure, the desired profit margins and the geographical location of the retailer.

Beer Production and Marketing in Chile. The production of beer in Chile is our principal activity, generating net sales of Ch\$158,937 million, Ch\$169,158 million and Ch\$188,431 million or 39.0%, 38.8%, and 38.3% of our total net sales in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Our sales of beer by volume in Chile increased 9.5% in 2005. As a percentage of our total net sales, net sales of beer in Chile have decreased slightly mainly due to the higher increase in consolidated net sales as a consequence of the higher increase in net sales from pisco and other products, mainly confectionery.

The following table shows our proprietary brands, brands produced under license and brands imported under license for the Chilean market:

<u>Super-Premium beer brands</u>	<u>Premium beer brands</u>	<u>Special beer brands</u>	<u>Popular-priced beer brands</u>
Royal Guard	Cristal	Lemon Stones	Dorada 6.0
Royal Light	Escudo		Aysén
Heineken (1)	Morenita		
Budweiser (2)			
Paulaner (1)			
Austral (1)			
Kunstmann (3)			

(1) Produced under license
(2) Imported
(3) Distributed under license

Cristal is our principal and best selling beer brand in Chile. Escudo, Chile's second most popular beer, is targeted to young-adult consumers. Royal Guard is our single, proprietary, super-premium brand. Royal Light is a light beer extension of the Royal Guard line and contains a lower alcohol content. Morenita is a dark beer and Dorada 6.0 is a discount brand with the highest alcohol content in Chile. Lemon Stones is a lemon flavored sweetened beer, with a 2.5% alcohol content. Aysén is a discount brand to compete with cans of low-priced imported beers in the northern part of the country. Since mid 2005, we stopped selling Aysén.

In 2005, we did not export beer from Chile. Although we continually explore export opportunities, we do not expect beer exports to be a significant source of sales in the future since our primary focus is on the Chilean domestic market.

On April 28, 2003, we, through our subsidiaries Cervecera CCU Chile Limitada and Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A., and Heineken Brouwerijen B.V. signed license and technical assistance agreements which provide us with the exclusive rights to produce, sell and distribute Heineken beer in Chile and Argentina commencing June 18, 2003. These agreements have an initial term of 10 years beginning in June 2003, renewable for subsequent periods of five years. Heineken beer is the leading brand in the super-premium segment, the beer segment with the highest growth in Chile in the last years.

Additionally, we produce, bottle and distribute Paulaner beer under license from Paulaner Brauerei AG, which is controlled by the Schörghuber Group. The current Import and License agreement, executed in 1995, which supersedes all prior agreements, provides us with the exclusive right to produce in Chile super-premium beer under the Paulaner label and distribute in Chile a variety of additional imported Paulaner products. Its term is five years, beginning in May 1995, automatically renewable for successive five-year periods unless otherwise stated by any party. Paulaner is a subsidiary of the Schörghuber

Group, until April 2003 one of the two beneficial shareholders of IRSA, our major shareholder. See “Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.”

In October 1996, we and Anheuser-Busch entered into an agreement granting us the exclusive right to distribute Budweiser beer in Chile. Since then, distribution has been carried out continuously. During 2004, we and Anheuser-Busch entered into a new distribution agreement, with a 12-year term, ending December 2015. See “Item 3: Risk Factors”.

In October 2001, we signed a license agreement with Cervecería Austral S.A. for the production of the Austral brand by our beer division. This agreement has a fourteen-year term, automatically renewable for a seven-year term if certain conditions are fulfilled. This agreement can be extended for an additional seven-year period if both parties express this intention in writing.

In May 2002, we acquired a 50% ownership interest in Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A., a microbrewery located in the southern city of Valdivia, with an annual production capacity of 3 million liters at that time. Since June 2003, our beer division began selling Kunstmann nationwide.

Our investment in Cervecería Austral S.A., the production of Austral brand by our beer division, the investment in Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A., plus the production of Heineken beer since June 2003, are part of our strategy to increase our presence in the premium segment of the Chilean beer market.

Our beer products sold in Chile are bottled or packaged in returnable and non-returnable bottles, aluminum cans or stainless steel kegs at our production facilities in the Chilean cities of Santiago, Temuco and Antofagasta. During 2003, 2004 and 2005, we sold our beer products in Chile in the following packaging formats:

<u>Percentage of Total Beer Products Sold</u>			
<u>Container</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Returnable (1)	74%	72%	69%
Non-Returnable (2)	20%	22%	24%
Returnable Kegs (3)	<u>6%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>6%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

- (1) Returnable beer containers include glass bottles of various sizes.
- (2) Non-Returnable beer containers include bottles and aluminum cans, both of assorted sizes.
- (3) Returnable kegs are stainless steel containers, which have a capacity of 20, 30 and 50 liters.

We obtain all of our glass bottles and cans from third party suppliers. See “– Raw Materials”.

We directly distribute our beer products throughout Chile to:

- off-premise retail: small and medium sized retail outlets, which in turn sell beer to consumers for take-out consumption;
- on-premise retail: retail establishments such as restaurants, hotels and bars for on-premise consumption;
- wholesalers; and
- supermarket chains.

In 2003, 2004 and 2005, the percentage mix of the above distribution channels for our beer products in Chile was as follows:

<u>Percentage of Total Beer Products Sold</u>			
<u>Distribution Channels</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Off-premise retail	38%	39%	39%
On-premise retail	18%	19%	19%
Wholesalers	23%	22%	21%
Supermarkets	<u>21%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>21%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

As of December 31, 2005, we had more than 38,000 customers in Chile for our beer products, none of which accounted for more than 2% of our total beer sales by volume, with the exception of two large supermarket chains that represented a combined total of 9%. During 2005, the Chilean supermarket industry continued to consolidate, increasing the importance and purchasing power of a few supermarket chains. We do not maintain any long-term contractual arrangements for the sale of beer with any of our customers in Chile.

The following table sets forth our beer sales volume in Chile, by category, during each of the last five years:

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003 (1)</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005 (2)</u>
			(in millions of liters)		
Super-Premium	12.0	14.2	21.9	31.5	34.3
Premium	233.7	233.5	302.9	307.1	358.6
Special	8.2	13.0	8.7	7.4	7.2
Medium-Priced	44.2	67.7	14.7	14.6	0.0
Popular-Priced	47.2	20.9	23.5	20.1	17.0
Other Brands	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	<u>347.5</u>	<u>350.0</u>	<u>371.8</u>	<u>380.7</u>	<u>417.0</u>

(1) Escudo beer brand has been classified as a premium beer effective January 2003; previous years were not reclassified. Since 2003, free samples for promotions are considered in sales volume.

(2) Morenita beer brand has been classified as a premium beer effective January 2005; previous years were not reclassified

The above figures do not include:

- export sales to third parties, which amounted to 0.8, 0.2, 0.1, 0.0 and 0.0 million liters in 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

The average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, per liter to our customers for beer products in Chile increased from an average of Ch\$406 in 2001 to Ch\$446 in 2005. The four-year compounded annual growth rate was 2.4%.

Our beer production in 2005 was centralized in the Santiago and Temuco plants in addition to the bottling facility in Antofagasta. The Temuco plant commenced in November 1999, replacing the closed plants of Concepción and Osorno. For a more detailed discussion of our capital expenditure program, see “– History and Development of the Company – Capital Expenditures”.

Raw Materials. The principal raw materials used in our production of beer are malt, rice, water and hops. We obtain our supply of malt from local producers and in the international market. During 2005, we renewed and signed long-term contracts with local producers for approximately 46% of our requirements. The balance for 2006 is expected to continue to be imported, from Canada and Argentina. During 2005, we received 26,600 tons of malt from Argentina, France and Sweden, representing 100% of our imports.

Rice is obtained from local and international suppliers in spot transactions and/or annual contract agreements. We pre-treat rice in order to ensure that it meets our standards of quality. We import hops mainly pursuant to contracts with international suppliers, in the United States, which permits us to secure supplies for periods of up to four years.

Water is essential in the production of beer. We obtain all of our water from wells located at our plants and/or from public utilities. The water is treated at facilities located at our plants to remove impurities and to adjust the characteristics of the water before it is used in the production process.

We maintain testing facilities at each of our plants and factories where raw materials are tested. Additionally, samples of beer are analyzed at various stages of production to ensure product quality. Samples of Heineken are periodically sent to Holland to verify the quality of the product.

We generally purchase all of the glass bottles used in packaging our beer from the major national glass supplier in Chile, Cristalerías Chile S.A. under one-year agreements. In addition, other sources, principally in Argentina, can be used when price and delivery terms are favorable. During 2005, all of our requirements for aluminum cans were purchased from a local supplier, Rexam Chile S.A., formerly Latasa Chile S.A., but if price and delivery conditions are favorable, cans can be imported. Our kegs used for draft beer, are purchased from various suppliers outside Chile. We obtain the labels for our beer products principally from local suppliers. Crowns and plastic caps are principally purchased from three suppliers in Chile.

Prices of principal raw materials used in beer production in Chile are tied to the U.S. dollar and have not been volatile. However, from time to time, prices of agricultural products vary depending on demand and supply factors.

We believe that all of the contracts or other agreements between us and third party suppliers, with respect to the supply of raw materials for beer products, contain standard and customary commercial terms and conditions. We do not believe we are dependent on any one supplier for a significant portion of our important raw materials. During the past ten years, we have not experienced any material difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of necessary raw materials at satisfactory prices, nor do we expect to in the future.

Sales, Transportation and Distribution. We distribute all of our beer products in Chile directly to retail, supermarket and wholesale customers. This system enables us to maintain a high frequency of contact with our customers, obtain more timely and accurate marketing-related information, and maintain good working relationships with our retail customers.

During 2005, after production, bottling and packaging, our beer was either stored at one of the three production facilities or transported to a network of 16 warehouses which are located throughout Chile and are either owned or leased by us. Beer products are generally shipped from the region of production to the closest warehouse, allowing us to minimize our transportation and delivery costs. In July 2002, Comercial Patagona Ltda. began selling all of our beer products in the country's Twelfth Region. Comercial Patagona Ltda. is a subsidiary of Cervecera Austral S.A. that is responsible for the sales and distribution of our products and those of Cervecera Austral in Chile's extreme south.

During 2005, we had approximately 270 salesmen, responsible for our sales of beer and other products in Chile. This sales force is divided into three categories: one exclusively responsible for sales of beer and pisco, another for sales of beer, pisco and wine, and the other responsible for sales of beer, pisco, wine and soft drink products, all of them through a pre-sell system. As of April 2004, the sales operation of soft drinks in the cities of Iquique, Antofagasta, Calama and Copiapó was transferred from our beer division sales force to ECUSA's sales force. Therefore, currently our beer division sells soft drink products only in the rural areas of the country, representing approximately 6% of the total soft drink and mineral water sales by volume in Chile.

In October we launched Comercial CCU S.A., a pilot plan under which a single sales force sells all Company products. This plan is being piloted in the cities of Osorno and Puerto Montt, as well as across much of Chilean rural areas.

In 2005, beer represented 93% of the volume sold by our beer division in Chile. The remaining 7% of sales volume was accounted for by soft drinks, mineral water, pisco and wine sales. Our customers make payment for our products either in cash at the time of delivery or in accordance with one of various credit arrangements. Payment on credit sales for beer is generally due 26 days from the date of delivery. Credit sales accounted for 27.1%, 26.0% and 25.1% of our beer sales in Chile in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Losses on credit sales of beer in Chile have not been significant.

During the last ten years, with the goal of improving customer service and optimizing distribution efficiency in the larger cities, we implemented a distribution software package that enables delivery personnel to automatically generate client dispatch routes. During 2000, we implemented software to optimize truck loading. To decrease distribution costs, we continued the process of consolidating our distribution centers, resulting in fewer and larger warehouses strategically located throughout the country for a more efficient distribution. Moreover, since October 2001, all of the warehouses and transportation companies are managed on a consolidated basis for all our products by our subsidiary Transportes CCU Ltda.

Seasonality. As a result of the seasonality of the beer industry, our sales and production volumes are normally at their lowest in the second and third calendar quarters and at their highest in the first and fourth calendar quarters (i.e., those months corresponding to the holidays as well as the summer vacation season in Chile).

The following table shows our annual sales volume of beer in Chile, including exports, by quarter in 2003, 2004 and 2005:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Sales Volume</u> (millions of liters)	<u>% of Annual</u> <u>Sales Volume</u>
2003	1 st quarter	113.0	30.4
	2 nd quarter	63.2	17.0
	3 rd quarter	74.0	19.9
	4 th quarter	<u>121.5</u>	<u>32.7</u>
	Total	<u>371.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
2004	1 st quarter	113.2	29.7
	2 nd quarter	64.7	17.0
	3 rd quarter	76.2	20.0
	4 th quarter	<u>126.7</u>	<u>33.3</u>
	Total	<u>380.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
2005	1 st quarter	126.8	30.4
	2 nd quarter	71.6	17.2
	3 rd quarter	79.9	19.2
	4 th quarter	<u>138.7</u>	<u>33.3</u>
	Total	<u>417.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Geographical Markets. Our main beer production facility is located in Santiago. Santiago and the surrounding areas (referred to as the Metropolitan Region) account for approximately 40% of the population of Chile and accounted for approximately 38% of our beer sales by volume in 2005. We also have one additional beer production facility (Temuco) and one additional bottling facility (Antofagasta) located outside the Santiago metropolitan area. Virtually all of our brands are distributed to customers located within the geographic areas of the corresponding production facilities.

Competition. Our principal competitor in the beer business is Cervecería Chile (a subsidiary of Quilmes of Argentina), which commenced operations in Chile during the second half of 1991, resulting in a loss of market share for us. Nevertheless, since our market share low of 86% in 1994 and 1995, we have regained market presence. In 2005, we had 88% market share.

Our estimated share of the Chilean beer market over the last five years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Our Chilean Market Share for Beer (*)</u>
2001	88%
2002	89%
2003	89%
2004	90%
2005	88%

(*) Considers beer sold directly by Austral and Kunstmann

Our competitor, Cervecería Chile has one production facility located in Santiago and distributes its products throughout the country. Cervecería Chile uses third party distributors in Regions I and II in the north, and in Region X in the south. We estimate that the sales of Cervecería Chile's brands of beer by volume accounted for approximately 9% of total beer sales in 2004 and 11% in 2005. In 2005, we estimate that Cervecería Chile had an annual production capacity of approximately 75 million liters which represents approximately 11% of our annual nominal production capacity in Chile.

Due to the high cost of shipping beer to Chile and the competitive advantage inherent to domestic producers as a result of Chile's returnable glass bottle system, imported beer is not a significant component of the Chilean beer market. We estimate that imports accounted for approximately 1% of total beer sales by volume during 2005.

Although there are currently no significant legal or regulatory barriers to entering the Chilean beer market, substantial investment would be required to establish or acquire production and distribution facilities and bottles for use in Chile's proprietary returnable bottling system, and to establish a critical mass in sales volumes. Nevertheless, if long-term economic conditions in Chile continue to be favorable, other enterprises may be expected to attempt to enter the Chilean beer market. In addition, 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.

Our Beer Business in Argentina

Overview. In December 1994, we established CCU Argentina in order to develop a presence in the Argentine beer market. During January and February 1995, we, through CCU Argentina, acquired a 62.7% interest in CICSA, a brewery located in the city of Salta, 1,600 kilometers northwest of Buenos Aires. In September 1995, CCU Argentina expanded its operations by purchasing 98.8% of CSF, a brewery located 450 kilometers northwest of Buenos Aires in the city of Santa Fe.

In December 1995, we entered into a joint venture agreement pursuant to which Anheuser-Busch acquired a 4.4% interest in CCU Argentina. The agreement involved two kinds of contracts: an investment and a licensing contract. Under the investment contract, Anheuser-Busch had an option, which expired in 2005, to increase its interest in CCU Argentina to 20%. The licensing contract has a duration of 20 years and grants CCU Argentina the exclusive right to produce, package, market, sell and distribute Budweiser beer in Argentina. In June 2005, after the last capital expansion, Anheuser-Busch reduced its interest in CCU Argentina to 7.9% and we increased our participation to 92.1%. See "Item 3: Risk Factors".

Between 1996 and 2005, we and Anheuser-Busch invested approximately US\$216 million and US\$23 million in CCU Argentina, respectively. Among other things, this capital was used to prepay debt incurred to acquire the initial stake in CICSA and CSF, increase CCU Argentina's stake in these subsidiaries, increase plant capacity, purchase land in Zárate (a region close to Buenos Aires), purchase the brands and assets of Cervecería Córdoba, reduce short term debt and buy a canning line for the Santa Fe plant.

In January 1998, we merged our two subsidiaries, CICSA and CSF. Currently both plants operate under the CICSA name. After the merger of CICSA and CSF, CCU Argentina holds a 99.2% interest in CICSA.

In April 1998, CCU Argentina paid approximately US\$8 million to acquire the brands and assets of Cervecería Córdoba. After the solution of certain labor issues, we began the production of the Córdoba brand at our Santa Fe plant during mid 1998.

The Argentine Beer Market. The Argentine beer market is estimated by us to be more than three times the size of Chile's. Traditionally, beer and wine have been the principal alcoholic beverages consumed in the country. We estimate that annual beer consumption in Argentina was 1,389 million liters, or approximately 36 liters per capita in 2005.

The table below sets forth our estimates of beer consumption in Argentina during each of the last five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Volume</u> (in millions of liters)	<u>Per Capita (*)</u> (liters)
2001	1,233	33
2002	1,221	33
2003	1,292	34
2004	1,333	35
2005	1,389	36

(*) Population estimated based on Argentina's national census of 2001.

We estimate that total beer consumption in Argentina increased at a four-year compounded annual growth rate of 3.0% between 2001 and 2005. During 2005, the Argentine beer market increased 4.3%, due to a recovery in consumption and an increase in consumer confidence.

Wholesale and retail prices of beer are not regulated in Argentina. Wholesale prices are subject to negotiation between the producer and the purchaser and retailers establish prices to charge the final consumer. We believe that the key factors determining retailer prices include national and/or local price promotions offered by the producer, the nature of product consumption (on-premise or take-out), the type of product packaging (returnable or non-returnable), the applicable tax structure, the desired profit margins and the geographical location of the retailer.

Beer Production and Marketing in Argentina. Our production of beer in Argentina generated net sales of Ch\$33,530 million, Ch\$41,584 million and Ch\$46,735 million representing 8.2%, 9.5% and 9.5% of our total net sales in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. The increases during this period were the result of higher prices and volumes, as a consequence of a better economic environment in Argentina.

We produce and market super-premium, premium, medium-priced and popular-priced beer brands in Argentina. The following table shows our principal brands produced and imported under license in Argentina:

<u>Super-Premium</u> <u>beer brands</u>	<u>Premium</u> <u>beer brands</u>	<u>Medium-priced</u> <u>beer brands</u>	<u>Popular-priced</u> <u>beer brands</u>
Heineken (1)	Budweiser (1)	Schneider	Río Segundo
Corona (2)	Salta	Schneider Fuerte 6.0°	Rosario
Guinness (2)	Santa Fe	Córdoba	
Negra Modelo (2)			

(1) Produced under license

(2) Imported

Schneider is our principal proprietary brand in Argentina, accounting for 41% of our Argentine sales volume in 2005. We began local production of Budweiser brand beer in December 1996. Budweiser beer represented 24% of our Argentine sales volume in 2005. Since February 2002, our Budweiser one-

liter returnable bottle, the main format in the market, has been priced at the same level as the leading brand in the market. In June 2003, we began selling locally produced Heineken beer. Our Schneider brand is sold in three varieties, regular lager, dark and Schneider Fuerte 6.0°, a brand extension with 6.0% of alcohol; the Salta brand is sold in regular lager and dark varieties, and the Santa Fe brand is sold only in regular lager variety. The Córdoba brand is sold only as a regular lager. During 1997, we began to import Guinness beer from Ireland, making Argentina the only country in South America where Guinness draught is sold. During 2001, we began to import Corona beer from Mexico, and during 2005 we began to import Negra Modelo beer also from Mexico. During 2005, we exported 6.7 million liters of beer from Argentina, representing 2.9% of CCU Argentina's beer sales volume.

Our beer products are bottled or packaged in returnable and non-returnable glass bottles, aluminum cans, or stainless steel kegs at our production facilities. During 2003, 2004 and 2005, we sold our beer products in Argentina in the following packaging formats:

Percentage of Total Beer Products Sold

<u>Container</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Returnable (1)	94%	92%	91%
Non-Returnable (2)	5%	6%	8%
Returnable Kegs (3)	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

- (1) Returnable beer containers include glass bottles of various sizes.
- (2) Non-returnable beer containers include glass bottles and aluminum cans, both of assorted sizes.
- (3) Returnable kegs refer to stainless steel containers, which have capacities of either 30 or 50 liters.

We obtain all of our glass bottles from third-party suppliers located in Argentina and Brazil, and stainless steel kegs from third-party suppliers in Germany.

In Argentina, though most beer is sold to wholesalers, we also sell our products to retailers and supermarket chains. In 2003, 2004 and 2005, the percentage mix of the above distribution channels for our beer products in Argentina was as follows:

Percentage of Total Beer Products Sold

<u>Distribution Channels</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Wholesalers	75%	79%	78%
Retailers	15%	12%	14%
Supermarkets	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>8%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

In 2005, we sold to approximately 20,400 customers in Argentina, none of which individually accounted for more than 3% of our total beer sales by volume, with the exception of two large distributors that represented a combined total of 16%.

The following table sets forth our beer sales volume in Argentina by category during each of the last five years:

<u>Category</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002(*)</u> (in millions of liters)	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Super-premium	32.7	0.4	9.4	20.3	25.7
Premium	34.2	69.2	77.5	80.5	85.9
Medium-priced	70.2	78.1	91.8	103.0	106.2
Popular-priced	<u>9.9</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	<u>147.1</u>	<u>156.9</u>	<u>185.3</u>	<u>204.9</u>	<u>220.2</u>

(*) Budweiser's one liter returnable bottle has been priced at the same level as the mainstream brand, effective February 2002, moving from the super-premium to the premium category.

The average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, to our customers for our beer products in Argentina has decreased at a four-year compounded annual rate of 13.8%, from Ch\$370 per liter in 2001 to Ch\$204 per liter in 2005, due to the effect of the Argentine peso's devaluation.

The license agreement between CCU Argentina and Anheuser-Busch, which provides CCU Argentina with the exclusive right to produce, package, market, sell and distribute Budweiser beer in Argentina, has an initial term of 20 years commencing in December 1995. Among other things, the license agreement includes provisions for both technical and marketing assistance from Anheuser-Busch. Under the license agreement, CCU Argentina is obligated to purchase certain raw materials from Anheuser-Busch or from suppliers approved by Anheuser-Busch. CCU Argentina cannot produce, package, sell or distribute within Argentina any North American beer, other than Budweiser beer, without the prior written consent of Anheuser-Busch. We began distribution of our locally produced Budweiser in December 1996. See "– Sales, Transportation and Distribution". In addition, the license agreement is subject to certain specified market share targets and marketing expenditures. During the third quarter 2000, we and Anheuser-Busch signed an export agreement to supply Budweiser from Argentina to Paraguay, Chile and Brazil. In August 2003, the license agreement was modified, with regard to certain targets, to adjust it to the current economic situation of the Argentine market. See "Item 3: Risk Factors".

On April 28, 2003, CCU Argentina and Heineken Brouwerijen B.V., a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V., signed license and technical assistance agreements which provide us with the exclusive rights to produce, sell and distribute Heineken beer in Argentina commencing June 18, 2003. These agreements have an initial term of 10 years beginning in June 2003, renewable for subsequent periods of five years. Heineken beer is the leading brand in the super-premium segment in Argentina.

Raw Materials. The principal raw materials used in the production of our beer products in Argentina are malt, corn syrup, rice, water and hops. During 2005, we continued obtaining malt and rice from regional suppliers, benefiting from lower costs as compared to imported materials. We obtain rice from suppliers in Argentina and Uruguay and malt from suppliers in Argentina and Chile.

Other raw materials are obtained from local and international suppliers in spot transactions and/or annual contracts. All purchased raw materials are tested in order to ensure that they meet our standards of quality.

Water is essential in the production of beer. Our operation in Salta obtains all of its water from wells located at its plant, and the Santa Fe operation obtains all of its water from the Paraná river. The water is treated at facilities located at our plants to remove impurities and adjust the characteristics of the water before it is used in the production process.

We maintain testing facilities at each of our plants and factories in which raw materials are analyzed according to our standards. Additionally, samples of beer are analyzed at various stages of production to ensure product quality. Samples of Heineken and Budweiser are periodically sent to Holland and to Anheuser-Busch facilities in the United States, respectively, to verify the consistency and quality of the products.

We generally purchase all of our glass bottles from the major national glass supplier in Argentina, Rigolleau/Cattorini, and from Saint Gobain in Brazil. During 2005, all of our requirements for aluminum

cans were purchased from a local supplier, Rexam Argentina S.A., but if price and delivery conditions are favorable, cans can be imported. Kegs used for draft beer are purchased from various suppliers in Germany. Plastic storage and carrying crates, as well as the labels for beer products and crowns, are obtained from local and international suppliers.

Prices of principal raw materials used in beer production in Argentina have not been volatile in dollar terms. However, from time to time, prices of agricultural products vary depending on demand and supply factors.

We believe that all contracts or other agreements between us and third party suppliers, with respect to the supply of raw materials for beer products, contain standard and customary commercial terms and conditions. We do not believe we are dependent on any one supplier for a substantial portion of our raw materials in Argentina. We have not experienced any significant difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of necessary raw materials at satisfactory prices and do not expect to in the future.

Sales, Transportation and Distribution. After production, bottling and packaging, our beer is either stored at the production facilities or transported to a network of five warehouses leased or owned by us. Beer products are generally shipped to those warehouses, which are located within the region in which the beer products are sold.

Most of our beer in Argentina is sold and distributed through third party sales and distribution chains in the regions surrounding the cities of Santa Fe, Salta, Córdoba and Buenos Aires. During the last years, we reduced the number of our distributors and replaced some of them by larger ones, among which there are currently three Coca-Cola bottlers, one in the south, another one in the north and the third one in the northeastern regions of Argentina. As of December 31, 2005, we had a direct sales force which sold our beer products to approximately 20,200 customers within the Salta, Santa Fe, Córdoba, Rosario, the Federal Capital and its outlying metropolitan area, in addition to 11 supermarket chains throughout the country.

Our Argentine beer customers either make payments for our products in cash at the time of delivery or through one of our various credit arrangements. Payment on credit sales is currently due 7 days from the date of delivery to wholesalers, and an average of 60 days of delivery to supermarkets. Credit sales accounted for 74%, 84% and 83% of our beer sales in Argentina in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. Losses on credit sales of beer in Argentina have not been significant.

Seasonality. As a result of the seasonality of the beer industry, our sales and production volumes are normally at their lowest in the second and third calendar quarters and at their highest in the first and fourth quarters (i.e., those months corresponding to the summer and holiday seasons in Argentina).

The following table shows the annual sales volume of beer in Argentina, including exports, during each quarter in 2003, 2004 and 2005:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Sales Volume</u> (millions of liters)	<u>% of Annual</u> <u>Sales Volume</u>
2003	1 st quarter	53.3	28.0
	2 nd quarter	32.6	17.1
	3 rd quarter	38.7	20.3
	4 th quarter	<u>65.7</u>	<u>34.5</u>
	Total	<u>190.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
2004	1 st quarter	61.8	29.4
	2 nd quarter	35.3	16.8
	3 rd quarter	43.5	20.7
	4 th quarter	<u>69.5</u>	<u>33.1</u>
	Total	<u>210.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
2005	1 st quarter	66.6	29.3
	2 nd quarter	38.3	16.9
	3 rd quarter	46.0	20.3
	4 th quarter	<u>76.1</u>	<u>33.5</u>
	Total	<u>226.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Geographical Markets. Our beer production facilities in Argentina are located in Santa Fe and Salta. Santa Fe and its surrounding areas account for approximately 8.3% of the population of Argentina and for approximately 19.5% of total beer sales of CCU Argentina by volume in 2005. The region surrounding and including the cities of Salta and Jujuy account for approximately 4.7% of the population of Argentina and for approximately 8.6% of total beer sales of CCU Argentina by volume in 2005. The region surrounding and including the city of Córdoba accounts for approximately 8.5% of the Argentine population and represents approximately 13.2% of CCU Argentina's sales by volume. Lastly, the province of Buenos Aires accounts for approximately 45.8% of the population of Argentina and for approximately 26.8% of total beer sales of CCU Argentina by volume in 2005.

Competition. Since 2003, after the agreement between Quilmes and AmBev, the Argentine beer market consisted of four brewing groups: AmBev-Quilmes, us, Warsteiner and Galicia. The principal brands of these companies are Quilmes, Schneider, Isenbeck and San Carlos, respectively. According to the information made public by our competitors and our estimates for Isenbeck, the different brewing groups had the following market shares in 2005: AmBev-Quilmes, 78%; us, 16%; Warsteiner, 6%; and Galicia, less than 1%.

The following table shows our market share in the Argentine market over the past five years:

<u>Our Argentine Market Share for Beer</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Estimated Market Share</u>
2001	12%
2002	13%
2003	14%
2004	15%
2005	16%

Source: CICA

Quilmes, the beer market leader in Argentina and our principal competitor, also has beer operations in Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia. In February 1997, Quilmes purchased Bieckert in Argentina, and, as a result of that acquisition, increased its production capacity by approximately 170 million liters, increasing its market share by an estimated 4.9%. As of December 31, 2005, Quilmes had five breweries in Argentina with an estimated total annual production capacity of 1.9 billion liters. Quilmes' large size enables it to benefit from economies of scale in the production and distribution of beer throughout Argentina.

We estimated that Quilmes' average market share in 2005 decreased to 78% (including Bieckert and Brahma) from 82% market share in late 1994. At that time, Companhia Cervejaria Brahma, one of the two largest beer producers in Brazil, commenced production at its new brewery in Luján, near Buenos Aires. In addition, Warsteiner, a large German brewer, commenced production at its new brewery in Zárate, also near Buenos Aires. The annual production capacity for these breweries is estimated to be approximately 264 million liters and 138 million liters, respectively. Prior to commencing production in Argentina, Companhia Cervejaria Brahma and Warsteiner competed in the Argentine market with imported beer. The other competitor, Galicia, has one plant with a total annual capacity of approximately 17 million liters. In July 1999, the merger of Companhia Cervejaria Brahma and Companhia Antartica Paulista was announced, creating AmBev. This merger was finally approved in March 2000, creating one of the largest beverage producers in the world.

More recently, in May 2002, AmBev and Quilmes announced that pursuant to an agreement between both parties, AmBev would transfer all of its beer assets in Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay to Quilmes in exchange for 26.4 million new B shares of Quilmes. Additionally, according to the announcement AmBev would purchase from the controlling shareholders of Quilmes 230.92 million class A shares for US\$346.4 million. Also the agreement stipulates that AmBev can purchase at the end of a seven-year period the remaining Quilmes shares owned by the current controlling group, the Bemberg family, with AmBev shares. The Bemberg family had the option to sell to AmBev their remaining class A shares during a period beginning with the end of the first year and ending with the seventh year after the agreement was announced. This option was exercised in April 2006. This transaction was approved by the Argentine antitrust authorities on January 13, 2003, subject to the condition that AmBev and Quilmes divest themselves of certain brands and the AmBev plant in Luján, near Buenos Aires, to a company currently not present in the Argentine beer market. On February 14, 2003, through our subsidiary CICSA, we filed a complaint before the Argentine federal courts in order to be eligible to participate in the acquisition of these assets. In February 2006, the Argentinean Supreme Court of Justice ruled against our complaint. On March 3, 2004, AmBev and Interbrew announced an agreement to merge the two companies, creating the world's largest brewer under the name InBev. This merger was closed in August 2004. Consolidation in the beer industry has resulted in larger and more competitive participants, which could change the current market conditions under which we operate.

Due to the high cost of shipping beer to Argentina and the competitive advantage inherent to domestic producers as a result of Argentina's returnable glass bottle system, we estimate that imported beer sales accounted for less than 1% of the total sales volume in 2005.

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

Excise taxes for the beverage industry in Argentina have been subject to variations in the past. The last modification was in 1999 and has been applicable since January 2000. The following table shows current Argentine excise beverage taxes:

<u>Product Type</u>	<u>1999 Excise Taxes</u>	<u>Current Excise Taxes</u>
<u>Non-Alcoholic Beverages</u>		
Cola soft drinks	4%	8%
Flavored soft drinks, mineral water and juices	0%	4%
<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u>		
Beer	4%	8%
Whisky	12%	20%
10-29% alcohol content	6%	12%
30% or more alcohol content	8%	15%
Wine	0%	0%

Future changes in excise taxes in Argentina could adversely affect our sales volume, market share and operating margins.

Our Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Business

Overview. We have produced and sold soft drinks in Chile since 1902. Prior to November 1994, we independently produced, bottled and distributed carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks in Chile. Our line of soft drink products included our own proprietary brands, in addition to brands produced under license from Cadbury Schweppes plc. (currently Crush, Crush Light, Canada Dry Agua Tónica, Canada Dry Agua Tónica Light, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Canada Dry Ginger Ale Light and Canada Dry Limón Soda). Under a similar licensing arrangement with Watt's, a local fruit related product company, we have bottled and distributed Watt's nectar products in Chile since 1987. In addition, under our two proprietary brand names, Cachantun and Porvenir, we bottled and nationally distributed mineral water from our own two natural sources located within the central region of Chile.

In November 1994, we merged our soft drink and mineral water businesses with the one owned by BAESA in Chile (PepsiCo's bottler at that time) creating ECUSA for the production, bottling, distribution and marketing of soft drink and mineral water products in Chile. Therefore, we began producing PepsiCo brands under license (currently Pepsi, Pepsi Light, Pepsi Twist, Pepsi Twist Light, Seven Up, Seven Up Light, Mirinda and Gatorade). On November 29, 1999, we purchased 45% of ECUSA's shares owned by BAESA for approximately Ch\$45,319 million. Since that date, we have owned 100% of ECUSA's shares. However, we have had control of ECUSA since January 1998 after the shareholders agreement was amended. In January 2001, ECUSA and Schweppes Holdings Ltd. signed an agreement to continue bottling Crush and Canada Dry brands. See “– Our Soft Drinks, Mineral Water and Nectar Production and Marketing in Chile”.

The Chilean Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Market. Commercial soft drink production was first established in Chile by us in 1902, and mineral water production began in 1960. In 2005, we estimate that annual carbonated soft drinks consumption in Chile was 1,750 million liters or approximately 112 liters per capita. We estimate that consumption of fruit nectars and 100% natural fruit juices was 149 million liters or approximately 10 liters per capita, in 2005. We also estimate that consumption of mineral water, including both carbonated and non-carbonated, was 170 million liters or approximately 11 liters per capita, in 2005.

The table below sets forth our estimates of total and per capita carbonated soft drinks, fruit nectars and mineral water sales in Chile during each of the last five years:

Year	<u>Carbonated Soft Drink and Mineral Water Sales</u>							
	<u>Volume (1)</u>				<u>Liters Per Capita (2)</u>			
	<u>Soft Drinks</u>	<u>Nectars (3)</u>	<u>Mineral Water</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Soft Drinks</u>	<u>Nectars (3)</u>	<u>Mineral Water</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001	1,484	113	127	1,725	99	8	9	115
2002	1,535	112	130	1,777	102	7	9	118
2003	1,606	122	135	1,863	105	8	9	122
2004	1,667	131	137	1,935	108	9	9	125
2005	1,750	149	170	2,070	112	10	11	132

(1) Based on our sales data, publicly available information from competitors, equity research analyst reports, information from Nielsen and ANBER.

(2) Population estimated in accordance with the national census of April 2002.

(3) Considers fruit nectars and 100% natural fruit juices.

The soft drink market in Chile consists of both carbonated and non-carbonated beverages. The principal types of carbonated beverages are colas and non-colas. The principal non-carbonated beverages are fruit nectars and fruit juices, which are estimated to have accounted for approximately 14% of our total soft drink sales by revenues in 2005.

The following table sets forth our estimates as to the percentage of total carbonated soft drinks production in Chile, represented by each of the two principal categories of carbonated soft drinks during the last three years:

<u>Type</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Colas	58%	58%	58%
Non-colas	<u>42%</u>	<u>42%</u>	<u>42%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Since the creation of the ECUSA joint venture in November 1994, the two main soft drinks producer groups in Chile have been (i) the licensees of The Coca-Cola Company (consisting of three companies with 13 bottling plants) and (ii) us. Since August 1998, private labels have had an increasing participation in the industry, representing 4% of the total soft drink sales in Chile in 2005. Distribution of these brands is concentrated in the supermarket channel where they constituted a 12% market share in 2005. Additionally, discount brand producers have entered the market and represented 8% of the soft drinks market in 2005. Due to the strong presence of local producers, the high cost of transportation and the existing returnable bottle system that accounts for a large portion of soft drink sales volume, we believe that there is no significant market for imported soft drinks in Chile, which were estimated to represent less than 1% of all soft drinks sales by volume in 2005.

The mineral water market in Chile is comprised of both carbonated and non-carbonated water. As with the soft drink market, approximately 94% of all mineral water in Chile is processed and marketed by two entities, us and Vital Aguas S.A., a subsidiary of the three licensees companies of The Coca-Cola Company in Chile. Our mineral water products have been produced by ECUSA since November 1994.

Wholesale and retail prices of both soft drinks and mineral water products are not regulated in Chile. We believe that the key factors determining retailers' prices include any national and/or local price promotions offered by the manufacturer, the nature of product consumption (on-premise or take-out), the type of product packaging (returnable or non-returnable), the applicable tax structure, the desired profit margins and the geographical location of the retailer.

Our Soft Drinks, Mineral Water and Nectar Production and Marketing in Chile. Our soft drinks, nectar and mineral water production and marketing in Chile generated net sales of Ch\$122,433 million, Ch\$124,611 million and Ch\$135,610 million, or 30.0%, 28.6% and 27.6% of our total net sales, in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

The following table shows the soft drink and mineral water brands produced and/or sold by us through ECUSA:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Bilz	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Pap	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Bilz Light	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Pap Light	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Kem Piña	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Kem Xtreme	Soft Drink	Functional	CCU Proprietary
Nobis	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Canada Dry Ginger Ale Light	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Canada Dry Agua Tónica	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Canada Dry Agua Tónica Light	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Canada Dry Limón Soda	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Crush	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Crush Light	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	Schweppes Holdings Ltd.
Pepsi	Soft Drink	Cola Licensed	PepsiCo
Pepsi Light	Soft Drink	Cola Licensed	PepsiCo
Pepsi Twist	Soft Drink	Cola Licensed	PepsiCo
Pepsi Twist Light	Soft Drink	Cola Licensed	PepsiCo
Seven-Up	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	PepsiCo

Seven-Up Light	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	PepsiCo
Mirinda	Soft Drink	Non-Cola Licensed	PepsiCo
Gatorade	Isotonic	Functional	PepsiCo
Watt's	Nectars	Licensed	Watt's
Watt's Light	Nectars	Licensed	Watt's
Watt's Ice Frut	Nectars	Licensed	Watt's
Cachantun	Mineral Water	Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Cachantun O ₂	Mineral Water	Functional	CCU Proprietary
Mas de Cachantun	Mineral Water	Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Porvenir	Mineral Water	Proprietary	CCU Proprietary
Glacier	Purified Water	Proprietary	CCU Proprietary

In 1994, ECUSA and Cadbury Schweppes plc, or Cadbury Schweppes, the latter through its subsidiaries CS Beverages Ltd. and Canada Dry Corporation Ltd., entered into license agreements for all Cadbury Schweppes products.

On December 11, 1998, The Coca-Cola Company, or TCCC, announced an agreement with Cadbury Schweppes to acquire certain of the latter's international beverage brands, including those licensed to ECUSA, and in August 1999 the agreement was reported to have been consummated.

In September 2000, after more than a year's litigation, both in Chile (suits at civil courts and antitrust authorities) and England (arbitration under ICC rules), ECUSA and TCCC reached an agreement superseding ECUSA's previous license contracts with CS Beverages Ltd. and Canada Dry Corporation Ltd.

The new agreement, referred to as the "Bottler Contract", was executed between ECUSA and Schweppes Holdings Ltd., concerning the Crush and Canada Dry brands, and was approved by the Chilean antitrust commission, thus putting an end to the proceeding regarding the Cadbury Schweppes brands issue and dismissing all complaints filed in consideration of the agreement.

The "Bottler Contract" is valid as from January 2, 2001, with an initial ten-year term, renewable for consecutive five-year periods provided that certain conditions are fulfilled.

In March 2006, ECUSA signed new exclusive bottling agreements with PepsiCo, Inc. and its subsidiary Seven-Up International, respectively, authorizing ECUSA to produce, sell and distribute Pepsi products in Chile. The contracts terminate on March 31, 2020.

Likewise, in March 2006, a new exclusive bottling agreement was executed between ECUSA and Stokely Van-Camp, Inc., a subsidiary of PepsiCo, Inc., authorizing ECUSA to bottle, sell and distribute Gatorade products in Chile, for an initial term ending on March 31, 2010, automatically renewable for successive two or three-year periods if certain conditions set forth in the contract are met. Since August 2002, we have been importing, selling and distributing of Gatorade, the world's number one isotonic drink.

In addition, ECUSA has been granted the exclusive license to produce and distribute our proprietary brands Bilz, Pap and Kem. This license agreement had an initial ten-year term commencing November 1994, and is automatically renewable for six additional five-year periods. The license agreement was renewed in 2004.

The license agreement for nectar products with Watt's, which grants us exclusive production rights, was first signed in June 1987 and originally had a 33-year term. In February 1999, a new license agreement was signed allowing us to produce new flavors and bottle Watt's nectars in non-returnable packaging (wide mouth glass and plastic bottles). A new license agreement between us and Watt's was signed in July 2004. This new contract provides us with a ten-year license renewable automatically for three consecutive periods of three years if the conditions set forth in the contract are fulfilled at the date of renewal.

In October 1994, ECUSA, at that time our 55%-owned subsidiary, entered into two license agreements with Aguas Minerales Cachantun S.A. and Agua Mineral Porvenir S.A.I., respectively, for the use of the natural sources of mineral water and the Cachantun and Porvenir brand names. These agreements were

amended in November 1994 and had initial ten-year terms, automatically renewable for six additional five-year periods. The license agreements were renewed in 2004.

On June 14, 2001, ECUSA and Life O₂ Beverages LLP entered into an exclusive technology and trademark license agreement for the production, sale and distribution of water products with high concentrations of oxygen. The agreement has an initial term of five years as from June 2001, renewable for one-year periods, unless otherwise stated by any party in writing.

In June 2003, we entered into the purified water business with our proprietary brand Glacier, increasing our water selection and reaching a larger amount of population with a more affordable product.

In October 2004, we relaunched Nobis, a traditional proprietary soft drink brand, to be used strategically against discount brands.

In February 2005, we launched a new Cachantun product, under the trademark Mas, a sugar free product made of mineral water, vitamin C, calcium and citric flavor, creating a new category of flavored water.

Under each license agreement, we have the exclusive right to produce, sell and distribute the respective licensed products in Chile. Generally, under our license agreements, we are required to maintain certain standards of quality with respect to the production of licensed products, to achieve certain levels of marketing and, in certain cases, to fulfill minimum sales requirements. We believe that we are in compliance with the material requirements of all our license agreements.

During 2003, 2004 and 2005, we sold our soft drink and mineral water products in the following packaging formats:

<u>Container</u>	<u>Soft Drinks and Nectars</u>			<u>Mineral Water</u>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Returnable (1)	49%	44%	42%	10%	10%	7%
Non-Returnable (2)	49%	53%	56%	90%	90%	93%
"Post-Mix" (3)	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Returnable soft drink containers include both glass and plastic bottles of assorted sizes. Returnable mineral water containers include glass bottles of assorted sizes and returnable 19-liter jugs.

(2) Non-returnable soft drink containers include glass and plastic bottles, and aluminum cans of assorted sizes. Non-returnable mineral water containers include plastic bottles of assorted sizes.

(3) Post-mix cylinders are sold specifically to on-premise locations for fountain machines.

We manufacture most of our returnable and non-returnable plastic bottles and obtain all of our glass bottles and cans from third party suppliers. See “– Raw Materials” and “– Our Other Businesses”.

We directly distribute our soft drinks and mineral water products throughout Chile to:

- off-premise retail: small and medium sized retail outlets, which in turn sell beer to consumers for take-out consumption;
- on-premise retail: retail establishments such as restaurants, hotels and bars for on-premise consumption;
- wholesalers; and
- supermarket chains.

In 2003, 2004 and 2005, the percentage mix of the above distribution channels for our soft drinks and mineral water products in Chile was as follows:

<u>Distribution Channels</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Products Sold</u>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Off-premise retail	50%	49%	51%
On-premise retail	9%	8%	8%
Wholesalers	10%	10%	9%
Supermarkets	<u>31%</u>	<u>32%</u>	<u>32%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

During 2005, we had no single customer that accounted for more than 2% of our sales by volume, with the exception of two large supermarket chains that represented a combined total of 18%. During 2005, the Chilean supermarket industry continued to consolidate, increasing the importance and purchasing power of a few supermarket chains. We do not maintain any long-term contractual arrangements for the sale of soft drinks and/or mineral water with any of our customers.

The following table shows the sales volume of our soft drinks and mineral water by category during each of the last three years:

<u>Category</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		(millions of liters)	
Colas			
Licensed	53.4	54.0	53.3
Non-colas			
Proprietary	158.8	156.6	153.7
Licensed	106.2	112.2	115.6
Nectars	<u>34.0</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>44.5</u>
Soft Drinks Total	<u>352.5</u>	<u>361.1</u>	<u>367.0</u>
Mineral Waters			
Cachantun	71.4	74.8	100.6
Porvenir	4.2	3.9	3.6
Purified Water	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total Waters	<u>76.1</u>	<u>81.3</u>	<u>107.1</u>
Total	<u>428.6</u>	<u>442.4</u>	<u>474.2</u>

The following table shows the sales volume of our soft drinks by affiliation during each of the last three years:

<u>Affiliation</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
		(millions of liters)	
Proprietary	158.8	156.6	153.7
Schweppes	96.2	100.9	105.0
PepsiCo	63.4	65.3	63.8
Watt's	<u>34.0</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>44.5</u>
Total	<u>352.5</u>	<u>361.1</u>	<u>367.0</u>

The average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, per liter to our customers for soft drink products was almost constant from an average of Ch\$297 in 2001 to Ch\$296 in 2005. The four-year compounded annual growth rate decreased 0.1%. For mineral water products, the average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, per liter decreased from an average of Ch\$254 in 2001 to Ch\$247 in 2004 and experienced a negative four-year compounded annual growth rate of 0.7%.

Raw Materials. The principal raw materials used in the production of soft drinks are water, sugar, flavoring concentrates and in the case of carbonated products, carbon dioxide gas. We generally purchase our sugar requirements from Empresas Iansa S.A., the sole producer of sugar in Chile, and from imports. We purchase flavoring concentrates for our licensed soft drinks brands from the respective licensing companies. See “– Our Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Production and Marketing in Chile”. Flavoring concentrates for our proprietary brands are purchased from third party suppliers in Chile and Germany, which manufacture the concentrates under contract with us. We obtain carbon dioxide gas from local suppliers in Chile.

We also require fruit pulp, juices, citric acid, other artificial and natural flavors, and chemical substances. Although water does not represent a major raw material cost, it is nonetheless essential in the production of soft drinks. We obtain all of our water from wells located at our plants and/or from public utilities. The water is treated at facilities located at our plants to remove impurities and adjust the characteristics of the water before it is added in the production process.

We own two mineral water sources in Chile from which the Cachantun and Porvenir brand mineral water products are obtained. These water sources are located in two areas near Santiago: Coinco and Casablanca, respectively. All of our mineral water products are bottled at their respective sources and distributed throughout the country.

We maintain testing facilities at each of our plants in order to analyze raw materials. Additionally, samples of soft drinks and mineral water are inspected at various stages of production to ensure product quality.

We generally purchase all of the glass bottles used in packaging soft drinks and mineral water from the major supplier in Chile, Cristalerías Chile. Other sources, principally in Argentina, Peru and Colombia, can be used when price and delivery terms are favorable; however, no significant purchases were made in either of these countries during 2005. While aluminum cans used in packaging our soft drinks are generally purchased from a local supplier, we manufacture most of our own plastic returnable and non-returnable bottles from imported polyethylene terephthalate resins, or PET, which we purchase from various suppliers. See “– Our Other Businesses”. We obtain the labels for our soft drinks and water products principally from local suppliers. Crowns and plastic caps are principally purchased from two suppliers in Chile.

Prices of principal raw materials used in soft drink production in Chile are tied to the U.S. dollar and have not been volatile, except for PET resins that depend on oil prices as well as market factors, and sugar due to market factors.

We believe that all of the contracts or other agreements between us and third party suppliers with respect to the supply of raw materials for soft drinks and water products contain standard and customary commercial terms and conditions. Without considering the soft drinks concentrates purchased from Schweppes Holdings Ltd. and PepsiCo under the license agreements described under “– Our Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Production and Marketing in Chile”, we believe we are not dependent on any one supplier for a significant portion of our raw materials. Historically, we have experienced no significant difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of necessary raw materials at satisfactory prices and expect that we will be able to continue to in the future.

Sales, Transportation and Distribution in Chile. Since April 2004, ECUSA manages its own sales force that is directly responsible for the exclusive servicing of soft drinks and water clients in all the cities of Chile. In October 1999, ECUSA began delivering its products in Concepción through our logistic division (currently, Transportes CCU Ltda.) while keeping its sales force separated. Due to its success, this system was implemented in Valparaíso and Viña del Mar since July 2000 and in Santiago since October 2001, through Transportes CCU Ltda., the entity in charge of delivering all of our products throughout Chile. The ECUSA sales force of 422 salesmen as of December 2005, directly sells to approximately 76,600 customers, accounting for 94.3% of our total soft drink and mineral water sales by volume in Chile in 2005. The area served by ECUSA accounts for approximately 80% of the Chilean population. In the rural areas of the country, ECUSA has contracted the sales services of our beer division, which sells soft drinks and mineral water products in connection with the sales of our beer and wine products. Such

sales accounted for the remaining 5.7% of our total soft drinks and mineral water sales by volume in Chile in 2005.

In October we launched Comercial CCU S.A., a pilot plan under which a single sales force sells all Company products. This plan is being piloted in the cities of Osorno and Puerto Montt, as well as across much of Chile's rural areas.

Our Chilean soft drinks and mineral water customers make payments for our products either in cash at the time of delivery or in accordance with one of our credit arrangements. Payment on credit sales is generally due 32 days from the date of delivery. Credit sales accounted for 41.7% and 40.5% of ECUSA's soft drink and mineral water sales to third parties in Chile in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Losses on credit sales of soft drinks and mineral water in Chile have not been significant.

Seasonality in Chile. Due to the seasonality of sales for both soft drinks and mineral water products, our sales and production volumes are normally at their lowest in the second and third calendar quarters and at their highest in the first and fourth calendar quarters (i.e., those months corresponding to holidays and summer vacation season in Chile).

The following table shows our annual sales volume of soft drinks and mineral water by quarter for the last three years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Soft Drinks & Mineral Water</u>	
		<u>Sales Volume</u> (million liters)	<u>% of Annual Sales Volume</u>
2003	1 st quarter	114.2	26.6
	2 nd quarter	84.0	19.6
	3 rd quarter	95.2	22.2
	4 th quarter	<u>135.2</u>	<u>31.5</u>
	Total	<u>428.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
2004	1 st quarter	120.2	27.2
	2 nd quarter	86.8	19.6
	3 rd quarter	99.0	22.4
	4 th quarter	<u>136.4</u>	<u>30.8</u>
	Total	<u>442.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
2005	1 st quarter	132.5	27.9
	2 nd quarter	97.2	20.5
	3 rd quarter	102.0	21.5
	4 th quarter	<u>142.5</u>	<u>30.1</u>
	Total	<u>474.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Competition in Chile. Our principal competitors in the soft drink business are companies, which produce, bottle and distribute soft drinks in Chile under licenses from The Coca-Cola Company and its affiliates. The Coca-Cola Company's products are produced, bottled and distributed in Chile through three separate licensees which market soft drinks under the Coca-Cola, Coca-Cola Light, Coca-Cola Light Limón, Fanta, Fanta Light, Sprite, Sprite Zero, Quatro, Nordic Mist, Taí, Andina nectars and juices, and Kapo juice brand names. According to store audits conducted by Nielsen, Coca-Cola and related brands accounted for approximately 67% of total carbonated soft drink volume sales in 2005. However, calculations made by us are higher than the Nielsen estimates. During 1998, a few supermarket chains began selling soft drinks products under private labels. Additionally, discount brand producers entered the market and represented, along with private labels, approximately 11% of the soft drink market in 2005 according to Nielsen. However, calculations made by us are lower than the Nielsen estimates. Even though these brands are not a significant portion of the industry, they are expected to increase their presence in the future.

Since the formation of ECUSA, our market share has decreased as a consequence of increasing marketing activity on the part of our competitors and the entrance of private labels and discount brand producers to the market. During 2005, our market share was approximately 18%.

Our market share for our carbonated soft drink products over the last five years is presented in the following table based on store audits conducted by Nielsen and our own estimates. These Nielsen results are, for each year, higher than our own estimates.

Our Chilean carbonated Soft Drink Market Share

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nielsen</u>	<u>Company Estimates (*)</u>
2001	24%	21%
2002	23%	20%
2003	23%	20%
2004	22%	19%
2005	22%	18%

(*) Based on our sales data, publicly available information from competitors, equity research analyst reports, information from Nielsen and ANBER.

Our domestic competitors in the soft drinks business have benefited from both internationally recognized brand labels (especially with regard to the Coca-Cola product line) and a large number of local bottling companies distributing their products throughout Chile. As a result of the formation of ECUSA, we also similarly benefited from the internationally recognized Pepsi brand as well as our previous competitive strengths, which include a portfolio of nationally well known brands and a nationwide distribution system. Additionally, during 2002, we launched Bilz Light, Pap Light, Agua Tónica Light and Gatorade, the world's number one isotonic drink. Gatorade is classified as a functional product, since in addition to refreshing, it hydrates the body and replenishes mineral salts lost during sports or other physical activities. During January 2003, we launched Pepsi Twist and Pepsi Twist Light. In April 2003, we introduced to the market Kem Xtreme, a soft drink with a high level of caffeine, which also is considered a functional product because it gives more energy. In September 2004, we launched Canada Dry Ginger Ale Light, and in October we re-launched Nobis, a traditional proprietary soft drink brand, to be used strategically against discount brands.

Given the high percentage of soft drink sales volume in returnable containers coupled with the high cost of transportation to Chile, the market for imported soft drinks in Chile is not significant and accounted for less than 1% of total sales by volume in 2005. While there are no legal barriers to entry, we believe that the existing returnable bottle system and high transportation costs may continue to deter potential competitors from exporting soft drinks to Chile.

Fruit nectars under the trade name "Watt's", a segment of our soft drink business, face competition from other liquid and powdered juices, which are provided by a variety of local companies. After just four years from the re-launch of Watt's nectar, we have attained our third year as market leader in the bottled category of nectars and 100% fruit juices, with a market share of 53% during 2005, according to Nielsen.

Our main competitor in the mineral water business is Vital S.A. (a subsidiary of Embotelladora Andina S.A., one of The Coca-Cola Company licensees in Chile). We estimate that our sales of Cachantun and Porvenir brand mineral waters accounted for approximately 61%, while those of Vital S.A. products accounted for approximately 33% of total mineral water sales by volume in 2005. Small domestic bottlers, private labels, as well as imported mineral water products, comprise the remaining 6% sales volume.

The following chart shows estimates of our mineral water market share for the last five years based on store audits conducted by Nielsen and our own estimates. These Nielsen results are, for each year, higher than our own estimates.

Our Chilean Mineral Water Market Share

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nielsen</u>	<u>Company Estimates (*)</u>
2001	62%	57%
2002	63%	57%
2003	64%	56%
2004	64%	57%
2005	67%	61%

(*) Based on our sales data, publicly available information from competitors, equity research analyst reports, information from Nielsen and ANBER. Do not consider Glacier purified water sales.

Our Wine Business

Overview. We entered the Chilean wine market in October 1994 with the purchase of 48.4% of VSP's equity for approximately Ch\$14,630 million, thereby acquiring an interest in the third largest winery in Chile. During the first half of 1995, VSP's capital was increased by approximately Ch\$12,225 million, of which we contributed approximately Ch\$6,660 million. During August-October 1997, VSP's capital was increased again by approximately Ch\$9,942 million, of which we contributed approximately Ch\$5,541 million, plus approximately Ch\$159 million in additional shares bought during October 1997 in the local stock market. Furthermore, in October 1998 and during 1999, we purchased additional shares in VSP through the local stock exchanges for an amount of approximately Ch\$4,628 million. During March-June 1999, VSP's capital was increased by approximately Ch\$14,625 million, of which we contributed approximately Ch\$9,402 million. Between November 2000 and March 2001, VSP's capital was increased by approximately Ch\$18,655 million, of which we contributed approximately Ch\$11,223 million. As a result of these activities, as of December 31, 2005, our total ownership interest in VSP was 60.2%.

We believe that expansion into the Chilean wine business provides us with the opportunity to further exploit our nationwide distribution system through the expansion of our beverage portfolio. We also believe that further development of our domestic wine business may help reduce the seasonality of our sales, as wine sales in Chile tend to be stronger during the winter months when beer and soft drinks consumption decline.

The proceeds from VSP's capital increase during 1995 were used to reduce debt, expand capacity and add new hectares of vineyards in the Maipo Valley for producing premium red wines. Part of VSP's capital increases during 1997 was used to add new hectares of vineyards in Requinoa, Chépica and Molina during 1997, and in Penciahue during 1998. These purchases of land more than doubled the number of hectares of our vineyards. The winery also increased its total vinification and wine storage capacity in both tanks and barrels from to 52.1 million liters as of December 31, 1998, to 61.6 million liters as of December 31, 2005, as well as its peak bottling and packaging capacity from 35,100 liters per hour in 1998 to 66,500 liters per hour as of December 31, 2005. The capital increase in 1999, was used to pay debts related to the winery's expansion process. The proceeds from VSP's capital increase during November 2000 and March 2001 were used to finance the winery's acquisition of FLC, in Mendoza, Argentina, to plant the hectares of this new winery and improve its production facilities, as well as to refinance debt.

In October 2001, VSP signed a joint venture agreement with the French winery Château Dassault for the production of super premium wines, mainly for the export market. As a result of this agreement we combined Château Dassault's vast experience in first-quality wine production with VSP's knowledge of both the Chilean and Argentine markets, along with its extensive international distribution network.

In December 2001, Viña Santa Helena, or VSH, created its own commercial and productive winemaking operation, distinct from its parent, VSP, under the Viña Santa Helena label in the Colchagua Valley.

In August 2003, VSP formed Viña Tabalí, a joint venture in equal parts with Sociedad Agrícola y Ganadera Río Negro Ltda. for the production of premium wines. This winery is located in the Limarí valley, Chile's northernmost winemaking region, which is noted for the production of outstanding wines.

In Argentina, we sell a small amount of wine, which generated net sales of Ch\$1,440 million, Ch\$888 million and Ch\$688 million in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. These sales represented less than 0.4% of our total net sales each year. FLC has consolidated its results on VSP's financial statements since January 2003.

VSP is a publicly traded company that, at December 31, 2005, had a market capitalization of Ch\$110,577 million. VSP shares trade on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Valparaíso Stock Exchange and the Chile Electronic Stock Exchange.

At VSP's Extraordinary Shareholders meeting held on July 7, 2005, the shareholders voted to increase the number of board members from 7 to 9 and approved a capital increase that will be partially used for stock option programs.

The Chilean Wine Market. We estimate that wine consumption in Chile amounted to approximately 17 liters per capita in 2005. Given that the Chilean wine industry is fragmented, no single wine producer accounts for the majority of production and/or sales. The leading wineries include Viña Concha y Toro S.A., or Concha y Toro, Viña Santa Rita S.A., or Santa Rita, VSP and Bodegas y Viñedos Santa Carolina S.A., or Santa Carolina. In addition, there are numerous medium-sized wineries, including Viña Undurraga S.A., or Undurraga, Cousiño Macul S.A., or Cousiño Macul, Viña Cánepa y Cía., or Cánepa and Viña Tarapacá S.A., or Tarapacá. All wineries, which sell wine products that comply with industry and tax regulations, make up Chile's formal wine market. VSP is a member of the formal wine market, as are most other principal wineries in Chile. The SAG is the entity in charge of wine industry regulation and principally oversees inventory records and product quality. We estimate that the formal market wineries produced and sold approximately 264 million liters of wine during 2005.

The following chart shows our estimates for the formal wine market and per capita consumption levels for wine in Chile for the last five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Volume (1)</u> (millions of liters)	<u>Per Capita (2)</u> (liters)
2001	257	17
2002	263	17
2003	270	18
2004	274	18
2005	264	17

Sources: SAG, Central Bank and the Wineries of Chile Association

(1) Includes wine sales from pisco producers in the III and IV Regions of Chile.

(2) Population estimated in accordance with the national census of April 2002.

Wines in Chile can be segmented by product type. Chilean wineries produce and sell premium, varietals and popular-priced wines within the domestic market. Premium wines and many of the varietal wines are produced from high quality grapes, aged and packaged in glass bottles. Popular-priced wines are usually produced using non-varietal grapes and are not aged. These products are generally sold in either cartons or jug packaging.

VSP's Production and Marketing. VSP was founded in 1865. Its principal vineyards are located in Molina, approximately 200 kilometers south of Santiago. The VSP estate in Molina is one of the largest single-site vineyards in Chile with an area of 1,200 hectares. As of December 31, 2005, VSP's vineyards covered an aggregate of 2,412 hectares in Chile, distributed among 5 different plantations, including additional property acquired in Requinoa, Chépica, Molina and Penciahue. The winery also has 469 hectares under long-term lease. In Argentina, FLC's vineyards are located in San Carlos, Mendoza, with an area of 400 hectares.

VSP is one of Chile's largest producers and distributors of wine in terms of sales volume and net sales. In 2003, 2004 and 2005 our wine segment sales amounted to Ch\$87,679 million, Ch\$84,941 million and Ch\$83,996 million representing 21.5%, 19.5% and 17.1% of our total net sales, respectively. The above net sales figures for wine include exports of bulk wine which amounted to Ch\$5,991 million, Ch\$3,550 million and Ch\$4,490 million in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

The following chart indicates the breakdown of VSP's volume in the domestic and export markets:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic Volume</u> (million liters)	<u>Export Volume</u> (million liters)	<u>Total Volume</u> (million liters)
2001	42.8	40.9	83.7
2002	51.2	45.0	96.1
2003 (*)	53.4	67.7	121.0
2004 (*)	52.1	54.3	106.3
2005 (*)	54.3	51.4	105.7

(*) Includes sales of FLC.

We estimate that VSP's share by volume of Chile's formal wine market was approximately 19% in 2003, 18% in 2004 and 20% in 2005. According to the Wineries of Chile Association, VSP's share of Chile's total wine export sales by volume was 13% in 2003, 11% in 2004 and 2005; excluding bulk wine VSP's export market share by volume was 18% in 2003, 15% in 2004 and 12% in 2005. Specifically, in 1998, VSP became the second largest exporter of Chilean wines measured by both volume and revenues.

VSP, VSH and FLC produce and market premium, varietal and popular-priced wines as set forth below:

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Premium</u>	<u>Varietal</u>	<u>Popular-priced</u>
Viña San Pedro			
Cabo de Hornos	X		
1865	X		
Castillo de Molina	X		
Las Encinas	X		
35 South		X	
Urmeneta		X	
Gato		X	X
Manquehuito Pop Wine		X	
Tradición de Familia			X
Etiqueta Dorada			X
Viña Santa Helena			
D.O.N. (De Origen Noble)	X		
Notas de Guarda	X		
Vernus	X		
Selección del Directorio	X		
Santa Helena Reserva	X		
Santa Helena Varietal		X	
Siglo de Oro		X	
Gran Vino		X	
Finca La Celia			
La Celia	X		
La Consulta		X	
Furia		X	

The following table presents our breakdown of total sales volume in thousands of liters by category of VSP's Chilean wines during 2005:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(thousands of liters)		
Premium	287	2,330	2,616
Varietal	1,686	5,170	6,855
Popular-Priced	50,492	28,970	79,462
Bulk	<u>755</u>	<u>10,231</u>	<u>10,986</u>
Total	<u>53,219</u>	<u>46,701</u>	<u>99,920</u>

The following table presents our breakdown of total sales volume in thousands of liters by category of VSP's Argentine wines during 2005:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(thousands of liters)		
Premium	16	208	224
Varietal	37	259	295
Popular-Priced	828	2,210	3,039
Bulk	<u>240</u>	<u>1,993</u>	<u>2,233</u>
Total	<u>1,121</u>	<u>4,669</u>	<u>5,791</u>

As of December 31, 2005, VSP's storage capacity totaled 61.6 million liters and its peak bottling and packaging capacity totaled 64,000 liters per hour.

Domestic Market. Our Chilean domestic wine is packaged in bottles, jugs, cartons, and bag-in-box containers at VSP's production facilities in Lontué and Molina. The following chart shows our packaging mix for domestic wine sales for the last three years:

<u>Container</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Domestic Wine Sold in Chile</u>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Carton	83%	86%	83%
Jug	1%	0%	0%
Glass Bottles	15%	13%	16%
Bag-in-Box	<u>1%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

VSP obtained all of its glass bottles, carton package containers and jugs from third party suppliers. See "– Raw Materials".

Beer is the principal substitute product for wine in Chile. In addition, our wine products may also compete with other alcoholic beverages, such as spirits (mainly pisco), and with non-alcoholic beverages, such as soft drinks and juices.

The average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, for our domestic wine customers was Ch\$545 and Ch\$609 per liter in 2001 and 2005, respectively, experiencing a four-year compounded annual growth rate of 2.8%. This price increase is mainly explained by lower wine stocks, due to lower harvests, and strong growth in wine exports in the previous two years.

Export Market. According to industry sources, exports of Chilean wine increased from approximately 43 million liters in 1990 to 416 million liters in 2005, at a compounded annual growth rate of 16.3%. During 2004 and 2005, Chilean wine exports reached 467 million liters and 416 million liters, respectively. This decrease is due to a 32.6% decrease in bulk wine exports. We believe that Chilean wine exports have grown steadily due to their comparatively low prices and positive international image, as well as due to

external factors, such as low wine production in the Northern Hemisphere in certain years. During 2005, wine exports were partially affected by the appreciation of the Chilean peso.

VSP exported 67.7 million liters, 54.3 million liters and 51.4 million liters of wine in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. During 2005, VSP exported wine to 71 countries worldwide. These exports accounted for net sales of Ch\$60,833 million, Ch\$55,644 million and Ch\$49,861 million in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. In 2005, VSP's primary export markets included the United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, the United States, Brazil and Denmark.

Most exported wine is sold in glass bottles, except for a certain quantity of unbranded wine that is occasionally sold in bulk and the amount that is sold in bag-in-box containers. The following chart shows our packaging mix for export Chilean wine volume in the last three years:

<u>Container</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Export Wine Volume from Chile</u>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Glass Bottles (1)	66%	67%	61%
Bulk	19%	17%	22%
Bag-in-Box	15%	16%	17%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

(1) Includes jugs

We experienced a negative four-year compounded annual growth rate of 1.5% from Ch\$1,222 in 2001 to Ch\$1,149 per liter in 2005 in the average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, to our Chilean export wine customers.

Raw Materials. The principal raw materials that VSP uses in its production process are purchased and harvested grapes, purchased wine, bottles, carton containers, corks and cardboard boxes. VSP obtained approximately 49% of the grapes used for export wines from its own vineyards during 2005. The majority of the wine sold in the domestic market is purchased from third parties, tested to assure compliance with our quality standards, and blended at the winery before packaging. In 2005, approximately 78% of wine for domestic sale was purchased from seven local producers: Corretajes Torres y Cía. Ltda., Empresas Lourdes S.A., Cooperativa Agrícola y Vitivinícola Loncomilla Ltda., Agrícola y Comercial Bodegas Las Mercedes Ltda., Agro Comercial Metropolitana Ltda., Viña Saavedra Ltda. and Vinos Don Marcial Ltda. VSP has various alternative sources of supply, which can be used when they are attractive. VSP's bottles are principally purchased from Cristalerías Chile; however, when prices have been favorable, VSP has purchased bottles from other local and international suppliers. Carton containers are purchased either from Tetra Pak de Chile Comercial Ltda. or from SIG Combibloc Inc. and are assembled in VSP's own automated packing lines.

Prices of principal raw materials used in wine production in Chile have not been volatile. However, from time to time, prices of grapes and wine vary depending on demand and supply factors.

Domestic Sales, Transportation and Distribution. After production, bottling, and packaging, wine is either stored at the production facilities or transported to one of the 16 warehouses. The warehouses are part of our warehouse network and are located throughout Chile. VSP wines used to be distributed and sold in Chile through our sales and distribution network, under the same system and payment terms as our beer products. In May 2000, VSP organized a new sales force to directly offer its products in the city of Concepción. However, it continued delivering the products through our beer distribution network. After the success of this new system, it was implemented in the cities of Viña del Mar and Valparaíso in November 2000, and in Santiago in May 2001. This system was further implemented in the cities of Temuco, Chillán, Los Angeles and Valdivia. See “– Our Beer Business – Our Beer Business in Chile – Sales, Transportation and Distribution”.

In October we launched Comercial CCU S.A., a pilot plan under which a single sales force sells all Company products. This plan is being piloted in the cities of Osorno and Puerto Montt, as well as across much of Chile's rural areas.

We directly distribute our wine products throughout Chile to:

- off-premise retail: small and medium sized retail outlets, which in turn sell beer to consumers for take-out consumption;
- on-premise retail: retail establishments such as restaurants, hotels and bars for on-premise consumption;
- wholesalers; and
- supermarket chains.

For the last three years, the percentage mix of the above distribution channels for our wine products in Chile was as follows:

<u>Distribution Channels</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Wine Products Sold</u>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Off-premise retail	28%	19%	24%
On-premise retail	8%	8%	4%
Wholesalers	22%	33%	35%
Supermarkets	<u>42%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>37%</u>
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

VSP sales force of 62 salesmen as of December 2005, sells our wine products directly to approximately 7,000 customers, none of which accounted for more than 3% of our total wine sales by volume, with the exception of two supermarket chains that represented 16%. In order to increase profitability in the domestic market, wholesalers and not our sales force provide small customers with our products. Therefore, wholesalers' percentage of our total sales increased during 2004 and 2005. We do not maintain any long-term contractual arrangements for the sale of wine with any of our customers.

Export Sales, Transportation and Distribution. Internationally, VSP has arrangements with 161 agents who facilitate the export of its wine to 71 countries. In 2002, we signed a distribution agreement with the Swedish company Vin & Sprit AB, the owner of Absolut Vodka, to distribute VSP's wines in Sweden, Finland, Norway and Estonia, improving our position in those markets and taking advantage of synergies between both companies. We have signed distribution agreements with Schenk, one of the largest distributors in Europe, Asian Breweries, one of the largest beverage companies in Asia, and Shaw Ross International, a subsidiary of Southern Wine and Spirits, the main liquor wholesale distributor for the United States, as well as other distributors.

Geographical Markets. In Chile, Santiago and surrounding areas (referred to as the Metropolitan Region), which account for approximately 40% of the Chilean population, represented approximately 44% of total domestic sales of VSP products by volume in 2005.

The following table provides the distribution of VSP's exports from Chile during 2005 by geographical markets:

<u>Market</u>	<u>Volume</u> (thousands of liters)	<u>Percentage</u> <u>of Total Exports</u>
Europe	32,144	68.8%
Latin America	7,841	16.8%
USA and Canada	4,110	8.8%
Others	<u>2,606</u>	<u>5.6%</u>
Total	<u>46,701</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Competition. The wine industry is highly competitive in both the domestic and the export markets. VSP's domestic market share was approximately 20% in 2005. In Chile, VSP competes directly against all other Chilean wineries. We believe that VSP's primary domestic competitors, Concha y Toro and Santa Rita, derive their relative competitive strengths from their wide portfolio of products, well recognized brand names and established distribution networks. In 2005, Santa Rita and Concha y Toro had a market share of approximately 24% and 23%, respectively. VSP also competes with Santa Carolina and numerous medium-sized wineries, including Undurraga, Cousiño Macul and Tarapacá, and many small wine producers that make up Chile's "informal market".

Internationally, VSP competes against Chilean producers as well as with wine producers from other parts of the world. According to information compiled by the Wineries of Chile Association, VSP is the second largest exporter of Chilean wines with a market share of approximately 12% in 2005, excluding bulk wine. Our other principal Chilean competitors, namely Concha y Toro, Santa Rita and Santa Carolina had market shares of 33%, 6% and 3%, respectively.

Our Pisco Business

Overview. In February 2003, we added a new product to our beverage portfolio, pisco, which began selling under the brand Ruta Norte, and which was produced by our subsidiary Pisonor S.A. Pisco is a grape spirit very popular in Chile that is produced in the northern part of the country and the southern part of Peru. Our pisco is produced in the Elqui Valley in the IV Region of Chile and it is sold throughout the country by our beer division sales force. During 2003, we participated in the 35% alcohol category, the larger of the pisco markets. In January 2004, we introduced Ruta Sour, a traditional Chilean drink that combines pisco, lemon and sugar, and in November 2004 we launched Ruta Sour Light, a cocktail with less sugar and a lower alcohol content than Ruta Sour.

In March 2005, we entered into an agreement with the second largest pisco producer in Chile, Control. A new entity was created under the name of "Compañía Písquera de Chile S.A.", and each company contributed assets and commercial brands. As part of this agreement, we assumed some of Control's financial liabilities. Currently we own 80% of Compañía Písquera de Chile and Control owns the remaining 20%.

The Chilean Pisco Market. Traditionally, beer, wine and pisco have been the principal alcoholic beverages consumed in Chile. We estimate that annual pisco consumption in Chile was 47 million liters, or approximately 3.0 liters per capita in 2005.

The table below sets forth our estimates of pisco consumption in Chile during each of the last five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Sales Volume (1)</u> (in millions of liters)	<u>Per Capita (2)</u> (liters)
2001	43	2.8
2002	36	2.4
2003	38	2.5
2004	45	2.9
2005	47	3.0

(1) Based on our sales data and information from Nielsen.

(2) Population estimated in accordance with the national census of April 2002.

We estimate that total pisco consumption in Chile increased at a four-year compounded annual growth rate of 2.6% between 2001 and 2005. During 2005, the pisco market increased 5.4%, due to the positive performance of the economy and price discounts during the first half of the year.

Wholesale and retail prices of pisco are not regulated in Chile. Wholesale prices are subject to negotiation between the producer and the purchaser. Retailers establish the final consumer price. We

believe that the key factors determining retailer prices include national and/or local price promotions offered by the producer, the nature of product consumption (on-premise or take-out), the applicable tax structure, the desired profit margins and the geographical location of the retailer.

Pisco Production and Marketing in Chile. Our production of pisco in Chile generated net sales of Ch\$4,572 million, Ch\$8,596 million and Ch\$28,544 million representing 1.1%, 2.0% and 5.8% of our total net sales in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. The increases during these periods were mainly due to higher sales volumes during 2004 after we commenced a green field operation in February 2003, and the agreement with Control which we finalized in March 2005.

We produce and market premium, medium-priced and popular-priced pisco brands in Chile. The following table shows our principal brands:

<u>Premium pisco brands</u>	<u>Medium-priced pisco brands</u>	<u>Medium-priced sour brands</u>	<u>Popular-priced pisco brands</u>
Mistral	Ruta Norte	Ruta Sour	La Serena
Tres Erres	Campanario	Ruta Sour Pica	
Ruta Norte Añejado	Control	Ruta Sour Light	
		Campanario Sour	
		Campanario Sour Light	

After the completion of the Compañía Pisquera de Chile transaction with Control, we expanded our proprietary brands portfolio considerably, adding to our Ruta Norte brand family (that represented 33.6% of our pisco sales volume during 2005), our Campanario brand family in the mainstream and sour categories (accounting for 34.8% of our pisco sales), as well as Mistral and Tres Erres in the premium segment and La Serena in the convenience category.

All of our pisco products are bottled in non-returnable glass bottles at our production facilities. We obtain all of our glass bottles from third-party suppliers. See “– Raw Materials”.

We distribute our pisco products directly throughout Chile to:

- supermarket chains,
- off-premise retail: small and medium sized retail outlets, which in turn sell pisco to consumers for take-out consumption;
- on-premise retail: retail establishments such as restaurants, hotels and bars for on-premise consumption; and
- wholesalers.

In 2003, 2004 and 2005, the percentage of pisco sales attributable to each of these distribution channels in Chile was as follows:

<u>Percentage of Total Beer Products Sold</u>			
<u>Distribution Channels</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Supermarkets	41%	54%	49%
Off-premise retail	32%	27%	25%
On-premise retail	11%	9%	9%
Wholesalers	16%	9%	17%
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

As of December 31, 2005, we had more than 7,000 customers for our pisco products in Chile, none of whom accounted for more than 2% of our total pisco sales by volume, with the exception of two large supermarket chains that represented a combined total of 27%. During 2005, the Chilean supermarket industry continued to consolidate, increasing the importance and purchasing power of a few supermarket chains. We do not maintain any long-term contractual arrangements for the sale of pisco with any of our customers in Chile.

The following table sets forth our pisco sales volume in Chile, by category, during each of the last three years:

<u>Category</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(in millions of liters)		
Premium	-	-	3.7
Medium-priced	3.2	4.8	8.4
Sour	-	2.2	6.3
Popular-priced	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Total	<u>3.2</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>20.3</u>

The average price, based on December 2005 Chilean pesos, to our customers for our pisco products in Chile has decreased at a two-year compounded annual rate of 1.5%, from Ch\$1,434 per liter in 2003 to Ch\$1,392 per liter in 2005.

Our pisco was produced in 2005 at eight plants located in the Third and Fourth Regions of Chile. The bottling process was done in two of these eight plants that have bottling facilities.

Raw Materials. The principal raw materials used in our production of pisco are purchased grapes, purchased wine, alcohol, bottles, caps and cardboard boxes. Grapes are purchased under long-term contracts with members of Control. We also have long-term contracts for the purchase of alcohol. Nevertheless, various alternative sources of supply can be used when they are attractive. We principally purchased the bottles from Cristalerías Chile and Cristalerías Toro S.A.I.C.

Prices of principal raw materials used in pisco production in Chile have not been volatile. However, from time to time, prices of grapes, wine and alcohol vary depending on demand and supply factors.

We believe that all of the contracts or other agreements between us and third party suppliers, with respect to the supply of raw materials for pisco products, contain standard and customary commercial terms and conditions. We do not believe we are dependent on any one supplier for a significant portion of our important raw materials. During the past years, we have not experienced any material difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of necessary raw materials at satisfactory prices, nor do we expect to in the future.

Sales, Transportation and Distribution. We distribute all of our pisco products in Chile directly to retail, supermarket and wholesale customers. This system enables us to maintain frequent contact with our customers, obtain more timely and accurate marketing-related information, and maintain good working relationships with our retail customers.

Since 2003, after production, bottling and packaging, our pisco is either stored at one of our production facilities or transported to a network of 16 warehouses which are located throughout Chile and are either owned or leased by us.

When we began our pisco sales in February 2003, we distributed it through our beer sales force. However, after the creation of Compañía Pisuera de Chile we began selling our pisco products through an exclusive sales force. During 2005, we had approximately 90 salesmen, responsible for our sales of pisco in Chile.

In October we launched Comercial CCU S.A., a pilot plan under which a single sales force sells all Company products. This plan is being piloted in the cities of Osorno and Puerto Montt, as well as across much of Chilean rural areas.

Our customers make payment for our products either in cash at the time of delivery or in accordance with one of various credit arrangements. Payment on credit sales for pisco is generally due 62 days from the date of delivery. Credit sales accounted for 65.8% of our pisco sales in Chile in 2005. Losses on credit sales of pisco in Chile have not been significant.

Geographical Markets. Santiago and the surrounding areas (referred to as the Metropolitan Region) account for approximately 40% of the population of Chile and accounted for approximately 47% of our pisco sales by volume in 2005.

Competition. According to Nielsen figures our estimated share of the Chilean pisco market, over the last three years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Our Chilean Market Share for Pisco</u>
2003	5%
2004	15%
2005	46%

Our principal competitor in the pisco business is Cooperativa Agrícola Pisquera Elqui Ltda., or Capel, which is the market leader. According to Nielsen numbers, in 2005 we had 46% market share.

Our competitor Capel has nine production facilities located in the Third and Fourth Regions of Chile and distributes its products throughout the country. Capel uses its own sales force, as well as third party distributors. We estimate that the sales of Capel's brands of pisco by volume accounted for approximately 50% of total pisco sales in 2004 and 53% in 2005, according to Nielsen figures. In 2005, we estimate that Capel had an annual production capacity of approximately 50 million liters of pisco which represents more than twice of our annual nominal production capacity.

Pisco is a spirit that is produced only in the northern part of Chile and the southern part of Peru. For this reason, imported pisco is not a significant component of the Chilean pisco market. We estimate that imports accounted for less than 1% of total pisco sales by volume during 2005.

Our Other Businesses

Plastic Bottles

Through our subsidiary Fábrica de Envases Plásticos S.A., or PLASCO, we own and operate a plastic bottle factory which supplies most of the returnable and non-returnable plastic bottles primarily used by us in the packaging of our soft drinks and mineral water products.

The manufacturing of both returnable and non-returnable plastic bottles involves a two-step process. The first step consists of an injection molding process, which manufactures pre-forms from PET resin. The second step involves blowing plastic bottles from the molded pre-forms. We purchase resin and complete the two-step process in order to fulfill the majority of our bottling requirements. In some cases, we purchase pre-forms manufactured by third party suppliers and complete only the bottle-blowing step at our own facilities.

Prices of principle raw materials required by our PLASCO subsidiary have not been volatile except for the PET resins that depend on oil prices as well as market factors. However, from time to time, prices of various materials vary depending on demand and supply factors.

In 2005, all returnable and non-returnable plastic bottle requirements of ECUSA were supplied directly by PLASCO with the exception of five-liter bottles, which are bought by ECUSA in small quantities from third party suppliers. During 2005, PLASCO sold 320.8 million bottles. Of all bottles supplied by PLASCO, approximately 94.1% were manufactured by PLASCO into pre-forms and then blown into bottles and approximately 1.9% were semi-manufactured by PLASCO while a third party made the injection or the blowing processes. The remaining 4.0% were bought by PLASCO and transferred to ECUSA. PLASCO has, to date, not made any bottle sales to third parties.

Plastic bottle and pre-form sales increased from 300.5 million in 2004 to 320.8 million in 2005. PLASCO's net sales of Ch\$22,124 million and net income of Ch\$1,321 million in 2005 represented an increase of 30.8% and a decrease of 11.5%, respectively, over 2004.

Confectionery

In January 2004, we entered the confectionery business by means of a joint venture between our subsidiary ECUSA and Industria Nacional de Alimentos S.A., a subsidiary of Quiñenco, with a 50% interest each in Calaf S.A., a corporation that acquired the trademarks, assets and know-how, among other things, of Calaf S.A.I.C. and Francisca Calaf S.A., traditional Chilean candy makers, renowned for more than a century. In August 2005, Calaf acquired Bortolaso S.A., a cookie factory with more than 50 years of existence in the country, enabling Calaf to increase its presence in the most important segment of the confectionery business. We sell Calaf's products together with our soft drinks, with the potential to reach more than 90,000 clients. This new challenge offers an interesting growth potential to ECUSA in the ready-to-eat market segment.

Government Regulation

Government Regulation in Chile

We are subject to the full range of governmental regulation and supervision generally applicable to companies engaged in business in Chile. 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, bottling, and distribution of beverages. As for environmental laws, see “– Environmental Matters”.

Regulations specifically concerning the production and distribution of “alcoholic beverages” are contained in Chilean Law N° 18.455 and its Ordinance, which set the standards for human consumption of such beverages, by minutely describing the different types of alcohol; the minimum requirements that must be met by each class of beverage; raw materials and additives that may be used in their manufacture; their packaging and the information that must be provided by their labels; the procedure for their importation, among others.

Additional regulations concerning wine origin denominations are contained in Executive Decree N° 464 of the Ministry of Agriculture, dated December 14, 1994, which also laid out the wine-growing regions and set rules regarding grape varieties, vintage year, labeling and selling requirements. Pisco origin denominations, also applicable to us, are regulated in Executive Decree N° 521 dated May 27, 2000 of the Ministry of Agriculture and likewise contains provisions relating to pisco producing regions, raw material standards, manufacturing procedures, packaging and labeling.

The large-scale production of alcoholic beverages does not need any licenses or permits other than those required for the general run of commercial and industrial enterprises engaged in the manufacture of consumer commodities.

On January 19, 2004 Law N° 19.925 was published, which amended and restated the Act on Sale and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (former Law N° 17.105).

All establishments dealing in alcoholic beverages, whether wholesale or retail, require a special municipal license, the cost of which is fixed by the law and varies according to the nature of the outlet or point of sale (i.e. liquor store, tavern, restaurant, hotel, warehouse, etc.). We are in possession of all licenses necessary for our wholesale operations.

Law N° 19.925 set new opening and closing hours; limited geographical areas for the sale of alcohol; reduced the maximum number of licenses to be granted by zones and population; increased criminal liability for selling alcohol to persons under eighteen years of age; and tightened the restrictions, imposing prison sentences and higher fines, for violations formerly deemed lighter. One of its most important innovations is to forbid the sale of alcohol to minors at all outlets, and not just for on-premise drinking (the only exception retained is the case of children who are served meals when accompanied by their parents).

The regulatory agency for alcoholic beverages is the SAG (the *Servicio Agrícola Ganadero*, or Agricultural and Livestock Service).

The production, bottling and marketing of non-alcoholic beverages is subject to applicable sanitary legislation and regulations, particularly the Sanitary Code and the Food Ordinance (the *Reglamento Sanitario de los Alimentos*). Such activities were supervised by the *Servicios de Salud* ("Health Services"), which inspected plants on a regular basis, taking samples for analysis, directing the adoption of new safety procedures and applying fines and other penalties for infringement of regulations.

Law N° 19.937 which was enacted on February 2004 set up a new structure and powers for the Sanitary Authority, which became effective on January 1, 2005 and was fully operative by February 2006. The "*Servicios de Salud*" were replaced by the Ministry of Health's Regional Offices, which constitute the new Sanitary Authorities.

The production and distribution of mineral water is also subject to special regulation. Mineral water may only be bottled directly from sources, which have been designated for such purpose by a Supreme Decree signed by the President of Chile. The competent Sanitary Authority provides a certification of the data necessary to achieve such a designation. All of our facilities have received the required designation.

Independently of the products manufactured or services provided in each plant or facility, the premises are also regularly inspected by the Sanitary Authorities, regarding sanitary and environmental conditions, labor safety, and related matters.

There are currently no material legal or administrative proceedings pending against us in Chile with respect to any regulatory matter. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable statutory and administrative regulations with respect to our businesses in Chile.

Government Regulation in Argentina

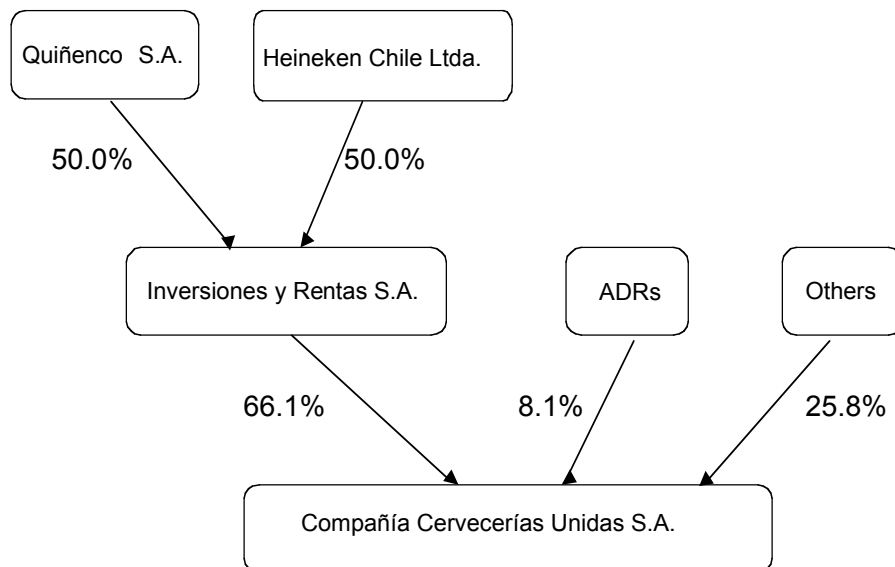
We are subject to the full range of governmental regulation and supervision generally applicable to companies engaged in business in Argentina, including social security laws, public health, consumer protection and environmental laws, securities laws and anti-trust laws.

National Law 18,284 (the Argentine Food Code, or the "Code") regulates the manufacturing and packaging of food and beverages. The Code provides specific standards with which manufacturing plants must comply and regulates the production of food and beverages mentioned in the Code. The Code also specifies the different methods in which beer may be bottled as well as the information to be provided on labels. The health authorities of each province undertake the enforcement of the Code, and also establish the minimum age requirements for the purchase of alcoholic beverages. In general, no sale of alcoholic beverages is permitted to persons under 18 years of age. In the Federal Capital and many provinces of Argentina, local law restricts the sale of alcoholic beverages, particularly between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., and establishes harsh penalties for infringement. The Argentine Congress continues to consider proposed legislation to improve enforcement of drinking laws by establishing a minimum drinking age of 18 by federal law and limiting the hours permitted for the advertisement of alcohol products on radio and television as well as any content in such advertisement associating alcohol consumption with healthy activities.

There are currently no material legal or administrative proceedings pending against us in Argentina with respect to any regulatory matter. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable statutory and administrative regulations with respect to our business in Argentina.

Organizational Structure

Ownership Structure as of May 31, 2006



We are controlled by IRSA, which owns directly and indirectly 66.1% of the shares of our common stock. IRSA, since 1986, was a joint venture between Quiñenco and the Schörghuber Group through its wholly owned subsidiary FHI of the Netherlands. On April 2003, the Schörghuber Group sold FHI to Heineken Americas B.V., a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V. FHI and Heineken International B.V. formed Heineken Chile Ltda., through which 50% of IRSA shares are held. On December 30, 2003, FHI merged into Heineken Americas B.V. Currently, Quiñenco and Heineken Chile Limitada, a Chilean limited corporation controlled by Heineken Americas B.V., are the only shareholders of IRSA, each with a 50% equity interest.

Quiñenco S.A. is a Chilean holding company engaged in a wide range of business activities in Chile and countries of the Southern Cone and Mercosur regions, including Brazil, Argentina and Peru. Quiñenco's principal holdings include, among others, Banco de Chile (one of the largest and most respected banks in Chile), Madeco S.A. (a leading manufacturer of copper and aluminum-based products in Chile, Brazil, Argentina and Peru) and Compañía Nacional de Teléfonos - Telefónica del Sur S.A. (a leading provider of telecommunication services in southern Chile).

Heineken, the Dutch brewer, is one of the largest brewers in the world with operations in more than 170 countries and 64,305 employees worldwide. Heineken sold 119 million hectoliters of beer during 2005, the main brands being Heineken and Amstel. In 2005, Heineken had more than 115 breweries in over 65 countries. Around 50% of its revenues were made in Western Europe.

The following table provides our significant subsidiaries as of May 31, 2006:

<u>Subsidiaries</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Ownership Interest</u>
CCU Chile	Chile	99.99%
CCU Argentina	Argentina	92.04%
ECUSA	Chile	99.94%
VSP	Chile	60.20%

Property, Plant and Equipment

Set forth below is information concerning our production facilities as of December 31, 2005, all of which are owned and operated by us or our subsidiaries:

	<u>Nominal Installed Monthly Production Capacity (in million liters)</u>	<u>Utilized Capacity During Peak Month (1)</u>	<u>Average Utilized Capacity During 2005 (2)</u>	<u>Facility Size (square meters)</u>
<i>Beer Production Facilities</i>				
Santiago	43.3	96.3%	62.3%	61,769
Antofagasta (3)	4.1	63.0%	56.6%	11,001
Temuco	<u>12.0</u>	84.1%	65.3%	<u>23,000</u>
Chile Total	<u>59.4</u>	91.5%	62.5%	<u>95,770</u>
Santa Fe	27.7	83.6%	63.6%	55,000
Salta	<u>6.0</u>	77.0%	48.3%	<u>8,000</u>
Argentina Total	<u>33.7</u>	82.4%	60.8%	<u>63,000</u>
<i>Soft Drink Production Facilities</i>				
Santiago	66.5	54.4%	43.0%	31,692
Talcahuano	17.5	37.1%	23.1%	7,105
Antofagasta	<u>9.8</u>	12.7%	11.3%	<u>4,800</u>
Total	<u>93.8</u>	46.9%	36.0%	<u>43,597</u>
<i>Mineral Water Production Facilities</i>				
Coinco	24.0	60.3%	37.8%	12,070
Casablanca	<u>2.0</u>	22.5%	16.6%	<u>2,729</u>
Total	<u>23.0</u>	57.4%	36.1%	<u>14,799</u>

- (1) Based on the year ended December 31, 2005. Utilized Capacity During Peak Month is equal to production output as a percentage of Nominal Installed Production Capacity during our peak month for each respective plant. The implicit slack (spare) capacity does not necessarily measure real slack capacity. We believe that real production capacity is less than the nominal installed production capacity as adjustments are required for real machinery performance, packaging mix, availability of raw materials and bottles, seasonality within the months and other factors. As a result, we believe that the peak monthly capacity utilization rates shown above understate real capacity utilization and that slack capacity is overstated. We estimate that during the peak month in 2005, the real slack capacity amounted to approximately 2.8 million liters in Chilean beer, 4.2 million liters in Argentine beer, 17.0 million liters in soft drinks and 5.1 million liters in Chilean mineral water.
- (2) Average Utilized Capacity during 2005 equals the plant's total production output as a percentage of nominal installed annual production capacity in 2005. Nominal installed annual production capacity is calculated by multiplying the Nominal Installed Monthly Production Capacity by 11 months (on average, a one month period is required each year for maintenance and repairs). Given the seasonal nature of our beer production and sales, these figures underestimate capacity utilization during peak months.
- (3) Information represents bottling capacity

Our installed vinification and storage capacity is shown in the table below:

	<u>Installed Vinification Capacity (million liters)</u>	<u>Storage Capacity in Tanks and Barrels (million liters)</u>	<u>Facility Size (square meters)</u>
<i>Wine Production Facilities</i>			
Lontué	0.0	14.0	18,840
Molina	23.0	39.0	28,216
Santa Helena	<u>2.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>5,400</u>
Chile Total	<u>25.0</u>	<u>56.0</u>	<u>52,456</u>
Finca La Celia	<u>4.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>9,675</u>
Argentina Total	<u>4.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>9,675</u>

As of December 31, 2005, VSP had a nominal filling capacity of 34,500 liters per hour at its Lontué plant and a bottling capacity of 27,000 liters per hour at its Molina plant. At Finca La Celia in Argentina, VSP had a nominal filling capacity of 2,500 liters per hour.

Our installed pisco production capacity is shown in the table below:

	<u>Installed Production Capacity</u> (million liters)	<u>Facility Size</u> (square meters)
<i>Pisco Production Facilities</i>		
Vallenar	0.6	5,149
Pisco Elqui	0.9	6,417
Rapel	0.3	5,000
Sotaquí	6.4	14,296
Monte Patria	6.4	15,845
Salamanca	<u>2.4</u>	<u>6,779</u>
Total	<u>17.0</u>	<u>53,486</u>

As of December 31, 2005, we had a nominal bottling capacity of 7,500 liters per hour at our La Serena plant (11,314 square meters) and a bottling capacity of 4,200 liters per hour at our San Carlos plant (5,083 square meters).

Our only outstanding encumbrance is a mortgage in favor of Banco del Estado de Chile, which includes the prohibition to encumbrance, lease, transfer, sell or dispose of Viña San Pedro's tenant "Hacienda La Patagua" and "Fundo La Aguada", both located in the Talca province, and their respective water rights, as evidenced in a public deed dated September 25, 2000, executed before the notary public of Santiago, Chile, Mr. Gonzalo de la Cuadra. The guarantee expires upon final payment in 2007 of the loan secured thereby.

For information regarding environmental matters, see "Environmental Matters".

Environmental Matters

Chile

Our operations are subject to both national and local regulations in Chile relating to the protection of the environment. Regarding the human health, the fundamental law in Chile is the Health Code, which establishes minimum health standards and regulates air and water quality, as well as sanitary landfills. The local Sanitary Authority is the governmental entity in charge of the enforcement of these rules and has the faculty to impose fines.

The environmental framework is given by Law N°19,300, enacted in 1994, as amended, which includes not only environmental protection rules but also ones concerning the preservation of natural resources. Among other matters, it creates the environmental impact assessment system which requires any future project or major amendment of an existing activity that may affect the environment to evaluate the possible impacts, in order to fulfill related regulations and to implement mitigation, compensation and restoration measures. Our latest projects have been successfully submitted to this system, where the environmental national public entity, the National Environmental Commission, have given the respective authorizations.

The Law N° 19,300 also creates a mechanism of point sources emission limits and environmental quality standards that are developed and detailed by specific regulations. In this sense, there is a special regulation for wastewater discharges into sewage system, and another regulation for wastewater discharges into superficial water bodies, in both cases pursuant to a schedule of deadlines. In all material respects, we are in compliance with the Act and the regulations, having fulfilled at each relevant stage all requirements prescribed by them.

Due to the high levels of air pollution in the Santiago metropolitan area, the Administration has implemented a decontamination plan, which includes different levels of air quality, and certain measures that can be imposed to industries. In case of emergency situations, those companies comprising the industries classified as producing the highest emissions of particle and gas emissions must suspend their activities. In all material respects, we comply with current regulations applicable to both our beer and soft drink facilities in the Santiago metropolitan area.

There are currently no material legal or administrative proceedings pending against us in Chile with respect to any environmental matter. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable environmental regulations.

Argentina

New laws and regulations are being enacted in Argentina as a result of heightened community concerns for environmental issues. As a consequence, there are several statutes imposing obligations on companies regarding environmental matters at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels. On many occasions, private entities operating public utilities such as water supply and sewage, are in charge of controlling and enforcing those regulations. Many of these regulations have been recently enacted and little precedent exists as to their scope.

The most important environmental statute in Argentina is the Hazardous Waste Act (Law 24,051) which, although a federal law, has been strictly adhered to in no more than three provinces. When certain federal tests indicate the need, the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Act are enforced. The application of the provisions of the Hazardous Waste Act are applied depending upon the magnitude of the public health risk and whether those conditions exist in more than one province. Hazardous waste is defined so as to cover any residue that may cause harm, directly or indirectly, to human beings that may pollute the soil, water, atmosphere or the environment in general. Generally, claims involving hazardous waste give rise to strict liability in the event of damage to third parties. In addition, each province in which we operate facilities has enacted environmental legislation with broad and generic goals, as well as water codes and related agencies to regulate the use of water and the disposal of effluents in the water.

In November 1999, the province of Santa Fe approved the Environmental and Sustainable Development Act (Law 11,717). This Act regulates all the environmental issues in this province. In November 2002, the Federal Congress approved the General Environmental Act (Law 25,675), enforceable throughout the country. This law prevails over all provincial and municipal laws and regulations. CCU Argentina complies with all the environmental Argentine laws, rules and regulations.

In the year 2000, CCU Argentina invested US\$1.2 million to install a wastewater treatment plant. The plant is designed to treat 140 cubic meters per hour of liquid residuals and generates 260 cubic meters of biogas, which is used as boiler fuel. The main features of this plant are its minimum space requirements and its low electric power consumption, which make it perfectly suitable for the urban context where it is located.

In the year 2002, CCU Argentina implemented a complete program for the treatment of its solid waste, which involves the separation, collection, and reuse of such waste. This program is part of our constant effort to improve environment-related conditions.

The regulation of matters related to the protection of the environment is not as well developed in Argentina as in the United States and certain other countries. Accordingly, we anticipate that additional laws and regulations will be enacted over time with respect to environmental matters. While we believe that we will continue to be in compliance with all applicable environmental regulation, there can be no assurance that future legislative or regulatory developments will not impose restrictions on us, which could result in material adverse effects.

ITEM 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

Overview

We are a diversified beverage company operating principally in Chile and Argentina. We are the largest brewery in Chile, the second largest brewery in Argentina, the third largest soft drinks producer in Chile, the largest mineral water and bottled nectar producer in Chile, the second largest wine producer in Chile, one of the largest pisco producer in Chile, and we also participate in the confectionery industry in Chile. Our beer and soft drink products include a wide range of proprietary, licensed and imported brands.

We face certain key challenges and risks associated with our business. These risks include competition within the market place, managing operating costs and the integration and expansion of new products. We currently have approximately 88% of the Chilean beer market; however, competitors are investing in this market, launching new products and we must concentrate on competitive pricing and marketing strategies to maintain our market share. Operating costs are subject to variations depending on plant efficiency, product mix and production cycles. Our main costs include cost of raw materials, distribution and marketing costs. We continue to sell and deliver new products to our customers, including products through new licensing agreements and new products through internal development.

In 2005 we reached historical records in sales volumes, net sales revenues and operating income, obtaining a net income of Ch\$48,177 million. We had consolidated net sales of Ch\$492,047 million, of which 38.3% was accounted for by our beer sales in Chile, 9.5% by our beer sales in Argentina, 27.6% by our soft drinks, nectar and mineral water sales in Chile, 17.1% by wine sales, 5.8% by pisco sales and the remainder by sales of other products. Our sales revenues increased 12.9% over the prior year as we increased sales of existing products, incorporated new lines of pisco into our portfolio and introduced new products into the market. Operating income increased as we managed costs, while net income grew only 2.4% due primarily to one-time non-operating gains during the last quarter of 2004 associated with the sale of a property site and extraordinary tax credits generated in CCU Argentina.

Outlook. We had a very successful 2005. We believe that our consolidation of the pisco industry with Compañía Pisquera de Chile, our exploration of the “ready-to-eat” industry with ECUSA’s entrance to the confectionery business and the improvement in the economic situation of Chile and Argentina, position us well for future growth.

Operating Results

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in this annual report. As discussed below, our consolidated financial statements have been restated to recognize certain effects of inflation. In the following discussion, Chilean peso amounts have been rounded to the nearest million pesos, unless otherwise indicated. Certain amounts (including percentage amounts) which appear herein have been rounded and may not sum exactly to the totals shown.

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with Chilean GAAP, which differs in certain important respects from U.S. GAAP. Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements provides a description of the principal differences between Chilean GAAP and U.S. GAAP as they relate to us and a reconciliation to U.S. GAAP of net income and total shareholders’ equity for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Although Chilean inflation was moderate during the periods covered by the consolidated financial statements, as discussed below, Chile has experienced high levels of inflation in the past. Chilean GAAP requires that our consolidated financial statements recognize certain effects of inflation. Accordingly, except where otherwise indicated, financial data have been restated in constant pesos of December 31, 2005 purchasing power.

The following table presents the net sales and operating income, and related percentage as a component of net sales, for each of our product segments, expressed in millions of Chilean pesos as of December 31, 2005:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)					
Net Sales						
Beer Chile Segment (1).....	Ch\$158,937	39.0%	Ch\$169,158	38.8%	Ch\$188,431	38.3%
Beer Argentina Segment (1).....	33,530	8.2%	41,584	9.5%	46,735	9.5%
Soft Drinks and Mineral						
Water Segment (2)	122,433	30.0%	124,611	28.6%	135,610	27.6%
Wine Segment (3).....	87,679	21.5%	84,941	19.5%	83,996	17.1%
Pisco Segment (4)	4,572	1.1%	8,596	2.0%	28,544	5.8%
Other (5).....	687	0.2%	6,793	1.6%	8,730	1.8%
Total.....	<u>Ch\$407,838</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ch\$435,683</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ch\$492,047</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Operating Income						
Beer Chile Segment (1).....	Ch\$41,202	84.6%	Ch\$45,396	74.6%	Ch\$49,807	74.9%
Beer Argentina Segment (1).....	(3,702)	(7.6%)	(143)	(0.2%)	2,394	3.6%
Soft Drinks and Mineral						
Water Segment (2)	7,388	15.2%	9,769	16.1%	11,569	17.4%
Wine Segment (3).....	3,660	7.5%	5,074	8.3%	1,437	2.2%
Pisco Segment (4)	(1,962)	(4.0)%	(2,249)	(3.7)%	(1,504)	(2.3)%
Other (5).....	2,116	4.3%	2,973	4.9%	2,767	4.2%
Total.....	<u>Ch\$48,702</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ch\$60,820</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>Ch\$66,470</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

- (1) Includes sales of beer, beer by-products and other products such as malt, spent grain and yeast.
- (2) Includes sales of carbonated and non-carbonated soft drinks, nectar, mineral and purified water, and related merchandise.
- (3) Includes sales of wine, by-products and other products such as labels and corks.
- (4) Includes sales of pisco and by-products.
- (5) Includes sales of confectionery products beginning in 2004, and the operating income of the plastic bottle division.

The following table presents operating results in millions of pesos and as a percentage of net sales:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2003		2004		2005	
	(millions of Ch\$, except percentages and sales volume data)					
Net Sales.....	Ch\$407,838	100.0%	Ch\$435,683	100.0%	Ch\$492,047	100.0%
Cost of Sales	(200,916)	(49.3%)	(209,819)	(48.2%)	(235,709)	(47.9%)
Gross Profit.....	Ch\$206,922	50.7%	Ch\$225,864	51.8%	Ch\$256,338	52.1%
Selling and Administrative Expenses	(158,220)	(38.8%)	(165,044)	(37.9%)	(189,868)	(38.6%)
Operating Income.....	Ch\$48,702	11.9%	Ch\$60,820	14.0%	Ch\$66,470	13.5%
Non-Operating Income	26,006	6.4%	4,529	1.0%	3,247	0.7%
Non-Operating Expenses	(12,859)	(3.2%)	(10,945)	(2.5%)	(12,318)	(2.5%)
Price-Level Restatement and Exchange	1,340	0.3%	56	0.0%	(193)	(0.0%)
Differences						
Income Taxes	(5,285)	(1.3%)	(6,111)	(1.4%)	(9,115)	(1.9%)
Minority Interest.....	(467)	(0.1%)	(1,321)	(0.3%)	85	0.0%
Net Income	<u>Ch\$57,436</u>	<u>14.1%</u>	<u>Ch\$47,028</u>	<u>10.8%</u>	<u>Ch\$48,177</u>	<u>9.8%</u>
Sales volume (1):						
Beer (Chile) (2).....	371.8		380.7		417.0	
Beer (Argentina)	190.4		210.1		226.9	
Soft drinks and mineral water.....	428.6		442.4		474.2	
Wine (3).....	121.0		106.3		105.7	
Pisco (4).....	3.2		7.0		20.3	
Confectionery (5).....	-		4.0		5.4	

- (1) In millions of liters, with the exception of confectionery that are in thousands of tons.
- (2) Free samples for promotions are considered in sales volume.

- (3) Includes sales of wine in Argentina for the domestic market, which equaled 2.7 million liters in 2003, 1.8 million liters in 2004 and 1.1 million liters in 2005, and wine exports from Argentina, totaling 16.8 million liters in 2003, 3.6 million in 2004 and 4.7 million in 2005.
- (4) We entered the pisco business in February 2003.
- (5) We entered the confectionery business in January 2004. Volume in thousands of tons.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

Net Sales

Our net sales were Ch\$492,047 million in 2005 compared to Ch\$435,683 million in 2004, representing a 12.9% increase which is mainly due to higher sales volumes and prices in all our categories, with the exception of wine. The net sales performance of each of our business segments during 2005 is described below:

Beer Chile: Our net sales of beer in Chile increased 11.4% to Ch\$188,431 million in 2005, from Ch\$169,158 million in 2004. This increase was due to a 9.5% increase in volume and 1.6% increase in unit price. Higher volumes were a result of our ACC Plan (*Aumento de Consumo de Cerveza*, or increase in beer consumption) which was implemented in 2001 and which comprises a range of strategic measures, including product and packaging innovations, the development of new distribution channels and improvements in marketing and point-of-sale execution. Additional increases resulted from higher substitute prices and a better economic environment in Chile, which positively impacts beer sales. Higher prices were mainly due to a price increase in June 2005 of approximately 5% in nominal terms.

Beer Argentina: Our net sales of beer in Argentina increased 12.4% to Ch\$46,735 million in 2005, from Ch\$41,584 million in 2004. This increase was due to 8.0% higher beer sales volume and a 4.8% increase in unit price in Chilean pesos. In dollar terms, per unit price increased 18.6%. Higher volumes are due to the improvement in the economy in Argentina and a slight gain in market share. Higher prices were mainly due to price increases in local currency in July and November, and higher premium product mix.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: Our net sales of soft drinks and mineral water increased 8.8% to Ch\$135,610 million in 2005, from Ch\$124,611 million in 2004. This increase in sales was due to a 7.2% increase in sales volume and 1.4% higher per unit price. Higher sales volume is due to increases of 16.1% and 31.8% in nectars and mineral water volumes, respectively, partially offset by a 0.1% decrease in soft drinks volumes. Higher percentage volume growth resulted from both the launch of the Cachantun product "Mas", a flavored mineral water, which has experienced a great acceptance by consumers, and increased sales of Watt's nectars with new flavors. Higher prices were due to increases of 8.9% and 0.6% in mineral water and soft drink unit prices, respectively, partially offset by 1.8% lower nectar per unit prices. Higher mineral water per unit price also is due to the launch of Mas, which has a higher price than regular mineral water.

Wine: Our net sales of wine decreased 1.1% to Ch\$83,996 million in 2005, from Ch\$84,941 million in 2004. This decrease in sales is due to a 3.1% decrease in sales of bottled wine, partially offset by 35.4% increase in sales of bulk wine. The decrease in sales of bottled wine is due to a 2.8% decrease in sales volume and a 0.4% decrease in unit prices. The decrease in sales volume was the result of 13.2% lower Chilean export sales due to the focus of Vifia San Pedro in profitability more than growth, partially offset by 4.2% and 28.7% higher sales volume in the domestic market and Argentine wine, respectively. The decrease in unit prices is due to an 8.9% lower unit price of Argentine wine, partially offset by 7.1% and 0.4% higher unit prices in the domestic and export markets. Chilean bottled export wine unit price in dollars increased 9.8%.

Pisco: Our net sales of pisco increased 232.1% to Ch\$28,544 million in 2005, from Ch\$8,596 million in 2004. This increase in sales is due to a 190.7% increase in sales volume and 13.0% higher per unit price. This growth is a result of the transaction between Pisonor and Control that created Compañía Pisquera de Chile in March 2005. As a result of this transaction, 2005 results include the operations of Compañía Pisquera de Chile which are not included in 2004.

Cost of Goods Sold

Our cost of good sold consists primarily of the cost of raw materials, packaging, labor costs for production personnel, depreciation of assets related to production, depreciation of returnable bottles, licensing fees, bottle breakage and costs of operating and maintaining plants and equipment. Our cost of goods sold in 2005 was Ch\$235,709 million compared to Ch\$209,819 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold was 47.9% in 2005 and 48.2% in 2004. Our cost of goods sold for each business segment during 2005 is described below:

Beer Chile: Our cost of goods sold for our Chilean beer segment increased by 6.6% to Ch\$67,162 million in 2005, from Ch\$62,979 million in 2004. This increase was a direct result of increased sales. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales decreased from 37.2% in 2004 to 35.6% in 2005 mainly due to lower per unit raw material costs as a result of the appreciation of the Chilean peso, and lower depreciation charges that were partially offset by higher energy costs.

Beer Argentina: Our cost of goods sold for our Argentine beer segment decreased by 0.9% to Ch\$21,997 million in 2005, from Ch\$22,199 million in 2004. This decrease was due to exchange rate variations. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales decreased from 53.4% in 2004 to 47.1% in 2005, mainly due to lower raw material costs and depreciation charges that were partially offset by higher energy costs.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: Our cost of goods sold for our soft drinks and mineral water segment increased by 8.9% to Ch\$64,030 million in 2005, from Ch\$58,773 million in 2004. This increase was due to the higher sales mix of one-way products and higher costs of some raw materials, such as PET that were partially offset by the appreciation of the Chilean peso. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales was 47.2% in both 2004 and 2005.

Wine: Our cost of good sold for our wine segment increased by 2.5% to Ch\$58,579 million in 2005, from Ch\$57,142 million in 2004. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales increased from 67.3% in 2004 to 69.7% in 2005. This increase in cost of good sold was due to higher raw material costs.

Pisco: Our cost of good sold for our pisco segment increased by 200.1% to Ch\$19,371 million in 2005, from Ch\$6,455 million in 2004. This increase is due to the transaction between Pisonor and Control that created Compañía Pisquera de Chile. As a result of this transaction, 2005 results include the operations of Compañía Pisquera de Chile which are not included in 2004. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales decreased from 75.1% in 2004 to 67.9% in 2005.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit increased 13.5% to Ch\$256,338 million in 2005, from Ch\$225,864 million in 2004. This increase was due to our increase in sales. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased from 51.8% in 2004 to 52.1% in 2005.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expenses, or SG&A, primarily include advertising and promotional expenses, salaries of administrative personnel, maintenance, general expenses, transportation costs and services provided by third parties. Our SG&A increased 15.0% in 2005 to Ch\$189,868 million, from Ch\$165,044 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, our SG&A increased from 37.9% in 2004 to 38.6% in 2005. The SG&A performance of each business segment during 2005 is described below:

Beer Chile: The SG&A of our Chilean beer segment increased 17.6% to Ch\$71,462 million in 2005, from Ch\$60,783 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, our SG&A increased from 35.9% in 2004 to 37.9% in 2005. The increase in SG&A has principal due to higher marketing and distribution expenses.

Beer Argentina: The SG&A of our Argentine beer segment increased 14.4% to Ch\$22,344 million in 2005, from Ch\$19,528 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, our SG&A increased from 47.0% in 2004 to 47.8% in 2005. The increase in SG&A resulted principally from higher marketing and distribution expenses.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: The SG&A of our soft drinks and mineral water segment increased 7.0% to Ch\$60,011 million in 2005, from Ch\$56,069 million in 2004. This increase resulted mainly from higher

marketing and distribution expenses, partially offset by lower depreciation charges. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A in this segment decreased from 45.0% in 2004 to 44.3% in 2005, mainly due to the dilution of fixed expenses as a result of higher sale volumes.

Wine: The SG&A of our wine segment increased 5.5% to Ch\$23,979 million in 2005, from Ch\$22,726 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A for this segment increased from 26.8% in 2004 to 28.5% in 2005. This increase in SG&A is mainly due to higher marketing expenses.

Pisco: The SG&A of our pisco segment increased 143.3% to Ch\$10,677 million in 2005, from Ch\$4,389 million in 2004. This increase is due to the transaction between Pisonor and Control that created Compañía Pisquera de Chile, for this reason the results are not comparable to the previous year. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A for this segment decreased from 51.1% in 2004 to 37.4% in 2005 due to a lower marketing rate and lower back office and distribution expenses as a percentage of net sales.

Operating Income

Our operating income increased by 9.3% in 2005 to Ch\$66,470 million as compared to Ch\$60,820 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, operating income, or operating margin, decreased from 14.0% in 2004 to 13.5% in 2005. The operating income performance of each of our business segments during 2005 is described below:

Beer Chile: The operating income from our Chilean beer segment increased by 9.7% to Ch\$49,807 million in 2005, from Ch\$45,396 million in 2004. Our operating margin for this segment decreased from 26.8% in 2004 to 26.4% in 2005.

Beer Argentina: The operating income from our Argentine beer segment improved from a loss of Ch\$143 million in 2004 to a gain of Ch\$2,394 million in 2005. Our operating margin improved from negative 0.3% in 2004 to positive 5.1% in 2005.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: The operating income from our soft drinks and mineral water segment increased by 18.4% to Ch\$11,569 million in 2005, from Ch\$9,769 million in 2004. Our operating margin for this segment increased from 7.8% in 2004 to 8.5% in 2005.

Wine: The operating income from our wine segment decreased by 71.7% to Ch\$1,437 million in 2005, from Ch\$5,074 million in 2004. Our operating margin for this segment decreased from 6.0% in 2004 to 1.7% in 2005.

Pisco: The operating income from our pisco segment improved from a loss of Ch\$2,249 million in 2004 to a loss of Ch\$1,504 million in 2005. Our operating margin improved from negative 26.2% in 2004 to negative 5.3% in 2005.

Non-Operating Income

Our non-operating income decreased 28.3% in 2005 to Ch\$3,247 million compared to Ch\$4,529 million in 2004. This decrease is primarily due to the one-time gain of Ch\$3,221 million recognized in the sale of a parcel of land in Santiago, Chile, in December 2004. This negative effect was partially offset by adjustments in provisions for properties held for sale and higher interest income in 2005.

Non-Operating Expenses

Our non-operating expenses increased 14.9% in 2005 to Ch\$12,318 million as compared to Ch\$10,945 million in 2004. This increase is mainly due to higher interest expenses as a result of the debt related to the pisco business.

Price-Level Restatement and Exchange Gains

The price-level restatement of our non-monetary assets, liabilities and equity due to Chilean inflation and foreign exchange fluctuations resulted in a net loss of Ch\$193 million in 2005, as compared to a net gain of Ch\$56 million in 2004. These results are largely due to the negative effect of a higher inflation rate during 2005 compared to 2004 over cross currency swap contracts, partially offset by the positive effect of VSP's policy to cover expected foreign currency flows. A gain in price-level restatement results from holding monetary liabilities in excess of monetary assets during inflationary periods, or from holding

foreign currency denominated assets in excess of foreign currency denominated liabilities during periods of devaluation of the Chilean peso.

In accordance with Chilean generally accepted accounting principles, we apply Technical Bulletin 64, or TB 64, issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants to translate and value investments in foreign subsidiaries (see Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements). Under TB 64, our foreign investments in Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A., or CICSA, and FLC are not subject to price-level restatements based on inflation in those countries. Instead, the U.S. dollar is considered to be the functional currency. As a result, the effect of a devaluation/revaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar on our financial statements is determined, in part, by the impact of such devaluation/revaluation on the value of our investments in CICSA and FLC, as well as on foreign currency denominated obligations that qualify as a hedge against those investments. These effects are recorded in the account "Cumulative translation adjustment" in shareholder's equity. As of December 31, 2005, our investment in CICSA and FLC amounted to Ch\$67,418 million, foreign currency denominated obligations that were designated as a hedge against these investments were pre-paid on November 9, 2004, and the negative cumulative translation adjustment account amounted to Ch\$16,651 million.

Income Taxes

Our income taxes for 2005 amounted to Ch\$9,115 million, translating into an effective consolidated tax rate of 15.9%. Income taxes in 2004 amounted to Ch\$6,111 million translating into an effective consolidated tax rate of 11.2%. Our effective consolidated tax rate in 2005 was lower than the Chilean statutory rate of 17% mainly due to the positive deferred income tax resulting from our subsidiary CCU Argentina, due to recognition of tax loss carryforwards. In 2004, our effective consolidated tax rate was lower than the Chilean statutory rate of 17% mainly due to the positive deferred income tax from our subsidiary CCU Argentina, due to recognition of tax loss carryforwards.

In accordance with Chilean law, a Chilean company and each of its domestic subsidiaries calculate and pay taxes in Chile on a separate basis rather than on a consolidated basis. As of December 31, 2005, our consolidated subsidiaries had available tax loss carryforwards of Ch\$23,040 million in Chile and Ch\$14,527 million in Argentina. Our Chilean subsidiaries with the most significant tax loss carryforwards include Inversiones ECUSA S.A. with Ch\$6,113 million, Viña Urmeneta S.A. with Ch\$5,753 million, Transportes CCU Ltda. with Ch\$4,920 million, Pisconor S.A. with Ch\$3,607 million, and Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A. with Ch\$2,045 million. In Argentina, our subsidiaries with the most significant tax loss carryforwards are Finca La Celia with Ch\$9,876 million and CCU Argentina S.A. with Ch\$4,651 million. In Chile, there is no legal expiration date prescribed by law with respect to tax loss carryforwards; however, in Argentina tax loss carryforwards are subject to a five-year expiration date. The extent to which we can utilize such tax loss carryforwards in the future will depend upon the amount of income earned by each subsidiary and the specific tax loss carryforwards available to that particular entity. Dividends paid to us by CCU Argentina will be included in our taxable income in Chile, but will be governed by the applicable regulations of the Chilean tax authorities. We will receive a full credit against income tax in Chile with respect to such dividends for income taxes paid by the Argentine subsidiaries. On December 30, 1998, a 1% tax on assets was implemented in Argentina. This tax can be used as a credit to income tax and is subject to a four-year expiration date.

Minority Interest

Minority interest in 2005 improved from negative Ch\$1,321 million in 2004 to positive Ch\$85 million in 2005. This improvement was mainly due to VSP's lower net income, lower minority share in CCU Argentina and the minority share in Compañía Pisquera de Chile.

Net Income

Our net income in 2005 was Ch\$48,177 million, an increase of 2.4% compared to 2004's net income of Ch\$47,028 million. The increase in net income is due to our higher income before income taxes and minority interest, and positive minority interest, partially offset by the higher income taxes during 2005.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 COMPARED TO FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

Net Sales

Our net sales were Ch\$435,683 million in 2004 compared to Ch\$407,838 million in 2003, representing a 6.9% increase which is mainly due to higher sales volumes in all our categories, with the exception of wine. The net sales performance of each of our business segments during 2004 is described below:

Beer Chile: Our net sales of beer in Chile increased 6.4% to Ch\$169,158 million in 2004, from Ch\$158,937 million in 2003. This increase resulted from a 2.4% increase in volume and 4.3% increase in unit price. Higher volumes were a result of our ACC Plan which was implemented in 2001 and comprises a range of strategic measures, including product and packaging innovations, the development of new distribution channels and improvements in marketing and point-of-sale execution. Additional increases resulted from the incorporation of Heineken beer into our portfolio during a full year, higher wine prices and a better economic environment in Chile, which positively impacts beer sales. Higher prices were due to price increases at the end of 2003 and higher premium product mix.

Beer Argentina: Our net sales of beer in Argentina increased 24.0% to Ch\$41,584 million in 2004, from Ch\$33,530 million in 2003. This increase resulted from 10.4% higher beer sales volume and an 11.8% increase in unit price in Chilean pesos. In dollar terms, unit price increased 23.3%. Higher volumes were due to the improvement in the economic situation in Argentina and the incorporation of Heineken beer into our portfolio during a full year. Higher prices were mainly due to price increases in local currency in February and December, and higher premium product mix.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: Our net sales of soft drinks and mineral water increased 1.8% to Ch\$124,611 million in 2004, from Ch\$122,433 million in 2003. This increase in sales resulted from a 3.2% increase in sales volume, due to increases of 1.4%; 12.6% and 6.8% in soft drinks, nectars and mineral water volumes, respectively; as well as a 4.2% higher nectar per unit price. Higher percentage volume growth resulted primary from increased sales of Watt's nectars, which has experienced greater acceptance by consumers. This increase was partially offset by a 2.1% and 3.5% decrease in soft drinks and mineral water per unit prices, respectively. Lower prices were due to competition from lower price brands in these segments.

Wine: Our net sales of wine decreased 3.1% to Ch\$84,941 million in 2004, from Ch\$87,679 million in 2003. This decrease in sales resulted from a 0.7% decrease in sales volume of bottled wine and a 55.4% decrease in sales volume of bulk wine, partially offset by 2.8% increase in unit prices. The decrease in sales volume is due to the focus of Viña San Pedro in profitability more than growth. The increase in unit prices is due to a 12.4% higher unit price in the domestic market and a 34.2% higher unit price of Argentine wine, partially offset by a 4.0% decrease in the unit price of Chilean bottled export wine in Chilean pesos. Nevertheless, Chilean bottled export wine unit price in dollars increased 10.7%.

Cost of Goods Sold

Our cost of good sold consists principally of the costs of packaging and other raw materials, labor costs for production personnel, depreciation of assets related to production, depreciation of returnable bottles, licensing fees, bottle breakage and costs of operating and maintaining plants and equipment. Our cost of goods sold in 2004 amounted to Ch\$209,819 million compared to Ch\$200,916 million in 2003. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold was 48.2% in 2004 and 49.3% in 2003. Our cost of goods sold for each business segment during 2004 is described below:

Beer Chile: Our cost of goods sold for our Chilean beer segment was almost constant, from Ch\$62,948 million in 2003 to Ch\$62,979 million in 2004. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales decreased from 39.6% in 2003 to 37.2% in 2004 mainly due to lower raw material costs as a result of the appreciation of the Chilean peso.

Beer Argentina: Our cost of goods sold for our Argentine beer segment increased 9.3% to Ch\$22,199 million in 2004, from Ch\$20,310 million in 2003. This increase was a direct result of increased sales. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales decreased from 60.6% in 2003 to 53.4% in 2004, mainly due to lower depreciation charges and the dilution of fixed costs as a result of higher sale volumes.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: Our cost of goods sold for our soft drinks and mineral water segment increased by 0.1% to Ch\$58,773 million in 2004, from Ch\$58,708 million in 2003. This slight increase was a direct result of increased sale volumes and higher costs of some raw materials, such as PET,

offset by the appreciation of the Chilean peso. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales decreased from 48.0% in 2003 to 47.2% in 2004. This decrease was primarily due to lower depreciation charges resulting from certain assets reaching full depreciation at the end of 2003, and the dilution of fixed costs as a result of higher sale volumes.

Wine: Our cost of good sold for our wine segment decreased by 3.2% to Ch\$57,142 million in 2004, from Ch\$59,005 million in 2003. This decrease was a direct result of the measures taken to rationalize costs in the winery, as well as lower sales of bulk wine. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales was 67.3% in both 2004 and 2003.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit increased 9.2% to Ch\$225,864 million in 2004, from Ch\$206,922 million in 2003. This increase was directly related to our increase in sales. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased from 50.7% in 2003 to 51.8% in 2004.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Our selling, general and administrative expenses, or SG&A, include primarily advertising and promotional expenses, salaries of administrative personnel, maintenance, general expenses, transportation costs and services provided by third parties. Our SG&A increased 4.3% in 2004, to Ch\$165,044 million, from Ch\$158,220 million in 2003. This increase is principally attributed to the beer segments, both in Chile and Argentina. As a percentage of net sales, our SG&A decreased from 38.8% in 2003 to 37.9% in 2004. The SG&A performance of each business segment during 2004 is described below:

Beer Chile: Our SG&A of our Chilean beer segment increased 8.7% to Ch\$59,567 million in 2004, from Ch\$54,787 million in 2003. As a percentage of net sales, our SG&A increased from 34.5% in 2003 to 35.2% in 2004. The increase in SG&A resulted principally from higher marketing expenses, mainly related with the trade marketing division and higher sales of Heineken, and an increase in salaries and distribution costs, directly related to our increase in sales.

Beer Argentina: Our SG&A of our Argentine beer segment increased 15.5% to Ch\$19,539 million in 2004, from Ch\$16,922 million in 2003. This increase resulted mainly from higher marketing expenses, due to higher sales of Heineken and Budweiser, according to the license agreements, as well as an increase in distribution costs and salaries, directly related to our increase in sales. As a percentage of net sales, our SG&A decreased from 50.5% in 2003 to 47.0% in 2004, largely due to the significant increase in net sales of 24.0%.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: Our SG&A of our soft drinks and mineral water segment increased 1.2% to Ch\$57,026 million in 2004, from Ch\$56,337 million in 2003. This increase resulted mainly from higher distribution costs, directly related to our increase in sales. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A in this segment decreased slightly from 46.0% in 2003 to 45.7% in 2004.

Wine: Our SG&A of our wine segment decreased 8.6% to Ch\$22,873 million in 2004, from Ch\$25,015 million in 2003. This decrease is mainly due to lower transportation expenses as a consequence of lower bulk wine exports, and a lower marketing expense. As a percentage of net sales, SG&A for this segment decreased from 28.5% in 2003 to 26.9% in 2004.

Operating Income

Our operating income increased 24.9% in 2004 to Ch\$60,820 million as compared to Ch\$48,702 million in 2003. As a percentage of net sales, operating income, or operating margin, increased from 11.9% in 2003 to 14.0% in 2004. The operating income performance of each of our business segments during 2004 is described below:

Beer Chile: Our operating income from our Chilean beer segment increased by 10.2% to Ch\$45,396 million in 2004, from Ch\$41,202 million in 2003. Our operating margin for this segment increased from 25.9% in 2003 to 27.6% in 2004.

Beer Argentina: Our operating income from our Argentine beer segment improved from a loss of Ch\$3,702 million in 2003 to a loss of Ch\$143 million in 2004. Our operating margin improved from negative 11.0% in 2003 to negative 0.4% in 2004.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Water: Our operating income from our soft drinks and mineral water segment increased by 32.2% to Ch\$9,769 million in 2004, from Ch\$7,388 million in 2003. Our operating margin for this segment increased from 6.0% in 2003 to 7.1% in 2004.

Wine: Our operating income from our wine segment increased by 38.6% to Ch\$5,074 million in 2004, from Ch\$3,660 million in 2003. Our operating margin for this segment increased from 4.2% in 2003 to 5.8% in 2004.

Non-Operating Income

Our non-operating income decreased 82.6% in 2004 to Ch\$4,529 million compared to Ch\$26,006 million in 2003. This decrease is primarily due to the gain associated with the sale of our indirect interest in the Croatian brewery Karlovacka Pivovara in March 2003 that generated to us a one-time gain of Ch \$21,359 million. Additionally, we recorded lower interest income in 2004 because during 2003 we had temporary higher cash balances resulting from the sale of Karlovacka and the proceeds from a syndicated loan entered into in May 2003. These negative effects were partially offset by the one-time gain of Ch\$3,221 million recognized in the sale of a parcel of land in Santiago, Chile, in December 2004.

Non-Operating Expenses

Our non-operating expenses decreased 14.9% in 2004 to Ch\$10,945 million as compared to Ch\$12,859 million in 2003. This decrease is mainly due to lower write-offs of fixed assets and other assets.

Price-Level Restatement and Exchange Gains

The price-level restatement of our non-monetary assets, liabilities and equity due to Chilean inflation and foreign exchange fluctuations resulted in a net gain of Ch\$56 million in 2004, as compared to a net gain of Ch\$1,340 million in 2003. These results are largely due to (1) a higher inflation during 2004 compared to 2003; (2) the effect of the higher inflation in the foreign exchange fluctuations and (3) the higher volatility in the exchange rate during 2004. A gain in price-level restatement results from holding monetary liabilities in excess of monetary assets during inflationary periods, or from holding foreign currency denominated assets in excess of foreign currency denominated liabilities during periods of devaluation of the Chilean peso.

As of December 31, 2004, our investment in CICSA and FLC amounted to Ch\$74,919 million, foreign currency denominated obligations that were designated as a hedge against these investments were prepaid on November 9, 2004, and the negative cumulative translation adjustment account amounted to Ch\$6,401 million.

Income Taxes

Our income taxes for 2004 amounted to Ch\$6,111 million, translating into an effective consolidated tax rate of 11.2%. Income taxes in 2003 amounted to Ch\$5,285 million translating into an effective consolidated tax rate of 8.4%. Our effective consolidated tax rate in 2004 was lower than the Chilean statutory rate of 17% mainly due to the positive deferred income tax resulting from our subsidiary CCU Argentina, due to recognition of tax loss carryforwards. In 2003, our effective consolidated tax rate was lower than the Chilean statutory rate of 16.5% mainly due to the gain resulting from our foreign subsidiary SBE's sale of Karlovacka, which was not taxed as SEB is incorporated in a tax-free country.

In accordance with Chilean law, a Chilean company and each of its domestic subsidiaries calculate and pay taxes in Chile on a separate basis rather than on a consolidated basis. As of December 31, 2004, our consolidated subsidiaries had available tax loss carryforwards of Ch\$19,109 million in Chile and Ch\$18,633 million in Argentina. Our Chilean subsidiaries with the most significant tax loss carryforwards available include Viña Urmeneta S.A. with Ch\$5,703 million, Inversiones ECUSA S.A. with Ch\$5,579 million, Transportes CCU Ltda. with Ch\$5,244 million, and Pisconor S.A. with Ch\$2,239 million. In Argentina, our subsidiaries with the most significant tax loss carryforwards available are Finca La Celia with Ch\$9,393 million and CCU Argentina S.A. with Ch\$9,240 million.

Minority Interest

Minority interest in 2004 increased 183.1% to negative Ch\$1,321 million as compared to negative Ch\$467 million in 2003. This increase resulted mainly from CCU Argentina's and VSP's higher net income.

Net Income

Our net income in 2004 was Ch\$47,028 million, a decrease of 18.1% compared to 2003's net income of Ch\$57,436 million. The decrease in net income is primarily due to the Ch\$21,359 million gain from the sale of the Croatian brewery Karlovacka Pivovara in March 2003, partially offset by the higher operating result during 2004.

Impact of Inflation

In general, inflation has an adverse effect of diminishing the purchasing power of a company's monetary assets that are not price-level indexed, and has a positive effect of reducing the real value of a company's monetary liabilities that are not price-level indexed. In addition, to the extent that increases in a company's costs of production are not passed on in the form of higher prices for a company's goods, inflation will adversely affect earnings.

Most of our monetary assets, principally accounts receivable, and liabilities, principally accounts payable, that are not price-level indexed are short-term and thus are not significantly affected by inflation. However, our liability for deposits on bottles and containers (Ch\$12,148 million at December 31, 2004 and Ch\$10,219 million at December 31, 2005) is a long-term, non-indexed monetary liability that is affected over time by inflation. The net impact of inflation on our capital expenditures has generally been neutral as all substantial assets constructed or acquired are fixed non-monetary assets and all substantial liabilities incurred in the process of financing capital expenditures are price-level indexed or foreign-currency denominated. Nonetheless, high rates of inflation in the future could have a variety of unpredictable effects on us and could adversely impact our operations.

U.S. GAAP Reconciliation

Our net income under U.S. GAAP for 2003, 2004 and 2005 was Ch\$58,627 million, Ch\$47,030 million and Ch\$49,576 million, respectively, as compared to that reported under Chilean GAAP of Ch\$57,436 million, Ch\$47,028 million and Ch\$48,177 million, respectively. These differences are principally the result of US GAAP adjustments for the:

- reversal of amortization of goodwill
- accounting treatment on sale of land
- income statement treatment of deferred tax assets generated from the recapitalization of subsidiaries
- adjustment for capitalized costs on repaid debt
- differences associated with the amortization of intangible trademarks
- accounting treatment of developmental stage enterprises
- revaluation of fixed assets
- adjustments of employee severance indemnities
- adjustment on derivative financial instruments
- reversal of impairment of fixed assets held for sale
- capitalization of interest on assets under construction, and
- recording of deferred income taxes.

Our total shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP as of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 was Ch\$292,293 million, Ch\$307,685 million and Ch\$316,826 million, respectively, as compared to that reported under Chilean GAAP for the same period of Ch\$296,028 million, Ch\$312,979 million and Ch\$319,030 million, respectively. The differences between shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP and Chilean GAAP are principally the result of US GAAP adjustments for the:

- amortization of goodwill and trademarks
- reversal of gain on sale of land
- reversal of capitalized issuance costs
- reversal of the revaluation of fixed assets and related depreciation
- minimum dividends required under Chilean GAAP
- capitalization of interest on assets under construction
- reversal of gain on investment in Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.
- adjustment on derivative financial instruments
- reversal of impairment of fixed assets held for sale

- adjustments of employee severance indemnities, and
- recording of deferred income taxes (FAS No. 109).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our main source of liquidity has been cash generated by our operating activities, which amounted to Ch\$67,255 million, Ch\$81,175 million and Ch\$81,032 million during 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Our cash flow from operations and working capital are our primary sources to meet both our short-term and long-term obligations. In the opinion of our management, they are sufficient to this end.

In 2005, our cash flows provided by operating activities totaled Ch\$81,032 million. The main component of cash flows generated by operating activities in 2005 was net income of Ch\$48,177 million compared to Ch\$47,028 million in 2004. In 2005, we recorded a non-cash gain of Ch\$743 million compared to a non-cash gain of Ch\$3,452 million in 2004, primarily due to the gain on the sale of a property site in 2004. Cash flows from the changes in operating assets and liabilities resulted in the net use of Ch\$9,293 million compared to the net use of Ch\$8,816 million in 2004. Cash used in 2005 resulted primarily from an increase in our inventories, accounts receivable, value added tax and other assets, partially offset by increases in accounts payable and other payables.

In 2005, our cash flows used in financing activities totaled Ch\$22,936 million compared to Ch\$41,112 million in 2004. The main components of cash flows used in financing activities consisted of repayment of bank borrowings of Ch\$70,431 million, dividends paid of Ch\$29,623 million and repayment of bonds payable of Ch\$1,789 million, partially offset by proceeds from bank borrowings of Ch\$51,847 million and proceeds from bonds of Ch\$26,570 million. In 2004, repayment of bank borrowings was Ch\$117,861 million, payments of cash dividends were Ch\$29,926 million, repayment of bonds payable were Ch\$21,608 million, proceeds from bank borrowing were Ch\$105,180 million and proceeds from bonds were Ch\$34,901 million.

In 2005, our cash used in investment activities totaled Ch\$67,452 million compared to cash used in investing activities of Ch\$46,136 million in 2004. The main components of cash used in investment activities in 2005 consisted of investments in financial instruments of Ch\$108,772 million, capital expenditures of Ch\$44,229 million and investments in unconsolidated affiliates of Ch\$20,144 million, partially offset mainly by proceeds from sale of other investments of Ch\$106,446 million.

There are no material restrictions, either legal or economic, that would limit our ability to transfer funds (*i.e.*, dividends, loans, or advances) from our subsidiaries to us.

As of December 31, 2005, we had Ch\$58,094 million in cash, time deposits and marketable securities, which does not include Ch\$11,386 million corresponding to readjustable promissory notes issued by the Central Bank and purchased under resale agreements. Indebtedness, including accrued interest, amounted to Ch\$146,691 million as of December 31, 2005. Short-term indebtedness included:

- Ch\$2,313 million of short-term obligations to banks and financial institutions under certain lines of credit described below,
- Ch\$4,662 million representing the current portion of long-term debt to banks.
- Ch\$4,007 million representing the current portion of long-term public bonds, and

As of December 31, 2005, long-term indebtedness, excluding the current portion, comprised:

- Ch\$78,010 million of long-term obligations to banks, and
- Ch\$57,699 million of long-term obligations to the public represented by bonds.

On May 24, 2005, the Cayman Islands Branch of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. entered into two US\$17 million, two-year unsecured, loan agreements. These credit agreements had a variable interest rate of LIBOR + 0.30% in U.S. dollars. The amortization of the loans will be done in one payment at the maturity date. Interest payments are on a quarterly basis. We will repay this debt with the cash generated by our operating activities.

To avoid the exchange and interest risks of these loans, we entered into two cross currency interest rate swap agreements for the total of the loans. As a consequence, we replaced the risk of LIBOR fluctuations for this credit agreement, by a fixed rate of 2.25% in Unidad de Fomento, or UF, a daily indexed peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily in advance based on the previous month's inflation rate.

On July 20, 2005, our subsidiary VSP issued a 20-year local bond, series A, for UF1.5 million (approximately Ch\$26,962 million) with a 3.8% interest rate. The amortization of this bond is made in semi-annual installments beginning in January 15, 2006.

As of December 31, 2005, we were required, under our debt covenants then in effect, to maintain certain financial ratios. The most significant covenants required us to maintain a consolidated interest coverage ratio (the ratio of operating income plus depreciation and operating amortization to interest expenses) equal to or higher than 3.00 to 1.00, to maintain a consolidated leverage ratio (the ratio of financial debt to operating income plus depreciation and operating amortization) equal or lower than 3.00 to 1.00, and a minimum consolidated equity of UF15 million (as of December 31, 2005, approximately Ch\$269,622 million). Furthermore, we were required to maintain an indebtedness ratio (the ratio of total liabilities to shareholders' equity) no greater than 1.5 to 1.0 on a consolidated basis and 1.7 to 1.0 on an unconsolidated basis, as well as a ratio of our unpledged assets over our unsecured liabilities of at least 1.2, on both a consolidated and unconsolidated basis.

At December 31, 2005, we met all our financial debt covenants and had a consolidated interest coverage ratio of 14.52 to 1, a consolidated leverage ratio of 1.38 to 1. Our consolidated equity as of December 31, 2005 was Ch\$319,030 million (UF17.7 million). Our indebtedness ratio was 1.09 and 0.89 on an unconsolidated and consolidated basis, respectively. The ratios of unpledged assets over unsecured liabilities were 1.92% and 2.26% on an unconsolidated and consolidated basis, respectively.

None of our indebtedness, or that of our subsidiaries, contains any term that restricts our ability to pay dividends, except for our syndicated loan and local bonds that require us to maintain a minimum consolidated equity of UF15 million (as of December 31, 2005, approximately Ch\$269,622 million).

The following table summarizes debt obligations held by us as of December 31, 2005. The table presents principal payment obligations in millions of Chilean pesos by interest rate structure, financial instrument and currency, with their respective maturity dates and related weighted-average interest rates:

Interest-Bearing Debt as of December 31, 2005

(millions of Ch\$, except percentages)

<u>Fixed rate</u>	<u>Average Int. Rate</u>		<u>Expected Maturity Date</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
			<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	
Ch\$ (UF) (1)	Bonds	3.9%	Ch\$4,007	3,280	3,146	3,146	3,146	44,981	61,706
Ch\$ (UF) (1)	Banks	3.6%	-	-	-	-	8,430	-	8,430
US\$	Banks	3.6%	4,742	-	-	-	-	-	4,742
Argentine pesos	Banks	10.0%	<u>774</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>774</u>
TOTAL			<u>Ch\$9,523</u>	<u>3,280</u>	<u>3,146</u>	<u>3,146</u>	<u>11,576</u>	<u>44,981</u>	<u>75,652</u>
<u>Variable rate</u>	<u>Average Int. Rate</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Ch\$ (UF) (1)	Banks	2.7%	Ch\$1,029	905	-	-	-	-	1,934
US\$ (2)	Banks	4.7%	<u>429</u>	<u>17,425</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,104</u>
TOTAL			<u>Ch\$1,458</u>	<u>18,330</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,038</u>

(1) A UF (*Unidad de Fomento*) is a daily indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit. The UF is set daily in advance based on the previous month's inflation rate.

(2) Includes the US\$100 million syndicated loan and the two US\$17 million loans, which are hedged through cross currency interest rate swap agreement agreements.

To hedge our market risks, we hold debt obligations in various currencies and enter into derivatives contracts. See "Item 11: Quantitative Information About Market Risk."

Our treasury policy is to invest in highly liquid financial instruments issued by first class financial institutions. Investments are made primarily in Chilean pesos and U.S. dollars. As of December 31, 2005, we had invested Ch\$59,359 million in Chilean peso related instruments and Ch\$520 million in U.S. dollar related instruments.

The following table summarizes financial instruments, including time deposits, marketable securities and securities purchased pursuant to repurchase agreements, held by us as of December 31, 2005:

Short-Term Financial Instruments

	(millions of Ch\$)
UF	15,837
Ch\$	43,522
US\$	<u>520</u>
TOTAL	<u>59,879</u>

Capital Expenditures

We continue to make substantial capital expenditures to meet estimated growth in demand for our products. Our plans for capital expenditures through 2009 period are displayed in the following table. The information is presented in constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005

<u>Business Unit</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	(millions of Ch\$ as of December 2005)			
<i>Beer Chile</i>				
Machinery and equipment	6,433	8,062	9,141	2,312
Packaging	7,324	5,117	2,853	2,880
Marketing assets	4,168	4,105	4,229	4,355
Software and hardware	136	72	72	72
Other	<u>261</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>269</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>18,322</u>	<u>17,586</u>	<u>16,628</u>	<u>9,888</u>
<i>Beer Argentina</i>				
Machinery and equipment	1,793	9,018	20,922	298
Packaging	2,613	1,179	2,737	1,240
Marketing assets	2,189	2,079	2,257	2,383
Software and hardware	375	74	74	74
Other	<u>160</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>65</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>7,130</u>	<u>12,513</u>	<u>26,060</u>	<u>4,059</u>
<i>Soft Drinks & Mineral Water</i>				
Machinery and equipment	9,037	1,958	4,241	3,071
Packaging	3,347	2,966	2,966	2,966
Marketing assets	2,622	2,520	2,529	2,543
Software and hardware	23	9	9	9
Other	<u>110</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>122</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>15,139</u>	<u>7,576</u>	<u>9,869</u>	<u>8,711</u>
<i>Wine</i>				
Machinery and equipment	3,065	4,821	1,450	1,691
Packaging	1,241	1,805	2,038	1,781
Marketing assets	165	90	90	90
Software and hardware	202	168	168	168
Other	<u>454</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>642</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>5,127</u>	<u>8,814</u>	<u>4,406</u>	<u>4,372</u>

<i>Pisco</i>	Machinery and equipment	4,064	867	5,597	1,281
	Packaging	119	0	0	0
	Marketing assets	269	283	297	301
	Software and hardware	24	0	0	0
	Other	291	0	0	0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>4,766</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>5,895</i>	<i>1,582</i>
<i>Others</i>		<i>10,338</i>	<i>8,202</i>	<i>2,504</i>	<i>3,379</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>60,823</i>	<i>55,841</i>	<i>65,363</i>	<i>31,992</i>

During the years 2006 through 2009, we plan to make capital expenditures mainly to adapt, update and increase production capacity, install new packaging lines, enhance environmental protection, optimize our distribution system and warehouse facilities, invest in additional returnable bottles and crates to replace obsolete inventories, adapt to new packaging formats and support industry volume growth. Capital expenditures are also focused on improving management information systems and making additional investments in marketing assets.

Regarding our beer businesses, capital expenditures in machinery and equipment may result from increasing production capacity, both in Chile and in Argentina. During this period, our soft drinks, mineral water, nectars and wine businesses contemplate capital expenditures in packaging lines and capacity expansion. Other important categories of capital expenditures in Chile include packaging and marketing assets, mainly bottles and coolers for our beer and soft drinks, mineral water and nectar businesses, as well as increasing the bottle production capacity.

We review our capital investment program periodically and changes to the program are made as appropriate. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will make any of these proposed capital expenditures at the anticipated level or at all. In addition, we are studying the possibility of making acquisitions in the same or related beverage businesses, either in Chile or in other countries of South America's southern cone. Our capital investment program is subject to revision from time to time due to changes in market conditions for our products, general economic conditions in Chile, Argentina and elsewhere, interest, inflation and foreign exchange rates, competitive conditions and other factors.

We expect to fund our capital expenditures through a combination of internally generated funds and long term indebtedness.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our known contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005:

<i>Contractual Obligations</i>	Payments due by period (unaudited, in million of Chilean pesos)				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>	<i>1-3 years</i>	<i>3-5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
Long-Term Debt Obligations (1)	146,691	10,981	24,756	65,972	44,981
Operating Lease Obligations (2)	35,694	6,676	5,057	2,685	21,277
Purchase Obligations (3)	113,928	41,338	43,334	12,143	17,113
Other Long-Term Liabilities (4)	7,900	-	-	-	7,900
Total	304,212	58,995	73,147	80,800	91,270

(1) Includes long-term bank loans, bonds payable and related interests.

(2) Includes real property, vineyards and warehouse leases, as well as marketing contracts. Real property includes our obligation to lease our new headquarter building (see Note 17 to the financial statements).

(3) Includes raw material purchase contracts

(4) Includes obligations for deposits on bottles and containers

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements involving any transactions, agreements or other contractual arrangements involving an unconsolidated entity under which we have:

- made guarantees;
- a retained or a contingent interest in transferred assets;
- an obligation under derivative instruments classified as equity; or
- any obligation arising out of a material variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to us, or that engages in leasing, hedging or research and development arrangements with us.

We record payments made under operating leases as expenses, and none of our operating lease obligations are reflected on our balance sheet. We have no other off-balance sheet arrangements. See Notes 1 and 21 to our audited consolidated financial statements for a more detailed discussion of contingencies, including guarantees.

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts do not involve material expenditures, as we rely primarily on technical assistance and technology transfer agreements with domestic and foreign companies and institutes. In 2003, we entered into two technical agreements with Heineken International for assistance regarding all technical issues related to the production and bottling of Heineken beer, one for Chile and the other one for Argentina. The initial term of these agreements is ten years beginning in June 2003, renewable for subsequent periods of five years. In May 2004, we entered into a technical assistance agreement with Heineken Technical Services B.V. for operational aspects of our breweries, with an initial term of one year, renewable for subsequent periods of one year each. See “Item 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees” and “Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions”. The license agreement between CCU Argentina and Anheuser-Busch, signed in 1995, as amended, also provides us with both technical and marketing assistance for the production and marketing of Budweiser beer brand in Argentina. See “Item 4: Information on the Company – Our Business – Business Overview – Our Beer Business – Our Beer Business in Argentina – Beer Production and Marketing in Argentina”.

Critical Accounting Policies and Practices

A summary of our significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included in this annual report. The preparation of financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Our estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences, changes in the business environment and information collected from qualified external sources. However, actual results may differ from estimates under different conditions, sometimes materially. Critical accounting policies and estimates are defined as those that are both most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results and/or require management’s most subjective judgments. Our most critical accounting policies and estimates are described below.

a) Property, plant, equipment and bottles: The key judgments we must make under the property and equipment policy include the estimation of the useful lives of our various asset types, expected residual values, the election to utilize primarily the straight-line method for recording depreciation, management’s judgment regarding appropriate capitalization or expensing of costs related to fixed assets, and our determination that no impairment exists.

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. In estimating the useful lives (no expected residual values are considered) we have primarily relied upon actual experience with the same or similar types of equipment and recommendations from the manufacturers. Useful lives are based on the estimated amount of years

an asset will be productive. Subsequent revisions to these estimates could be caused by new technologies, changes to maintenance procedures, changes in utilization of the equipment, and changing market prices of new and used equipment of the same or similar types.

Property and equipment assets are evaluated for possible impairment, as applicable. Factors that would indicate potential impairment may include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the long-lived asset(s), a significant change in the long-lived asset's physical condition and operating or cash flow losses associated with the use of the long-lived asset. This process requires our estimate of future cash flows generated by each asset or group of assets. For any instance where this evaluation process indicates impairment, the appropriate asset's carrying values are written down to net realizable value and the amount of the write-down is charged against the results of continuing operations.

Expenditures that substantially improve and/or increase the useful life of facilities and equipment are capitalized. Minor and other unscheduled maintenance costs are charged to income as incurred.

b) Allowance for doubtful accounts: At the end of each period, we record provisions to cover the doubtful collection of accounts receivable, which is mainly determined by the age of overdue balances, which is based on criteria established by us. The percentages provisioned range from 20% for accounts overdue between 61 and 90 days, to 100% in the case of accounts that are more than 180 days overdue. In case of rejected documents (bad checks), the percentage is 100% if they are overdue by more than 30 days. In the case of supermarkets, the provisions are determined on a case by case basis by our credit committee, which applies certain estimates and judgments including return rates and financial worthiness of customers. Our management considers that the provisions determined under the parameters described above are reasonable and sufficient to cover losses inherent in these accounts.

c) Inventories: Our inventories of finished and in-process goods, raw materials and supplies are stated at replacement cost and include the cost of raw materials and labor and overhead costs added to the products. The resulting value of inventories does not exceed their estimated net realizable values. We record obsolescence provisions for finished products, products in process, raw material and other materials based on technical reports, which take into consideration certain estimations and assumptions, including market conditions and consumer consumption estimates.

d) Goodwill, negative goodwill and other intangible assets: Management exercises judgment in assessing goodwill, negative goodwill and other intangibles including trademarks for impairment. Goodwill arises from the excess of the purchase price of companies acquired over their net book value. We amortize costs in excess of book value of net assets (and the excess of book value over cost) of our businesses using the straight-line method over a period not to exceed 20 years. This period is based on management's assumption regarding the estimated period of recovery regarding these investments. This assumption takes into consideration various factors, including but not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the investment, significant changes in legal or regulatory provisions and how these may impact the value of an investment and rates of returns used in calculating operating or cash flows associated with the use of our assets. We annually review the recorded value of our goodwill, or sooner if changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may exceed fair value. Recoverability of the carrying value of the asset is determined by comparing net book value, including goodwill, to fair value based on the estimated future net cash flows of the relevant assets.

e) Deposits on bottles and containers: Glass and plastic returnable bottles and crates are presented within fixed assets at their historic cost plus price-level restatement and net of obsolescence provisions. Glass bottles are depreciated over an average period of 7.9 years, plastic bottles over an average period of 4.6 years and plastic crates over an average period of 16.2 years. In Chile, returnable bottles are proprietary and are only given to customers in exchange for a deposit equivalent to a significant portion of the replacement cost of such bottles. The amount collected is recorded in the deposits on bottles and containers liability account that is not price-level adjusted. The deposit is returned to the customer when the bottles and the commodity agreement are returned. The expected return of bottles and containers put into circulation in the market and the estimated value of valid deposits, especially those from glass bottles, are adjusted annually. The adjustment is based on an estimate that is carried out by counting the bottles held by customers and adding an estimate of the number of bottles in hands of the final consumers. This latter estimate is based on independent studies and historical information regarding the

return of these bottles. In Argentina, all companies use the same returnable bottles. Therefore, unlike in Chile where returnable bottles are proprietary and require a deposit, bottles are loaned to customers at no cost.

f) Deferred Taxes: Effective January 1, 2000, the effects of deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for tax and financial statement purposes are recorded in accordance with Technical Bulletin No. 60 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. The effects of deferred income taxes at January 1, 2000, which were not previously recorded, are recognized in income beginning in 2000 as the temporary differences reverse. Under Technical Bulletin No. 60, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In making this determination, we consider both positive and negative evidence and make certain assumptions, including projections of taxable income. Changes in these assumptions should not have a material impact on results.

g) Severance Indemnities: Our personnel party to collective bargaining agreements are entitled to severance payments based upon the number of years they have been employed by the Company, although the number of persons entitled to such payments is limited to a fixed yearly quota. We calculate our liability for these severance payments as the current value of all such contracts and collective agreements, and we present this as a short-term liability. Certain employees, generally those who joined the company long ago, have long-term employment contracts that also include provisions for severance payments not subject to any limitation or quota. We account for these severance indemnities in long-term liabilities, and calculate them as the estimated future cost of the obligation based upon the number of years each such employee will have served at the Company as of the legal retirement age, at present value with a discount rate of 7% annually.

h) Investments: The investments in Argentinean subsidiaries, CICSA and Finca La Celia, are recorded in accordance with Technical Bulletin No. 64 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Under this pronouncement, the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, which operate in countries that are exposed to significant risks, restrictions or inflation/exchange fluctuations must be remeasured into U.S. dollars and translated into Chilean pesos at the year-end exchange rate. As a result, no effect is given to price-level restatements based on inflation in those countries and the U.S. dollar is considered to be the functional currency of these operations. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Argentinean subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with Chilean GAAP except for the application of monetary correction and then remeasured into U.S. dollars as follows:

- 1) Monetary assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate for the period;
- 2) All other assets and liabilities and shareholders' equity are expressed in historical U.S. dollars;
- 3) Income and expenses accounts at average rate during the period;
- 4) The resulting exchange adjustments are included in the results of operations.

The resulting U.S. dollar amounts are then translated to Chilean pesos at the Observed Exchange Rate of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Chilean pesos at the balance sheet date. The net equity in the foreign subsidiaries in Chilean pesos is compared to the investment valued by the equity method at the beginning of the year, as adjusted for price-level changes in Chile during the year. Any difference between the Company's participation in the equity of the subsidiaries and the investment therein as adjusted for Chilean inflation, arises from exchange adjustments, which are included in the Cumulative Translation Adjustment account in the equity section of the balance sheet under Chilean GAAP.

Argentine investments are subject to risk and certain restrictions due to potential inflationary and exchange risk. Impairment tests are performed on these and all investments when facts and circumstances indicate that there may be impairment. This process requires management's assessment of current conditions and management's estimate of future cash flows and future economic conditions. Any impairment loss is measured on the basis of the difference between the carrying value and fair value of these investments.

Trend Information

As described under “Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview” and “– Operating Results,” the most significant trend affecting our results of operations between 1999 and 2002 was the prolonged recession in Argentina which culminated in an economic crisis in late 2001, and the stagnated consumption due to the weak economic recovery after its 1999 recession in Chile.

After four years of recession in Argentina, during 2003 the economy stabilized, evidenced by significant increases in consumption and prices in the beer industry. This positive trend has continued throughout 2004 and 2005, when GDP grew 9.0% and 9.2%, respectively. However, current prices in U.S. dollar terms are still lower than those prevailing in 2001, before the Argentine peso devaluation. Nevertheless, further recovery in Argentina will depend on deep structural reforms in many areas, including the relationship between the federal government and the provinces, regulations in many markets, the resumption of external debt service, as well as the solution of the local energy crisis and an increase in investments to support the current economic growth.

Revenues from CCU Argentina in Chilean pesos are also subject to the volatility of exchange rates of the Chilean peso, U.S. dollar and Argentine peso in any given period, which may also affect the level of income reported from our foreign operations under Chilean GAAP.

The Chilean economy experienced significant growth of 6.3% in 2005, after an increase of 5.9% in 2004. This positive trend has continued, but at a slower pace, during 2006, growing 5.1% during the first quarter and expecting a growth between 5.0% and 6.0% for the whole year, according to the Central Bank of Chile. On the domestic side of the economy, internal demand has increased 11.4% during 2005, and interest rates continue at relatively low levels. In spite of the favorable economic climate, there can be no assurance that our products' consumption will grow in the same proportion.

We expect that our wine business, after declining its results as a consequence of higher costs of raw materials and lower revenues due to the appreciation of the Chilean peso, will improve its profitability level, both in domestic and export markets, due to measures taken to reduce costs, expenses and SKUs, to increase prices and focus on the main export markets, in order to adapt the organization to a stronger Chilean peso.

In addition, our beer brands in Chile may face increased competition from other brewers as well as from alcoholic beverages such as wine and spirits, and non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks. Beer consumption in Chile historically has been influenced by changes in domestic wine prices. Increases in domestic wine prices have tended to increases in beer consumption, while reductions in wine prices have tended to reduce or slow the growth of beer consumption. In fact, during 2005 beer consumption, as well as wine prices, increased significantly. Nevertheless, during recent years, wine price increases have not significantly influenced beer consumption levels due to factors like awareness of the positive effects of moderate wine consumption on health and higher wine quality. Similarly, the price of soft drinks has decreased relative to the price of beer over the past few years, due to lower packaging costs and the introduction of larger packaging formats, which may also affect further growth in beer consumption. Recently, as a result of an abundant 2006 harvest, the price of bulk wine decreased considerably. However, it is not yet known if this will affect wine prices during the second half of 2006.

In our pisco business, prices recovered during 2005. We cannot make any affirmation that prices will continue at these levels or will keep growing. The pisco industry should continue launching new products to create new occasions of consumption.

Since 2005, the Argentine government has restricted gas exports to Chile due to supply problems in that country. This situation has increased the costs of operating our beer production plants in Chile and Argentina, as well as our soft drinks plants in Chile. Additionally, it has 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. Considering the current energy prices, we estimate that the higher costs at a consolidated level should be approximately Ch\$1,900 million for 2006.

ITEM 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees

Directors and Senior Management

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our executive officers and members of our board of directors, as of June 15, 2006:

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Position Held Since</u>	<u>At CCU Since</u>
Guillermo Luksic (1)	Chairman of the Board and Director	September 1990 (Chairman) November 1986 (Director)	November 1986
Giorgio Maschietto	Vice Chairman of the Board and Director	May 2001 (Vice Chairman) April 2001 (Director)	April 2001
Chris Barrow	Director	June 2006	June 2006
Jorge Carey	Director	April 2001	April 2001
Andrónico Luksic (1)	Director	November 1986	November 1986
Manuel José Noguera	Director	May 1987	May 1987
Carlos Olivós	Director	October 2003	October 2003
Philippe Pasquet	Director	June 2003	June 2003
Francisco Pérez	Director	July 1998	February 1991 (3)
<u>Senior Management</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Position Held Since</u>	<u>At Company Since</u>
Patricio Jottar	Chief Executive Officer	July 1998	July 1998
Marisol Bravo	Corporate Affairs and Public Relations Manager	June 1994	July 1991
Pablo De Vescovi	Human Resources Manager	September 1998	November 1994
Francisco Diharasarri	ECUSA Manager	October 2003	June 1985
Johan Doyer	CCU Chile Manager	November 2003	November 2003
Roelf Duursema	General Comptroller	January 2005	November 2004
Alvaro Fernández	Cía. Pisquera de Chile Manager	March 2005	September 1998
Dirk Leisewitz	Corporate Operations Manager	January 2005	December 1987
Hugo Ovando	Development Manager	September 2002	September 1997
Ricardo Reyes	Chief Financial Officer	July 2005	July 1996
Fernando Sanchis	CCU Argentina Manager	May 1995	November 1994
Pablo Turner	Viña San Pedro Manager	July 2005	July 2005

(1) Mr. Guillermo Luksic and Mr. Andrónico Luksic are brothers.

(2) Mr. Chris Barrow was appointed as Board member in June 2006, after the resignation of Mr. Alejandro Strauch.

(3) Mr. Francisco Pérez was our Chief Executive Officer between 1991 and 1998.

Guillermo Luksic (50), has served as our Chairman of the Board and Director since September 1990 and November 1986, respectively. He is currently Chairman of the Board of Directors of Quiñenco S.A., Viña San Pedro S.A., Telefónica del Sur S.A. and Madeco S.A., as well as a member of the board of directors of several other companies, including, ECUSA, CCU Argentina S.A., Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A., Banco de Chile and IRSA.

Giorgio Maschietto (66), has served as our Vice Chairman of the Board and Director since April 2001. He is also currently a member of the board of directors of Viña San Pedro S.A., ECUSA, CCU Argentina S.A., Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A., IRSA, Cecinas San Jorge S.A. and Multitiendas Corona S.A. Until his retirement in 1998, he held several positions at Unilever in Italy, United Kingdom and Chile. He received a degree in Chemical Engineering from the Catholic University of Chile.

Chris Barrow (48), has served as our Director since June 2006. He is currently Heineken's Managing Director for Latin America and has been working with Heineken since 2004. He is also a member of the board of directors of Florida Bebidas S.A. in Costa Rica, Cervecería Baru-Panamá in Panama and Cervejarias Kaiser Brasil S.A. in Brazil. He received a degree in Bachelor of Commerce and Certified Accountant from the University of Capetown, South Africa.

Jorge Carey (63), has served as our Director since April 2001. He is currently the senior partner at the law firm Carey y Cía. He is also the Chairman of Empresas Melón S.A., as well as member of the board of directors of Enaex S.A., Masisa S.A. and Compañía Minera Quebrada Blanca S.A. in Chile, and Aur Resources Inc. and The Chile Moneda Fund in Canada and Bermuda, respectively. He has been a professor of economic law at the Catholic University of Chile Law School and Chairman of both the Chilean British Chamber of Commerce and the Chile Canada Chamber of Commerce in Santiago, Chile. He received his law degree from the Catholic University of Chile and his Master's degree in Comparative Jurisprudence from the New York University Law School.

Andrónico Luksic (52), has served as our Director since November 1986. He is currently Vice Chairman of the Board of Banco de Chile and Quiñenco S.A., as well as a member of the board of directors of several other companies, including Madeco S.A.

Manuel José Noguera (56), has served as our Director since May 1987. He is currently Chief Legal Counsel of Quiñenco S.A. and senior partner at the law firm Morales, Noguera, Valdivieso y Besa Ltda. He has been working with the Luksic group for over 30 years. He is member of the board of several companies, including IRSA, Calaf S.A. and LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. He received his law degree from the Catholic University of Chile.

Carlos Olivos (64), has served as our Director since October 2003. He is currently senior partner at the law firm Guerrero, Olivos, Novoa y Errázuriz Ltda., as well as member of the board of directors of IRSA and Banco Santander Santiago S.A. He received his law degree from the University of Chile and his Master's degree in Comparative Jurisprudence from the New York University Law School.

Phillipe Pasquet (67), has served as our Director since June 2003. He has been working for Heineken since 1976. He is member of the board of directors of CCU Argentina S.A., Viña San Pedro S.A., ECUSA, Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A., Calaf S.A. and IRSA, as well as Florida Bebidas S.A. in Costa Rica and Cervecería Baru-Panamá in Panama. He received degrees from the *Ecole Supérieure de Commerce* at Dijon, France, the *Institut International de Commerce* at Paris, and the *Centre Européen d'Education Permanente* at Fontainebleau, France.

Francisco Pérez (48), has served as our Director since July 1998. He is Chief Executive Officer of Quiñenco S.A. since 1998. Prior to joining Quiñenco, he was our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, between 1991 and 1998. He is member of the board of several companies, including CCU Argentina S.A., ECUSA, Viña San Pedro S.A., Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A., IRSA, Banco de Chile, LQ Inversiones Financieras S.A. and Calaf S.A. He received a degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Chile and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Chicago.

Patricio Jottar (43), has served as our Chief Executive Officer since 1998. He is also currently a Director of CCU Argentina, ECUSA, Viña San Pedro S.A., Calaf S.A., Cervecería Austral S.A. and Compañía Cervecería Kunstmann S.A. and is Chairman of the Board of Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A. Prior to joining us, he was Chief Executive Officer of Santander Chile Holding. He received a degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Chile and a Master's degree in Economics and Business Administration from the *Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa* ("IESE"), in Barcelona, Spain.

Marisol Bravo (46), is our Corporate Affairs and Public Relations Manager and has been with us since 1991. Prior to her current position she was Head of Special Projects. Before joining us, she was Assistant Manager of Marketing at Citicorp Mutual Funds. She received a degree in Business Administration from the University of Chile.

Pablo De Vescovi (53), is our Human Resources Manager and has been with us since 1994. Prior to serving in this capacity he was Human Resources Manager of ECUSA. Before joining ECUSA he was the Human Resources Manager of Embotelladora Chile S.A. (“Embochile”), a former PepsiCo bottler, and Human Resources Vice President of The Chase Manhattan Bank in Chile. He received a degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Chile.

Francisco Diharasarri (45), is the General Manager of ECUSA and has been with us since 1985. Prior to his current position, he was General Manager of CCU Chile, General Manager of ECUSA and General Manager of PLASCO. He is also currently Chairman of the Board of Calaf S.A. He received a degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Chile.

Johan Doyer (53), is the General Manager of CCU Chile and has been with us since 2003. He has been working with Heineken since 1978, in different countries around the world, in marketing and sales positions, as well as General Management. Prior to joining us he was General Manager at a Heineken brewery in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and also in Burundi, Reunion Islands and Vietnam. He received a degree in Industrial Engineering from TH Eindhoven of the Netherlands and a Master’s degree in Business Administration from INSEAD in France.

Roelf Duursema (55), is our General Comptroller and has been with us since 2004. He has been working with Heineken since 1978, in different countries around the world, in marketing, sales, finance and information and technology positions, as well as General Management. Prior to joining us he was the Director for Corporate Information and Technology for the Heineken Group. He received a degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Technical University Delft in the Netherlands and a Master’s degree in Economics from the Erasmus University in Rotterdam.

Alvaro Fernández (39), is the General Manager of Compañía Pisquera de Chile and has been with us since 1998. Prior to his current position, he was General Manager of Pisconor and our Development Manager. He is also Director of Cervecería Austral S.A. and Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A. Prior to joining us he was Commercial Manager of Santander Life Insurance Company and Vice President of Citicorp. He received a degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Chile.

Dirk Leisewitz (60), is our Corporate Operations Manager and has been with us since 1987. He is currently Chairman of the Board of Viña Santa Helena S.A., as well as Director of Cervecería Austral S.A., Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A. and Clínica Alemana S.A., a major hospital in Chile. Additionally, he is member of the board of the Chilean-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Prior to his current position, he was our General Comptroller during 17 years. Prior to joining us, he was Division Manager of the Morgan Guaranty Group in Chile. He received a degree in Industrial Civil Engineering from the University of Chile, and a Masters in Administration and Management from the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium.

Hugo Ovando (35), is our Development Manager and has been with us since 1997. Prior to his current position, he was Corporate Projects Manager and Investor Relations Manager. He received a degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Chile and a Master’s degree in Business Administration from Babson College.

Ricardo Reyes (51), is our Chief Financial Officer and he has been with us since 1996. Prior to his current position, he was the General Manager of VSP between May 2004 and July 2005, and our Chief Financial Officer for almost 8 years. Prior to joining us, he worked 18 years at Esso Chile Petrolera, an Exxon affiliate, holding the positions of Operations Manager, Financial and Planning Manager, and Information System Manager. He received a degree in Civil Engineering from the Catholic University of Chile.

Fernando Sanchis (45), is the General Manager of CCU Argentina and has been with us since 1995. Prior to joining us, he was Chief Financial Officer of Embochile, a former PepsiCo bottler and held the same position at Uruguay’s PepsiCo’s bottler. He received an accounting degree from the Buenos Aires University of Argentina.

Pablo Turner (46), is the General Manager of VSP and has been with us since 2005. Prior to joining us, he served for six months as Chief Executive Officer of Paris S.A., one of the main retail chains in Chile. Before that, he served as the Chief Executive Officer of Falabella S.A. for four years, the leader retail chain in Chile, where he had worked since 1983. He received a degree in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Chile and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Chicago.

Our senior managers are full time employees, therefore, they do not perform business activities outside us. The principal business activities of our directors are summarized in the following table:

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Business Activities</u>
Guillermo Luksic	Chairman of Quiñenco
Giorgio Maschietto	Director of Companies
Chris Barrow	Heineken's Managing Director for Latin America
Jorge Carey	Senior Partner of Carey & Cía. (law firm)
Andrónico Luksic	Vice Chairman of Banco de Chile
Manuel José Noguera	Legal Counsel of Quiñenco
Carlos Olivos	Senior Partner of Guerrero, Olivos, Novoa & Errázuriz (law firm)
Philippe Pasquet	Director of Companies
Francisco Pérez	Quiñenco's CEO

On January 13, 2003, the existing shareholders' agreement was amended in order to allow the Schörghuber Group to sell its interest in IRSA to Heineken Americas B.V., a subsidiary of Heineken International B.V. On April 17, 2003, the Schörghuber Group gave Quiñenco formal notice of the sale of its interest in IRSA to Heineken International B.V. Currently, Heineken Chile Ltda., a Chilean limited corporation controlled by Heineken Americas B.V., owns 50% of IRSA's shares. As of December 31, 2005, IRSA's primary shareholders' agreement gives Quiñenco the right to propose to our board of directors the candidates for Chief Executive Officer, and to Heineken Chile Ltda. our General Comptroller and CCU Chile's General Manager. On the other hand, under the agreement, neither Quiñenco nor Heineken Chile Ltda. can separately, directly or indirectly, buy or sell our shares.

Compensation

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by us to all our directors was Ch\$1,967 million.

The board of directors' compensation is determined by the shareholders at the annual general shareholders' meeting and may take into consideration proposals made by the Board. The board's compensation approved at our shareholders' meeting held on April 20, 2006 consists of an attendance fee per meeting of UF 100 per board member and twice as much for the Chairman, along with profit-sharing amount equivalent to 5% of distributed dividends for all board members in the same proportion. In case distributed dividends exceed 50% of our liquid profits, the profit-sharing amount will be calculated over a maximum of 50% of our liquid profits. Additionally, board members who participate in the Directors Committee and Business Committee receive UF25 and UF17, respectively, for each meeting they attend. Furthermore, board members who sit on the Audit Committee receive UF25 monthly. In 2005, the total compensation paid by us and our subsidiaries to each of our directors for services rendered was as follows:

<u>Director</u>	<u>Attendance meetings fee (1)</u>	<u>Dividend participation</u> (thousands of Ch\$)	<u>Total</u>
Guillermo Luksic	Ch\$101,906	Ch\$164,038	Ch\$265,944
Giorgio Maschietto	80,747	166,556	247,303
Jorge Carey	29,068	164,038	193,106
Andrónico Luksic	21,469	164,038	185,507
Manuel José Noguera	21,469	164,038	185,507
Carlos Olivos	24,148	164,038	188,186
Philippe Pasquet	77,239	167,816	245,055
Francisco Pérez	83,544	167,816	251,360
Alejandro Strauch (2)	49,112	164,038	213,150

(1) Include the remuneration for members of the Audit, Directors and Business Committees.

(2) Mr. Alejandro Strauch resigned as Board member as of June 2006, being replaced by Mr. Chris Barrow.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the aggregate amount of compensation paid to our senior managers, to the area managers of our operating subsidiaries and to the managers of the service units that report to our CEO, was Ch\$5,108 million (Ch\$5,249 million in 2004). We do not and are not required under Chilean law to disclose to our shareholders or otherwise make public information as to the compensation of our individual senior managers.

We do not maintain any stock option, pension or retirement programs for our directors or senior managers, with the only exception of VSP. VSP's Extraordinary Shareholders meeting held on July 7, 2005 approved a capital increase to be partially used for stock option programs for the main executives of VSP and its subsidiaries.

Board Practices

We are managed by our board of directors which, in accordance with our bylaws (*Estatutos*), must consist of nine directors who are elected at the annual shareholders' meeting. The entire board of directors is elected for three years and the last election of directors took place in April 2004. The board of directors may appoint replacements to fill any vacancies that occur during periods between annual shareholders' meetings. If such a vacancy occurs, the entire board of directors must be renewed at the next following annual shareholders' meeting. Our senior managers are appointed by the board of directors and hold office at the discretion of the board of directors. There are regularly scheduled meetings of the board of directors once a month; extraordinary meetings are specially summoned by the Chairman at the request of any of the board of directors' members. The board of directors does not have an executive committee. Nevertheless, we have a Business Committee consisting of certain board members that meets regularly to review our business strategies, our main initiatives and other issues of special relevance that are later considered by the Board. Director service contracts do not contain any provision for benefits upon termination of employment.

Directors Committee. The Chilean Corporations Act was amended, effective December 20, 2000. The following is a summary of the main provisions of the amendment. Under the amendment, the boards of directors of corporations whose market capitalization reaches or exceeds 1.5 million *Unidades de Fomento* (as of May 31, 2006 approximately Ch\$27,142 million) shall designate a *comité de directores* or "directors committee". If the market capitalization falls below this threshold, the obligation to designate a directors committee disappears. However, corporations which do not reach the threshold may voluntarily assume the obligations concerning the directors committee, in which case they shall strictly follow the provisions of the amendment.

The directors committee has the following powers and duties:

- to examine the independent accountants' reports, the balance sheets, and other financial statements submitted by the corporation's managers or liquidators to the shareholders, and issue an opinion about them prior to their submission for shareholder approval;

- to propose to the board of directors the independent accountants and the risk rating agencies, which the board must then propose to the shareholders. Should the board of directors disagree with the directors committee's proposal, the board shall be entitled to make its own proposal, submitting both to the shareholders for their consideration;
- to examine the documentation concerning (i) contracts or agreements in which directors have an interest and (ii) transactions between related or affiliated companies, and to produce a written report on such documentation. A copy of the report shall be delivered to the Chairman of the board, who shall read it at the board meeting in which the relevant transaction is presented for approval or rejection;
- to examine the managers' and chief executives' remuneration policies and compensation plans; and
- all other matters contemplated in our bylaws or entrusted to the directors committee by a shareholders' meeting or the board of directors.

For purposes of the related party transactions mentioned in the third bullet point above, the following persons are considered by the Securities Market Law and the Chilean Corporations Act to be related to a company:

- any entities within the financial conglomerate to which the company belongs;
- corporate entities that have, with respect to us, the character of parent company, affiliated company, subsidiary or related company. Parent companies are those that control directly or indirectly more than 50% of the subsidiary's voting stock (or participation, in the case of business organizations other than stock companies), or that may otherwise elect or appoint, or cause the election or appointment, of the majority of the directors or officers. Limited partnerships (*sociedades en comandita*) may likewise be affiliates of a corporation, whenever the latter has the power to direct or guide the administration of the general partner (*gestor*) thereof. Related companies are those that, without actually controlling the affiliate, own directly or indirectly 10% or more of the affiliate's voting stock (or participation, in the case of business organizations other than stock companies), or that may otherwise elect or appoint, or cause the election or appointment of at least one board member or manager;
- persons who are directors, managers, administrators or liquidators of us, and their spouses or their close relatives (i.e., parents, father/mother in law, sisters, brothers, sisters/brothers in law); and
- any person who, whether acting alone or in agreement with others, may appoint at least one member of our management or controls 10% or more of our voting capital.

In addition, the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance may create a presumption that any individual or corporate entity is related to a company if, because of relationships of equity, administration, kinship, responsibility or subordination, the person:

- whether acting alone or in agreement with others, has sufficient voting power to influence our management;
- creates conflicts of interest in doing business with us;
- in the case of a corporate entity, is influenced in its management by the company; or
- holds an employment or position which affords the person access to non-public information about us and our business, which renders the person capable of influencing the value of the company's securities.

However, a person shall not be considered to be related to a company by the mere fact of owning up to 5% of the company, or if the person is only an employee of the company without managerial responsibilities.

The directors committee's discussions, agreements, and organization are regulated, in every applicable matter, by the Chilean Corporations Act provisions relating to board of directors' meetings. The directors committee shall inform the board of directors about the manner in which it will request information and about its resolutions.

In addition to the general liabilities imputable to any director, the directors that compose the directors committee shall, in the exercise of their duties, be jointly and severally liable for any damage caused to the corporation or the shareholders.

The directors committee shall be composed of three members, the majority of which shall be independent. Independent directors are those that would have been elected even if the votes cast in the director's favor by the controlling shareholder and its related persons had not been counted. However, a majority of directors related to the controlling shareholder is permissible if there are an insufficient number of independent directors. Should there be more than three directors entitled to participate in the directors committee, the board of directors shall elect the members of the directors committee by unanimous vote. Should the board of directors fail to reach an agreement, the matter shall be decided by drawing. Our directors committee, as of June 15, 2006, is composed of Messrs. Jorge Carey, Philippe Pasquet and Francisco Pérez, of whom the first is an independent director and the second and third one were appointed with the controlling shareholder's votes.

The members of the directors committee shall be remunerated. The amount of such remuneration shall be established annually by the shareholders, taking in consideration the duties that the directors' committee members shall perform. The remuneration of our directors committee members is 25 *Unidades de Fomento* (as of May 31, 2006, approximately ThCh\$452) per assistance to directors committee meeting.

The shareholders shall determine the budget of the directors committee and those of its advisors, and the directors committee shall be allowed to request the recruitment of professionals to fulfill its duties, within the limits imposed by the budget. The activities of the directors committee and its expenses, including its advisors' expenses, shall be included in the annual report and conveyed to the shareholders. The budget of our directors committee and its advisors is 1,000 *Unidades de Fomento* (as of May 31, 2006, approximately ThCh\$18,095).

Audit Committee. In the session N° 1,937 held on June 1, 2005, our board of directors appointed board members Jorge Carey, Giorgio Maschietto, Carlos Olivos and Alejandro Strauch to the audit committee, in accordance with provisions of the Exchange Act and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 applicable to us as a foreign private issuer with securities listed on a U.S. national exchange. On June 7, 2006, Mr. Alejandro Strauch resigned as board member; therefore the audit committee is currently composed of three members, all of them independent directors in accordance with and pursuant to the definition of "independent" contained within the abovementioned rules.

The duties of the audit committee are:

- To be responsible for the hiring, remuneration and supervision of the work of public accounting firms hired to prepare or issue audit reports or review or certify such reports. The external auditors shall report directly to the audit committee regarding such matters.
- Resolve disputes that arise between our administration and our auditors with regard to financial reports.
- Grant approval prior to the contracting of non-audit services provided by the external auditors.
- Establish a procedure for receiving and responding to complaints received by us with regard to accounting, accounting controls or other auditing matters whereby employees may anonymously and confidentially report their concerns related to these matters.
- Establish an annual budget for expenses and hiring of external consultants.

The audit committee meets regularly and also holds meetings with our managers, our comptroller, and our internal and external auditors in order to discuss a variety of topics related to its duties.

General summary of significant differences with regard to corporate government standards

The following paragraphs provide a brief, general summary of significant differences between corporate government practices followed by us pursuant to our home-country rules and those applicable to U.S. domestic issuers under New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, listing standards.

Composition of the board of directors; independence. The NYSE listing standards provide that listed companies must have a majority of independent directors and that certain board committees must consist solely of independent directors. Under NYSE rule 303A.02, a director qualifies as independent only if the board affirmatively determines that such director has no material relationship with the company, either directly or indirectly. In addition, the NYSE listing standards enumerate a number of relationships that preclude independence.

Under Chilean law there is no legal obligation to have independent directors. However, Chilean law establishes a number of principles of general applicability designed to avoid conflicts of interests and to establish standards for related party transactions. Specifically, directors elected by a group or class of shareholders have the same duties to the company and to the other shareholders as the rest of the directors, and all transactions with the company in which a director has an interest, either personally (which includes the director's spouse and certain relatives) or as a representative of a third party, require prior approval by the board of directors and must be entered into on market terms and conditions. Furthermore, such transactions must be reviewed by the directors committee (as defined below) and disclosed at the next meeting of shareholders. Pursuant to NYSE rule 303A.00, we may follow Chilean practices and are not required to have a majority of independent directors.

Committees. The NYSE listing standards require that listed companies have a Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, a Compensation Committee and an Audit Committee. Each of these committees must consist solely of independent directors and must have a written charter that addresses certain matters specified by the listing standards.

Under Chilean law, the only board committee that is required is the directors committee (*comité de directores*), composed of three members, such committee having a direct responsibility to (a) review the company's financial statements and the independent auditors' report and issue an opinion on such financial statements and report prior to their submission for shareholders' approval, (b) make recommendations to the board of directors with respect to the appointment of independent auditors and risk rating agencies, (c) review transactions in which directors have an interest and transactions between affiliated companies, and issue a report on such transactions, (d) review the principal executive officers' compensation policies and plans and (e) perform other duties as defined by the company's charter, by the general shareholders' meeting or by the board. A director who is a member of the directors committee is deemed to be "independent" if, subtracting the votes of the controlling shareholder and its affiliates from the total number of votes given in favor of such director, he or she would have been nevertheless elected. Directors elected with the votes of the controlling shareholder and its affiliates may constitute the majority of the directors committee if there are not enough independent directors on the board.

Pursuant to NYSE Rule 303A.06, we must have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act by July 31, 2005. Therefore, our board of directors, on the meeting held on June 1, 2005, appointed as members of our audit committee Messrs. Jorge Carey, Giorgio Maschietto, Carlos Olivos and Alejandro Strauch, all of them meet the independence criteria contained in the Exchange Act and the NYSE Rule. On June 7, 2006, Mr. Alejandro Strauch resigned as board member; therefore the audit committee is currently composed of three members.

Shareholder approval of equity-compensation plans. Under NYSE listing standards, shareholders must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity-compensation plans and material revisions thereto, with limited exemptions. An "equity-compensation plan" is a plan or other arrangement that provides for the delivery of equity securities of the listed company to any employee, director or other service provider as compensation for services.

Under Chilean law, if previously approved by shareholders at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting, up to ten percent of a capital increase in a publicly traded company may be set aside to fund equity-compensation plans for the company's employees and/or for the employees of the company's subsidiaries. Pursuant to NYSE rule 303A.00, as a foreign issuer, we may follow Chilean practices and are not required to comply with the NYSE listing standards with respect to shareholder approval of equity-compensation plans.

Corporate Governance Guidelines. The NYSE listing standards provide that listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines with regard to (a) director qualifications standards; (b) director responsibilities; (c) director access to management and independent advisors; (d) director compensation; (e) director orientation and continuing education; (f) management succession; and (g) annual performance evaluation of the board.

Chilean law does not require that such corporate governance guidelines be adopted. Director responsibilities and access to management and independent advisors are directly provided for by applicable law. Director compensation is determined by the annual meeting of shareholders pursuant to applicable law. As a foreign issuer, we may follow Chilean practices and are not required to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The NYSE listing standards require that listed companies adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies generally to all of our executive officers and employees. A copy of the code of ethics is available in our website at www.ccu-sa.com.

Executive Sessions. To empower non-management directors to serve as a more effective check on management, NYSE listing standards provide that non-management directors of each company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

Under Chilean law, the office of director is not legally compatible with that of a company officer in publicly traded companies. The board of directors exercises its functions as a collective body and may partially delegate its powers to executive officers, attorneys, a director or a board commission of the company, and for specific purposes to other persons. As a foreign issuer, we may follow Chilean practices and are not required to comply with the NYSE listing standard for executive sessions.

Certification Requirements. Under NYSE listing standards, Section 303A.12(a) provides that each listed company CEO must certify to the NYSE each year that he or she is not aware of any violation by the company of NYSE corporate governance listing standards and Section 303A.12(b) provides that each listed company CEO must promptly notify the NYSE in writing after any executive officer of the listed company becomes aware of any material non-compliance with any applicable provisions of Section 303A.

As a foreign private issuer, we must comply with Section 303A.12(b) of the NYSE listing standards, but we are not required to comply with 303A.12(a).

Employees

Chile

As of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, we had a total of 3,349, 3,271 and 3,706 permanent employees in Chile, respectively. As of December 2005, 2,079 were represented by 37 labor unions. As of December 31, 2005, the average tenure of our full-time employees was approximately nine years.

The following table shows the breakdown of our employees by business segments:

<u>Business</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Beer	952	924	833
Soft drinks and mineral water	857	873	895
Wine	549	470	538
Transportes CCU	597	487	487
Others (*)	<u>394</u>	<u>517</u>	<u>953</u>
Total	<u>3,349</u>	<u>3,271</u>	<u>3,706</u>

(*) Includes our corporate, pisco, plastic and Comercial CCU divisions

Unionized employees represent approximately 55% of our total permanent workforce. Our management believes it generally has a good relationship with the labor unions representing our employees.

During 2005, 2,034 employees renewed their collective contracts, all of them for a period of two years. The contract renewals are expected to increase the unionized workforce costs between 1.5% and 2.5%.

All employees who are terminated for reasons other than misconduct are entitled by law to receive a severance payment. In the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, we made severance payments in the amounts of Ch\$1,341 million, Ch\$1,632 million and Ch\$1,657 million, respectively. Permanent employees are entitled to the basic payment, as required by law, of one month's salary for each year, or six-month portion thereof, worked. This condition is subject to a limitation of a total payment of no more than 11 months' pay for employees hired after August 14, 1981. Severance payments to employees hired before August 14, 1981 are not subject to any limitation. Our employees who are subject to collective bargaining agreements have a contractual benefit to receive a payment in case of resignation, consisting of a payment of one monthly base salary for each full year worked, not subject to a limitation on the total amount payable but subject to a limitation on the total number of employees who can claim the severance benefit during any one year. In 2005, we laid off 236 employees.

We do not maintain any pension fund or retirement program for our employees. Workers in Chile are subject to a national pension fund law which establishes a system of independent pension plans, administered by *Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones* ("AFPs"). We have no liability for the performance of the pension plans or any pension payments to be made to the employees.

In addition to our permanent work force, as of December 31, 2005, we had 580 temporary employees, who were hired for specific time periods to satisfy short-term needs.

Argentina

a) Beer Business

As of December 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005, we had a total of 458, 514 and 517 permanent employees respectively. As of December 31, 2005, 375 employees were represented by three labor unions. Two of the labor unions are members of one federation, Federación Argentina de Trabajadores Cerveceros y Afines (the Argentine Beer Workers Federation, or "FATCA"). As of December 31, 2005, the average tenure of our employees in Argentina was eight and a half years.

Collective bargaining in Argentina is done on an industry-wide basis, rather than, as in Chile, on a company-by-company basis. According to the provisions of an agreement signed in 1975, salary levels of unionized workers are reviewed periodically. At the end of December 1998, an agreement was signed regulating working conditions and worker salaries for the period between January 1, 1999 and June 30, 2001. In December 2004, a new agreement was executed regulating working conditions and worker remuneration, in similar terms than the 1998 agreement.

In Argentina, as in Chile, all employees who are terminated for reasons other than misconduct are entitled by law to receive a severance payment. We made severance payments in connection with our Argentine beer operations in the amounts of Ch\$50 million, Ch\$104 million and Ch\$57 million, in 2003, 2004 and 2005 respectively. According to the Argentine Labor Law, employees who joined us before October 1998 are entitled to the basic payment as required by law of one month's salary for each year or fraction thereof worked. This monthly amount cannot exceed three times the average monthly salary established under the applicable collective bargaining agreement and cannot be less than the equivalent of two monthly salaries of the employee. In December 2005, a new temporary rule came into force: all severance payments are to be increased by 50%.

In addition to our permanent work force, as of December 31, 2005, we had 187 temporary employees, who were hired for specific time periods to satisfy short-term needs.

b) Wine Business

As of December 31, 2005 Finca La Celia, the Argentine subsidiary of Viña San Pedro had a total of 94 permanent employees. As of December 31, 2005, 44 were represented by one labor union. As of December 31, 2005, the average tenure of our employees in FLC was three years and six months. In addition to our permanent work force in FLC, we had 85 temporary employees, who were hired for specific time periods to satisfy short-term needs.

Share Ownership

Except as disclosed in “Item 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Major Shareholders”, as of December 31, 2005, our senior management and our board members in the aggregate owned less than one percent of the our shares.

We do not maintain stock option or other programs involving our employees in the capital of the Company, with the only exception of VSP. VSP’s Extraordinary Shareholders meeting held on July 7, 2005 approved a capital increase to be partially used for stock option programs.

ITEM 7: Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

Major Shareholders

Our only outstanding voting securities are our shares of our common stock. The following table sets forth information concerning the ownership of our common stock as of May 31, 2006, for each shareholder known to us to own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock and for all of our directors and executive officers as a group:

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of shares owned</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>
Inversiones y Rentas S.A.	210,568,432	66.11%
Our directors and executive officers as a group (1)	29,560	0.01%

(1) Does not include the 210,568,432 shares of our common stock owned, directly and indirectly, by Inversiones y Rentas, which is 50% beneficially owned by the Luksic family, as discussed below. Guillermo Luksic and Andrónico Luksic, our directors, are members of the Luksic family.

In addition, as of May 31, 2006, JPMorgan Chase Bank, the Depositary for our ADR facility, was the record owner of 25,759,835 shares of our common stock (8.09% of the outstanding common stock) deposited in our ADR facility.

As of May 31, 2006, we had 5,264 shareholders of record, of which 17 are not Chilean, excluding ADR holders. To the best of our knowledge, of those 17 non-Chilean shareholders 15 are U.S. corporations with a total of 1,181,262 shares of common stock. All shareholders have equal voting rights.

IRSA is a Chilean privately held corporation formed for the sole purpose of owning a controlling interest in us. IRSA is owned 50% by Quiñenco S.A., which is a holding company of the Luksic Group, and 50% by Heineken Chile Ltda., a subsidiary of Heineken International. IRSA directly owns 196,421,725 shares of our common stock and indirectly, through Inversiones IRSA Ltda., 14,146,707 additional shares of our common stock. Inversiones IRSA Ltda. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IRSA.

On November 12, 2004, Anheuser-Busch International Holdings, Inc. Chile II Ltd., sold all of its interest, amounting to 20% of our common stock, in a public auction on the Santiago Stock Exchange. The 63,695,333 shares were sold at a price of Ch\$2,821 per share, which represented Ch\$179,685 million.

Related Party Transactions

Articles 44 and 89 of the Chilean Corporations Act, Law N° 18.046, require that transactions with related parties be on terms similar to those of an arm’s length transaction. Directors and executive officers of companies that violate Articles 44 and 89 are liable for losses or damages caused to the companies, shareholders or third parties resulting from such violations. In addition, Articles 44 and 50 of the Chilean

Corporations Act provide that any related party transaction, including any transaction in which a director has a personal interest or is acting on behalf of a third party, may be executed only when such transaction is examined by the directors committee and previously approved by the board of directors, and the terms of such transaction are similar to those of an arm's length transaction. If the conflicting interest transaction involves a "material amount," the board of directors is required to produce a statement declaring in advance that the conflicting interest transaction is similar in its terms to an arm's length transaction. A conflicting interest transaction is deemed to involve a "material amount" if the amount involved is both greater than UF2,000 (as of May 31, 2006, approximately ThCh\$36,189) and exceeds 1% of the assets of the corporation, or if the amount exceeds UF20,000 (as of May 31, 2006, approximately ThCh\$361,891) regardless of the size of the corporation.

When a transaction involves a material amount and if the board of directors believes that it is not possible to ascertain whether the conflicting interest transaction is similar to an arm's length transaction, it may approve or reject the conflicting interest transaction, or appoint two independent advisors to make such a determination. In each case, interested directors are excluded from the decision of the board related to the conflicting interest transaction. If the board appoints independent advisors, the report prepared by the advisors will be made available to the shareholders and the board of directors for 20 business days from the date the last report was received from the independent advisors. The shareholders will be notified in writing of the receipt of the report. After this period the board may approve or reject the conflicting interest transaction, but the board is not required to follow the independent advisors' conclusion. The board may treat the conflicting interest transaction and the report as confidential information. In each circumstance, the interested director would be excluded from the decision-making process at the board level.

Within a twenty-day period, shareholders representing at least 5% of the voting shares of the Company may request that the board call a shareholders' meeting in order to approve or reject the conflicting interest transaction by a two-thirds majority of the outstanding voting shares. All decisions adopted by the board in respect of the conflicting interest transaction must be reported at the next shareholders' meeting.

The controller of the corporation or the related party which intends to enter into the conflicting interest transaction shall make available to the board of directors, at the time the transaction is being considered by the board, all information relating to the transaction filed with any non-Chilean regulatory entities or stock exchanges. A violation of Article 44 may result in administrative or criminal sanctions against the interested director. The Company, the shareholders or interested third parties who suffer losses as a result of such violation have the right to receive compensation from such director in certain situations.

In the ordinary course of our business, we engage in a variety of transactions with certain of our affiliates and related parties. Financial information concerning these transactions is set forth in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements.

We engage in a variety of transactions with affiliates of the Luksic Group and Heineken, the beneficial owners of IRSA, as well as with other shareholders of ours. Currently, Quiñenco and Heineken Chile Limitada, a Chilean limited corporation controlled by Heineken Americas B.V. are the only shareholders of IRSA, each with a 50% equity interest See "Item 4: Information on the Company – Organizational Structure".

On April 28, 2003, we and Heineken International signed license and technical assistance agreements which provide us with the exclusive rights to produce, sell and distribute Heineken beer in Chile and Argentina commencing June 18, 2003. These agreements have an initial term of 10 years beginning in June 2003, renewable for subsequent periods of five years. See "Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Beer Business in Chile – Beer Production and Marketing in Chile" and "Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Beer Business in Argentina – Beer Production and Marketing in Argentina".

Subject to the above license agreements, on September 23, 2004, through our Argentine subsidiary Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A., and Heineken Brouwerijen B.V., we signed a brewing agreement which provides us with the right to produce and package Heineken lager at our Santa Fe brewery, and for its sale and distribution in Uruguay, Bolivia and Paraguay by Heineken's appointed Distributor. This

agreement commenced on September 1, 2004 and has been renewed for one year since December 31, 2005.

Additionally, a Technical Assistance Agreement was executed with Heineken Technical Services B.V. on May 4, 2005, whereby the latter was appointed, on a non-exclusive basis, as our technical adviser in respect of operational aspects of our breweries, including also special services regarding project engineering for extensions of the breweries' capacity and construction of new plants, assistance in development of new products, production methods and distribution systems as well as advise on purchasing systems, among others. This agreement has an initial term of one year as from May 4, 2005, renewable for subsequent periods of one year each, unless either party gives not less than three months' prior written notice to the other of its intention to terminate this Agreement. This agreement has been renewed automatically.

We produce, bottle and distribute Budweiser beer in Argentina under the licensing agreement executed with Anheuser-Busch in December 1995, as amended. We also sell imported Budweiser beer in Chile. See "Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Beer Business in Argentina" and "Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Beer Business in Chile".

Finally, we entered into a Framework Agreement with Banco de Chile, a Quiñenco subsidiary, effective as from May 1, 2003, for the rendering of banking services to us and certain of our subsidiaries and affiliates, including, among others, payment to suppliers and shareholders, cashier service, transportation of valuables and payment of salaries. This agreement replaces prior agreements for the same purpose executed with Banco de A. Edwards, which merged into Banco de Chile as from January 1, 2002.

Since our directors committee was established in 2001 as required by the Chilean Corporation Act, all related party contracts have been reviewed by it, and then approved by the board of directors, which approval also was a standard practice prior to the creation of the directors committee. Our principal related party contracts include rental of properties, the rendering of services and product sales.

Our principal transactions with related parties for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2005, are detailed below:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Amounts</u> (thousand of Ch\$)
Alusa S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	879,570
Anheuser Busch international Inc.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	2,657,147
		Sale of products	1,237,070
Anheuser Busch Lat. Am. Develop. Corp.	Affiliate	Technical assistance (expense)	868,354
Banco de Chile	Affiliate	Purchase of time deposits	69,023,013
		Interest on time deposits	144,517
		Interest paid	245,262
		Collection services	8,405
		Forward contract	6,483,125
		Loans obtained	5,637,500
		Sale of products	9,221
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa	Affiliate	Purchase of investments	20,346,090
		Interest on investments	17,193
Calaf S.A.	Equity investee	Payments on behalf of related co.	76,459
		Services rendered (income)	162,865
		Purchase of products	7,283,828
		Capital paid in	3,238,877
		Marketing contribution	563,964
		Received interests	10,687
Cervecería Austral S.A.	Equity Investee	Services received (income)	91,809
		Sale of raw materials	15,690
		Royalties received	106,651
		Royalties paid	410,872
		Payments	9,623
		Advertising	78,598

Comercial Patagona Ltda.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	7,948
		Transport	45,128
		Services rendered (income)	7,115
		Sale of products	501,056
		Services rendered	3,870
Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A.	Equity Investee	Services rendered	49,456
		Sale of products	503
		Technical assistance recovery	37,127
		Payments	66,722
Cotelsa S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	86,604
Editorial Trineo S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	104,309
Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	223,164
Entel PCS Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	442,369
Hoteles Carrera S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	3,270
		Sale of products	333
Heineken Brouwerijen B.V.	Indirect	Services received (expense)	32,045
		Royalty	183,301
		Sale of products	154,700
		Licenses and technical assistance	454,425
		Others	25,617
Inmobiliaria Norte Verde S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	81,222
Telefónica del Sur S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	8,788
Telef. del Sur Servicios Intermedios S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	13,552
Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.	Equity Investee	Sale of products and services	26,283
		Services rendered	48,623
		Capital paid in	654,235
		Remittance received	60,000
		Remittance paid	243,121
		Payments on behalf of Dassault	31,690
Viña Tabalí S.A.	Equity Investee	Payments on behalf of Tabalí	11,017
		Purchase of products	285,958
		Sale of products	440,052
		Remittance paid	234,741
		Services rendered (income)	67,989
Control Ltda.	Affiliate	Payments on behalf of Control	140,310

See Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements for information about the years 2003 and 2004.

Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable

ITEM 8: Financial Information

Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See “Item 18: Financial Statements and Exhibits” for the Company’s Financial Statements and notes, audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Wine Exports

We, through our subsidiary VSP, export wine to 71 countries. VSP is the second largest wine exporter in Chile. See “Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Wine Business”.

The following table presents our wine exports by volume, in Chilean pesos and as percentage of total sales for the last three years:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
Exports (thousands of liters)	67,684	54,267	51,370
% of total sales	6.1%	4.7%	4.1%
Exports (Ch\$ million)	60,833	55,644	49,861
% of total sales	14.9%	12.8%	10.1%

Legal Proceedings

As of May 31, 2006, the Company has no material legal proceedings.

Dividend Policy and Dividends

Our dividend policy is reviewed and established from time to time by our board of directors and reported to our annual shareholders' meeting, which is generally held in April of each year. Each year our board of directors must submit its proposal for a final dividend for the preceding year for shareholder approval at the annual shareholders' meeting. As required by the Chilean Corporations Act, unless otherwise decided by unanimous vote of the issued shares of our common stock, we must distribute a cash dividend in an amount equal to at least 30% of our net income for that year, after deducting any accumulated losses from previous years, or losses of subsidiaries in their development stage. Our board of directors has the authority to pay interim dividends during any one fiscal year, to be charged to the earnings for that year.

Our board of directors announced at our annual shareholders' meeting held on April 20, 2006, its decision to change the dividend policy for future periods, authorizing the distribution of cash dividends in an amount at least equal to 50% of our liquid profits under Chilean GAAP for the previous year. Our dividend policy is subject to change in the future due to changes in Chilean law, capital requirements, economic results and/or other factors. During our last annual shareholders' meeting, a dividend of Ch\$67.37364 per share of common stock was approved, in addition to the interim dividend of Ch\$30.00 per share of common stock distributed in January 6, 2006. Together, these dividend payments amounted to Ch\$31,014 million, representing 65.0% of 2005 net income available to be distributed as dividend, after the deduction of the loss of subsidiaries in development period.

Dividends are paid to shareholders of record as of the fifth business day, including Saturdays, preceding the date set for payment of the dividend. The holders of ADRs on the applicable record dates are entitled to dividends declared for each corresponding period.

The following table sets forth the amounts of interim and final dividends and the aggregate of such dividends per share of common stock and per ADS in respect of each of the years indicated:

<u>Year ended</u> <u>December 31,</u>	<u>Ch\$ Per share (1)</u>			<u>US\$ Per ADS (2)</u>		
<u>Interim</u>	<u>Final (3)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Interim</u>	<u>Final (3)</u>	<u>Total</u>	
2001	33.00	33.00	66.00	0.24	0.25	0.49
2002	22.00	42.60	64.60	0.15	0.31	0.46
2003	33.00	51.59	84.59	0.29	0.41	0.70
2004	27.00	62.80	89.80	0.24	0.54	0.78
2005	30.00	67.37	97.37	0.29	0.65	0.94

(1) Interim and final dividend amounts are expressed in historical pesos.

(2) U.S. dollars per ADR dividend information serves reference purposes only as we pay all dividends in Chilean pesos. The Chilean peso amounts as shown here have been converted into U.S. dollars at the respective observed exchange rate in effect at each payment date. Note: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

(3) The final dividend with respect to each year is declared and paid within the first five months of the subsequent year.

The following table sets forth the amounts of the extraordinary dividend per share of Common Stock and per ADS paid out of retained earnings approved at a special shareholders' meeting held on February 26, 2003, separated by payment dates:

<u>Payment dates</u>	<u>Ch\$ Per share (1)</u>	<u>US\$ Per ADS (2)</u>
March 14, 2003	177.00	1.18
August 29, 2003	235.00	1.68
October 10, 2003	<u>117.67</u>	<u>0.91</u>
Total	<u>529.67</u>	<u>3.77</u>

(1) Dividend amounts are expressed in historical pesos.

(2) U.S. dollars per ADR dividend information serves for reference purposes only as the Company pays all dividends in Chilean pesos. The Chilean peso amounts as shown here have been converted into U.S. dollars at the Observed Exchange Rate in effect at the date of the first payment. Note: The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

Pursuant to former Chapter XXVI of the Central Bank Foreign Exchange Regulations, replaced by Chapter XIV, a shareholder who was not a resident of Chile had to register as a foreign investor in order to have access to the Formal Exchange Market for remitting abroad any dividends, sales proceeds or other amounts accruing from shares in a Chilean company (see "Item 10: Additional Information – Exchange Controls – General Legislation and Regulations"). Under our foreign investment contract, the depository, on behalf of ADR holders, will be granted access to the formal exchange market to convert cash dividends from pesos to dollars and to pay such dollars to ADR holders outside of Chile. Dividends received in respect of shares of Common Stock by holders, including holders of ADRs who are not Chilean residents, are subject to Chilean withholding tax. See "Item 10: Additional Information – Taxation".

Significant Changes

No significant changes have occurred since the date of our last annual financial statements.

ITEM 9: The Offer and Listing

Offer and Listing Details

For the periods indicated, the table below sets forth the reported high and low closing sales prices for the Common Stock on the Santiago Stock Exchange as well as the high and low sales prices of the ADSs as reported by the NYSE:

	<u>Santiago Stock Exchange</u> <u>(per share of common stock)(*)</u>		<u>NASDAQ/NYSE (since 3/26/99)</u> <u>(per ADS)</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>(Ch\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(Ch\$)</u>	<u>High</u> <u>(US\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(US\$)</u>
Years				
2001	3,085	2,250	26.15	15.81
2002	2,399	1,800	17.70	12.10
2003	2,780	2,125	22.69	14.50
2004	3,075	2,350	25.79	17.90
2005	3,200	2,510	28.50	22.91
2006 (through May 31)	2,800	2,435	27.40	22.66
2004				
1 st quarter	3,075	2,510	25.79	21.24
2 nd quarter	2,930	2,350	24.05	17.90
3 rd quarter	3,020	2,649	24.20	20.37
4 th quarter	3,040	2,720	25.80	22.31
2005				
1 st quarter	3,000	2,700	25.30	23.30
2 nd quarter	2,905	2,700	24.98	22.91
3 rd quarter	3,200	2,740	28.50	23.33
4 th quarter	2,810	2,510	26.55	23.58
2006				
1 st quarter	2,800	2,501	27.40	24.10
Last six months				
December 2005	2,700	2,510	26.44	24.39
January 2006	2,800	2,501	26.90	24.50
February	2,790	2,600	27.40	24.84
March	2,788	2,610	27.08	24.10
April	2,645	2,500	25.80	24.00
May	2,635	2,435	25.80	22.66

(*) Pesos per share of Common Stock reflect nominal price at trade date.

Significant trading suspensions of the Company's stock have not occurred in the last three years.

Plan of distribution

Not applicable

Markets

Our common stock is currently traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Chile Electronic Stock Exchange and the Valparaíso Stock Exchange under the symbol "Cervezas". The Santiago Stock

Exchange accounted for approximately 90% of the trading volume of our common stock in Chile in 2004 and 80% of such volume in 2005. The remaining 10% in 2004 and 20% in 2005 was traded mainly on the Chile Electronic Stock Exchange. Shares of our common stock were traded in the United States on the NASDAQ stock exchange between September 24, 1992 and March 25, 1999 and on the NYSE since March 26, 1999, in the form of ADSs, under the symbol "CU", each representing five shares of our common stock, with ADSs in turn evidenced by ADRs. The ADSs are issued under the terms of a deposit agreement as amended dated September 1, 1992, among us, JPMorgan Chase Bank as depositary, and the holders from time to time of the ADSs.

The trading volume of our ADSs in the NYSE in the last three years is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Traded Volume</u> (Thousand of shares)
2003	1 st quarter	5,599
	2 nd quarter	1,659
	3 rd quarter	2,233
	4 th quarter	<u>1,512</u>
	Total	<u>11,002</u>
2004	1 st quarter	1,112
	2 nd quarter	688
	3 rd quarter	718
	4 th quarter	<u>3,033</u>
	Total	<u>5,551</u>
2005	1 st quarter	1,152
	2 nd quarter	2,435
	3 rd quarter	3,455
	4 th quarter	<u>3,449</u>
	Total	<u>10,490</u>

Selling Shareholders

Not applicable

Dilution

Not applicable

Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable

ITEM 10: Additional Information

Share Capital

Not applicable

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Provided below is a summary of certain material information found in our bylaws and provisions of Chilean law. This summary is not exhaustive. For more information relating to the items discussed in

this summary, the reader is encouraged to read our bylaws which have been filed as an exhibit to our Registration Statement on form F-1, as amended, filed with the Commission on September 23, 1992 (File No. 033-48592).

Registration and corporate purposes We are a public corporation (sociedad anónima abierta) organized by means of a public deed dated January 8, 1902, executed before the notary public of Valparaíso, Mr. Pedro Flores, and our existence was approved by Supreme Decree N° 889 of the Treasury Department, dated March 19, 1902, both of which were recorded on the reverse of folio 49, N° 45 of Valparaíso's Registry of Commerce for 1902, and published in Chile's Official Gazette on March 24, 1902. We are recorded on March 8, 1982, at Chile's Securities Registry of the SVS under N° 0007.

The last amendment to our articles of association, which moved the domicile of the corporation from Valparaíso to Santiago City, and the complete, revised and updated text of the corporation's bylaws were set forth in a public deed dated 4 June 2001, executed before the notary public of Valparaíso, María Ester Astorga, an extract of which was recorded on the reverse of folio 474 N° 363 of the Valparaíso Registry of Commerce for 2001, published in the Official Gazette on June 13, 2001, and recorded at the Registry of Commerce of Santiago on folio 18.149, N° 14.600 for the year 2001.

Under Article 4 of our bylaws, the corporation's principal purpose is to produce, manufacture and market alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, to manufacture containers and packaging, and to provide transportation services, among other businesses.

Directors Under the Chilean law regarding corporations (the "Chilean Corporations Act"), a corporation may not enter into a contract or agreement in which a director has a direct or indirect interest (i.e., a conflicting interest transaction) without prior approval by the board of directors, and then only if the terms of the conflicting interest transaction are similar to those of an arm's length transaction.

If the conflicting interest transaction involves a "material amount," the board of directors is required to produce a statement declaring in advance that the conflicting interest transaction is similar in its terms to an arm's length transaction. A conflicting interest transaction is deemed to involve a "material amount" if the amount involved is both greater than 2,000 Unidades de Fomento (as of May 31, 2005, approximately ThCh\$34,815) and exceeds 1% of the assets of the corporation, or if the amount exceeds 20,000 Unidades de Fomento (as of May 31, 2005, approximately ThCh\$348,146) regardless of the size of the corporation.

If the board of directors believes that it is not possible to ascertain whether the conflicting interest transaction is similar to an arm's length transaction, it may approve or reject the conflicting interest transaction, or appoint independent advisors to make such a determination. If the board appoints independent advisors, the report prepared by the advisors will be made available to the shareholders and the board of directors for 20 business days from the date the last report was received from the independent advisors. The shareholders will be notified in writing of the receipt of the reports. After this period, the board may approve or reject the conflicting interest transaction, but the board is not required to follow the independent advisors' conclusion. The board may treat the conflicting interest transaction and the report as confidential information. Shareholders representing at least 5% of our voting shares may request the board to call a shareholders' meeting in order to approve or reject the conflicting interest transaction by a two-thirds majority of the outstanding voting shares. Interested directors are excluded from all decisions of the board related to the conflicting interest transaction.

All decisions adopted by the board in respect of the conflicting interest transaction must be reported to the next following shareholders' meeting. The controller of the corporation or the related party which intends to enter into the conflicting interest transaction shall make available to the board of directors, at the time the transaction is being considered by the board, all information relating to the transaction filed with any non-Chilean regulatory entities or stock exchanges.

If a suit for damages arises from such a transaction, the defendant (i.e., one or more directors, the controller, a related party, or all of them) bears the burden of proof that the transaction was made

under marketplace conditions or that its terms proved benefit to the corporation, unless the conflicting interest transaction was previously approved by the shareholders in a special meeting.

The amount of any director's remuneration is established each year at the annual shareholders' meeting. Directors are forbidden, unless previously and duly authorized thereto by the board of directors, to borrow or otherwise make use of corporate money or assets for their own benefit or that of (a) their spouses or certain relatives, including certain in-laws; (b) companies in which they, or their spouses or the relatives above referred to, either are directors, or own, beneficially or of record, at least a 10% interest; or (c) third parties for whom the directors act as representatives. However, the shareholders' authorization is not required. These rules can only be modified by law.

It is not necessary to hold our shares to be elected a director, and there is no age limit established for the retirement of directors.

Rights, preferences and restrictions regarding shares At least 30% of our net profits for each fiscal year is required to be distributed as dividend in cash to our shareholders, unless our shareholders unanimously decide otherwise. Any remaining profits may be used to establish a reserve fund (that may be capitalized at any time, amending the corporate bylaws by the vote of a majority of the voting stock issued), or to pay future dividends.

Compulsory minimum dividends, i.e., at least thirty percent of our net profits for each fiscal year, become due thirty days after the date on which the annual shareholders' meeting has approved the distribution of profits in the fiscal year. Any additional dividends approved by our shareholders become due on the date set by our shareholders or our board of directors.

Accrued dividends that corporations fail to pay or make available to their shareholders within certain periods are to be adjusted from the date on which those dividends became due and that of actual payment. Overdue dividends will accrue yearly interest established for adjustable operations over the same period.

Dividends and other cash benefits unclaimed by shareholders after five years from the date on which they became due will become the property of the Chilean Fire Department.

We have only one class of shares and there are therefore no preferences or limitations on the voting rights of shareholders. Each of our shareholders is entitled to one vote per share. In annual shareholders' meetings, resolutions are made by a simple majority of those present, provided there is a quorum. A special or extraordinary meeting generally requires an absolute majority, in other words, 50% plus one of the shares entitled to vote; however, the Chilean Corporations Act provides that in order to carry certain motions, a two thirds majority of the outstanding voting stock is necessary.

Our directors are elected every three years and their terms are not staggered. Our shareholders may accumulate their votes in favor of just one person or distribute their votes to more than one person. In addition, by unanimous agreement of our shareholders present and entitled to vote, the vote may be omitted and the election made by acclamation.

In the event of liquidation, the Chilean Corporations Act provides that corporations may carry out distributions to shareholders on account of a reimbursement of capital only after the payment of corporate indebtedness.

There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to us, nor are there any liabilities to our shareholders relating to future capital calls by us.

Under Chilean law, certain provisions affect any existing or prospective holder of securities as a result of the shareholder owning a substantial number of shares. The Securities Market Law establishes that (a) any person who, directly or indirectly, (i) owns 10% or more of the subscribed capital of a corporation (the "majority shareholders") whose shares are registered in the Securities Registry of the SVS (the "SRSVS"), or (ii) owns any such percentage because of the purchase of shares; and (b) all directors, the chief executive officer, liquidators and other principal officers of any corporation whose shares are registered with the SRSVS, regardless of the number of shares they own, must report any

direct or indirect purchase or sale of shares made by such persons or entities within two business days of such transactions to the SVS and to each of the stock exchanges in Chile where such corporation has securities listed. In addition, majority shareholders must inform the SVS and the stock exchanges with respect to whether the purchase is aimed at acquiring control of the corporation or just as a financial investment.

The Securities Market Law also provides that when one or more persons intend to take over a corporation subject to oversight by the SVS, they must give prior public notice. This notice must include the price to be offered per share and the conditions of the proposed transaction, including the expected manner of acquiring the shares.

Finally, Chapter XXV of the Securities Market Law was enacted on December 20, 2000, to ensure that controlling shareholders share with minority shareholders the benefits of a change of control, by requiring that certain share acquisitions be made pursuant to a tender offer. However, up to December 31, 2003, this tender offer requirement was not wholly applicable to our controlling shareholder, pursuant to the exemption contemplated in transitory article 10 of Law N° 19.705, the benefits of which were granted to the controllers by the shareholders' meeting held on June 4, 2001.

The Chilean Corporations Act provides shareholders with preemptive rights. The Act requires that options to purchase stock representing capital increases in corporations and debentures duly convertible into stock of the issuing corporation, or any other securities extending future rights over such stock, must be offered preferably, at least once, to existing shareholders, in proportion to the number of shares owned by them. A corporation must distribute any bonus stock in the same manner.

The Chilean Corporations Act also provides shareholders with the right to withdraw from a corporation in certain situations. Unless there is an ongoing bankruptcy proceeding, if a shareholders' meeting approves any of the following matters, dissenting shareholders will be automatically entitled to withdraw from the corporation upon payment by the corporation of the market value of their shares:

- our transformation into a different type of legal entity,
- our merger with and/or into another company,
- the disposition of 50% or more of the 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 the corporate charter which otherwise would render it null and void or any modification of its bylaws that should grant this right, and
- other cases provided for by statute or in our bylaws, if any.

In addition, shareholders may withdraw if a person becomes the owner of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the corporation as a consequence of a share acquisition and such person does not make a tender offer for the remaining shares within 30 days.

Our bylaws do not provide for additional circumstances under which shareholders may withdraw.

Action necessary to change the rights of holders of stock. Rights of stockholders are established by law and pursuant to the bylaws of a corporation. For certain modifications of shareholders' rights, the law requires a special majority, such as the creation, increase, reduction or suppression of preferred stock, which may be adopted only with the consent of at least two-thirds of the affected series. Consequently any other impairment of rights not specifically regulated needs only an absolute majority (more than 50%) of the stock entitled to vote. However, the waiver of the shareholders' right to receive no less than 30% of the net profits accrued in any fiscal year (the "minimum dividend") requires the unanimous vote of all stockholders. The above notwithstanding, no decision of the shareholders' meeting can deprive a shareholder of any part of the stock that he owns.

Our bylaws do not contemplate additional conditions in connection with matters described in this subsection.

Shareholders' meetings. Our annual shareholders' meetings are to be held during the first four months of each year. During the meetings, determinations are made relating to particular matters, which matters may or may not be specifically indicated in the notice for such meeting.

The quorum for a shareholders' meeting is established by the presence, in person or by proxy, of shareholders representing at least an absolute majority of our issued voting stock; if a quorum is not present at the first meeting, the meeting can be reconvened and upon the meeting being reconvened, shareholders present at the reconvened meeting are deemed to constitute a quorum regardless of the percentage of the voting stock represented. In that case, decisions will be made by the absolute majority of stock with voting rights present or otherwise represented. The following matters are specifically reserved for annual meetings:

- review of our state of affairs and of the reports of internal and independent auditors, and the approval or rejection of the annual report, balance sheet, financial statements and records submitted by our officers or liquidators;
- distribution of profits of the respective fiscal year, including the distribution of dividends;
- election or revocation of regular and alternate board members, liquidators and management supervisors; and
- determination of the remuneration of the board members, directors committee remuneration and budget, designation of the newspaper where notices for meetings shall be published and, in general, any other matter to be dealt with by the annual meeting being of corporate interest and not specifically reserved to extraordinary shareholders' meetings.

Extraordinary shareholders' meetings may be held at any time, when required by corporate necessity. During extraordinary meetings, determinations are made relating to any matter which the law or the Company's bylaws reserve for consideration by such extraordinary meetings, which matters shall be expressly set forth in the relevant notice. Whenever in an extraordinary shareholders' meeting determinations must be made relating to matters specifically reserved to annual meetings, the operation and decisions of such extraordinary meeting will follow the requirements applicable to annual meetings. The following matters are specifically reserved for extraordinary meetings:

- dissolution of the corporation;
- transformation, merger or spin-off of the corporation and amendments to its bylaws;
- issuance of bonds or debentures convertible into stock;
- transfer of 50% or more of the corporate fixed assets, whether or not including the disposition of its liabilities, or the transfer of 50% or more of its liabilities; and
- guarantees of third parties' obligations, except when these third parties are subsidiary companies (in which case approval of the board of directors will suffice).

In addition to the above, annual and extraordinary shareholders' meetings must be called by the board of directors in the following circumstances:

- when requested by shareholders representing at least 10% of issued stock; and
- when required by the SVS.

Only holders of stock recorded in the Register of Shareholders at least five days before the date of the pertinent meeting may participate with the right to be heard and vote in shareholders' meetings. Directors and officers other than shareholders may participate in shareholders' meetings with the right to be heard.

Shareholders may be represented at meetings by other individuals, regardless of whether or not those persons are shareholders themselves. A proxy must be conferred in writing, and for the total number of shares held by the shareholder and entitled to vote in accordance with the previous paragraph.

Limitations on the right to own securities. The right to own any kind of property is guaranteed by the Chilean Constitution, and the Chilean Corporations Act does not contain any general limitation regarding the right to own securities. There are, however, certain limitations on the right of foreigners

to own securities of Chilean corporations, but only for certain special types of companies. We are not affected by these limitations, and our bylaws do not contain limitations or restrictions in this regard.

Article 14 of the Chilean Corporations Act forbids public corporations from including in their bylaws any provisions restricting the free transferability of stock. However, two or more shareholders may enter into a private agreement on this matter, but, in order for these agreements to be effective, they must be recorded by the corporation and thus made available to any interested third parties. See “Item 6: Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Directors and Senior Management”.

Takeover defenses. Our bylaws do not contain any provisions that would have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us and that would operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving us (or any of our subsidiaries).

Ownership threshold. Our bylaws do not contain any ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed. For a description of the ownership thresholds mandated by Chilean law, see “– Rights, preferences and restrictions regarding shares”.

Our bylaws do not impose any conditions that are more stringent than those required by law for effecting changes in our capital.

Material Contracts

Not applicable

Exchange Controls

General Legislation and Regulations. The Central Bank of Chile is responsible for, among other things, monetary policies and exchange controls in Chile. See “Item 3. Key Information – Selected Financial Data – Exchange Rate”. Foreign investments can be registered with the Foreign Investment Committee under Decree Law No. 600 –registration which grants the investor access to the Formal Exchange Market– or with the Central Bank of Chile under Chapter XIV of the Central Bank Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Effective April 19, 2001, the Central Bank of Chile abrogated the then existing Chapter XXVI of the Central Bank Foreign Exchange Regulations (“Chapter XXVI”), which addressed issuance of ADSs by a Chilean company, and issued an entirely new set of Foreign Exchange Regulations (the April 19th Regulations”), virtually eliminating all the restrictions and limitations that had been in force up to that date. The April 19th Regulations were based upon the general principle that foreign exchange transactions can be made freely in Chile by any person, notwithstanding the power conferred by law to the Central Bank of Chile of imposing certain restrictions and limitations to such transactions.

With the issuance of the above Regulations, the approval by the Central Bank of Chile required for access to the Formal Exchange Market was replaced with the requirement of disclosure of the relevant transactions to the Central Bank of Chile. However, some foreign exchange transactions, notably foreign loans, capital investment or deposits, continued to be subject to the requirement of being effected through the Formal Exchange Market. The April 19th Regulations reduced the time needed to effect foreign exchange transactions by foreign investors in Chile.

The April 19th Regulations, among others, eliminated the following restrictions:

- prior authorization by the Central Bank of Chile for the entry of capital in connection with foreign loans, investment, capital contribution, bonds and ADRs;

- prior authorization by the Central Bank of Chile for the remittance of capital in connection with repatriation of capital, dividends and other benefits related to capital contributions and investment, and prepayment of foreign loans;
- minimum risk classification restrictions and terms for the issuance of bonds;
- restrictions on the issuance of ADRs. Therefore, the rules established under Chapter XXVI of the previous Foreign Exchange Regulations are no longer applicable; and
- Mandatory Reserve deposits for foreign capitals.

According to these Regulations, foreign exchange transactions performed before April 19, 2001, remain subject to the regulations in effect at the time of the transactions (i.e. Chapter XXVI), unless the interested parties elected the applicability of the April 19th Regulations, thereby expressly waiving the applicability of the regulations in force at the time of the execution of the respective transaction.

On January 23, 2002, the Central Bank of Chile issued an entirely new set of Foreign Exchange Regulations, effective as from March 1, 2002, replacing April 19th Regulations (“The New Rules”). The New Rules preserve the general principle established in the April 19th Regulations of freedom in foreign exchange transactions, simplified procedures to reduce the time needed to effect foreign exchange transactions by foreign investors in Chile, and introduced several new provisions.

Pursuant to the New Rules, Chilean entities are now allowed, under Chapter XIV, which governs credits, deposits, investments and capital contribution from abroad, to:(i) dispose of such foreign currency allocated abroad, executing any of the transactions contemplated in Chapter XIV, without the need of delivering it into Chile, subject to the obligation of reporting said transaction to the Central Bank of Chile; and (ii) capitalize any liability expressed in foreign currency and acquired abroad.

According to the New Rules, foreign exchange transactions made pursuant to Chapter XIV, executed before April 19, 2001, shall continue to be subject to the regulations in effect at the time of the transactions, unless the interested parties elect the applicability of the New Rules, expressly waiving the applicability of the provisions which would otherwise govern them.

Notwithstanding the above, foreign exchange transactions contemplated in Chapter XIV, executed before March 1, 2002 according to the regulations of the Central Bank of Chile in force at the time of their execution, may be reported to the Central Bank pursuant to the provisions contained in the New Rules.

Therefore, notwithstanding the April 19th Regulations and the New Rules, Chapter XXVI remains in force with respect to our ADR facility, as referred to below.

Our ADRs. A Foreign Investment Contract was entered into among the Central Bank of Chile, us and the Depositary pursuant to Article 47 of the Central Bank Act and Chapter XXVI (see “General Legislation and Regulations”, above). According to Chilean law, a contract is ruled by the law in force at the time of its execution. Therefore, our Foreign Investment Contract is ruled by the foreign exchange regulations in force before April 19, 2001, among which is Chapter XXVI. Absent the Foreign Investment Contract, under Chilean exchange controls in force until April 19, 2001, investors would not have been granted access to the Formal Exchange Market for the purpose of converting Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars and repatriating from Chile amounts received in respect of deposited Shares or Shares withdrawn from deposit on surrender of ADRs (including amounts received as cash dividends and proceeds from the sale in Chile of the underlying Shares and any rights with respect thereto). In December 1999, amendments were introduced to Chapter XXVI whereby, among other things, the Central Bank of Chile was authorized to reject applications under such regulations without expression of cause. In reviewing such applications, the Central Bank of Chile was required to take into account the situation of the balance of payments and the stability of the capital account. However, the Central Bank of Chile was authorized to impose certain conditions on the applicants prior to resolving the applications. In April 2000, Chapter XXVI was again amended in order to incorporate, in addition to shares issued by Chilean corporations, quotes of investment funds as eligible to be converted into ADSs. Chapter XXVI did not require delivery of a new application in case of the entry of U.S. dollars

intended for the acquisition of shares not subscribed by the shareholders or by the transferees of the options to subscribe the shares.

Under Chapter XXVI and our Foreign Investment Contract, the Central Bank of Chile agreed to grant to the Depository, on behalf of ADR holders, and to any non-Chilean resident investor who withdrew Shares of our common stock upon surrender of ADRs (such Shares being referred to herein as "Withdrawn Shares") access to the Formal Exchange Market to convert Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars (and to remit such dollars outside of Chile) in respect of Shares of our common stock represented by ADSs or Withdrawn Shares, including amounts received as (a) cash dividends, (b) proceeds from the sale in Chile of Withdrawn Shares (subject to receipt by the Central Bank of Chile of a certificate from the holder of the Withdrawn Shares (or from an institution authorized by the Central Bank of Chile) that such holder's residence and domicile were outside Chile and a certificate from a Chilean stock exchange (or from a brokerage or securities firm established in Chile) that such Withdrawn Shares had been sold on a Chilean exchange), (c) proceeds from the sale in Chile of pre-emptive rights to subscribe for and purchase additional Shares of our common stock, (d) proceeds from the liquidation, merger or consolidation of the Company and (e) other distributions, including, without limitation, those resulting from any recapitalization, as a result of holding Shares represented by ADSs or Withdrawn Shares. Access to the Formal Exchange Market in the case of (a), (b), (c) and (d) above would be available for only five working days following the sale of the shares on the stock exchange. Transferees of Withdrawn Shares would not be entitled to any of the foregoing rights under Chapter XXVI unless the Withdrawn Shares were redeposited with the Custodian. Investors receiving Withdrawn Shares in exchange for ADRs would have the right to redeposit such Shares in exchange for ADRs, provided that certain conditions to redeposit were satisfied. For a description of the Formal Exchange Market, see "Item 3: Key Information – Selected Financial Data – Exchange Rates". Alternatively, according to the amendments introduced to Chapter XXVI in December 1999, in case of Withdrawn Shares and their subsequent sale on a stock exchange, the Chilean peso proceeds obtained thereby could be converted into U.S. dollars in a market different from the Formal Exchange Market within five business days from the date of the sale.

Chapter XXVI provided that access to the Formal Exchange Market in connection with the sale of Withdrawn Shares or distributions thereon would be conditioned upon receipt by the Central Bank of Chile of a certification by the Depository or the Custodian, as the case might have been, that such Shares had been withdrawn in exchange for delivery of the pertinent ADRs and receipt of a waiver of the benefits of our Foreign Investment Contract with respect thereto (except in connection with the proposed sale of the Shares) until such Withdrawn Shares were redeposited. Chapter XXVI also provided that access to the Formal Exchange Market in connection with dividend payments was conditioned on certification by us to the Central Bank of Chile that a dividend payment had been made. The provision contained in Chapter XXVI that established that access to the Formal Exchange Market in connection with dividend payments was conditioned on certification by us to the Central Bank of Chile that any applicable tax had been withheld was eliminated on November 23, 2000.

Chapter XXVI and our Foreign Investment Contract provided that a person who brought foreign currency into Chile, including U.S. dollars, to purchase Shares entitled to the benefit of our Foreign Investment Contract was required to convert such foreign currency into Chilean pesos on the same date and had five banking business days within which to invest in Shares in order to receive the benefit of our Foreign Investment Contract. If such person decided within such period not to acquire Shares, such person could access the Formal Exchange Market to reacquire foreign currency, provided that the applicable request was presented to the Central Bank of Chile within seven banking days of the initial conversion into pesos. Shares acquired as described above could be deposited in exchange for ADRs and receive the benefit of our Foreign Investment Contract, subject to receipt by the Central Bank of Chile of a certificate from the Depository that such deposit had been effected and that the related ADRs had been issued and receipt by the Custodian of a declaration from the person making such deposit waiving the benefit of our Foreign Investment Contract with respect to the deposited Shares.

Chapter XXVI required foreign investors acquiring shares or securities in Chile to maintain a mandatory reserve (the "Mandatory Reserve") for one year in the form of a non-interest bearing U.S. dollar deposit with the Central Bank, or to pay to the Central Bank a non-refundable fee (the "Fee"). Such reserve requirement was imposed with respect to investments made by foreign investors to acquire shares or

securities in the secondary market, but did not apply to capital contributions made for purposes of paying-in capital for a newly created company or increasing the capital of an existing company. As of June 1, 1999, the Mandatory Reserve was not applied to foreign investments made for purposes of acquiring shares of a stock corporation, provided that the investor was entitled to the benefit of Chapter XXVI, and that such acquisition was consummated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXVI. On September 17, 1998, the Central Bank of Chile reduced the Mandatory Reserve to 0%.

Access to the Formal Exchange Market under any of the circumstances described above was not automatic. Pursuant to Chapter XXVI, such access required approval of the Central Bank of Chile based on a request therefore presented through a banking institution established in Chile within five business days from the occurrence of any of the events described in letters (a), (b), (c) and (d) above. Pursuant to our Foreign Investment Contract, if the Central Bank of Chile had not acted on such request within seven banking days, the request would be deemed approved.

Under current Chilean law, our Foreign Investment Contract cannot be amended unilaterally by the Central Bank of Chile. No assurance can be given, however, that new restrictions applicable to the holders of ADRs, the disposition of underlying Shares or the repatriation of the proceeds from such disposition will not be reinstated in the future by the Central Bank of Chile, nor can there be any assessment of the possible duration or impact of such restrictions.

Taxation

Chilean Tax Considerations

The following discussion is based on certain Chilean income tax laws presently in force, including Rulings N°324 of January 29, 1990 and N°3708 of October 1, 1999 of the Chilean Internal Revenue Service and other applicable regulations and rulings. The discussion summarizes the principal Chilean income tax consequences of an investment in the ADSs or shares of common stock by an individual who is not domiciled in or a resident of Chile or a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Chile and does not have a permanent establishment located in Chile which we refer to as a foreign holder. For purposes of Chilean law, an individual holder is a resident of Chile if he or she has resided in Chile for more than six consecutive months in one calendar year or for a total of more than six months, whether consecutive or not, in two consecutive tax years. An individual holder is domiciled in Chile if he or she resides in Chile with the purpose of staying in Chile (such purpose to be evidenced by circumstances such as the acceptance of employment within Chile or the relocation of his or her family to Chile). This discussion is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor, which can be rendered only in light of that investor's particular tax situation.

Under Chilean law, provisions contained in statutes such as tax rates applicable to foreign holders, the computation of taxable income for Chilean purposes and the manner in which Chilean taxes are imposed and collected may be amended only by another statute. In addition, the Chilean tax authorities issue rulings and regulations of either general or specific application interpreting the provisions of Chilean tax law. Chilean taxes may not be assessed retroactively against taxpayers who act in good faith relying on such rulings and regulations, but Chilean tax authorities may change said rulings and regulations prospectively. There is no general income tax treaty in force between Chile and the United States.

Cash dividends and Other Distributions Cash dividends paid by us with respect to the ADSs or shares of common stock held by a foreign holder will be subject to a 35.0% Chilean withholding tax, which is withheld and paid over by us, which we refer to as the Chilean withholding tax. A credit against the Chilean withholding tax is available based on the level of corporate income tax, or first category tax, actually paid by us on the taxable income to which the dividend is imputed; however, this credit does not reduce the Chilean withholding tax on a one-for-one basis because it also increases the base on which the Chilean withholding tax is imposed. In addition, distribution of book income in excess of retained taxable income is subject to the Chilean withholding tax, but such distribution is not

eligible for the credit. Under Chilean income tax law, for purposes of determining the level of the first category tax that has been paid by us, dividends generally are assumed to have been paid out of our oldest retained taxable profits. Presently, the first category tax rate is 17.0%. Whether the first category tax is imposed or not, the effective overall combined rate of Chilean taxes imposed with respect to our distributed profits would be 35.0%. Nevertheless, in the case that the retained taxable profits or exempted profits as of December 31 of the year preceding a dividend are not sufficient to attribute to such dividend, we will make a withholding of 35.0% of the amount that exceeds those retained taxable or exempted profits. In case such withholding is determined to be excessive before the end of the year, there will be rights to file for the reimbursement of the excess withholding.

The foregoing tax consequences apply to cash dividends paid by us. Dividend distributions made in property (other than shares of common stock) will be subject to the same Chilean tax rules as cash dividends. Share dividends are not subject to Chilean taxation until such shares are sold.

Capital Gain Gain realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition by a foreign holder of ADSs (or ADRs evidencing ADSs) will not be subject to Chilean taxation, provided that such disposition occurs outside Chile or that it is performed under the rules of Title XXIV of the Chilean Securities Market Law, as amended by Law No. 19,601, dated January 18, 1999. The deposit and withdrawal of shares of common stock in exchange for ADRs will not be subject to any Chilean taxes.

Gain recognized on a sale or exchange of shares of common stock (as distinguished from sales or exchanges of ADSs representing such shares of common stock) by a foreign holder will be subject to both the first category tax and the Chilean withholding tax (the former being creditable against the latter) if (1) the foreign holder has held such shares of common stock for less than one year since exchanging ADSs for the shares of common stock, (2) the foreign holder acquired and disposed of the shares of common stock in the ordinary course of its business or as a regular trader of stock or (3) the sale is made to a company in which the foreign holder holds an interest (10.0% or more of the shares in the case of open stock corporations). In all other cases, gain on the disposition of shares of common stock will be subject only to the first category tax levied as a sole tax. However, if it is impossible to determine the taxable capital gain, a 5.0% withholding will be imposed on the total amount to be remitted abroad without any deductions as a provisional payment of the total tax due.

The tax basis of shares of common stock received in exchange for ADSs will be the acquisition value of such shares. The valuation procedure set forth in the deposit agreement, which has been approved by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service pursuant Ruling N° 324 of 1990, values shares of common stock that are being exchanged at the highest price at which they trade on the Santiago Stock Exchange on the date of the exchange, generally will determine the acquisition value for this purpose. Consequently, the conversion of ADSs into shares of common stock and sale of such shares of common stock for the value established under the deposit agreement will not generate a capital gain subject to taxation in Chile.

In the case where the sale of the shares is made on a day that is different than the date in which the exchange is recorded, capital gains subject to taxation in Chile may be generated. However, following Ruling No. 3708 of the Chilean Internal Revenue Service, we will include in the deposit agreements a provision whereby the capital gain that may be generated if the exchange date is different than the date in which the shares received in exchange for ADSs are sold, will not be subject to taxation. Such provision states that in the event that the exchanged shares are sold by the ADS holders in a Chilean stock exchange on the same day in which the exchange is recorded in the shareholders' registry of the issuer or within two business days prior to the date on which the sale is recorded in the shareholders' registry, the acquisition price of such exchanged shares shall be the price registered in the invoice issued by the stock broker that participated in the sale transaction.

The distribution and exercise of preemptive rights relating to the shares of common stock will not be subject to Chilean taxation. Amounts received for the assignment of preemptive rights relating to the shares will be subject to both the first category tax and the Chilean withholding tax (the former being creditable against the latter to the extent described above).

The Chilean Internal Revenue Service has not enacted any rule nor issued any ruling about the applicability of the norms explained below (referred to as Laws N° 19,738 and N° 19,768) to the foreign holders of ADRs.

To the extent that our shares are actively traded on a Chilean stock exchange, foreign institutional investors who acquire our shares may benefit from a tax exemption included in an amendment to the Chilean Income Tax Law, Law N° 19,738 published on June 19, 2001. The amendment established an exemption for the payment of income tax by foreign institutional investors, such as mutual funds, pension funds and others, that obtain capital gains in the sales through a Chilean stock exchange, a tender offer or any other system authorized by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, of shares of publicly traded corporations that are significantly traded in stock exchanges.

A foreign institutional investor is an entity that is either:

- a fund that makes public offers of its shares in a country which public debt has been rated investment grade by an international risk classification agency qualified by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance;
- a fund that is registered with a regulatory entity of a country which public debt has been rated investment grade by an international risk classification agency qualified by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance, provided that the investments in Chile, including securities issued abroad that represent Chilean securities, held by the fund represent less than 30.0% of its share value;
- a fund that holds investments in Chile that represent less than 30.0% of its share value, provided that it proves that no more than 10.0% of its share value is directly or indirectly owned by Chilean residents;
- a pension fund that is exclusively formed by individuals that receive their pension on account of capital accumulated in the fund;
- a fund regulated by Law N° 18,657, or the Foreign Capital Investment Funds Law, in which case all holders of its shares must reside abroad or be qualified as local institutional investors; or
- another kind of institutional foreign investor that complies with the characteristics defined by a regulation with the prior report of the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance and the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

In order to be entitled to the exemption, foreign institutional investors, during the time in which they operate in Chile must:

- be organized abroad and not be domiciled in Chile;
- not participate, directly or indirectly, in the control of the issuers of the securities in which it invests and not hold, directly or indirectly, 10.0% or more of such companies' capital or profits;
- execute an agreement in writing with a Chilean bank or securities broker in which the intermediary is responsible for the execution of purchase and sale orders and for the verification, at the time of the respective remittance, that such remittances relate to capital gains that are exempt from income tax in Chile or, if they are subject to income tax, that the applicable withholdings have been made; and
- register in a special registry with the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

Pursuant to the enacted amendment to the Chilean Income Tax Law published on November 7, 2001 (Law No. 19,768) as amended by Law N° 19,801 published on April 25, 2002, the sale and disposition

of shares of Chilean public corporations which are actively traded on a Chilean stock exchange is not levied by any Chilean tax on capital gains if the sale or disposition was made:

- on a local stock exchange or any other stock exchange authorized by the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance or in a tender offer process according to Title XXV of the Chilean Securities Market Law, so long as the shares (a) were purchased on a public stock exchange or in a tender offer process pursuant to Title XXV of the Chilean Securities Market Law, (b) are newly issued shares issued in a capital increase of the corporation, or (c) were the result of the exchange of convertible bonds (in which case the option price is considered to be the price of the shares). In this case, gains exempted from Chilean taxes shall be calculated using the criteria set forth in the Chilean Income Tax Law; or
- within 90 days after the shares would have ceased to be significantly traded on stock exchange. In such case, the gains exempted from Chilean taxes on capital gains will be up to the average price per share of the last 90 days. Any gains above the average price will be subject to the first category tax.

Other Chilean Taxes No Chilean inheritance, gift or succession taxes apply to the transfer or disposition of the ADSs by a foreign holder but such taxes generally will apply to the transfer at death or by a gift of shares of common stock by a foreign holder. No Chilean stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties apply to foreign holders of ADSs or shares of common stock.

Withholding Tax Certificates Upon request, we will provide to foreign holders appropriate documentation evidencing the payment of the Chilean withholding tax. We will also inform when the withholding was excessive in order to allow the filing for the reimbursement of taxes.

United States Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares of Common Stock or ADSs by an investor that is a U.S. Holder (as defined below) that holds the shares of Common Stock or ADSs as capital assets. This summary does not purport to address all material tax consequences of the ownership of Common Stock or ADSs, and does not take into account the specific circumstances of any particular investors (such as tax-exempt entities, certain insurance companies, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect to mark to market, investors liable for alternative minimum tax, investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of the voting stock of the Company, investors that hold Common Stock or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction or U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar), some of which may be subject to special rules. This summary is based on the tax laws of the United States (including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions) as in effect on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change (or changes in interpretation), possibly with retroactive effect.

For purposes of this discussion, a "U.S. Holder" is any beneficial owner of shares of Common Stock or ADSs that is (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation or partnership organized under the laws of the United States or any State, (iii) an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source or (iv) a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust. The discussion does not address any aspects of United States taxation other than federal income taxation. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal, state and local and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of Common Stock and ADSs.

In general, assuming that the representations of the Depositary are true and that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms, for United States federal income tax purposes, holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as the owners of the shares of Common Stock represented by those ADSs, and exchanges of shares of Common Stock for ADSs, and ADSs for shares of Common Stock will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") rules discussed below, U.S. Holders will include in gross income the gross amount of any dividend paid before reduction for any net withholding (i.e., after taking into account any Chilean First-Category Tax creditable against Chilean Withholding Tax) by the Company out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) as ordinary income when the dividend is actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, in the case of shares of Common Stock, or by the Depositary, in the case of ADSs. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Subject to a holder's satisfaction of certain holding period requirements, dividends included in income by a noncorporate U.S. holder during the period ending on December 31, 2008 are subject to tax at a maximum rate of 15% if the dividends are paid by a domestic corporation or "qualified foreign corporation." A qualified foreign corporation generally includes a foreign corporation if (i) its shares (or ADSs) are readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. or (ii) it is eligible for benefits under a comprehensive U.S. income tax treaty, provided that (a) the corporation was not, in the year prior to the year in which the dividend was paid, and is not, in the year in which the dividend is paid, a passive foreign investment company, or (b) for dividends paid prior to the 2005 tax year, a foreign personal holding company or foreign investment company. We believe that we should be treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividend payments to our ADS holders and, therefore, dividends paid to an individual U.S. holder of ADSs should be taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. However, you should be aware that the requirements to be treated as a qualified foreign corporation are not entirely clear and further guidance from the Internal Revenue Service may be forthcoming that could affect this conclusion. U.S. holders of Ordinary Shares directly, rather than through ADSs, should consult their own tax advisor about whether the 15% maximum rate applies to dividends they receive. The amount of the dividend distribution includible in income of a U.S. Holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Chilean peso payments made, determined at the spot Chilean peso/U.S. dollar rate on the date such dividend distribution is includible in the income of the U.S. Holder, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is includible in income to the date such payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary foreign exchange gain or loss. Such gain or loss will generally be from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Subject to certain generally applicable limitations, the net amount of any Chilean Withholding Tax (after reduction for the credit for Chilean First-Category Tax) paid over to Chile will be creditable against the U.S. Holder's United States federal income tax liability. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will be income from sources outside the United States. In the case of U.S. individuals, if the reduced rate of tax on dividends applies to such holder, such limitations and restrictions will appropriately take into account the rate differential under rules similar to section 904(b)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The rules governing foreign tax credits are complex and U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding their application to the particular circumstances of such holder.

Pro rata distributions of shares of Common Stock or preemptive rights generally are not subject to United States federal income tax. The basis of the new shares of Common Stock or preemptive rights (if such rights are exercised or sold) generally will be determined by allocating the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the old shares between the old shares and the new shares or preemptive rights received, based on their relative fair market values on the date of distribution (except that the basis of the preemptive rights will be zero if the fair market value of the rights is less than 15% of the fair market value of the old shares at the time of distribution, unless the U.S. Holder irrevocably elects to allocate basis between the old shares and the preemptive rights). The holding period of a U.S. Holder for the new shares or preemptive rights will include the U.S. Holder's holding period for the old shares with respect to which the new shares or preemptive rights were issued. In other circumstances, distributions of Common Stock or preemptive rights may be treated as taxable dividends.

Capital Gains U.S. Holders will not recognize gain or loss on deposits or withdrawals of shares of Common Stock in exchange for ADSs or on the exercise of preemptive rights. U.S. Holders will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of ADSs or shares of Common Stock (or preemptive rights with respect to such shares) held by the U.S. Holder or by the Depositary equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ADSs or shares. Any gain recognized by a U.S. Holder generally will be treated as United States source income. Consequently, in the case of a disposition of shares of Common Stock or preemptive rights (which,

unlike a disposition of ADSs, will be taxable in Chile), the U.S. Holder may not be able to claim the foreign tax credit for Chilean tax imposed on the gain unless it appropriately can apply the credit against tax due on other income from foreign sources. Loss generally would be treated as United States source loss. With respect to sales occurring on or after May 6, 2003, but before January 1, 2009, the long-term capital gain tax rate for an individual U.S. Holder is 15%. For sales occurring before May 6, 2003, or after December 31, 2008, under current law the long-term capital gain rate for an individual U.S. Holder is 20%.

PFIC Rules CCU believes that it should not be treated as a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") for United States federal income tax purposes, although this conclusion is subject to some uncertainty because definitive asset values for non publicly-traded or illiquid assets may be unavailable. This conclusion is also a factual determination made annually and thus may be subject to change.

In general, the Company will be a PFIC with respect to a U.S. Holder if for any taxable year in which the U.S. Holder held the Company's ADSs or shares of Common Stock, either (i) at least 75% of the gross income of the Company for the taxable year is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) of the Company's assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents (other than certain rents and royalties derived in the active conduct of a trade or business), annuities and gains from assets that produce passive income. If a foreign corporation owns at least 25% by value of the stock of another corporation, the foreign corporation is treated for purposes of the PFIC tests as owning its proportionate share of the assets of the other corporation, and as receiving directly its proportionate share of the other corporation's income. If the Company is treated as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder would be subject to special rules with respect to (a) any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of shares of Common Stock or ADSs and (b) any "excess distribution" by the Company to the U.S. Holder (generally, any distributions to the U.S. Holder in respect of the shares of Common Stock or ADSs during a single taxable year that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by the U.S. Holder in respect of the shares of Common Stock or ADSs during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, the U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares or ADSs). Under these rules, (i) the gain or excess distribution would be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares of Common Stock or ADSs, (ii) the amount allocated to the taxable year in which the gain or excess distribution was realized would be taxable as ordinary income, (iii) the amount allocated to each prior year, with certain exceptions, would be subject to tax at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and (iv) the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax would be imposed in respect of the tax attributable to each such year.

Special rules apply with respect to the calculation of the amount of the foreign tax credit with respect to excess distributions by a PFIC.

If the Company is treated as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder may be able to make a mark-to-market election if the Company's stock is treated as regularly traded on a registered national securities exchange or other exchange to the extent permitted by the IRS. If the election is made, the PFIC rules described above will not apply. Instead, in general, the electing U.S. Holder will be required to include as ordinary income each year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares of Common Stock or ADSs at the end of the taxable year over the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares or ADSs. The electing U.S. Holder will also be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted tax basis in the shares of Common Stock or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of income previously included as a result of the mark-to-market election). An electing U.S. Holder's tax basis in the shares of Common Stock or ADSs will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of shares or ADSs in a PFIC can sometimes avoid the rules described above by electing to treat the company as a "qualified electing fund" under section 1295 of the Internal Revenue Code. This option will not be available to U.S. Holders because the Company does not intend to comply with the requirements necessary to permit a U.S. Holder to make this election. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding shares or ADSs if the Company is considered a passive foreign investment company in any taxable year.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Dividends in respect of the Shares or ADSs and proceeds from the sale, exchange, or redemption of the Shares or ADSs may be subject to information reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service and a backup withholding tax (currently, at a 28% rate) may apply unless the U.S. Holder furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number or certificate of foreign status or is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Generally, a U.S. Holder will provide such certification on Form W-9 and a non-U.S. Holder will provide such certification on Form W-8BEN.

Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable

Statement by Experts

Not applicable

Documents on Display

The documents concerning us, which are referred to in this annual report, may be inspected at our main offices at Bandera 84, Sixth Floor, Santiago, Chile.

Subsidiary Information

Not applicable

ITEM 11: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The following discussion about our risk management activities includes “forward-looking statements” that involve risk and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

We face primary market risk exposures in three categories: interest rate fluctuations, exchange rate fluctuations and commodity price fluctuations. We periodically review our exposure to the three main sources of risk described above and determine at our senior management level how to minimize the impact on our operations of commodity price, foreign exchange and interest rate changes. As part of this review process, we periodically evaluate opportunities to enter into hedging mechanisms to mitigate such risks.

The market risk sensitive instruments referred to below are entered into only for purposes of hedging our risks and are not used for trading purposes.

Qualitative Information About Market Risk

Interest Rate Sensitivity

As a result of borrowings and operations, we are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. We manage this interest rate fluctuation primarily through regular financing and derivative instruments. We have short-term and long-term debt with both fixed and variable interest rates. Our senior management, including our Chief Financial Officer, establishes policies for new loans, time deposits, marketable securities and derivative contracts in order to manage such risks. The major interest rate risk we face is a result of variable rate debt. We have debt indexed to both the LIBOR and the *Tasa Activa Bancaria*, or TAB rate, an average of the basic rates of the different financial institutions, determined daily by the

Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile A.G., or the Chilean Banks and Financial Institutions Association. As of December 31, 2005, we had Ch\$68,675 million of LIBOR-based interest-bearing debt outstanding, all of which was hedged through cross currency interest rate swap agreements to fixed rates in UF. See “Quantitative Information About Mark Risk – Interest Risk Sensitivity” below. Our debt based on the TAB rate represented only 1.2% of our total interest-bearing debt as of December 31, 2005. This TAB rate-based long-term debt, incurred by our subsidiary VSP, amounted to Ch\$1,809 million.

Commodity Price Sensitivity

The major commodity price sensitivity faced by us is the variation of malt, sugar and grape prices. In Chile, we obtain our supply of malt from local producers and in the international market. We often are required to enter into commitments to purchase such commodities. The purchases and commitments expose us to risk regarding the fluctuation of commodity prices. Our risk management policy is to manage this risk through fixed price purchase contracts and occasionally entering into spot transactions which lock in prices for the commodity. During 2005, we imported 26,600 tons of malt. In Argentina during 2005, we purchased all of our malt from local and Chilean suppliers. See “Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Beer Business – Our Beer Business in Chile – Raw Materials” and “Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Beer Business – Our Beer Business in Argentina – Raw Materials”. We do not hedge these transactions. Rather, we negotiate yearly contracts with malt suppliers.

The principal commodity used in the production of soft drinks is sugar. We generally purchase our sugar requirements from Empresas lansa S.A., the sole producer of sugar in Chile, and from exports. See “Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Business – Our Soft Drinks and Mineral Water Business in Chile – Raw Materials”. We do not hedge these transactions. Rather, we negotiated yearly price conditions with Empresas lansa S.A. until December 2005, and quarterly price conditions during 2006, due to the current higher sugar price volatility.

The principal raw materials used in the production of wine are harvested grapes and purchased wine. VSP obtains approximately 49% of the grapes used for export wines from its own vineyards, thereby reducing grape price volatility. The majority of the wine sold in the domestic market is purchased from third parties. During 2005, we purchased the majority of our grape and wine needs based on yearly contracts at fixed prices from third parties. Spot transactions for wine are executed from time to time depending on additional wine needs. During the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, our wine subsidiary, VSP, bought grapes and wine in Chile in the amount of Ch\$20,605 million, Ch\$19,013 million and Ch\$23,553 million, respectively. See “Item 4: Information on the Company – Business Overview – Our Wine Business – Raw Materials”.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

The major exchange rate risk faced by us is the variation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar. As of December 31, 2005, our foreign currency denominated liabilities amounted to Ch\$95,114 million, most of which was U.S. dollar denominated. Foreign currency denominated interest-bearing debt (Ch\$74,621 million) represented 87.8% of our total interest-bearing debt, most of which was U.S. dollar denominated. The remaining 12.2% was indexed to Chilean inflation. The Ch\$74,621 million foreign currency denominated debt includes the US\$134 million loans that are hedged through cross currency interest rate swap agreements, changing these debts into fixed interest Chilean peso debts. To reduce the impact of any fluctuation of the peso against the U.S. dollar, as of December 31, 2005, we held Ch\$520 million in dollar-indexed instruments. In addition, we held other assets denominated in U.S. dollars equal to Ch\$15,990 million, most of which were accounts receivable. Including the assets denominated in U.S. dollars, the net asset exposure to variations in foreign exchange rates was Ch\$126 million.

According to Chilean generally accepted accounting principles, we applied TB 64 to translate and value investments in foreign subsidiaries (see Note 1 of our consolidated financial statements) as of December 31, 2005. Under TB 64, our foreign investments in CICSA and FLC are not subject to price-level restatements based on inflation in those countries. Instead, the U.S. dollar is considered the functional currency for CICSA and FLC. As a result, the effect of a devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar on our financial statements is determined, in part, by the impact of such devaluation on the value of our investments in CICSA and FLC, as well as on foreign currency denominated obligations that qualify as a hedge against those investments. These effects are recorded in the account “Cumulative translation

adjustment” in shareholders’ equity. As of December 31, 2005, our investment in CICSA and FLC amounted to Ch\$67,418 million, and foreign currency denominated obligations that were designed to hedge against these investments were pre-paid on November 9, 2004. Therefore, such amounts should not be included in determining the net exposure in Chile to foreign exchange that would have an impact on net income. As a result, the net accounting exposure with effect on the results of operations was a net asset of Ch\$113 million.

CCU Argentina, as of December 31, 2005, had a net liability exposure of Ch\$769 million due to financial debt denominated in U.S. dollars. At the same date, FLC had a net liability exposure of Ch\$11,781 million due to short term assets. Additionally, according to TB 64 the Argentine peso net monetary liability position, as of December 31, 2005, amounted to Argentine Th\$5,840 for CCU Argentina and a net liability position of Argentine Th\$2,425 for FLC.

Quantitative Information About Market Risk

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Most of our debt is at a variable interest rate. However, we have entered into cross currency interest rate swaps related to our US\$134 million loans to mitigate this risk. The major interest rate risk which we face is a rise in the TAB rate. As of December 31, 2005, our interest-bearing debt amounted to Ch\$146,690 million (see Notes 9, 10 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements), 54.2% of which was variable-rate debt and 45.8% was fixed-rate debt. Our floating-rate debt which amounted to Ch\$1,809 million, excluding the U.S. dollar loans, was Chilean peso denominated and tied to the TAB rate.

The following table summarizes debt obligations with interest rates by maturity date, the related weighted-average interest rates and fair values:

Interest-Bearing Debt as of December 31, 2005 (millions of Ch\$, except percentages)

	Expected Maturity Date						TOTAL	Fair Value
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thereafter		
Fixed rate								
Ch\$ (UF) (1) (2)	Ch\$4,007	3,280	3,146	3,146	11,576	44,981	70,136	67,538
Interest rate	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	
US\$	4,742	-	-	-	-	-	4,742	4,734
Average int. rate	3.6%	-	-	-	-	-	3.6%	
Argentine pesos	774	-	-	-	-	-	774	811
Interest rate	10.0%	-	-	-	-	-	10.0%	
Variable rate								
Ch\$ (UF) (1)	1,029	905	-	-	-	-	1,934	1,736
Average int. rate	2.5%	2.8%	-	-	-	-	2.7%	
US\$ (3)	429	17,425	-	51,250	-	-	69,104	69,416
Average int. rate	4.7%	Libor +0.3	-	Libor +0.325	-	-	-	
Derivative contract								
Cross currency swaps:								(12,784)
Receive US\$ at Libor + 0.3/0.325				51,250			51,250	
Pay Ch\$ (UF) at 3.44%				63,381			63,381	
Receive US\$ at Libor + 0.3		8,713					8,713	
Pay Ch\$ (UF) at 2.25%		10,151					10,151	
Receive US\$ at Libor + 0.3		8,713					8,713	
Pay Ch\$ (UF) at 2.25%		10,151					10,151	

(1) A UF (*Unidad de Fomento*) is a daily indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit. The UF is set daily in advance based on the previous month's inflation rate.

(2) Bonds issued in the Chilean market.

(3) Includes the US\$134 million loans that are hedged through cross currency interest rate swap agreements.

Commodity Price Sensitivity

The major commodity price sensitivity faced by us is the variation of malt prices.

The following table summarizes information about our malt and bulk wine inventories and futures contracts that are sensitive to changes in commodity prices, mainly malt prices. For inventories, the table presents the carrying amount and fair value of the inventories and contracts as of December 31, 2005. For these contracts the table presents the notional amount in tons, the weighted average contract price, and the total dollar contract amount by expected maturity date.

Commodity Price Sensitivity as of December 31, 2005

<u>On Balance Sheet Position</u>	Carrying Amount		Expected Maturity					Fair Value
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 Thereafter	
Malt inventory (millions of Ch\$)	Ch\$2,804							2,814
Bulk wine inventory (raw material)	16,272							15,052
Purchase Contracts								
Malt:								
Fixed Purchase Volume (tons)	58,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	
Weighted Average Price (US\$ per ton) (*)	317	308	308	-	-	-	-	
Contract Amount (thousands of US\$)	US\$18,380	7,690	7,690	-	-	-	-	34,560
Grapes:								
Fixed Purchase Volume (tons)	15,125	10,542	6,109	4,846	1,902	3,750		
Weighted Average Price (Ch\$ per kg.) (*)	208	171	194	186	192	154		
Contract Amount (millions of Ch\$)	Ch\$3,149	1,808	1,183	903	365	577		7,984
Wine:								
Fixed Purchase Volume (million liters)	20.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	-	-		
Weighted Average Price (Ch\$ per liter) (*)	196	117	117	117	-	-		
Contract Amount (millions of Ch\$)	Ch\$3,974	2,608	2,608	2,608	-	-		11,798

(*) Weighted average price estimation is calculated based on expected market prices. Prices to be paid by us are adjusted based on current market conditions.

As of December 31, 2004 we had malt purchase contracts for US\$34.68 million, similar to the amount as of December 31, 2005.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

The major exchange rate risk faced by us is the variation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar.

On November 9, 2004, the Cayman Islands Branch of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. entered into a US\$100 million, five-year unsecured, syndicated loan agreement. This credit agreement has a variable interest rate of LIBOR + 0.30% in U.S. dollars until the third year anniversary, and LIBOR + 0.325% in U.S. dollars for the final two years. The entire principal will be paid at maturity. Interest payments are made on a quarterly basis. The credit agreement was syndicated by 10 banks. To avoid the exchange and interest risks of this loan, we entered into a cross currency interest rate swap agreement for the total amount of the loan. As a consequence, we replaced the risk of LIBOR fluctuations for this credit agreement with a fixed rate of 3.44% in UF (Unidad de Fomento), a daily indexed peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily in advance based on the prior month's inflation rate.

On May 24, 2005, the Cayman Islands Branch of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. entered into two US\$17 million, two-year unsecured, loan agreements. These credit agreements have a variable interest rate of LIBOR + 0.30% in U.S. dollars. The amortization of the loans will be done in one payment at the maturity date. Interest payments are made on a quarterly basis. To avoid the exchange and interest risks of these credits, we entered into two cross currency interest rate swap agreements for the total

amount of the loans. As a consequence, we replaced the risk of LIBOR fluctuations for this credit agreement with a fixed rate of 2.25% in UF.

A portion of our subsidiaries operating revenue and assets and liabilities are in currencies that differ from our functional currency. However, since some of their operating revenues and expenses are in the same currency, this can create a partial natural hedge. In the case of our subsidiary Viña San Pedro, occasionally there exist short-term timing differences related to invoicing and cash collection which can generate currency exposure. We have entered into short-term US dollar currency forward contracts to mitigate this risk.

The following table summarizes our debt obligations, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and derivative contracts in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2005, in million Chilean pesos, according to their maturity date, weighted-average interest rates and fair values:

Exchange Rate Sensitivity as of December 31, 2005
(millions of Ch\$, except percentages and exchange rate)

	<u>2006</u>	<u>Expected Maturity Date</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>		
<u>Debt Obligations</u>							
<u>Variable rate (US\$)</u>							
Short and medium term (1)	Ch\$429	17,425	-	51,250	-	69,104	69,416
Average int. rate	4.7%	Libor + 0.3	-	Libor + 0.325	-	-	
<u>Fixed rate (Argentine \$)</u>							
Short term	774	-	-	-	-	774	811
Interest rate	10.0%	-	-	-	-	10.0%	
<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>							
Argentine Pesos	609						609
US\$	550						550
Others	43						43
TOTAL	<u>1,202</u>						<u>1,202</u>
<u>Accounts Receivables</u>							
US\$	11,328						11,328
Argentine Pesos	3,004						3,004
Others	514						514
TOTAL	<u>14,846</u>						<u>14,846</u>

	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>Expected Maturity Date</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
			<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>		
<u>Derivative Contracts (in thousand of US\$)</u>								
Receive Ch\$/pay US\$	US\$27,610	US\$27,610					US\$27,610	-
Receive US\$/pay Ch\$	US\$18,588	US\$18,588					US\$18,588	-
Receive US\$/pay Ch\$			US\$34,000		US\$100,000		US\$134,000	US\$ (24,944)

(1) This debt considers US\$ loans that are hedged through cross currency interest rate swap agreements which convert the entire US\$ debt to Ch\$ debt (UF4,655,586).

In accordance with Chilean generally accepted accounting principles, we apply TB 64 issued by the Chilean Institute of Accountants to translate and value investments in foreign subsidiaries (see Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements). Under TB 64, our foreign investments in CICSA and FLC are not subject to price-level restatements based on inflation in those countries. Instead, the U.S. dollar is considered to be the functional currency. As a result, the effect of a devaluation of the peso against the U.S. dollar on our financial statements is determined, in part, by the impact of such devaluation on the value of our investments in CICSA and FLC, as well as on foreign currency denominated obligations that

qualify as a hedge against those investments. These effects are recorded in the account "Cumulative translation adjustment" in shareholder's equity. As of December 31, 2005, our investment in CICSA and FLC amounted to Ch\$67,418 million, foreign currency denominated obligations that were designated as a hedge against these investments were pre-paid on November 9, 2004, and the negative cumulative translation adjustment account amounted to Ch\$16,651 million.

ITEM 12: Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable

PART II

ITEM 13: Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable

ITEM 14: Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable

ITEM 15: Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, or CFO, have evaluated the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c)) as of December 31, 2005. These controls and procedures were designed to ensure that material information relating to us and our subsidiaries are communicated to our CEO and the CFO. Based on such evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information required to be included in our periodic SEC reports. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls and procedures or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls and procedures subsequent to the date of this evaluation.

ITEM 16A: Audit Committee Financial Expert

At the board meeting held on June 1, 2005, our board of directors appointed as members of our audit committee Messrs. Jorge Carey, Giorgio Maschietto, Carlos Olivos and Alejandro Strauch, each of which is independent as defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. On June 7, 2006, Mr. Alejandro Strauch resigned as board member; therefore the audit committee is currently composed of three members. Our directors analyzed the requirements that Section 407 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act sets forth regarding the qualifications of an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" and, after due consideration, determined that none of the members of the audit committee meets the requirements of an "Audit Committee Financial Expert". However, we are not required to have an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" or similar expert under relevant U.S. or Chilean law. In addition, our board of directors has determined that, while no single member met all of the requirements to be an "Audit Committee

Financial Expert", the members of the audit committee collectively possess all of the elements of an "Audit Committee Financial Expert".

ITEM 16B: Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to all of our executive officers and employees. Our code of ethics is available on our website at www.ccu-sa.com. Our code of ethics has not been amended and no waivers, either explicit or implicit, of provisions of the code of ethics have been granted to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Chief Accounting Officer.

ITEM 16C: Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the fees billed to us by our independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
	(million of Ch\$ as of December 2005)	
Audit Fees	204	236
Audit-Related Fees	68	56
Tax Fees	31	28
All Other Fees	-	-
Total Fees	<u>304</u>	<u>319</u>

"Audit fees" in the above table are the aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers in connection with the review and audit of our semi-annual and annual consolidated financial statements, as well as the review of other filings. "Audit-related fees" are the aggregate fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements or that are traditionally performed by the external auditor, and include consultations regarding the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and due diligence related to transactions. "Tax fees" are fees billed by PricewaterhouseCoopers associated with the issuance of certificates for tax and legal compliance purposes.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Since July 2005, our audit committee pre-approves all audit and non-audit services provided by our independent auditor pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and pre-approves all audit services provided by any other public accounting firm.

ITEM 16D: Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E: Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17: Financial Statements

The Company has responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this item.

ITEM 18: Financial Statements

See Annex for the Financial Statements

ITEM 19: Exhibits

Index to Exhibits

- 1.1 Company by-laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1.1 of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed on June 28, 2002).
- 8.1 Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. significant subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 8.1 of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on June 24, 2004).
- 12.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 12.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 13.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 13.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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COMPAÑIA CERVECERIAS UNIDAS S.A.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

December 31, 2005

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Audited Financial Statements:

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Ch\$ - Chilean pesos

ThCh\$ - Thousands of Chilean pesos

US\$ - United States dollars

A\$ - Argentine pesos

€ - Euros

UF - A UF is a daily indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit. The UF rate is set daily in advance based on the previous month's inflation rate.



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Santiago, June 22, 2006

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A.

- 1 We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, expressed in constant Chilean pesos. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.
- 2 We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in both Chile and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- 3 In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Chile.
- 4 As described in Note 1, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restated to reflect the effects of changes in the purchasing power of the Chilean peso on the Company's financial position and results of operations. Furthermore, the financial statements as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 and for the years then ended have been restated in terms of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005 purchasing power.

Santiago, June 22, 2006
Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A.

- 5 Accounting principles generally accepted in Chile vary in certain important respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements.

Santiago, Chile
June 22, 2006

COMPAÑIA CERVECERIAS UNIDAS S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed
in thousands of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

<u>ASSETS</u>	As of December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	9,852,872	12,255,648
Time deposits and marketable securities (Note 3)	48,240,685	55,287,269
Accounts receivable - trade and other, net (Note 4)	85,455,527	85,781,653
Accounts receivable from related companies (Note 15)	3,257,435	1,402,139
Inventories (Note 5)	70,789,038	55,698,124
Prepaid expenses	3,762,057	4,258,475
Prepaid taxes (Note 13)	2,877,588	2,861,244
Other current assets (Note 6)	<u>16,641,738</u>	<u>13,719,746</u>
Total current assets	240,876,940	231,264,298
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net (Note 7)	320,479,320	312,103,148
OTHER ASSETS (Note 8)	<u>81,916,563</u>	<u>70,193,947</u>
Total assets	<u><u>643,272,823</u></u>	<u><u>613,561,393</u></u>
 <u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Short-term borrowings (Note 9)	2,313,185	33,031,347
Current portion of bank borrowings and bonds payable (Notes 10 and 11)	8,668,657	10,354,310
Dividends payable	10,281,295	9,648,436
Accounts payable	39,637,168	38,193,287
Notes payable	5,276,673	2,657,314
Other payables	5,187,697	3,347,639
Accounts payable to related companies (Note 15)	1,930,819	1,489,645
Accrued expenses (Note 12)	19,701,947	18,381,766
Withholding taxes payable	12,221,592	12,501,982
Income tax (Note 13)	3,638,464	-
Other current liabilities	<u>148,892</u>	<u>119,446</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>109,006,389</u>	<u>129,725,172</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Bank borrowings (Note 10)	78,009,520	63,061,823
Bonds payable (Note 11)	57,699,140	34,086,881
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (Note 12)	19,089,083	9,866,155
Deferred income taxes (Note 13)	12,171,278	13,403,839
Deposits on bottles and containers	<u>7,899,938</u>	<u>10,341,519</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>174,868,959</u>	<u>130,760,217</u>
Total liabilities	<u>283,875,348</u>	<u>260,485,389</u>
MINORITY INTEREST	<u>40,366,992</u>	<u>40,096,524</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 17)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 14)		
Common Stock (318,502,872 shares with no par value authorized and outstanding)	180,497,346	180,497,346
Share premium	14,116,197	14,116,197
Other reserves	(11,487,580)	(55,697)
Retained earnings	<u>135,904,520</u>	<u>118,421,634</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>319,030,483</u>	<u>312,979,480</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u><u>643,272,823</u></u>	<u><u>613,561,393</u></u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COMPAÑIA CERVECERIAS UNIDAS S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed
in thousands of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	For the years ended		
	December 31,		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
OPERATING RESULTS			
Net sales	492,046,912	435,683,127	407,837,807
Cost of sales	<u>(235,708,927)</u>	<u>(209,818,710)</u>	<u>(200,915,658)</u>
Gross margin	256,337,985	225,864,417	206,922,149
Selling and administrative expenses	<u>(189,868,073)</u>	<u>(165,044,035)</u>	<u>(158,220,458)</u>
Operating income	<u>66,469,912</u>	<u>60,820,382</u>	<u>48,701,691</u>
NON-OPERATING RESULTS			
Non-operating income (Note 19)	3,247,479	4,528,543	26,005,889
Non-operating expenses (Note 20).....	<u>(12,317,877)</u>	<u>(10,945,155)</u>	<u>(12,859,328)</u>
Price-level restatement and exchange differences (Note 21)...	<u>(192,552)</u>	<u>56,322</u>	<u>1,339,730</u>
Income before income taxes and minority interest	57,206,962	54,460,092	63,187,982
Income taxes (Note 13).....	<u>(9,114,839)</u>	<u>(6,110,965)</u>	<u>(5,285,104)</u>
Income before minority interest.....	48,092,123	48,349,127	57,902,878
Minority interest	<u>85,004</u>	<u>(1,321,082)</u>	<u>(466,698)</u>
NET INCOME	<u>48,177,127</u>	<u>47,028,045</u>	<u>57,436,180</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COMPAÑIA CERVECERIAS UNIDAS S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in
thousands of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	For the years ended		
	<u>December 31,</u>		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
NET INCOME	48,177,127	47,028,045	57,436,180
CHARGES (CREDITS) TO INCOME NOT REPRESENTING CASH FLOWS:			
Depreciation	40,592,251	42,352,396	42,647,046
Amortization of goodwill	2,577,285	2,256,434	2,354,742
Amortization of negative goodwill	(51,970)	(39,950)	(43,637)
Amortization of other intangibles	548,718	415,520	415,717
Provision for impairment of property, plant and equipment and write-offs of glass bottles, write-offs of spare parts and other provisions	3,156,476	4,007,413	4,165,666
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates (net)	(6,966)	(248,595)	(20,961,507)
Price-level restatement	192,552	(56,323)	(1,339,730)
Gain on sale of land and properties held for sale	(743,116)	(3,451,725)	(1,401,580)
Gain on sale of investments and other assets	(70,403)	(950)	(47,529)
Deferred income taxes	(2,726,861)	(1,981,821)	(2,382,444)
Other debits	2,576,243	2,715,924	2,396,173
Other credits	(3,811,010)	(4,326,458)	(2,791,785)
Minority interest	(85,004)	1,321,082	466,699
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AFFECTING CASH FLOWS:			
Accounts and notes receivable	(6,043,221)	1,225,474	(7,239,948)
Inventories	(7,374,809)	1,388,766	(5,125,934)
Other assets	(14,024,277)	(11,820,704)	(7,918,948)
Accounts payable affecting operating results	6,884,745	1,914,427	1,060,485
Interest payable	3,231,260	2,271,701	2,401,822
Income tax payable	3,799,967	(1,464,416)	2,352,102
Accounts payable affecting non-operating results	5,182,306	(4,922,392)	(2,199,875)
Value added tax	<u>(949,300)</u>	<u>2,591,596</u>	<u>3,011,183</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>81,031,993</u>	<u>81,175,444</u>	<u>67,254,898</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in
thousands of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	For the years ended		
	December 31,		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from bank borrowings.....	51,847,238	105,179,802	140,956,912
Repayments of bank borrowings.....	(70,430,905)	(117,860,953)	(46,326,074)
Proceeds from bonds	26,570,367	34,901,420	-
Repayments of bonds payable.....	(1,788,536)	(21,608,048)	(1,449,043)
Dividends paid	(29,623,350)	(29,925,744)	(199,947,398)
Other.....	<u>489,284</u>	<u>(11,798,123)</u>	<u>2,953,306</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(22,935,902)</u>	<u>(41,111,646)</u>	<u>(103,812,297)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(44,228,640)	(33,027,584)	(26,306,415)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	512,564	8,583,750	2,656,963
Proceeds from sale of investments in unconsolidated affiliates ..	20,804	2,549	69,382,464
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(20,144,084)	(4,344,337)	(36,236,782)
Investments in financial instruments.....	(2,326,068)	(14,401,790)	(26,783)
Accounts receivable from related companies	-	171,580	-
Other.....	<u>(1,286,436)</u>	<u>(3,120,518)</u>	<u>220,992</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by investment activities	<u>(67,451,860)</u>	<u>(46,136,350)</u>	<u>9,690,439</u>
Price-level restatement of cash and cash equivalents	<u>(389,158)</u>	<u>(2,024,394)</u>	<u>(1,531,744)</u>
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(9,744,927)	(8,096,946)	(28,398,704)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>62,366,302</u>	<u>70,463,248</u>	<u>98,861,952</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR.....	<u><u>52,621,375</u></u>	<u><u>62,366,302</u></u>	<u><u>70,463,248</u></u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 24 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

COMPAÑIA CERVECERIAS UNIDAS S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT DECEMBER 31, 2005

Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in thousands of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005, except as indicated

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Compañía Cervecerías Unidas S.A. ("CCU", "the Company" or "the parent Company") is the largest producer, bottler and distributor of beer in Chile. CCU's line of beers includes a full range of super-premium, premium, medium-priced and popular-priced brands, which are primarily marketed under seven different brand names and one brand extension. The Company has three beer production facilities located throughout Chile, and has a nationwide production and distribution network. In Chile, the Company also produces and distributes Heineken beer, and imports and distributes Budweiser.

The Company is one of the largest producers in the Argentine beer market. It has two beer production facilities in Argentina, in Salta and Santa Fe. The Company produces and distributes Heineken and Budweiser beers in Argentina, as well as its own proprietary brands.

The Company also produces Chilean wine through a controlling interest in Viña San Pedro S.A. ("VSP"), Chile's second largest wine exporter and third largest winery in the domestic market. VSP produces and markets premium, varietal and popular-priced wines under the brand families Viña San Pedro and Santa Helena.

The Company is one of the largest mineral water producers and soft drink producers, bottler, and distributor in Chile of its proprietary brands and those brands produced under license from PepsiCo, Schweppes Holding Limited and Watt's Alimentos S.A. The Company's soft drink and nectar products are produced in three facilities located throughout Chile, and its mineral water is bottled in two plants in the central region of the country.

The Company also produces pisco (grapes brandy) through its subsidiary Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A. ("CPCh"). This subsidiary is the result of the merger of the previously existing subsidiary Pisonor S.A. with Cooperativa Agrícola Control Pisquero de Elqui y Limarí ("Control") Limitada in March 2005. The subsidiary has a significant portion of the pisco market.

A summary of significant accounting policies is set forth below:

a) Presentation

These accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Chile and the regulations of the Chilean Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (hereinafter referred to as "SVS"). In the event of discrepancy, the SVS regulations would prevail. There were no material discrepancies in the principles or regulations that have effected the accompanying financial statements.

The Company has issued its audited statutory consolidated financial statements in Spanish and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Chile, which include certain notes and additional information required by the SVS for statutory purposes. Management believes that these additional notes and information are not essential for the complete understanding of the consolidated financial statements and accordingly, these notes and additional information have been excluded from the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Certain minor reclassifications have been made in the 2003 and 2004 amounts to conform with the 2005 presentation.

b) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and subsidiaries (companies in which the Parent Company holds a direct or indirect ownership of more than 50%). The parent Company and its subsidiaries are herein referred to collectively as the “Company” or “CCU”. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The participation of minority shareholders is presented in the consolidated financial statements under the caption Minority interest.

The consolidated financial statements for the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 include the following significant subsidiaries:

	<u>At December 31,</u>		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	%	%	%
Percentage of direct and indirect ownership:			
Embotelladores Chilenas Unidas S.A. (1)	99.94	99.94	99.76
Comercial CCU S.A. (previously Com. Calafquen S.A.) (2)	99.97	99.97	99.97
Finca La Celia S.A. (3)	60.20	60.32	60.32
San Pedro Limited (4)	60.20	60.33	-
Southern Breweries Establishment (5)	99.97	99.97	99.97
Viña Urmeneta S.A. (6)	60.20	60.32	60.32
Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A. (7)	80.00	-	-
Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. (8)	92.04	89.22	89.22
Viña San Pedro S.A. (9)	60.20	60.33	60.33
Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A. (10)	91.31	88.51	88.51
Aguas Minerales Cachantun S.A.	99.93	99.93	99.93
Andina de Desarrollo S.A.	54.06	52.40	52.40
CCU Cayman Limited	99.94	99.94	99.94
Cervecera CCU Chile Limitada	99.99	99.99	99.99
Fábrica de Envases Plásticos S.A.	99.99	99.99	99.99
Finca Eugenio Bustos S.A.	60.20	60.32	60.32
Inversiones Ecusa S.A.	99.94	99.94	99.94
Pisconor S.A.	99.99	99.99	99.99
Saint Joseph Investment Limited	99.94	99.94	99.94
South Investment Limited	99.94	99.94	99.94
Transportes CCU Limitada	99.99	99.99	99.99
Vending y Servicios CCU Limitada	99.94	99.94	99.94
Viña Santa Helena S.A.	60.14	60.26	60.26

(1) Comercial CCU Santiago S.A. and Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. ("ECUSA")

Comercial CCU Santiago S.A. held an extraordinary shareholders meeting on October 14, 2004, in which shareholders agreed to increase its capital from ThCh\$ 41,250,470 to ThCh\$ 180,053,415 through the issuance of 1,387,032,870 shares for ThCh\$ 138,802,945. Each share was worth Ch\$ 100.07185. In the same meeting, shareholders agreed to issue an additional 1,249,036,970 shares which the Company had the preferred right to purchase. As payment, the Company transferred 63,864,417 shares of Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. with a value of ThCh\$ 124,993,440 to Comercial CCU Santiago S.A.

On November 30, 2004, the former Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. was dissolved as a result of all its shares being owned by Comercial CCU Santiago S.A., who, for all legal effects, is the continuing entity. This transaction did not result in any gain or loss for the Company.

During the same meeting, shareholders agreed to change Comercial CCU Santiago S.A. name to Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A.

(2) Comercial CCU S.A.

Comercial e Industrial Calafquén S.A changed its name to Comercial CCU S.A. in August 2005. This subsidiary was incorporated in December 10, 2003.

(3) Finca la Celia S.A.

The Company, Viña San Pedro (San Pedro), and Viña Santa Helena (Santa Helena) all have a direct or indirect ownership in Finca la Celia S.A. (Finca). On November 2, 2005, San Pedro sold to Viña Santa Helena S.A. 588 shares of stocks in Finca la Celia S.A. This resulted in a decrease of San Pedro's ownership percentage to 99.87% and resulted in a change in the Company's ownership in Finca to 60.20%.

(4) San Pedro Limited

San Pedro Limited was incorporated on December 23, 2004, as a subsidiary of Viña San Pedro S.A.

(5) Southern Breweries Establishment

On April 10, 2003, the Company purchased an additional 50% interest in Southern Breweries Establishment ("Southern") resulting in a total ownership interest of 99.97%. Prior to April 2003, the Company owned 49.97% of Southern and accounted for this investment under the equity method. Upon the acquisition of the additional interest, the Company began consolidating the entity. Southern sold substantially all of its assets on March 31, 2003, and is primarily a holding entity with minimal assets.

(6) Viña Urmeneta S.A.

Viña Urmeneta S.A. was the holding company for the Company's Argentine wine business. During the year 2004, the Company decided to focus Viña Urmeneta S.A.'s activities on the development of new businesses. In order to do so, it reduced Viña Urmeneta S.A.'s capital in the amount of ThCh\$ 15,733,183 (historical pesos) which was paid through the transfer of its investments in Argentina (Finca La Celia S.A.) to Viña San Pedro S.A., a subsidiary of the Company, and a payment to Viña Santa Helena S.A., also a subsidiary of the Company, amounting to ThCh\$ 15,733,183 (historical pesos). At the same time, Viña Urmeneta S.A. capitalized its other reserves for ThCh\$ 5,721,568.

The above mentioned transaction resulted in Viña San Pedro S.A. increasing its ownership interest in its subsidiary Finca La Celia S.A. to 99.91% and no gain or loss was recognized related to this transaction.

In accordance with Circular 981 of the SVS, disbursements made during the organization and start-up stage of subsidiaries which are not assignable to tangible or intangible assets are included in Shareholder's equity as pre-operating stage deficits. Investments in controlled subsidiaries in the development stage are not consolidated; rather, they are accounted for under the equity method and included in Other Assets in the consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company's investments in Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A. and Viña Tabalí S.A. were considered to be in the development stage.

(7) Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A. ("CPCh")

In February 2005, the Company formed a new entity for the purpose of consolidating their interest in the pisco business.

On March 13, 2005 Pisonor S.A. and Control each contributed assets into the newly formed Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A. resulting in Pisonor S.A. owning 34% of the newly formed entity based on the fair value of assets contributed. However, as initially established in the agreement, the Company purchased from Control an additional 46% of its ownership interest for a cash payment of ThCh\$ 15,884,205 resulting in an ownership of 80% of the entity by the Company. This transaction resulted in goodwill of ThCh\$ 10,055,509 (See Note 8).

(8) Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. ("CCU Argentina S.A.")

On June 17, 2005, CCU Argentina S.A. issued 75,048,000 shares of common stock. Anheuser-Busch, who has a minority ownership in this subsidiary, did not execute its preferred right to purchase these shares. CCU Cayman Islands Branch subscribed the total amount paying US\$ 26,500,000 and increasing its share percentage to 92.04%. The transaction resulted in an increase of ThCh\$ 643,866 (historical) in the carrying value of this subsidiary, which will be amortized over 20 years.

(9) Viña San Pedro S.A.

At the annual shareholders meeting held on July 7, 2005, shareholders approved a capital increase of ThCh\$ 4,510,609 through the issuance of 727,517,700 shares. At December 31, 2005, 45,478,260 shares were issued with an equivalent value to ThCh\$ 288,127. The Company did not participate in the share increase. This resulted in a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage to 60.1999%.

(10) Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A. ("CICSA")

On June 17, 2005, the Board of Directors of CICSA approved a irrevocable capital contribution of ThCh\$ 12,685,389, which was carried out by Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. Subsequently, on December 16, 2005, the Board of Directors of CICSA approved a partial capitalization for the amount of ThCh\$ 7,065 and the transformation of the balance into a loan.

On October 26, 2005, the National Commission of Securities of Argentina approved a public offering of 151,904,240 class "B" common shares at a nominal value of A\$ 0.10 per share. Each share has the right to one vote. Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. purchased the entire issuance.

c) Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures of contingent liabilities. Management makes its best estimate of the ultimate outcome for these items based on historic trends and other information available when the financial statements are prepared. Changes in estimates are recognized in accordance with the accounting rules for the estimate, which is typically in the period when new information becomes available to management. Areas where the nature of the estimate makes it reasonably possible that actual results could differ from amounts estimated include: the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts, the carrying value of goodwill investments in unconsolidated affiliates and the determination of the liability for deposits for bottles and containers.

d) Price-level restatements

The financial statements, which are expressed in Chilean pesos, have been restated to reflect the effects of variations in the purchasing power of the local currency during each year. For this purpose and in conformity with current Chilean regulations, non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity accounts have been restated by charges or credits to income. Furthermore, the income and expense accounts have been restated in terms of year-end constant pesos. In accordance with Chilean tax regulations and accounting practices, the restatements were calculated based on the official Consumer Price Index of the National Institute of Statistics, applied one month in arrears, which was 3.6%, 2.5% and 1.0% for the years ended November 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. This index is considered by the business community, the accounting profession and the Chilean government to be the index which most closely complies with the technical requirement to reflect the variation in the general level of prices in the country and, consequently, is widely used for financial reporting purposes in Chile. For comparative purposes, the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the amounts disclosed in the related footnotes have been restated in terms of Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005 purchasing power. The above-mentioned price-level restatements do not purport to present appraisal or replacement values and are only intended to restate all non-monetary financial statement components in terms of local currency of a single purchasing power and to include in the net result for each year the gain or loss in purchasing power arising from the holding of assets and liabilities exposed to the effects of inflation.

e) *Foreign currency*

Balances in foreign currency and in indexed units included in the consolidated balance sheets and summarized in Note 21 have been translated into Chilean pesos at the market (“observed”) exchange rates and closing equivalences in effect at each year end as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
U.S. Dollar	512.50	557.40	593.80
Euro	606.08	760.13	744.95
Unidad de fomento (UF).....	17,974.81	17,317.05	16,920.00

f) *Time deposits and marketable securities*

Time deposits are reported at cost plus accrued interest and price level restatements at each year-end.

Marketable securities include money market funds, promissory notes and common equity shares which are reported at the lower of their historic cost plus price-level restatements (“restated cost”) or market value. Money market funds are stated at market value based on year-end quoted values.

g) *Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable*

The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable based on an analysis of the aging of the outstanding balance as well as other relevant information. This allowance is netted against Accounts receivable - trade and other.

h) *Inventories*

In process goods, raw materials and supplies are valued at acquisition cost plus price-level restatements. The Company estimates that inventories have an average turnover period of one year or less.

i) *Prepaid expenses*

Prepaid expenses are shown at cost plus price-level restatements and include prepayments for advertising, insurance premiums, computer maintenance services and others, and are amortized over the period of the benefit. Long-term portions of prepaid expenses are included in Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

j) *Other current assets*

Other current assets primarily includes securities acquired pursuant to repurchase agreements which are stated at cost plus accrued interest and price-level restatements, short-term deferred income taxes, and bond discounts arising from bonds issued by the Company and other financing and refinancing costs.

k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost plus price-level restatements. Depreciation for each year has been calculated under the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful lives assigned to the assets. Estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	25 - 100
Vineyards.....	20 - 30
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20
Bottles and containers	3 - 10
Other fixed assets	10

Bottles and containers are reported at cost plus price-level restatements, net of write-offs due to breakage and allowances. Depreciation of glass bottles, pallets, and plastic boxes is calculated under the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives assigned to the respective assets.

Property, plant and equipment include the revaluation increment arising from the technical appraisal carried out during 1979 in conformity with instructions issued by the SVS.

Purchased software is being amortized over periods between four and seven years.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged against income while improvements are capitalized as additions to the related assets. Retirements, sales and disposals of assets are recorded by reversing the cost and accumulated depreciation accounts, with any related gain or loss reflected in Non-operating income or Non-operating expense in the consolidated statements of income.

l) Other assets

Other assets include land and buildings held for sale which have been adjusted to their estimated realizable values; trademarks which have been valued at cost plus price-level restatements and are amortized over a period of twenty years; bond discounts arising from bonds issued by the Company and other financing and refinancing cost.

Other assets also include the following:

Equity investments in unconsolidated affiliates

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for using the equity method when the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee. Under Chilean GAAP, this is generally presumed to occur when the investor owns between 20% and 50% of the outstanding voting shares. Accordingly, the Company's proportional share in the net income (or loss) of each investee is recognized on an accrual basis, after eliminating any unrealized profits or losses from transactions with the investees in Non-operating income or expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Goodwill and negative goodwill

Under Chilean GAAP, effective January 1, 2004, Technical Bulletin No. 72 (“TB 72”) requires the determination of goodwill and negative goodwill based on the fair value of the acquired company. Prior to January 1, 2004, goodwill included the excess of the purchase price of companies acquired over their net book value; negative goodwill was established when the net book value exceeded the purchase price of companies acquired. Goodwill and negative goodwill also arise from the purchase of investments accounted for by the equity method.

Goodwill and negative goodwill are amortized over 20 years considering the expected period of return of the investment. The Company evaluates the recoverability of goodwill on a periodic basis.

Investments in other companies

Investments in other companies includes investments in quoted common shares with an average trading value below UF 400 (ThCh\$ 7,190 as of December 31, 2005) during the last quarter of each year and investments in unlisted shares and partnership interests in other companies where the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the investee.

Investments in unlisted shares and partnership interests in other companies are reported at each year-end at cost plus price-level restatements and income from these investments is recognized on a cash basis. Where provisions for impairment were considered necessary, such provisions were recorded.

m) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

The investments in the Argentine subsidiaries, are recorded in accordance with Technical Bulletin No. 64 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Under this pronouncement, the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, which operate in countries that are exposed to significant risks, restrictions or inflation/currency fluctuations must first be remeasured into US dollars and then translated into Chilean pesos at the year-end exchange rate. As a result, no effect is given to price-level restatements based on inflation in those countries, the US dollar in the case of the Argentine subsidiaries, are considered to be the functional currency of these operations. Accordingly, the financial statements of these subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with Chilean GAAP, excluding the application of monetary correction, and then remeasured into US dollars as follows:

- monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate for the period;
- all other assets and liabilities and shareholders’ equity are translated at historic rates of exchange;
- income and expense accounts are translated at average rates during the period; and
- the resulting exchange adjustments are included in the results of operations for the period.

The resulting foreign currency amounts are then translated to Chilean pesos at the closing exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the investments’ equity value arising from the financial statements remeasured as explained above and the net equity value at the beginning of the year restated by Chilean inflation, plus the proportional share of the investments’ income (or loss) for the year, is recorded as a “Cumulative Translation Adjustment” in Shareholders’ equity in the consolidated balance sheets.

n) Bonds payable

Bonds are recorded at face value plus accrued interest. The discount on, and expenses incurred, in the issuance of the bonds are included in Other current assets and Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets and are amortized over the term of the bonds.

o) Severance indemnities

The Company and most of its subsidiaries have agreed with their personnel the payment of long-term severance indemnities. Severance indemnities are included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In those cases in which the union contracts limit the benefit to a maximum number of employees per year, such obligation is shown under current liabilities. In those cases where severance payments do not include a limit per year, the obligation has been calculated based on the retirement age and discounted at present value applying a discount rate of 7%.

p) Income taxes and deferred income taxes

Effective January 1, 2000, the effects of deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for tax and financial statement purposes are recorded in accordance with Technical Bulletins Nos. 60, 68 and 69 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants and Circular No. 1,466 of the SVS. The effects of deferred income taxes at January 1, 2000 that were not previously recorded, were recognized, in accordance with the transitional period provided by Technical Bulletin N° 60, against a contra asset or liability account ("complementary accounts") and were recorded to offset the effects of the deferred tax assets and liabilities not recorded prior to January 1, 2000. Complementary accounts are amortized to income over the estimated average reversal periods corresponding to underlying temporary differences to which the deferred tax asset or liability related. Deferred income taxes at January 1, 2000 are recognized in income beginning in 2000 as the temporary differences are reversed.

Deferred income tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance should be sufficient to reduce the deferred income tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

The Argentine subsidiaries, with the exception of Finca La Celia S.A., have not recorded a current tax provision due to the existence of tax loss carryforwards (see Note 13). However, CICSA recorded a minimum imputed income tax (see Note 8) which has been included under Other assets in the consolidated balance sheets as a tax recoverable as the taxes paid can be used to offset income taxes in future periods.

q) Employee vacations

Vacations are accrued as a liability when earned by employees and are included in Accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheets.

r) Deposits on bottles and containers

Deposits received on bottles and containers in circulation are classified as long-term liabilities. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the amount of these deposits was determined based on the estimated redemption of the bottles and containers by customers and valued using the historic amount of the deposit. These deposits are not subject to price-level restatements.

s) Derivative instruments

The Company enters into hedging contracts including cross-currency interest rate swap agreements and foreign currency forward exchange contracts. The contracts are accounted for in accordance with Technical Bulletin No. 57, "Accounting for Derivative Contracts" ("TB 57") of the Chilean Institute of Accountants. Under TB 57 all derivative instruments are recognized on the balance sheet at their fair value. Derivative instruments are accounted for as follows:

Hedge of forecasted transactions

The derivative instrument is stated at its fair value on the balance sheet and any change in the fair value is recognized on the balance sheet as an unrealized gain or loss in Other liabilities or in Other assets. When the contract is settled, the unrealized gain or loss on the instrument is recognized in earnings in Non-operating income or expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Hedge of firm commitments

The hedged item and derivative instrument are measured at fair value on the balance sheet. With respect to open contracts, if the net effect is a loss, it is expensed immediately. If the net effect is a gain, it is deferred and recognized when the contract is settled. The unrecognized gains associated with the derivative instrument are included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

t) Cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents, including time deposits, money market funds and securities purchased pursuant to resale agreements.

Cash flows from operating activities include all those cash flows related to the primary operating activities of the Company and also include interest paid, interest income and, in general, all those cash flows that are not defined as investing or financing activities. The concept of operating used in this statement is broader than the concept of operating income used in the consolidated statements of income.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Cash	9,852,872	12,255,648
Time deposits	25,620,511	36,370,947
Money market funds	5,777,027	4,109,060
Securities purchased pursuant to resale agreements	<u>11,370,965</u>	<u>9,630,647</u>
Total.....	<u>52,621,375</u>	<u>62,366,302</u>

u) Revenue recognition

The Company and subsidiaries recognize revenues upon the physical delivery of the product, at which time title passes to the customer. Viña San Pedro S.A. recognizes revenues relating to export sales of wine when the wine is shipped which in accordance with established sales terms is when the title passes to the customer.

v) Advertising and sales promotion costs

Media advertising is expensed as incurred, generally when the ads are aired, printed or presented to the public. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, ThCh\$ 2,138,783 and ThCh\$ 1,795,365, respectively, of advertising were reported as assets. Advertising expense amounted to ThCh\$ 36,954,132, ThCh\$ 28,223,260 and ThCh\$ 31,062,576 for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTING CHANGES

During 2005 and 2004, there were no accounting changes as compared to the prior year that could have a significant effect on the interpretation of these financial statements.

NOTE 3 - TIME DEPOSITS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Time deposits and marketable securities are summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Time deposits	42,208,917	50,925,002
Money market funds	5,779,233	4,109,732
Common equity shares	<u>252,535</u>	<u>252,535</u>
Total.....	<u>48,240,685</u>	<u>55,287,269</u>

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - TRADE AND OTHER

Accounts receivable are summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Trade accounts receivable	86,300,816	82,396,862
Other accounts receivable.....	2,967,858	8,150,488
Advances to suppliers	815,338	1,584,690
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(4,628,485)</u>	<u>(6,350,387)</u>
Total.....	<u>85,455,527</u>	<u>85,781,653</u>

The changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Additions charged to cost and expenses</u>	<u>Write-offs of bad debts</u>	<u>Foreign exchange differences</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
2005	6,350,387	166,359	(1,765,105)	(123,156)	4,628,485
2004	6,699,075	1,302,635	(1,516,076)	(135,247)	6,350,387
2003	5,895,126	2,758,918	(1,843,374)	(111,594)	6,699,075

NOTE 5 – INVENTORIES

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Finished goods	16,914,987	14,403,942
Production in process and semi-manufactured goods	1,246,040	1,436,590
Raw materials.....	45,314,957	33,593,773
Raw materials in transit	1,718,801	825,280
Supplies	3,370,414	3,312,323
Grape crop development and processing costs	3,733,846	3,234,914
Obsolescence provisions.....	<u>(1,510,007)</u>	<u>(1,108,698)</u>
Total.....	<u>70,789,038</u>	<u>55,698,124</u>

NOTE 6 - OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets are summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Securities purchased pursuant to repurchase agreements	11,386,189	9,642,646
Deferred income taxes (Note 13)	2,950,218	2,969,415
Contracts to consume	678,622	-
Materials to consume	574,368	513,836
Syndicated loan issuance cost	498,381	513,357
Fair value of forward exchange contracts	308,659	-
Bond loan issuance cost.....	101,624	76,817
Other	<u>143,677</u>	<u>3,675</u>
Total.....	<u>16,641,738</u>	<u>13,719,746</u>

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment (net) are summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Land and buildings.....	88,394,848	85,705,888
Vineyards	30,201,047	28,706,278
Machinery and equipment	273,589,788	269,498,702
Increase arising from technical appraisal.....	8,669,956	8,951,984
Bottles and containers.....	118,499,744	112,005,416
Construction in progress.....	21,386,306	9,608,394
Promotional assets	68,343,115	64,177,143
Fixed assets in transit.....	4,601,567	954,923
Fixtures and fitting.....	43,489,161	42,045,121
Software (net).....	2,390,965	3,525,065
Other fixed assets.....	223,510	1,164,571
Accumulated depreciation	(339,310,687)	(314,240,337)
Total property, plant and equipment (net).....	<u>320,479,320</u>	<u>312,103,148</u>

NOTE 8 - OTHER ASSETS

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Land and buildings held for sale (a).....	18,252,575	17,660,292
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates (b)	13,337,566	9,837,318
Goodwill, net (c).....	34,099,222	27,452,777
Negative goodwill, net (d)	(1,070,567)	(520,488)
Prepaid expenses.....	1,354,968	1,270,117
Bond discount (Note 11).....	2,163,652	882,372
Investments in other companies	26,702	39,297
Trademarks.....	10,881,462	10,761,549
Accumulated amortization of trademarks	(3,070,537)	(2,649,928)
Syndicated loan and bond issuance cost	3,350,202	3,413,668
Recoverable taxes (value added tax).....	290,840	278,104
Recoverable taxes (minimum imputed income tax in Argentina)	1,987,946	1,701,635
Accounts receivable-trade and other	18,933	19,818
Other.....	<u>293,599</u>	<u>47,416</u>
Total.....	<u>81,916,563</u>	<u>70,193,947</u>

(a) Land and buildings held for sale are summarized as follows:

<u>Location</u>	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Quilicura.....	2,206,290	1,912,482
Limache.....	1,597,899	1,285,279
Santiago.....	731,542	661,853
Talca.....	1,336,467	1,330,468
Concepción.....	192,251	192,251
Osorno.....	6,326,009	6,590,527
La Serena.....	2,486,764	2,391,941
Viña del Mar.....	783,543	460,080
Antofagasta.....	69,590	78,184
Temuco.....	590	589
Perú.....	1,754,090	1,754,090
Argentina.....	576,149	857,130
Valparaíso.....	170,008	145,418
Lonquén.....	<u>21,383</u>	<u>-</u>
Total lands and buildings held for sale.....	<u>18,252,575</u>	<u>17,660,292</u>

(b) Investments in unconsolidated affiliates at December 31 of each year are summarized as follows:

<u>Company</u>	Percentage owned		Investment carrying value		Equity in net earnings (losses) of affiliated companies recognized in income		
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	%	%	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Southern Breweries Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,096,822
Calaf S.A.	50.00	50.00	7,388,325	4,377,511	(227,670)	32,645	-
Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.	50.00	50.00	1,427,730	1,264,703	-	-	-
Cervecería Austral S.A.	50.00	50.00	1,839,848	1,758,040	81,808	9,126	(190,843)
Viña Tabali S.A.....	50.00	50.00	1,500,855	1,564,864	-	-	-
Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A.	50.00	50.00	<u>1,180,808</u>	<u>872,200</u>	<u>350,361</u>	<u>198,446</u>	<u>55,528</u>
Total.....			<u>13,337,566</u>	<u>9,837,318</u>	<u>204,499</u>	<u>240,217</u>	<u>20,961,507</u>

Southern Breweries Establishment

The Company acquired its investment in Southern Breweries Establishment in September 1994, resulting in goodwill net value balance amounting to ThCh\$ 82,098 at December 31, 2005, and ThCh\$ 91,392 at December 31, 2004. On March 31, 2003, Southern sold its interest in Karlovacka Pivovara d.d. recognizing a profit of ThCh\$ 40,442,271 (historic). Accordingly, the Company recognized its 49.97% portion of this gain equivalent to ThCh\$ 20,221,136 (historic) which was recorded as part of Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates in non-operating income (Note 19) in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

On April 10, 2003, the Company purchased an additional 50% ownership interest of Southern. There was no goodwill associated with this acquisition. Upon acquisition of this interest, the Company began consolidating the operations of Southern.

Calaf S.A.

On December 15, 2003, Empresas Lucchetti S.A. and Lucchetti Chile S.A. formed Calaf S.A. with a total capital amounting to ThCh\$ 1,000 divided into 1,000 shares, where each of the shareholders holds 50%. On December 23, 2003, Calaf S.A. increased its capital to ThCh\$ 9,651,000, divided into 9,651,000 shares of which Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. acquired 4,825,000. On January 9, 2004, Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. purchased 500 of the initial shares issued from Lucchetti Chile S.A. for ThCh\$ 500. As a result of the above, Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. holds 50% of Calaf S.A. while the other 50% is held by Industria Nacional de Alimentos S.A. (Former Empresas Lucchetti S.A.) During 2004, both shareholders contributed their capital, in equal proportions, based on the needs of the entity.

During 2004, Calaf S.A. acquired the operating assets and liabilities from Calaf S.A.I.C., the original operating company. Acquired assets included intangible assets related to trademarks and industry knowledge. These assets and liabilities were bought at fair value.

At the shareholders meeting on August 29, 2005, the shareholders agreed to a capital increase of ThCh\$ 4,907,800 (historical), through the issuance of 4,907,800 shares. The existing shareholders including the Company's subsidiary ECUSA, exercised their right to maintain their current ownership percentages of 50% each.

Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.

At December 31, 2005, this company is in the development stage.

Cervecería Austral S.A.

The Company acquired 50% of Cervecería Austral S.A. ("Austral") at a cost of ThCh\$ 4,549,729 (historic) in 2000 generating goodwill of ThCh\$ 2,367,964 (historic). The principal activity of Austral is the production, bottling and distribution of beer in Chile.

At December 31, 2005, Cervecería Austral S.A. holds a 99% interest in its subsidiary Comercial Patagona Limitada.

Viña Tabalí S.A.

In August 2003, Viña Tabalí S.A. was incorporated with participation of the Company's subsidiary Viña San Pedro S.A. and Sociedad Agrícola Río Negro Limitada (a related company), each acquiring a 50% interest. At December 31, 2005, Viña Tabalí S.A. is still in the development stage. Viña San Pedro S.A. acquired 22,320 shares for ThCh\$ 1,635,654 (historic). There was no goodwill associated with this transaction.

(c) Goodwill (net of accumulated amortization) is summarized as follows:

<u>Company</u>	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Compañía Pisquera de Chile S.A.	10,055,509	-
Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A.	9,002,715	11,207,029
Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A.	8,063,572	8,646,483
Viña San Pedro S.A.	4,048,136	4,456,979
Cervecería Austral S.A.	2,010,253	2,149,161
South Investment Limited	836,250	900,992
Southern Breweries Establishment.....	82,098	91,392
Aguas Minerales Cachantun S.A.....	<u>689</u>	<u>741</u>
Total.....	<u>34,099,222</u>	<u>27,452,777</u>

(d) Negative goodwill (net of accumulated amortization) is summarized as follows:

<u>Company</u>	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A.....	644,091	-
Cervecería Austral S.A.	95,026	114,290
Compañía Industrial Cervecera S.A.....	<u>331,450</u>	<u>406,198</u>
Total.....	<u>1,070,567</u>	<u>520,488</u>

NOTE 9 - SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Short-term borrowings relate to bank loans due within one-year and are denominated in foreign currencies:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
United States dollars	1,539,683	33,031,347
Other	<u>773,502</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.....	<u>2,313,185</u>	<u>33,031,347</u>

The annual average rate of interest in 2005 related to the borrowings was approximately 5.11% (2.63% in 2004).

NOTE 10 - BANK BORROWINGS

The details of bank borrowings at December 31, 2005, are summarized as follows:

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Current portion</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Total at December 31, 2005</u>	<u>Annual interest rate</u>
		ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	%
BancoEstado.....	UF	918,404	904,656	1,823,060	2.82
BancoEstado.....	US\$	3,202,479	-	3,202,479	2.82
JPMorgan Chase.....	US\$	340,852	51,250,000	51,590,852	Libor + 0.3
BBVA S.A. New York Branch.	US\$	47,241	8,712,500	8,759,741	Libor + 0.3
Santander Overseas Bank.....	US\$	42,343	8,712,500	8,754,843	Libor + 0.3
Banco Crédito e Inversiones.....	UF	<u>110,431</u>	<u>8,429,864</u>	<u>8,540,295</u>	3.6
Total.....		<u>4,661,750</u>	<u>78,009,520</u>	<u>82,671,270</u>	

The details of bank borrowings at December 31, 2004, are summarized as follows:

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Current portion</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Total at December 31, 2004</u>	<u>Annual interest rate</u>
		ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	%
BancoEstado.....	UF	915,116	1,805,855	2,720,971	1.67
BancoEstado.....	US\$	1,756,220	3,509,329	5,265,549	2.78
Banco de Chile.....	US\$	4,683,744	-	4,683,744	2.70
JPMorgan Chase.....	US\$	210,198	57,746,639	57,956,837	Libor + 0.3
Banco BBVA.....	US\$	<u>873,953</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>873,953</u>	2.62
Total.....		<u>8,439,231</u>	<u>63,061,823</u>	<u>71,501,054</u>	

On May 24, 2005, the Company entered into two loans, each for US\$ 17 million, with Banco BBVA S.A. New York Branch and Santander Overseas Bank Inc. Both interest rates are at Libor plus 0.3% and the loans are due on May 24, 2007.

These loans require the Company to comply with certain covenants including expense, debt and equity ratios. The Company was in compliance with all covenants at December 31, 2005.

On November 4, 2004, the Company signed an agreement to obtain a US\$ 100,000,000, five year syndicated loan with JPMorgan Security Inc. acting as the lead agent. The interest rate on the loan is Libor plus 0.3% for the first three years and Libor plus 0.325% for the remaining two.

The loan requires the Company and its subsidiaries, Cervecera CCU Chile Limitada and Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A., to comply with certain interest, debt and equity covenants, including the following:

- i) The maintenance of a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least 3.0 measured quarterly based on a moving average for the past four quarters.
- ii) The maintenance of a consolidated debt ratio lower or equal to 3.0.
- iii) The maintenance of a minimum consolidated equity of UF 15,000,000 at the end of each quarter.

Additionally, the loan requires that the Company comply with certain operating covenants including maintenance of insurance, payment of taxes and limitation on mergers and sales of certain assets.

At December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all covenants associated with this obligation.

On November 9, 2004, the Company prepaid the balance of a five year syndicated loan, obtained on May 9, 2003, originally amounting to US\$ 135,000,000. Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and BBVA Securities Inc. were the lead agents for the loan. This operation did not generate significant effects in results.

On August 22, 2005, the subsidiary Compañía Písquera de Chile S.A. (CPCh) obtained a syndicated loan amounting to UF 468,982 with BCI, BBVA and Raboinvestment banks. The loan requires CPCh comply with the following:

- a) To maintain a financial expense ratio net of subordinated debt not lower than 3. The covenant is valid until the termination of the contract on June 30, 2007.
- b) To maintain a debt ratio not higher than 1.5, excluding subordinated debt, valid until termination of loan.
- c) To maintain equity higher than UF 700,000 on December 31, 2005, and UF 800,000 from December 31, 2006 to the termination of the loan.

Additionally, the loan requires the Company to adhere to certain restrictions such as maintaining insurance, limitations on sale of assets and acquisitions, and limitations of up to UF 10,000 on guarantees or mortgages.

Scheduled maturities of bank borrowings at December 31, 2005, are as follows:

<u>Maturing during the years</u>	<u>ThCh\$</u>
2006	4,661,750
2007	18,329,656
2009	51,250,000
2010	<u>8,429,864</u>
Total	<u>82,671,270</u>

NOTE 11 - BONDS PAYABLE

Bonds payable are summarized as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Current portion		
Principal.....	3,415,214	1,794,046
Accrued interest	<u>591,693</u>	<u>121,033</u>
Total.....	<u>4,006,907</u>	<u>1,915,079</u>
Long-term		
Principal.....	<u>57,699,140</u>	<u>34,086,881</u>
Total.....	<u>61,706,047</u>	<u>36,001,960</u>

On June 13, 2005, the subsidiary Viña San Pedro S.A. issued Series A bonds, in the amount of UF 1,500,000. The bonds were placed on July 20, 2005 at a discount of ThCh\$ 1,433,458 (historical) which is being deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds, 20 years.

The bonds have certain restrictive covenants, including the following:

- i) Maintenance of control over subsidiaries, which represent, at least, 30% of issuer's consolidated EBITDA.
- ii) Restrictions from certain related party transactions.
- iii) Restriction on the sale or transfer of certain essential operating assets.
- iv) Maintenance of an indebtedness ratio, measured according to consolidated financial statements, not higher than 1.2 at the end of each quarter.
- v) Maintenance of a financial expenses coverage, settled at the end of each quarter and on retroactive basis for periods of 12 months, measured according to financial statements or consolidated financial statements, not lower than 3.
- vi) Maintenance of a minimum equity of UF 4,000,000 at the end of each quarter.

On December 31, 2004, the Company issued its series E bonds for a total notional amount of UF 2,000,000 at a discount of ThCh\$ 897,857 (historic) which is being amortized over the term of the bonds.

The bonds have the following covenants:

- i) The Company is required to maintain a ratio of total liabilities to equity no greater than 1.5 to 1, calculated over its consolidated financial statements, and 1.7 to 1, calculated over its individual financial statements.
- ii) The maintenance of a coverage ratio of at least 3.0, measured quarterly based on a moving average for the past four quarters.

- iii) The Company must maintain a ratio of unpledged assets over its unsecured liabilities of at least 1.2, calculated quarterly over its individual and consolidated financial statements.
- iv) The Company must maintain, directly or indirectly, the ownership of at least 50% of the following subsidiaries: Cervecera CCU Chile Limitada, Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. and Viña San Pedro S.A.
- v) The Company must maintain, directly or through a subsidiary, the ownership of the “Cristal” trademark (related to beer).
- vi) The Company must maintain a minimum consolidated equity of UF 15,000,000 at the end of each quarter.
- vii) The Company must not sell or transfer assets representing more than 25% of its consolidated assets.

At December 31, 2005, the Company was in compliance with all covenants related to these bonds.

The series C and D bonds which were scheduled to mature in the years 2015 and 2006, respectively, were prepaid in full on September 30, 2004. No significant effects resulted from this transaction.

At December 31, 2005, bond discounts of ThCh\$ 135,170 are included in other current assets and ThCh\$ 2,163,652 in other long-term assets.

Scheduled maturities of bonds payable at December 31, 2005, are as follows:

<u>Maturing during the years</u>	<u>ThCh\$</u>
2006	4,006,907
2007	3,280,402
2008	3,145,592
2009	3,145,592
2010	3,145,592
2011 to 2014.....	12,582,367
2015 to 2025.....	<u>32,399,595</u>
Total.....	<u><u>61,706,047</u></u>

NOTE 12 - ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

The detail of accrued expenses is summarized as follows:

<u>Short-term</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Salaries payable	110,592	108,240
Employee benefits.....	35,069	26,237
Advertising expenses on invoices not received	6,329,672	5,713,391
Fees.....	40,326	25,617
Directors dividend sharing.....	1,338,772	1,323,362
Provisión for vacation expenses	3,364,575	3,032,229
Provision for severance indemnities	950,194	343,812
Fair value of forward exchange contracts (1)	155	1,409,985
Accrued expenses on invoices not received.....	3,146,199	2,567,325
Sales commissions	505,024	720,167
Bonus for employee achievements.....	1,046,712	1,007,018
Accrued legal employee benefits	974,955	1,086,133
Other accrued expenses	<u>1,859,702</u>	<u>1,018,250</u>
Total.....	<u>19,701,947</u>	<u>18,381,766</u>
	=====	=====
<u>Long-term</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Provision for severance indemnities	466,590	1,190,234
Provision for lawsuits	885,652	832,909
Allowance for unrealized profit on hedge operation	2,401,851	9,087
Deferred of gain on sale of land	2,214,350	2,214,350
Fair value of cross – currency swap (2)	12,784,037	5,504,425
Other	<u>336,603</u>	<u>115,150</u>
Total.....	<u>19,089,083</u>	<u>9,866,155</u>
	=====	=====

(1) At December 31, 2005, the Company has thirty-two outstanding forward contracts to hedge against variations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Chilean peso. These contracts hedge dollar denominated accounts receivable and bank loans and are accounted for as a hedge of a firm commitment under Chilean GAAP.

(2) At December 31, 2005, the Company has three outstanding cross-currency derivative contracts intended to protect the Company against foreign currency and interest rate risk. The derivative contracts are a hedge against future interest and capital payments amounting to US\$ 134,000,000 related to the syndicated loan.

NOTE 13 - INCOME TAXES

The Company's current tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2005 amounts to ThCh\$ 10,631,287 (ThCh\$ 7,377,756 in 2004). Although taxable results cannot be consolidated under Chilean legislation, a portion of the income tax that would have been payable on 2005, 2004 and 2003 results has been reduce by the application of tax loss carryforwards available in subsidiaries. At December 31, 2005, the Company's Chilean subsidiaries had tax loss carryforwards amounting to ThCh\$ 23,039,574 (ThCh\$ 19,109,461 in 2004) which are available to apply against their own tax liabilities in future years. No expiration date is prescribed by Chilean law for tax loss carryforwards.

Additionally, CCU Argentina S.A. and its subsidiaries have tax loss carryforwards aggregating ThCh\$ 14,526,810 at December 31, 2005 (ThCh\$ 18,632,982 in 2004) which may be applied to reduce taxable income in Argentina during a five-year carryforward period.

The balance for corporate income tax at December 31, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Income tax current provisions	10,573,790	7,267,454
Other taxes	<u>57,497</u>	<u>110,302</u>
Total current tax provision.....	10,631,287	7,377,756
Monthly provisional payments	(6,961,267)	(7,084,521)
Other credits	<u>(31,556)</u>	<u>(348,576)</u>
Total taxes payable (recoverable).....	<u>3,638,464</u>	<u>(55,341)</u>

Taxes payable are presented as a current liability as "Income taxes payable". Recoverable taxes are included under prepaid taxes, together with VAT and other current tax credits.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Income taxes recoverable	-	55,341
Other taxes recoverable	1,651,366	1,581,778
VAT credits	194,659	177,076
Tax credit in Argentina.....	1,031,563	1,014,384
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>32,665</u>
Prepaid taxes.....	<u>2,877,588</u>	<u>2,861,244</u>

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the accumulated balances from deferred taxes originating from temporary differences were as follows:

	2005				2004			
	Deferred assets		Deferred liabilities		Deferred assets		Deferred liabilities	
	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Long-term</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	665,201	1,017	-	-	922,244	1,054	-	-
Provision for staff vacation	493,120	-	-	-	430,378	-	-	-
Amortization of intangible assets	-	337,103	-	92,048	-	271,230	-	148,177
Depreciation of fixed assets.....	-	12,665	-	18,112,048	-	-	-	18,760,080
Severance indemnities	-	-	-	71,315	-	-	-	399,501
Adjustment on bottle and container deposits	-	-	-	2,713,423	-	-	-	2,495,012
Software expenses capitalized	-	-	-	501,077	-	-	-	618,332
Operating expenses – crop farm	-	-	1,316,213	-	-	-	1,094,669	-
Tax loss carryforwards.....	2,593,233	7,073,744	-	-	1,239,182	8,576,716	-	-
Difference in inventory valuation.....	70,183	-	-	-	244,690	-	-	-
Unrealized profit on hedge operation.....	20,637	2,457,671	52,472	-	239,697	826,611	458	-
Allowance for land and buildings held for sale	-	785,900	-	-	-	1,122,237	-	-
Unrealized gain	-	95,999	-	-	-	215,441	-	-
Changes in allowances.....	322,659	209,039	-	-	223,971	197,981	-	-
Deferred debt issuance cost	-	-	117,036	793,363	-	-	100,328	580,325
Unrealized gain of fixed asset	-	-	-	-	-	376,440	-	-
Other	936,621	1,734,293	584,644	281,994	1,373,296	1,531,233	447,743	260,177
Complementary accounts (net of amortization).....	-	(6,240)	-	(732,116)	-	(9,360)	-	(1,103,001)
Subtotal	5,101,654	12,701,191	2,070,365	21,833,152	4,673,458	13,109,583	1,643,198	22,158,603
Valuation allowance.....	(81,071)	(3,039,317)	-	-	(60,846)	(4,354,820)	-	-
Total	<u>5,020,583</u>	<u>9,661,874</u>	<u>2,070,365</u>	<u>21,833,152</u>	<u>4,612,612</u>	<u>8,754,763</u>	<u>1,643,198</u>	<u>22,158,603</u>

The complementary accounts correspond to the accumulated effect of deferred income taxes which were not recorded until January 1, 2000 when Technical Bulletin N° 60 was adopted. The complementary accounts are amortized over the weighted-average terms of reversal of the corresponding temporary differences.

Effect on results:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Current tax provision	(10,631,287)	(7,377,756)	(7,312,904)
Deferred income tax effects.....	2,039,654	2,305,922	2,683,263
Amortization of complementary accounts	(367,884)	(324,116)	(300,820)
Other-tax	<u>(155,322)</u>	<u>(715,015)</u>	<u>(354,643)</u>
Total.....	<u>(9,114,839)</u>	<u>(6,110,965)</u>	<u>(5,285,104)</u>

NOTE 14 - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The changes in the Shareholders' equity accounts during 2003, 2004 and 2005 were as follows:

	Number of shares	Common stock ThCh\$	Share premium ThCh\$	Other reserves					
				Surplus on technical appraisal of fixed assets and other ThCh\$	Pre-operating stage deficit ThCh\$	Cumulative translation adjustment ThCh\$	Retained earnings ThCh\$	Retained earnings Net income for the year ThCh\$	
				ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Balances at December 31, 2002 (historic).....	318,502,872	168,292,912	13,161,723	3,466,110	(1,490,485)	17,809,335	217,187,266	15,057,823	433,484,684
Allocation of 2002 net income.....	-	-	-	-	1,490,485	-	13,567,338	(15,057,823)	-
Final dividend of Ch\$ 42.60 (historic) per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,567,338)	-	(13,567,337)
Extraordinary dividend of Ch\$ 529.67 per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(168,700,000)	-	(168,700,000)
Price level restatement.....	-	1,682,929	131,617	34,661	-	179,106	209,417	-	2,237,730
Proportional share of loss of subsidiary in development period.....	-	-	-	-	(205,907)	-	-	-	(205,907)
Interim dividend of Ch\$ 33.00 per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,510,595)	(10,510,595)
Translation adjustment for the year.....	-	-	-	-	-	(18,055,122)	-	-	(18,055,122)
Equity adjustments.....	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Net income for the year.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,088,124	54,088,124
Balances at December 31, 2003.....	318,502,872	169,975,841	13,293,340	3,500,793	(205,907)	(66,681)	48,696,683	43,577,529	278,771,598
Balances at December 31, 2003 restated to constant December 31, 2005 pesos.....	-	180,497,346	14,116,197	3,717,492	(218,653)	(70,809)	51,711,009	46,274,978	296,027,560
Balances at December 31, 2003 (historic).....	318,502,872	169,975,841	13,293,340	3,500,793	(205,907)	(66,681)	48,696,684	43,577,529	278,771,599
Allocation of 2003 net income.....	-	-	-	-	205,907	-	43,371,622	(43,577,529)	-
Final dividend of Ch\$ 51.59 per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,430,512)	-	(16,430,512)
Price-level restatement.....	-	4,249,396	332,333	87,515	-	(1,667)	1,874,514	-	6,542,091
Proportional share of loss of subsidiary in development period.....	-	-	-	-	(362,710)	-	-	-	(362,710)
Interim dividend of Ch\$ 27.00 per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,599,577)	(8,599,577)
Translation adjustment for the year.....	-	-	-	-	-	(6,110,447)	-	-	(6,110,447)
Equity adjustments.....	-	-	-	2,899,435	-	-	-	-	2,899,435
Net income for the year.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,393,866	45,393,866
Balances at December 31, 2004.....	318,502,872	174,225,237	13,625,673	6,487,743	(362,710)	(6,178,795)	77,512,308	36,794,289	302,103,745
Balances at December 31, 2004 restated to constant December 31, 2005 pesos.....	-	180,497,346	14,116,197	6,721,302	(375,768)	(6,401,232)	80,302,751	38,118,883	312,979,480
Balances at December 31, 2004 (historic).....	318,502,872	174,225,237	13,625,673	6,487,743	(362,710)	(6,178,795)	77,512,308	36,794,289	302,103,745
Allocation of 2004 net income.....	-	-	-	-	362,710	-	36,431,579	(36,794,289)	-
Final dividend of Ch\$ 62.80 per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,003,263)	-	(20,003,263)
Price-level restatement.....	-	6,272,109	490,524	193,363	-	(214,035)	3,341,855	-	10,083,816
Equity adjustments.....	-	-	-	(1,054,278)	-	-	-	-	(1,054,278)
Proportional share of loss of subsidiary in development period.....	-	-	-	-	(463,614)	-	-	-	(463,614)
Interim dividend of Ch\$ 30.00 per share.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,555,086)	(9,555,086)
Translation adjustment for the year.....	-	-	-	-	-	(10,257,964)	-	-	(10,257,964)
Net income for the year.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,177,127	48,177,127
Balances at December 31, 2005.....	318,502,872	180,497,346	14,116,197	5,626,828	(463,614)	(16,650,794)	97,282,479	38,622,041	319,030,483

- a) As required by Chilean Law, capital has been modified to reflect the annual capitalization of its price-level restatement.
- b) At December 31, 2005, the subsidiary Viña San Pedro S.A. has a 50% interest in Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A., a company considered to be in development stage. Consequently, the Company recorded the related deficit, amounting to ThCh\$ 304,151, directly in equity (ThCh\$ 280,741 in 2004).
- c) The Company's policy is to distribute 50% of net profits for the year as dividends.
- d) At the annual shareholders meeting on April 21, 2005, the Shareholders agreed to absorb the accumulated pre-operating stage deficit at December 31, 2004 amounting to ThCh\$ 362,710 (historical), with charge to 2004 results.
- e) At the same meeting the shareholders agreed to distribute a final dividend of \$ 62.80403 per share, for a total of ThCh\$ 20,003,263 (historic) with charge to 2004 results. This dividend was paid on April 29, 2005.
- f) On December 7, 2005, the board of directors agreed to distribute an interim dividend of \$ 30 per share for a total of ThCh\$ 9,555,086 (historic).
- g) At the annual shareholders' meeting held on April 22, 2004, the Shareholders agreed to distribute a final dividend of Ch\$ 51.59 per share for a total of ThCh\$ 16,430,512 (historic). This dividend was paid on April 30, 2004.
- h) During the same meeting, the shareholders agreed to absorb the accumulated pre-operating stage deficit at December 31, 2003, amounting to ThCh\$ 205,907 (historic), with a charge to 2003 results.
- i) On December 1, 2004, the board of directors agreed to distribute an interim dividend of Ch\$ 27 per share for a total of ThCh\$ 8,599,577 (historic).
- j) The 2004 credit to other reserves of ThCh\$ 2,899,435 (historic), resulted primarily from tax benefits related to the merger between Comercial CCU Santiago S.A. and Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. At December 31, 2005, ThCh\$ 1,054,278 of the above tax benefit was utilized during the year and accordingly recognized in results.
- k) At the shareholders' meeting on February 26, 2003, the shareholders agreed to distribute a special dividend of Ch\$ 177 per share for a total of ThCh\$ 56,375,008 (historic). Such dividend was paid on March 14, 2003. This special dividend represents approximately one third of the total amount of ThCh\$ 168,700,000 (historic) to be paid as approved in the same meeting.
- l) At the annual shareholders' meeting on April 24, 2003, the shareholders' agreed to distribute a extraordinary dividend of Ch\$ 42.59722 per share for a total of ThCh\$ 13,567,337 (historic). This dividend was considered to distribute 100% of the 2002 profits.
- m) At the board of directors' meeting on August 5, 2003, the directors agreed to distribute the outstanding balance of the special dividend in two installments, one of ThCh\$ 74,848,175 (historic) on August 29, 2003, and the other of ThCh\$ 37,476,817 (historic) on October 10, 2003.
- n) On December 16, 2003, the board of directors agreed to distribute an interim dividend of Ch\$ 33 per share for a total of ThCh\$ 10,510,595 (historic).

NOTE 15 - ACCOUNTS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

The consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004 includes the following accounts with related companies:

<u>Entity</u>	<u>2005</u>		<u>2004</u>	
	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.	624,364	683	801,002	318
Heineken Brouwerijern B.V.	118,172	160,685	169,205	415,258
Comercial Patagona Ltda.	98,214	14,906	91,336	37,884
Calaf S.A.	1,560,725	1,043,700	83,289	478,573
Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A.	101,150	49,456	78,323	56,352
Cervecera Austral S.A.	68,629	105,408	75,321	168,129
Anheuser-Busch International Holdings Inc.	397,265	181,980	32,767	72,373
Latincermex.	943	-	22,578	-
Hoteles Carrera S.A.	19,408	-	16,336	42
Sociedad Agrícola y Ganadera Río Negro Ltda.	12,210	-	12,650	-
Viña Tabalí S.A.	159,540	-	9,202	20,068
Banco de Chile.	7,491	284	9,107	-
Quiñenco S.A.	10,280	-	855	-
Antofagasta Minerals S.A.	-	-	168	-
Anheuser-Busch Latin America Development Corporation.	-	257,733	-	203,331
Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones S.A.	-	140	-	11,163
Cotelsa S.A.	-	27,850	-	8,886
Entel PCS Telecomunicaciones S.A.	-	6,287	-	6,715
Editorial Trineo S.A.	-	-	-	5,240
Alufoil S.A.	-	-	-	5,168
Compañía de Teléfonos de Coyhaique S.A.	-	-	-	145
Inmobiliaria Norte Verde S.A.	-	18,740	-	-
Madeco S.A.	1,690	-	-	-
Cooperativa Agrícola Control Pisquero del Elqui y Limarí Limitada.	77,354	62,957	-	-
Telefónica del Sur Net S.A.	-	10	-	-
Total	<u>3,257,435</u>	<u>1,930,819</u>	<u>1,402,139</u>	<u>1,489,645</u>

NOTE 16 - SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED COMPANIES

The principal transactions with related companies are summarized below:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Transaction</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
			ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Alufoil S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	-	637,972	802,184
Alusa S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	879,570	382,023	-
Anheuser Busch International Inc.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	2,657,147	2,767,887	3,034,726
		Sale of products	1,237,070	1,161,600	1,203,355
		Marketing contribution	-	391,502	436,172
Anheuser Busch Latin America Development Corporation	Affiliate	Licenses and technical Assistance (expense)	868,354	822,653	631,128
Banco de Chile	Affiliate	Purchase of time deposits	69,023,013	388,600,800	506,547,537
		Interest on time deposits	144,517	153,098	426,162
		Commissions paid		10,199	81,099
		Interest paid	245,262	65,142	212,038
		Collection services	8,405	177,194	182,535
		Forward contract	6,483,125	18,498,402	42,638,428
		Loans obtained	5,637,500	7,224,580	539,461
		Sale of products	9,221	6,137	6,240
Banchile Corredores de Bolsa	Affiliate	Purchase of investments	20,346,090	162,164,099	185,332,053
		Interest on investments	17,193	63,533	209,243
Calaf S.A.	Equity investee	Payments on behalf of related companies	76,459	142,628	-
		Services rendered (income)	162,865	512,711	-
		Purchase of products	7,283,828	5,875,116	-
		Capital paid in	3,238,877	5,328,628	-
		Marketing contribution	563,964	-	-
		Received interests	10,687	-	-
Cervecería Austral S.A.	Equity investee	Purchase of products	-	-	5,240
		Services received (income)	91,809	-	10,820
		Sale of raw materials	15,690	11,374	52,448
		Distribution services (expense)	-	-	18,714
		Royalties received	106,651	110,793	-
		Royalties paid	410,872	455,861	492,595
		Payments	9,623	1,109	19,768
		Licenses and technical (income)	-	193,553	62,932
		Advertising	78,598	-	21,238
Comercial Patagona Ltda.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	7,948	9,117	34,562
		Transport	45,128	-	-
		Advertising	-	10,360	-
		Services rendered (income)	7,115	1,033,339	40,049
		Sale of products	501,056	900,301	721,791
		Services rendered	3,870	-	-
Compañía Cervecera Kunstmann S.A.	Equity investee	Purchase of products	-	-	199,075
		Services rendered	49,456	13,055	-
		Sale of products	503	234	-
		Technical assistance recovery	37,127	4,213	28,798
		Payments	66,722	1,554	66,914
		Expense recovery	-	-	31,532
Cotelsa S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	86,604	115,147	191,656
Editorial Trineo S.A.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	104,309	460,081	398,338
		Services received (expense)	-	14,053	53,575

<u>Company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Transaction</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
			ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	223,164	220,689	382,635
Entel PCS Telecomunicaciones S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	442,369	547,527	517,556
Hoteles Carrera S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	3,270	6,661	30,450
		Sale of products	333	2,349	17,794
Heineken Brouwerijen B.V.	Indirect	Services received (expense)	32,045	35,748	19,077
		Royalty	183,301	699,397	290,199
		Marketing contribution	-	346,598	295,798
		Sale of products	154,700	52,573	-
		Licenses and technical assistance	454,425	1,375,244	381,046
		Others	25,617	-	-
Inmobiliaria Norte Verde S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	81,222	51,857	-
Inmobiliaria y Constructora Vitacura 2650	Indirect	Sale of asset	-	7,643,066	-
Lanzville Investments Establishment	Affiliate	Adjustment paid	-	-	2,032
Industria Nacional de Alimentos S.A.	Affiliate	Payment of shares	-	518	-
		Purchase of fixed asset	-	21,181	-
Quiñenco S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	-	4,815	-
Soc. Agrícola y Ganadera Río Negro Ltda.	Affiliate	Purchase of products	-	-	358,707
		Sale of products	-	-	10,351
Telefónica del Sur Carrier S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	-	-	9,144
Telefónica del Sur S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	8,788	6,914	47,273
Telefónica del Sur Servicios Intermedios S.A.	Affiliate	Services received (expense)	13,552	4,702	-
Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.	Equity investee	Sales of products and services (income)	26,283	60,224	160,690
		Services rendered (income)	48,623	-	-
		Capital paid in	654,235	-	-
		Remittance received	60,000	2,155,453	-
		Remittance paid	243,121	34,497	-
		Payments on behalf of Dassault	31,690	1,584	19,022
Viña Tabalí S.A.	Equity investee	Payments on behalf of Tabalí	11,017	7,152	371
		Purchase of products	285,958	30,031	-
		Sale of products	440,052	135,771	-
		Remittance received	-	1,324,873	-
		Remittance paid	234,741	7,475	-
		Purchase of raw materials	-	760	-
		Services rendered (income)	67,989	65,999	-
		Loans granted	-	1,199,243	-
Cooperativa Agrícola Control Pisquero del Elqui y Limarí Ltda.	Affiliate	Payments on behalf of related companies	140,310	-	-
Inmobiliaria del Norte Ltda.	Affiliate	Services received	-	-	23,897

As described in Note 19, during December 2004 the Company sold land to Inmobiliaria y Constructora Vitacura 2650 S.A. (Vitacura S.A.) for the purpose of constructing an office building. Inversiones Inmobiliarias Ocho S.A. (Ocho S.A.) is the owner of 7.1731% of Vitacura S.A. and will acquire two floors of the building. Three executives of the Company each have a 10% ownership in Ocho S.A. and one of them has a 0.00001% direct ownership interest in Vitacura S.A.

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2005, Viña San Pedro S.A. had granted mortgages and pledges over a portion of its property and equipment with a book value of ThCh\$ 5,136,386 to guarantee obligations aggregating ThCh\$ 1,823,060.

The Company was party to an investment agreement signed on December 14, 1995 between the Company, CCU Argentina and Anheuser-Busch that gives Anheuser-Busch the option of increasing its stake in CCU Argentina S.A. to 20% at a price based on book value plus a premium determined by current market conditions. In November 2004, Anheuser-Busch (A-B) sold its 20% participation in CCU, through a domestic market public bid and, to our knowledge, no single investor acquired a significant portion of A-B's share.

At December 31, 2005, the Company was a defendant in a number of commercial lawsuits of the type normally associated with the Company's business and involving claims for damages for minor amounts. The Company accrued a provision of ThCh\$ 719,673 at December 2005 for these amounts because management believes that most of the resulting judgments will be favorable and any further losses incurred will not result in any material liability to the Company.

On December 14, 2004, the Company signed a contract with Inmobiliaria y Constructora Vitacura 2650 S.A. committing to lease eleven floors of the offices to be built on the land the Company sold during the same month (Note 19). The contract states a lease period of 25 years under market conditions and provides a purchase option on the eleven floors under lease beginning six years after occupancy. Additionally, the Company holds a right of first refusal on the sale of three additional floors.

NOTE 18 - REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

During 2005, the Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries received ThCh\$ 560,768 (ThCh\$ 486,427 in 2004 and ThCh\$ 479,549 in 2003) with respect to fees for attendance at Board meetings, which have been included in the Consolidated Statements of Income under Selling and administrative expenses. In addition, an accrual of ThCh\$ 1,243,741 was recorded corresponding to the Directors' participation in dividend for the year 2005 (ThCh\$ 1,227,828 in 2004 and ThCh\$ 1,564,935 in 2003) which has also been included in Selling and Administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The participation in earnings is approved each year at the annual shareholders' meeting.

NOTE 19 – NON-OPERATING INCOME

The following items are included in Non-operating income:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Interest earned from investments in banks and other financial institutions	800,023	114,776	2,685,552
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	391,866	248,595	21,152,350
Amortization of negative goodwill	51,970	39,950	43,637
Gain on sale of properties held for sale and other assets....	437,289	3,379,758	1,142,036
Rental income	82,193	94,126	122,488
Gain on sales of glass, plastic boxes and by-products.....	350,615	289,969	334,973
Adjustment to Provision for properties held for sale and other assets	658,812	-	-
Other	<u>474,711</u>	<u>361,369</u>	<u>524,853</u>
Total.....	<u>3,247,479</u>	<u>4,528,543</u>	<u>26,005,889</u>

During December 2004, the Company sold land that was reported as part of its available for sale assets. This land is being used to construct an office building of which the Company has committed to lease a significant portion through an agreement described in Note 17. The purchase price received represented a net gain before income taxes of ThCh\$ 5,246,353 of which ThCh\$ 3,108,950 was recognized in non-operating income. The balance of the gain is related to the portion of the land that was assigned to the offices to be leased by the Company and therefore the gain on sale was deferred (see Note 12) and shall be amortized beginning upon the commencement of the lease over 25 years, the term of the lease. At December 31, 2005, the construction of the building was not yet completed.

NOTE 20- NON-OPERATING EXPENSES

The following items are included in the Non-operating expenses:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Interest expense.....	7,412,355	6,143,470	6,011,586
Amortization of goodwill	2,577,285	2,256,434	2,354,742
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates	384,900	-	190,843
Director's participation based on dividends	311,972	-	547,777
Loss on sale, provision for impairment and write-offs of assets	101,983	725,479	1,714,907
Severance indemnities	301,542	178,996	701,219
Other	<u>1,227,840</u>	<u>1,640,776</u>	<u>1,338,254</u>
Total.....	<u>12,317,877</u>	<u>10,945,155</u>	<u>12,859,328</u>

NOTE 21 - PRICE-LEVEL RESTATEMENT AND EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

The price-level restatement adjustment and foreign currency exchange gain (loss) is determined as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Restatement of non-monetary accounts based on Consumer Price Index and UF's:			
Property, plant and equipment and bottles and containers.....	9,512,008	6,445,460	2,648,086
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates, plus goodwill and negative goodwill.....	4,371,171	2,851,098	1,499,075
Investments in other companies and marketable securities	217,618	119,345	(32,882)
Other assets	3,286,599	1,754,169	910,643
Shareholders' equity	(10,083,816)	(6,777,606)	(2,376,245)
Inventories.....	1,101,675	622,229	(255,483)
Increase in liabilities denominated in UF's due to indexation.....	(6,982,712)	(2,806,429)	(952,987)
Net restatements of income and expense accounts in terms of year-end constant pesos	<u>(1,967,397)</u>	<u>(1,399,569)</u>	<u>(144,445)</u>
Total price-level restatement	<u>(544,854)</u>	<u>808,697</u>	<u>1,295,762</u>
Remeasurement and translation of accounts in foreign currencies:			
Cash.....	(251,690)	129,150	(653,907)
Time deposits and marketable securities	282,832	(238,250)	(81,722)
Accounts receivable-trade and other.....	39,465	(2,262,612)	(1,169,470)
Accounts receivable from related companies.....	(111,498)	(52,159)	(509,565)
Inventories.....	(96,417)	(15,456)	(53,161)
Other current assets.....	14,495	(18,682)	(78,065)
Other assets	24,981	11,747	(120,400)
Short-term borrowings.....	(804,281)	95,605	1,180,845
Other current liabilities.....	675,137	944,658	565,844
Income taxes	9,934	2,989	-
Long-term borrowings and other long-term liabilities.....	610,277	715,719	889,108
Foreign exchange loss arising from translation of assets and liabilities in Argentina (net)	<u>(40,933)</u>	<u>(65,084)</u>	<u>74,461</u>
Total foreign currency exchange gain (loss).....	<u>352,302</u>	<u>(752,374)</u>	<u>43,968</u>
Total price-level restatement and exchange differences.....	<u><u>(192,552)</u></u>	<u><u>56,322</u></u>	<u><u>1,339,730</u></u>

Assets and liabilities denominated in or exposed to the effects of foreign currency are included in the consolidated financial statements and translated into Chilean pesos as described in Note 1 e) and m) as follows:

	At December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Assets		
Current assets	30,453,106	35,361,238
Property, plant and equipment.....	71,822,536	73,104,706
Other assets	<u>13,730,223</u>	<u>16,085,275</u>
Total.....	<u>116,005,865</u>	<u>124,551,219</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities.....	25,454,955	56,066,294
Long-term liabilities.....	<u>69,659,435</u>	<u>62,199,307</u>
Total.....	<u>95,114,390</u>	<u>118,265,601</u>

The amounts detailed above include the non-monetary assets and liabilities of investments in foreign subsidiaries and investees (Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. expressed in US dollars in conformity with the application of Technical Bulletin No. 64 as described in Note 1 m).

NOTE 22 - SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has determined that the information used by its key decision makers for making operating decisions and assessing performance include the following five segments: production and sale of beer in Chile, production and sale of beer in Argentina, soft drinks and mineral water, wine and pisco (added beginning in 2005). All other activities, including corporate activities not allocated to others segments, are presented under the title Other. This includes the production and sale of chocolates and candies, and the sale of plastic cases and containers to unaffiliated companies. As a result of the Company's expansion and increased operations in the pisco market, this is the first year pisco has been presented as an individual segment. It was previously included in Other. Historical information has been restated to reflect the current segments. Total revenue by segment includes sales to unaffiliated customers, as reported in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income.

Operating income is total revenues less operating expenses, which include Cost of sales and Selling and administrative expenses. In computing operating income, none of the following items has been added or deducted: net interest expenses, equity in net income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates, price-level restatement, other income and expenses, minority interest and income taxes.

Identifiable assets by segment are those that are used in the operations in each segment, as reported to the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

Year Ended December 31, 2005

<u>Statement of income data</u>	<u>Beer-Chile</u>	<u>Beer-Argentina</u>	<u>Soft drinks and mineral water</u>	<u>Wine</u>	<u>Pisco</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Total revenue	188,431,040	46,735,451	135,609,886	83,996,159	28,544,240	8,730,136	492,046,912
Operating income (loss)	49,806,520	2,394,254	11,568,715	1,437,486	(1,504,235)	2,767,172	66,469,912
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,966
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,055,590
Interest expense (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,612,332)
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,520,622)
Price-level restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	(192,552)
Income before income tax and minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,206,962
Balance Sheet Data at December 31, 2005:							
Identifiable assets	177,613,492	64,799,254	88,080,817	98,711,261	27,975,755	21,348,674	478,529,253
Cash and cash equivalents						-	52,621,375
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates and other companies						-	13,364,268
Goodwill	-	9,971,604	8,064,262	4,048,134	10,055,510	1,959,712	34,099,222
Negative goodwill	(730,016)	(426,476)	-	-	-	85,925	(1,070,567)
Corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,729,272
Total consolidated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	643,272,823
Sales of each segment include:							
Beer	185,947,857	46,386,893	-	-	-	-	-
Carbonated drinks	-	-	90,119,319	-	-	-	-
Nectars	-	-	18,614,448	-	-	-	-
Mineral waters	-	-	26,328,647	-	-	-	-
Wine	-	-	-	77,980,357	-	-	-
Pisco	-	-	-	-	28,199,910	-	-
By-products	493,644	71,064	-	10,742	-	-	-
Other products	1,989,539	277,494	547,472	6,005,060	344,330	-	-
Total	188,431,040	46,735,451	135,609,886	83,996,159	28,544,240	-	-

Year Ended December 31, 2004

<u>Statement of income data</u>	<u>Beer-Chile</u>	<u>Beer-Argentina</u>	<u>Soft drinks and mineral water</u>	<u>Wine</u>	<u>Pisco</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Total revenue	169,158,398	41,584,364	124,610,667	84,941,372	8,595,775	6,792,551	435,683,127
Operating income (loss)	45,396,223	(142,710)	9,768,757	5,073,587	(2,248,648)	2,973,173	60,820,382
Equity in net income of affiliates companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,595
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,165,172
Interest expense (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,028,694)
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,801,686)
Price-level restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,323
Income before income tax and minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,460,092
Balance Sheet Data at December 31, 2004:							
Identifiable assets	175,387,921	70,030,284	90,003,311	99,901,544	5,265,072	15,209,726	455,797,858
Cash and cash equivalents						-	62,366,302
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates and other companies				-	-	-	9,876,615
Goodwill	-	12,260,202	8,647,224	4,456,978	-	2,088,373	27,452,777
Negative goodwill	-	(520,488)	-	-	-	-	(520,488)
Corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,588,329
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	613,561,393
Sales of each segment include:							
Beer	167,037,114	40,990,770	-	-	-	-	-
By-products	534,704	52,806	-	68,368	-	-	-
Carbonated drinks	-	-	89,646,738	-	-	-	-
Nectars	-	-	16,320,832	-	-	-	-
Mineral waters	-	-	18,289,836	-	-	-	-
Wine	-	-	-	80,497,237	-	-	-
Pisco	-	-	-	-	8,581,356	-	-
Other products	1,586,580	540,788	353,261	4,375,767	14,419	-	-
Total	169,158,398	41,584,364	124,610,667	84,941,372	8,595,775	-	-

Year Ended December 31, 2003

<u>Statement of income data</u>	<u>Beer-Chile</u>	<u>Beer-Argentina</u>	<u>Soft drinks and mineral water</u>	<u>Wine</u>	<u>Pisco</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Total revenue	158,937,026	33,530,141	122,433,200	87,678,894	4,571,524	687,022	407,837,807
Operating income (loss)	41,202,290	(3,701,532)	7,387,514	3,659,618	(1,961,932)	2,115,733	48,701,691
Equity in net income of affiliates companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,961,507
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,167,986
Interest expense (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,326,033)
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,656,900)
Price-level restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,339,730
Income from continuing operations before income tax and minority interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,187,981
Balance Sheet Data at December 31, 2003:							
Identifiable assets	173,393,783	75,181,189	100,117,237	98,633,821	4,184,906	13,157,397	464,668,333
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,463,248
Investments in affiliated and other companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,906,853
Goodwill	-	14,535,237	9,230,186	4,865,823	-	2,215,073	30,846,319
Negative goodwill	-	(611,963)	-	-	-	-	(611,963)
Corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,690,923
Total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	612,963,713
Sales of each segment include:							
Beer	156,412,427	32,020,687	-	-	-	-	-
By-products	530,477	49,382	-	-	-	-	-
Carbonated drinks	-	-	90,461,108	-	-	-	-
Nectars	-	-	13,924,726	-	-	-	-
Mineral Water	-	-	17,747,396	-	-	-	-
Wine	-	-	-	85,240,456	-	-	-
By-products	-	-	-	10,260	-	-	-
Pisco	-	-	-	-	4,570,511	-	-
Other products	1,994,122	1,460,072	299,970	2,428,178	1,013	-	-
Total	158,937,026	33,530,141	122,433,200	87,678,894	4,571,524	-	-

Depreciation was allocated to each of the segments as follows:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Beer-Chile	19,012,495	18,702,141	18,855,418
Beer-Argentina.....	4,914,428	5,634,201	7,180,023
Soft drinks and mineral water.....	10,271,168	12,103,742	12,488,105
Wine	4,500,117	4,491,451	2,775,908
Pisco	822,158	259,989	138,078
Other	<u>1,071,885</u>	<u>1,160,872</u>	<u>1,209,514</u>
Total.....	<u>40,592,251</u>	<u>42,352,396</u>	<u>42,647,046</u>

Capital expenditures for each of the segments were as follows:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Beer-Chile	15,641,376	9,261,392	6,078,753
Beer-Argentina.....	7,969,329	8,306,658	5,570,922
Soft drinks and mineral water.....	9,953,278	4,871,067	5,674,017
Wine	3,238,621	2,992,589	3,051,504
Pisco	826,638	1,390,749	1,169,679
Other	<u>2,517,992</u>	<u>1,237,326</u>	<u>652,223</u>
Total.....	<u>40,147,234</u>	<u>28,059,781</u>	<u>22,197,098</u>

Information about the Company's operations in different geographic areas is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>			
	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Sales to third parties.....	<u>441,398,022</u>	<u>50,837,777</u>	(188,887)	<u>492,046,912</u>
Operating income (loss).....	<u>64,891,280</u>	<u>1,578,632</u>		<u>66,469,912</u>
Total assets at December 31, 2005.	<u>545,165,794</u>	<u>99,511,286</u>	<u>(1,404,258)</u>	<u>643,272,822</u>
	<u>2004</u>			
	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Sales to third parties.....	<u>390,581,615</u>	<u>45,171,508</u>	(69,995)	<u>435,683,128</u>
Operating income (loss).....	<u>61,705,586</u>	<u>(885,204)</u>		<u>60,820,382</u>
Total assets at December 31, 2004.	<u>505,580,682</u>	<u>109,501,087</u>	<u>(1,520,378)</u>	<u>613,561,391</u>

	2003			
	<u>Chile</u>	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Sales to third parties.....	366,465,089	41,437,831	(65,113)	407,837,807
Operating income	52,754,764	(4,053,073)		48,701,691
Total assets at December 31, 2003.	497,301,373	116,398,765	(736,425)	612,963,713

NOTE 23 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events, which have occurred between December 31, 2005 and the issuance date of these consolidated financial statements (June 22, 2006) that could significantly affect them.

NOTE 24 - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHILEAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Accounting principles generally accepted in Chile vary in certain important respects from the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Such differences involve certain methods for measuring the amounts shown in the financial statements, as well as additional disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP").

1. Differences in measurement methods

The principal methods applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements which have resulted in amounts which differ from those that would have otherwise been determined under US GAAP are as follows:

a) Inflation accounting

The cumulative inflation rate in Chile as measured by the Consumer Price Index for the three-year period ended December 31, 2005 was approximately 6.2%.

Chilean accounting principles require that financial statements be restated to reflect the full effects of loss in the purchasing power of the Chilean peso on the financial position and results of operations of reporting entities. The method, described in Note 1, is based on a model which enables calculation of net inflation gains or losses caused by monetary assets and liabilities exposed to changes in the purchasing power of the local currency, by restating all non-monetary accounts in the financial statements. The model prescribes that the historic cost of such accounts be restated for general price-level changes between the date of origin of each item and the year-end, but allows direct utilization of replacement values for the restatement of inventories as an alternative to the price-level restatement of those assets, but only if the resulting variation is not material.

The inclusion of price-level adjustments in the accompanying financial statements is considered appropriate under the prolonged inflationary conditions which have affected the Chilean economy in the past. Accordingly, and as allowed by Item 18 to Form 20-F, the effect of price-level changes is not eliminated in the reconciliation to US GAAP.

b) Revaluations of property, plant and equipment

As mentioned in Note 1 k), certain property, plant and equipment are reported in the financial statements at amounts determined in accordance with a technical appraisal carried out in 1979. The revaluation of property, plant and equipment is an accounting principle that is not generally accepted in the United States. As of December 31, 2005 these assets have been fully depreciated. The effects of the reversal of this revaluation, as well as of the related accumulated depreciation and prior years depreciation charges, are shown in paragraph 1 s) below.

c) Fixed assets held for sale

i. Reversal of impairment

Net income reported in the Chilean GAAP financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 included the effects of the reversal of a valuation allowance recorded in previous years to write-down the carrying value of property, plant and equipment held for sale to estimated market value (Note 19). This reversal of a provision, which established a new cost basis for Chilean GAAP purposes, was not in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In accordance with FASB 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets", restoration of a previously recognized impairment loss is prohibited under US GAAP. The Chilean GAAP other income recognized in 2005 has been reversed and is reflected in the reconciliation of net income to US GAAP for the year in paragraph s) below. The US GAAP adjustment will be reversed when these assets are sold.

ii. Accounting for assets held for sale

The Company has classified certain fixed assets as "Land and building held for sale". Under Chilean GAAP, long-lived assets are classified as held for sale when a Company has the intent to dispose of the asset. Intent is defined as management having a plan and commitment to dispose of an asset. The assets are written down to fair value when indicators of impairment are present and losses are recognized as other non-operating expenses. No depreciation is recorded for assets classified as held for sale.

Under US GAAP, long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale are accounted for under SFAS 144, "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". SFAS 144 requires long-lived assets to be classified as held for sale only when certain criteria are met. These criteria include: management has the authority to approve action; the asset is available for immediate sale; an active program to locate a buyer has been initiated; the sale of the asset is probable; the asset is being actively marketed and; it is unlikely that a significant change to the disposal plan will be made. If at any time the criteria in this paragraph are no longer met, a long-lived asset classified as held for sale shall be reclassified as held and used. Long-lived assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying value amount or fair value less cost to sell and the asset is not depreciated. Losses are recognized for any subsequent impairment write-down to fair value.

These assets recorded as held for sale under Chilean GAAP do not meet the requirements to be classified as held for sale under US GAAP. As these assets were recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 for Chilean GAAP purposes, there is no Statement of Income impact for US GAAP purposes as US GAAP requires the reclassification of assets held for sale to be made at 1) the lower of fair value or 2) the carrying amount of the assets before they were classified as held for sale plus the depreciation that would have been reclassified as if the assets were classified as held for sale for a all periods presented.

d) Reversal of gain on sale of land

In December 2004, the Company sold land previously classified as land-held-for-sale and included in other assets. As part of the transaction, the Company will lease certain office space in a building to be constructed by a third party on the land. Additionally, the Company has obtained certain purchase options on eleven floors to be leased in the newly constructed building. For Chilean GAAP purposes, the Company recognized a gain of ThCh\$ 3,108,950 for the portion of the building that the Company will not lease, and a liability, "Deferral of gain on sale of land" of ThCh\$ 2,137,403 included in other long-term liabilities, which will be amortized over the 25 year lease term. See notes 12 and 19 to the financial statements. For US GAAP purposes, the transaction is considered a direct financing lease and accordingly the sale and related gain were reversed and the assets remained with the Company. Upon completion of construction, this transaction will be accounted for as a financing lease. For US GAAP purposes the entire gain of ThCh\$ 5,246,353 will be recognized when the purchase option expires. Under US GAAP, upon completion of construction of the building, the Company will recognize lease expense for use of the leased floors and a related financing charge associated with the interest portion of the lease and funds received. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company recognized rental income for the use of the land while the building is under construction and financing expenses in relation to the funds previously received for the land. The impact of these adjustments are reflected in paragraph s) below.

e) Deferred income tax

As discussed in Note 14, effective January 1, 2000, the Company began applying Technical Bulletin N° 60 of the Chilean Institute of Accountants concerning deferred income taxes. Technical Bulletin N° 60 requires the recognition of deferred income taxes for all temporary differences arising after January 1, 2000, whether recurring or not, using an asset and liability approach. For US GAAP purposes, the Company has always applied Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", whereby income taxes are also recognized using substantially the same asset and liability approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities established for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities are based on enacted rates at the dates that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect of changes in tax rates is included in income for the period that includes the enactment date.

Prior to the implementation of Technical Bulletin No. 60, no deferred income taxes were recorded under Chilean GAAP if the related timing differences were expected to be offset in the year that they were projected to reverse by new timing differences of a similar nature.

After the year ended December 31, 1999, Chilean GAAP and US GAAP differ due to the recognition for US GAAP purposes of the reversal of deferred income taxes included in the US GAAP reconciliations in years prior to 2000.

Furthermore, deferred income tax assets under both Chilean and US GAAP should be reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The valuation allowance should be sufficient to reduce the deferred income tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

The effect of providing for deferred income taxes for the differences between the amounts shown for assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the tax bases of those assets and liabilities is included in paragraph 1 s) below and certain disclosures required under FAS 109 are set forth under paragraph 3 c) below.

f) Subsidiary recapitalization

The Company completed the legal recapitalization of its subsidiaries, Embotelladoras Chilenas Unidas S.A. and Comercial CCU Santiago, in 2004 (See Note 1 b)). The transaction had no impact on operating results; however, resulted in an increase in the tax basis of the subsidiaries in the amount of ThCh\$ 17,064,171 (historic) and a corresponding increase of ThCh\$ 2,900,909 (historic) in the Company's deferred tax asset. For Chilean GAAP purposes, this increase in deferred tax assets was recorded as a credit directly to Shareholders' Equity to be amortized over future periods. For US GAAP purposes, such changes in deferred taxes due to the reversals of timing differences were recorded for 2004 operating results as a credit to deferred tax expense. The effect of this adjustment is reflected in paragraph s) below. Given that this adjustment is already reflected in Chilean GAAP equity, no adjustment to US GAAP equity is necessary.

g) Investment securities

Under Chilean GAAP, investment securities held by the Company, which are publicly traded, are carried at the lower of cost or market value.

Under SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities", investment securities, which include debt and certain equity securities, are accounted for as follows:

- Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and are reported at amortized cost.
- Debt and equity securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings.
- Debt and equity securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in a separate component of shareholders' equity.

For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 the Company's investments in marketable securities subject to SFAS No. 115 were not significant and therefore no adjustment to net income as reported pursuant to Chilean GAAP was necessary.

h) Goodwill and purchase accounting

Until January 1, 2004, under Chilean GAAP the excess of cost over the net book value of a purchased company is recorded as goodwill (the book value purchase method), which is then amortized to income over a maximum period of twenty years. The excess of net book value over the cost of an investment is considered to be negative goodwill under Chilean GAAP and is also amortized to income over a maximum period of twenty years.

Under US GAAP, goodwill and other intangibles are accounted for under SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". SFAS No. 141 requires the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations and prohibits the use of the pooling-of-interests method of accounting after this date. With respect to the purchase method of accounting, the cost of an investment is assigned to the tangible and identified intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the basis of their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If an excess of acquired net assets over cost arises, the excess is allocated to reduce proportionally the values assigned to non-current assets (except long-term investments in marketable securities) in determining their fair values. If the allocation reduces the non-current assets to zero value, the remainder of the excess over cost (negative goodwill) is written off immediately as an extraordinary gain. SFAS No. 141 establishes specific criteria for the recognition of intangible assets separately from goodwill and requires unallocated negative goodwill to be written off immediately as an extraordinary gain (instead of being deferred and amortized).

SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" establishes the following:

- The accounting for a recognized intangible asset is based on its useful life to the reporting entity. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized over the life of the asset, but goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized.
- The remaining useful lives of intangible assets being amortized are evaluated each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization. If the estimate of an intangible asset's remaining useful life is changed, the remaining carrying value of the intangible asset is amortized prospectively over the revised remaining useful life.
- Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are not subject to amortization are tested for impairment at least annually.
- All goodwill must be assigned to a reporting unit, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment.

SFAS No. 142 became effective for years beginning after December 15, 2001. Accordingly, goodwill amortization was ceased for US GAAP purposes beginning in 2002.

In March 2005, the Company purchased, an 80% ownership in the entity Compañía Pisquera de Chile (see Note 1 b) (7)). The transaction was accounted for as a purchase under Chilean GAAP Technical Bulletin N°. 72, Business Combinations, (TB 72) and accordingly the assets new carrying value was determined based on the fair value at the date of purchase. In accordance with TB 72, the Company recognized goodwill for the excess purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired in the amount of ThCh\$ 10,055,509. For US GAAP, this transaction was accounted for in accordance with FAS 141 and was not considered material to the Company. There were no material differences related to the application of purchase accounting under Chilean GAAP and US GAAP for this transaction.

The effects of the differences between Chilean and US GAAP in accounting for goodwill and negative goodwill (reversal of amortization for US GAAP) are shown in paragraph 1 s) below.

Under Chilean GAAP, the cost of an equity method investment is separated into an investment component (based on the purchase of the proportionate share of equity according to book values) and a goodwill component (based on the difference between the amount paid and the proportional book value of the investment). Under US GAAP, these components are combined in one balance sheet caption as an investment, and goodwill is determined in a manner similar to a consolidated subsidiary based on proportionate ownership. No disclosure has been presented of the effect of the reclassification between goodwill as determined under Chilean GAAP for equity method investments and goodwill determined under US GAAP as the effect of this reclassification is not significant.

i) Minimum dividend

As required by the Chilean Companies Act, unless otherwise decided by the unanimous vote of the issued and subscribed shares, an open stock corporation in Chile must distribute a cash dividend in an amount equal to at least 30% of the Company's net income for each year adjusted for the deficit under developing period as determined in accordance with Chilean GAAP. Under Chilean GAAP, even though the minimum dividend is a legal requirement, the dividend is not recorded until it is declared by the Company. Since the payment of the 30% dividend out of each year's income is a legal requirement in Chile, a provision has been made in the accompanying US GAAP reconciliation in paragraph 1 s) below to recognize the corresponding decrease in net equity at December 31, 2005, 2004 and, 2003.

j) Trademarks and brands names

Under Chilean GAAP, beginning in 1998 trademarks are amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years; prior to 1998, trademarks were not required to be amortized. Under US GAAP, trademarks with definite useful lives are amortized over the remaining legal life or a period not exceeding 40 years. With respect to the purchase in 1999 of the additional 45% interest in ECUSA, the purchase price exceeded the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date of purchase. As a result, trademarks with an assigned fair value of ThCh\$ 7,548,303 were determined. Under US GAAP these trademarks were amortized over a period of five years which was determined to be the legal life of the trademark. As of December 31, 2004, these trademarks were fully amortized for US GAAP purposes. Additionally, trademarks held by Viña San Pedro S.A. and Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. are being amortized over 20 years for Chilean GAAP but 40 years for US GAAP as there is no limited legal life. In 2005, as part of the CPCh acquisitions (see Note 24 1 h) above), the Company purchased various pisco brands names for a total cost of ThCh\$ 514,483. Under Chilean GAAP these brands are being amortized over the maximum permissible period of 20 years. For US GAAP these brands were also determined to have a 20 useful life. The adjustments for differences in amortization periods are made in the reconciliation between Chilean GAAP and US GAAP in the paragraph 1 s) below.

k) Staff severance indemnities

For Chilean GAAP purposes, the Company provides for severance indemnities when rights to such benefits have been formally guaranteed to employee groups. Severance indemnities are included in Accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. In those cases where the union contracts limit the benefit to a maximum number of employees per year, such obligation is shown under current liabilities. In those cases where severance payments do not include a limit per year, the obligation has been calculated based on the projected benefit obligation considering retirement age and discounted at present value applying a discount rate of 7%.

In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 88-1, for US GAAP purposes the severance indemnities described above are determined based on the vested benefits to which the employees are entitled if they separate immediately (settlement basis). The difference in accounting for staff severance benefits between Chilean and US GAAP is included in the reconciliation to US GAAP under paragraph 1 s) below.

l) Capitalization of interest

Under Chilean GAAP, the capitalization of interest cost associated with projects under construction is optional when incurred on debt that is not directly related to such projects. Under US GAAP, the capitalization of interest of qualifying assets under construction is required, regardless of whether interest is associated with debt directly related to a project or not. The effect of the required capitalization pursuant to US GAAP and the related depreciation expense of this difference are included in paragraph 1 s) below.

m) Capitalization of financing costs related to repaid debt

At December 31, 2003, the Company had capitalized, within other assets, certain financing costs associated with two series of bonds issued in previous years and a syndicated loan issued during 2003. Both the bonds and the syndicated loan were subsequently repaid in full prior to maturity during September and November 2004, respectively, with the proceeds from a new series of bonds and a new syndicated loan (See Notes 10 and 11). For Chilean GAAP purposes, the unamortized capitalized financing costs from the initial bonds and loan, as well as the repayment costs, are carried forward as part of the capitalized financing costs of the new bonds and loan. Such aggregated financing costs are being amortized over the life of the new debt. For US GAAP purposes, the initial bonds and loan are considered extinguished and a gain or loss is calculated on the extinguishment of debt taking into consideration all of the related capitalized financing costs associated with the extinguished debt. The effect of this difference which is reflected in paragraph 1 s) below.

n) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. For US GAAP purposes, companies are required to report comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general purpose financial statements. US GAAP requires that all items that are required to be recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. Under Chilean GAAP, certain investments in foreign subsidiaries which operate in countries exposed to significant risk are accounted for under TB 64 (see Note 1 m)). As such, the differences between the investments' equity value arising from the financial statements remeasured at the beginning of the year restated by Chilean inflation, plus the proportional share of the investments income (or loss) for the year, is recorded in Shareholders' equity. For US GAAP, this difference would be reported in Comprehensive Income. Other Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income required to be disclosed by this standard is shown in paragraph 1 s).

o) Development stage results of operations

For Chilean GAAP purposes, investments in majority-owned subsidiaries in the development stage are recorded by the equity method and the investor's proportional share of the subsidiary's results of operations are recorded as a component of Shareholders' equity. For US GAAP purposes, majority-owned subsidiaries in the development stage are consolidated and the results of their operations charged directly to income. The difference between charging development stage results to equity under Chilean GAAP and to income under US GAAP has been included in the reconciliation of income under paragraph 1 s) below. No disclosure of the effects of consolidation of such subsidiaries has been made because the effects are not material.

p) Accounting for joint venture in Viña Dessault San Pedro S.A.

By Public Deed dated October 4, 2001, Viña San Pedro S.A. and Dassault Investment Fund Inc. formed Viña Totihue S.A., a closed Chilean company with a capital of US\$ 7 million (equivalent to ThCh\$ 4,930,559 historic pesos) and with 70,000 shares of no par value. Dassault Investment Fund Inc. received 35,000 shares (50% ownership interest) for its contribution in cash of US\$ 3.5 million (equivalent to ThCh\$ 2,465,279 historic pesos). Viña San Pedro S.A. also subscribed to 35,000 shares with a payment of US\$ 800,000 (equivalent to ThCh\$ 563,410 historic pesos) and the contribution of land with a value of US\$ 2.7 million (equivalent to ThCh\$ 1,901,787 historic pesos). The land consists of two parcels of land in Chile referred to as "Totihue" which will be used for the production of wine grapes. On May 7, 2003 Viña Totihue S.A. changed its name to Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A.

This transaction resulted in a gain under Chilean GAAP of ThCh\$ 869,740 (historic) because the book value of the land was ThCh\$ 1,032,047 (historic). Since Viña Totihue S.A. is an equity method investee of Viña San Pedro S.A., the Company deferred 50% of the gain generated in the transaction and recognized the other 50% in Other income in the statement of income for 2001. The deferred gain is being amortized to income annually under Chilean GAAP over period of 20 years.

Under US GAAP, the exchange of the land for an interest in the joint venture did not result in gain recognition because the investee received no cash. Accordingly, the gain on the exchange, and the subsequent amortization of the deferred gain, have been reversed in the reconciliation in paragraph 1 s) below.

q) Subsidiary issuance of shares – negative goodwill

In June 2005, the Company's subsidiary CCU Argentina S.A. issued shares of common stock. The subsidiary's minority investor did not participate in the offering and all shares were purchased by the Company. The stock was issued at a price below the book value of the shares resulting in an increase in the Company's percentage of ownership in its subsidiary. For Chilean GAAP purposes, the excess of the fair value of the acquired shares, and related assets, was recorded as negative goodwill and is being amortized over a period of 20 years. For US GAAP, when an investor buys more than its proportion of shares sold by an investee at a price under book value, the excess should first be allocated as a pro rata reduction of the amounts that otherwise would have been assigned to all of the eligible acquired assets. If any excess remains after reducing to zero the amounts that otherwise would have been assigned to those assets, that remaining excess should be recognized as a gain. For US GAAP the related gain associated with this transaction is presented a reconciling item in paragraph s) below.

r) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to cover the risk of exposure to exchange rate differences on existing items on the balance sheet denominated in US dollars. Under these forward contracts, for any rate above or below the fixed rate, the Company receives or pays the difference between the spot rate and the fixed rate for the given amount at the settlement date. The terms of the contracts are generally less than one year. It also enters into cross-currency interest rate swaps in order to hedge its exposure to exchange rate and interest rate differences. Under these contracts the Company either, i) receives a fixed US dollar amount at a variable interest rate and pays a fixed Chilean peso amount at a fixed interest rate, or ii) receives a fixed US dollar amount at a fixed interest rate and pays a fixed Chilean peso amount at a variable interest rate. Counter-parties to these financial instruments expose the Company to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance; however, counter-parties to these contracts are major financial institutions and the risk of loss due to nonperformance is believed to be minimal.

Under Chilean GAAP, derivatives are accounted for in accordance with Technical Bulletin 57, "Accounting for Derivative Contracts" ("TB 57"). Under TB 57, all derivative financial instruments should be recognized on the balance sheet at their fair value. In addition, TB 57 requires that derivative financial instruments be classified as Non-hedging (investment) instruments and Hedging instruments, the latter further divided into those covering existing transactions and those covering anticipated transactions.

Contracts to cover existing transactions hedge against the risk of a change in the fair value of a hedged item. The differences resulting from the changes in the fair value of both the hedged item and the derivative instrument should be accounted for as follows:

- a. If the net effect is a loss, it should be recognized in earnings in the period of change.
- b. If the net effect is a gain, it should be recognized when the contract is closed and accordingly deferred on the balance sheet.
- c. If the net effect is a gain and net losses were recorded on the transaction in prior years, a gain should be recognized in earnings in the current period up to the amount of net losses recorded previously.
- d. If the effect is a net loss and net gains were recorded (as a deferred revenue) on the transaction in prior years, the gain should be utilized to offset the net loss before recording the remaining loss in the results of operations for the year.

Contracts to cover anticipated transactions are those that have the objective of protecting cash flow risks of a transaction expected to occur in the future (cash flow hedge). The hedging instrument should be recorded at its fair value and the changes in fair value should be stated on the balance sheet as unrealized gains or losses. When the contract is closed, the unrealized gains or losses on the derivative instrument should be recognized in earnings without affecting the cost or sales price of the asset acquired or sold in the transaction. However, probable losses arising from purchase commitments should not be deferred.

Non-hedging (investment) instruments should also be presented at their fair value, with changes in fair value reflected in the earnings of the period in which the change in fair value occurs.

At December 31, 2005, the Company has three outstanding cross-currency derivative contracts intended to protect the Company against foreign currency and interest rate risk. These derivative contracts are hedges against future interest and capital payments amounting to US\$ 134,000,000 related to the syndicated loan described in Note 10. As at December 31, 2004, the Company had one outstanding cross-currency derivative contract for a total notional amount of US\$ 100,000,000.

At December 31, 2005, the Company has fourteen forward contracts to sell US dollars for a total notional amount of US\$ 27,610,000 and eighteen forward contracts to buy US dollar for a total notional amount of US\$ 18,588,000. These derivatives all mature during the year 2006.

At December 31, 2004, the Company has twelve derivative contracts consisting of forward contracts to sell US dollars for a notional amount of US\$ 16,369,500 which mature during the year 2005. At December 31, 2003, the Company had three derivative contracts consisting of forward contracts to sell US dollars for a total notional amount of US\$ 25,900,000. These forward contracts were obtained to protect the Company from foreign exchange risk with respect to money market funds and trade accounts receivable denominated in US dollars.

Under US GAAP, the Company applies SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended by SFAS 137 and SFAS 138 on the same matter (collectively referred to herein as "SFAS 133"). SFAS 133 establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. SFAS 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recognized on the balance sheet at fair value and that changes in the fair value be recognized in income when they occur, the only exception being derivatives that qualify as hedges. To qualify the derivative instrument as a hedge, the Company must meet strict hedge effectiveness and contemporaneous documentation requirements at the initiation of the hedge and assess the hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis over the life of the hedge.

At December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the forward contracts and the cross-currency interest-rate swap contracts designated as hedges for Chilean GAAP purposes, did not meet the documentation requirements to be designated as hedges under US GAAP. Accordingly, for US GAAP purposes the Company recognizes all changes in fair values in results as incurred. During the year ended December 31, 2005, deferred gains have been recognized for certain derivative contracts under Chilean GAAP. Deferrals are not permitted under US GAAP for companies that not qualify for hedge accounting. These deferred gains have been adjusted for in companies paragraph s) below. There were no adjustments for derivatives related to 2003 and 2004.

s) *Effects of conforming to US GAAP*

The adjustments to reported net income pursuant to Chilean GAAP required to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States are as follows (all amounts are expressed in thousands of Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005 purchasing power):

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Net income as shown in the Chilean GAAP financial statements.....	48,177,127	47,028,045	57,436,180
Reversal of depreciation on revaluation adjustment of property, plant and equipment (par. 1b)).....	-	(10,004)	(10,004)
Reversal of impairment of fixed assets held for sale (par. 1c)).....	(658,812)	-	-
Adjustment related to sale of land (par. 1d)).....	(179,388)	(3,220,872)	-
Adjustment for deferred income taxes (par. 1e)).....	547,998	1,530,078	607,302
Deferred tax assets generated from the merger of subsidiaries (par. 1f)).....	(1,054,278)	3,005,341	-
Adjustment for amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill (par. 1h)).....	2,525,315	2,216,484	2,311,105
Adjustment for amortization of trademarks with different useful lives (par. 1j)).....	279,373	(1,164,466)	(1,469,847)
Adjustment for employee severance indemnities (par. 1k)).....	(3,383,071)	92,704	(49,011)
Adjustment for capitalization of interest cost (par. 1l)).....	411,718	(116,801)	45,897
Adjustment for capitalized costs on repaid debt (par. 1m)).....	324,776	(1,941,968)	-
Reversal of deficit during development period of subsidiary (par. 1o)).....	(463,614)	(375,768)	(218,653)
Reversal of gain on investment in Viña Dessault San Pedro S.A. (par. 1p)).....	(13,103)	(13,139)	(26,285)
Reversal of negative goodwill for share issuance of Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. (par.1 q)).....	660,606	-	-
Derivative financial instrument (par. 1 r)).....	<u>2,401,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net income according to US GAAP.....	<u>49,576,497</u>	<u>47,029,634</u>	<u>58,626,684</u>
Other comprehensive income adjustments:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(10,471,997)	(6,332,151)	(18,982,541)
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities (par. 1g)).....	<u>82,521</u>	<u>128,318</u>	<u>117,067</u>
Other comprehensive gains (loss) income adjustments.....	<u>(10,389,476)</u>	<u>(6,203,833)</u>	<u>(18,865,474)</u>
Comprehensive income in accordance with US GAAP (par. 1n)).....	<u>39,187,021</u>	<u>40,825,801</u>	<u>39,761,210</u>

The adjustments required to conform net equity amounts to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Net equity as shown in the Chilean GAAP financial statements.....	319,030,483	312,979,480	296,027,560
Reversal of revaluation of property, plant and equipment (par. 1 b)	(2,836,000)	(2,836,000)	(2,836,000)
Reversal of accumulated depreciation on revaluation of property, plant and equipment (par. 1b)).....	(250,066)	(250,066)	(240,062)
Reversal of revaluation of fixed assets held for sale (par. 1b)	(7,716,251)	(7,716,251)	(7,784,789)
Reversal of accumulated depreciation on revaluation of fixed assets held for sale (par. 1b)).....	1,124,646	1,124,646	1,124,646
Reversal of previously recognized impairment losses (par. 1c).....	(658,812)	-	-
Reversal of gain on sale of land (par 1d)).....	(3,400,260)	(3,220,872)	-
Assets (liabilities) from deferred income taxes under FAS 109 (par. 1e)).....	848,631	300,633	(1,229,445)
Adjustment for unrealized (loss) on investment securities (par. 1g))	-	128,318	-
Adjustment of goodwill and negative goodwill on equity investments (par. 1h)).....	21,388,714	18,863,399	16,646,915
Minimum dividend permitted by law (par. 1i)).....	(4,898,053)	(5,199,252)	(6,069,653)
Amortization of trademarks for different useful lives (par. 1j))	(6,399,274)	(6,678,647)	(5,514,180)
Adjustment of employee severance indemnities (par. 1k)).....	(5,757,045)	(2,373,974)	(2,466,679)
Adjustment for capitalization of interest cost (par. 1l))	5,422,666	5,010,948	5,127,748
Reversal of capitalized issuance costs (par 1m)).....	(1,617,192)	(1,941,968)	-
Reversal of negative goodwill for change Compañía Cervecerías Unidas Argentina S.A. participation (par. 1q)).....	660,606	-	-
Reversal of gain on investment in Viña Dassault San Pedro S.A. (par. 1p))	(518,933)	(505,830)	(492,692)
Derivative financial instruments (par. 1 r)).....	<u>2,401,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net equity according to US GAAP	<u>316,825,710</u>	<u>307,684,564</u>	<u>292,293,369</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	(6,274,641)	(70,809)	18,794,665
Other comprehensive income (loss) adjustments	<u>(10,389,476)</u>	<u>(6,203,832)</u>	<u>(18,865,472)</u>
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) in accordance with US GAAP	<u>(16,664,117)</u>	<u>(6,274,641)</u>	<u>(70,807)</u>
Total shareholders' equity in accordance with US GAAP including accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	<u>300,161,593</u>	<u>301,409,923</u>	<u>292,222,562</u>

The following summarizes the changes in Shareholders' equity under US GAAP during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003:

	<u>ThCh\$</u>
Balance at December 31, 2002.....	465,763,873
Dividend declared.....	(206,854,801)
Minimum dividend at year-end required by law.....	(6,069,653)
Net income for the year.....	58,626,684
Cumulative translation adjustment for the year.....	(19,172,734)
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	292,293,369
Dividend declared.....	(26,306,733)
Reversal of accrued minimum dividend from prior year.....	6,069,652
Minimum dividend at year-end required by law.....	(5,199,252)
Net income for the year.....	47,029,634
Cumulative translation adjustment for the year.....	(6,330,424)
Unrealized losses on securities.....	128,318
Balance at December 31, 2004.....	307,684,564
Dividend declared.....	(30,350,270)
Reversal of accrued minimum dividend from prior year.....	5,199,252
Minimum dividend at year-end required by law.....	(4,898,053)
Net income for the year.....	49,576,497
Cumulative translation adjustment for the year.....	(10,257,962)
Reversal of gross unrealized gains on investments that are available-for-sale from prior year, net of tax.....	<u>(128,318)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2005.....	<u><u>316,825,710</u></u>

2. US GAAP Condensed Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in thousands
of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005

	As of December 31, 2005		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet under Chilean GAAP	US GAAP adjustments and reclassifications	Consolidated Balance Sheet under US GAAP
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	52,621,375	-	52,621,375
Marketable securities	16,843,147	(252,535)	16,590,612
Investments in available-for-sale securities	-	252,535	252,535
Accounts receivable-trade and other	85,455,527	-	85,455,527
Accounts receivable from related companies	3,257,435	-	3,257,435
Inventories	70,789,038	-	70,789,038
Prepaid expenses	3,762,057	-	3,762,057
Prepaid taxes	2,877,588	-	2,877,588
Deferred income taxes	2,950,218	(2,950,218)	-
Other current assets	<u>2,320,555</u>	<u>(640,625)</u>	<u>1,679,930</u>
Total current assets	<u>240,876,940</u>	<u>(3,590,843)</u>	<u>237,286,097</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	320,479,320	(54,367)	320,424,953
OTHER ASSETS	<u>81,916,563</u>	<u>10,866,541</u>	<u>92,783,104</u>
Total assets	<u>643,272,823</u>	<u>7,221,331</u>	<u>650,494,154</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings	2,313,185	-	2,313,185
Current portion of long-term debt	8,668,657	-	8,668,657
Dividends payable	10,281,295	4,898,053	15,179,348
Accounts payable	39,637,168	-	39,637,168
Notes payable	5,276,673	(640,625)	4,636,048
Other payables	5,187,697	-	5,187,697
Accounts payable to related companies	1,930,819	-	1,930,819
Accrued expenses	19,701,947	-	19,701,947
Withholding taxes payable	12,221,592	-	12,221,592
Income Tax	3,638,464	-	3,638,464
Other current liabilities	<u>148,892</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>148,892</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>109,006,389</u>	<u>4,257,428</u>	<u>113,263,817</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt	135,708,660	7,826,680	143,535,340
Accrued expenses	4,078,678	3,355,195	7,433,873
Deferred income taxes	12,171,278	(3,798,849)	8,372,429
Other long-term liabilities	<u>22,910,343</u>	<u>(2,214,350)</u>	<u>20,695,993</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>174,868,959</u>	<u>5,168,676</u>	<u>180,037,635</u>
Total liabilities	<u>283,875,348</u>	<u>9,426,104</u>	<u>293,301,452</u>
MINORITY INTEREST	<u>40,366,992</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,366,992</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common stock	180,497,346	-	180,497,346
Share premium	14,116,197	-	14,116,197
Other reserves	(11,487,580)	1,054,278	(10,433,302)
Retained earnings	<u>135,904,520</u>	<u>(3,259,051)</u>	<u>132,645,469</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>319,030,483</u>	<u>(2,204,773)</u>	<u>316,825,710</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>643,272,823</u>	<u>7,221,331</u>	<u>650,494,154</u>

(1) This caption includes time deposits, marketable securities and securities under resale agreements amounting to ThCh\$ 25,620,511, ThCh\$ 5,777,027 and ThCh\$ 11,370,965, respectively, which are cash equivalents.

The above US GAAP Balance Sheet does not reflect certain executory contracts in the amount of ThCh\$ 640,625 which are included under Chilean GAAP assets and offsetting liabilities. Such contracts do not meet the requirements of recognition as assets and liabilities under US GAAP.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in thousands
of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	As of December 31, 2004		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet under <u>Chilean GAAP</u>	US GAAP adjustments and <u>reclassifications</u>	Consolidated Balance Sheet <u>under US GAAP</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	62,366,302	-	62,366,302
Marketable securities	14,807,262	(252,535)	14,554,727
Investments in available-for-sale securities	-	380,853	380,853
Accounts receivable-trade and other	85,781,653	-	85,781,653
Accounts receivable from related companies	1,402,139	-	1,402,139
Inventories	55,698,124	-	55,698,124
Prepaid expenses	4,258,475	-	4,258,475
Prepaid taxes	2,861,244	-	2,861,244
Deferred income taxes	2,969,415	(2,969,415)	-
Other current assets	<u>1,119,684</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,119,684</u>
Total current assets	<u>231,264,298</u>	<u>(2,841,097)</u>	<u>228,423,201</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	312,103,148	(1,600,181)	310,502,967
OTHER ASSETS	<u>70,193,947</u>	<u>8,882,482</u>	<u>79,076,429</u>
Total assets	<u>613,561,393</u>	<u>4,441,204</u>	<u>618,002,597</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term borrowings	33,031,347	-	33,031,347
Current portion of long-term debt	10,354,310	-	10,354,310
Dividends payable	9,648,436	5,199,252	14,847,688
Accounts payable	38,193,287	-	38,193,287
Notes payable	2,657,314	-	2,657,314
Other payables	3,347,639	-	3,347,639
Accounts payable to related companies	1,489,645	-	1,489,645
Accrued expenses	18,381,766	-	18,381,766
Withholding taxes payable	12,501,982	-	12,501,982
Other current liabilities	<u>119,446</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>119,446</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>129,725,172</u>	<u>5,199,252</u>	<u>134,924,424</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt	97,148,704	7,647,292	104,795,996
Accrued expenses	2,103,944	2,373,974	4,477,918
Deferred income taxes	13,403,839	(3,270,048)	10,133,791
Other long term liabilities	<u>18,103,730</u>	<u>(2,214,350)</u>	<u>15,884,380</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>130,760,217</u>	<u>4,536,868</u>	<u>135,297,085</u>
Total liabilities	<u>260,485,389</u>	<u>9,736,120</u>	<u>270,221,509</u>
MINORITY INTEREST	40,096,524	-	40,096,524
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common stock	180,497,346	-	180,497,346
Share premium	14,116,197	-	14,116,197
Other reserves	(55,697)	-	(55,697)
Retained earnings	<u>118,421,634</u>	<u>(5,294,916)</u>	<u>113,126,718</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>312,979,480</u>	<u>(5,294,916)</u>	<u>307,684,564</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>613,561,393</u>	<u>4,441,204</u>	<u>618,002,597</u>

(1) This caption includes time deposits, marketable securities and securities under resale agreements amounting to ThCh\$ 36,370,947 ThCh\$ 4,109,060 and ThCh\$ 9,630,647, respectively, which are cash equivalents.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in thousands
of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	As of December 31, 2005		
	Consolidated Statement of Income under Chilean GAAP	US GAAP adjustments and reclassifications	Consolidated Statement of Income under US GAAP
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
OPERATING RESULTS			
Net sales	492,046,912	-	492,046,912
Cost of sales	<u>(235,708,927)</u>	<u>(23,162,581)</u>	<u>(258,871,508)</u>
Gross margin.....	256,337,985	(23,162,581)	233,175,404
Selling and administrative expenses	<u>(189,868,073)</u>	<u>19,176,391</u>	<u>(170,691,682)</u>
Operating income	<u>66,469,912</u>	<u>(3,986,190)</u>	<u>62,483,722</u>
NON-OPERATING RESULTS			
Non-operating income	3,247,479	(710,782)	2,536,697
Non-operating expenses	(12,317,877)	5,942,016	(6,375,861)
Price-level restatements and exchange differences	<u>(192,552)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(192,552)</u>
Income before income taxes and minority interest.....	57,206,962	1,245,044	58,452,006
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-	660,606	660,606
Income taxes	(9,114,839)	(506,280)	(9,621,119)
Minority interest	<u>85,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,004</u>
NET INCOME	<u>48,177,127</u>	<u>1,399,370</u>	<u>49,576,497</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in thousands
of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	As of December 31, 2004		
	Consolidated Statement of Income under Chilean GAAP	US GAAP adjustments and reclassifications	Consolidated Statement of Income under US GAAP
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
OPERATING RESULTS			
Net sales	435,683,127	-	435,683,127
Cost of sales	<u>(209,818,710)</u>	<u>(20,831,768)</u>	<u>(230,650,478)</u>
Gross margin.....	225,864,417	(20,831,768)	205,032,649
Selling and administrative expenses	<u>(165,044,035)</u>	<u>13,176,508</u>	<u>(151,867,527)</u>
Operating income	<u>60,820,382</u>	<u>(7,655,260)</u>	<u>53,165,122</u>
NON-OPERATING RESULTS			
Non-operating income	4,528,543	(39,950)	4,488,593
Non-operating expenses	(10,945,156)	3,565,634	(7,379,522)
Price-level restatements and exchange differences	<u>56,323</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,323</u>
Income before income taxes and minority interest.....	54,460,092	(4,129,576)	50,330,516
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	-	(404,254)	(404,254)
Income taxes	(6,110,965)	4,535,419	(1,575,546)
Minority interest	<u>(1,321,082)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,321,082)</u>
NET INCOME	<u>47,028,045</u>	<u>1,589</u>	<u>47,029,634</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

**Adjusted for general price-level changes and expressed in thousands
of constant Chilean pesos of December 31, 2005**

	For the year ended December 31, 2003		
	Consolidated Statement of Income under Chilean GAAP	US GAAP adjustments and reclassifications	Consolidated Statement of Income under US GAAP
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
OPERATING RESULTS			
Net sales	407,837,807	-	407,837,807
Cost of sales	<u>(200,915,658)</u>	<u>(19,595,653)</u>	<u>(220,511,311)</u>
Gross margin.....	206,922,149	(19,595,653)	187,326,496
Selling and administrative expenses	<u>(158,220,458)</u>	<u>14,777,762</u>	<u>(143,442,696)</u>
Operating income	<u>48,701,691</u>	<u>(4,817,891)</u>	<u>43,883,800</u>
NON-OPERATING RESULTS			
Non-operating income	26,005,889	(43,637)	25,962,252
Non-operating expenses	(12,859,328)	5,444,730	(7,414,598)
Price-level restatements and exchange differences	<u>1,339,730</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,339,730</u>
Income before income taxes and minority interest.....	63,187,982	583,202	63,771,184
Income taxes	(5,285,104)	607,302	(4,677,802)
Minority interest	<u>(466,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(466,698)</u>
NET INCOME	<u>57,436,180</u>	<u>1,190,504</u>	<u>58,626,684</u>

3. Additional disclosure requirements

a) *Reclassifications for US GAAP purposes*

Income and expenses

Under Chilean GAAP the following expenses arising during the years 2005, 2004 and 2003 are classified as Non-operating expenses whereas under US GAAP they would be classified as Operating expenses:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Non-operating expenses:			
Director's participation on dividend.....	311,972	-	547,777
Loss on sale, provision for impairment and write-offs of assets.....	349,367	725,950	1,840,992
Severance indemnities.....	<u>301,542</u>	<u>178,996</u>	<u>701,219</u>
Total	<u>962,881</u>	<u>904,946</u>	<u>3,089,988</u>

Selling and administrative expenses - Under Chilean GAAP, shipping and handling costs are charged to Selling and administrative expenses whereas under US GAAP, the Company's policy is to classify shipping and handling costs in costs of sales. Shipping and handling costs amounted to ThCh\$ 22,698,967, ThCh\$ 20,455,623 and ThCh\$ 19,376,942 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents - As shown in Note 1 t), Cash and cash equivalents included in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are recorded in separate captions on the balance sheet under Chilean GAAP. They are required to be shown combined as a single caption in balance sheets prepared under US GAAP. Accordingly, the following cash equivalents should be reclassified and included in the caption Cash and cash equivalents for US GAAP presentation purposes:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Time deposits.....	25,620,511	36,370,947
Mutual fund shares.....	5,779,233	4,109,060
Securities purchased under resale agreements.....	<u>11,370,965</u>	<u>9,630,947</u>
Total.....	<u>42,770,709</u>	<u>50,110,954</u>

b) *Earnings per share*

Disclosure of the following earnings per share information is not generally required for presentation in financial statements under Chilean accounting principles, but is required under US GAAP:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	Ch\$	Ch\$	Ch\$
Basic and diluted earnings per share under US GAAP	155.65	147.66	184.07
Weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands)	318,503	318,503	318,503

Earnings per share is determined by dividing the net income for the year under US GAAP by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each year.

c) *Income taxes*

The provision for income taxes charged to results is summarized as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Current tax expense	(10,786,610)	(8,092,785)	(7,667,547)
Deferred tax under Chilean GAAP	1,671,771	1,981,820	2,382,443
Deferred tax assets generated from the merger	(1,054,278)	3,005,341	-
Additional deferred tax to conform with US GAAP	<u>547,998</u>	<u>1,530,078</u>	<u>607,302</u>
Total provision for US GAAP	<u>(9,621,119)</u>	<u>(1,575,546)</u>	<u>(4,677,802)</u>

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) under US GAAP are summarized as follows at December 31 of each year:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Property, plant and equipment	(18,099,383)	(18,822,971)	(22,119,961)
Inventories	(1,445,540)	(849,978)	(717,606)
Adjustment on bottles and container deposits	(2,713,423)	(2,495,011)	(2,040,421)
Other liabilities	<u>(2,433,949)</u>	<u>(1,389,147)</u>	<u>(784,009)</u>
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>(24,692,295)</u>	<u>(23,557,107)</u>	<u>(25,661,997)</u>
Accounts receivable	666,218	923,298	1,009,485
Tax loss carryforwards	9,666,977	9,815,898	12,460,820
Less: Valuation allowance	(3,120,388)	(4,415,666)	(9,320,887)
Employee severance indemnities	929,196	399,501	419,336
Other assets	5,489,180	1,337,678	1,434,847
Other	<u>2,688,683</u>	<u>5,362,607</u>	<u>3,091,150</u>
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>16,319,866</u>	<u>13,423,316</u>	<u>9,094,751</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>(8,372,429)</u>	<u>(10,133,791)</u>	<u>(16,567,246)</u>

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount of income taxes determined by applying the applicable Chilean statutory income tax rate of 17% in 2005, 17% in 2004 and 16.5% in 2003 to pretax income as a result of the following differences:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
At statutory Chilean tax rate	14,508,083	8,762,643	10,445,239
Increase (decrease) in rates resulting from:			
Non-deductible expenses	3,994,662	2,940,058	4,061,018
Non-taxable income	(8,765,683)	(7,853,613)	(7,863,896)
Tax credits	(839,994)	(1,034,954)	(894,267)
International income tax differences	<u>724,051</u>	<u>(1,238,588)</u>	<u>(1,070,292)</u>
At effective tax rates	<u>9,621,119</u>	<u>1,575,546</u>	<u>4,677,802</u>

In accordance with Chilean law, the Company and each of its subsidiaries compute and pay income tax on a separate return basis and not on a consolidated basis.

The Argentine enacted income tax rate was 35% during the years 2003 to 2005.

Certain of the Chilean subsidiaries have tax loss carryforwards aggregating ThCh\$ 23,039,574 at December 31, 2005 (ThCh\$ 19,109,461 in 2004) which have no expiration date. Additionally, CCU Argentina and its subsidiaries and Finca La Celia S.A. and subsidiary, have tax loss carryforwards aggregating ThCh\$ 14,526,810 at December 31, 2005 (ThCh\$ 18,632,982 in 2004) which may be applied to reduce taxable income in Argentina during a five-year carryforward period. These tax losses resulted in a deferred tax asset for 2005 of ThCh\$ 9,666,977 (ThCh\$ 9,815,898 in 2004 and ThCh\$ 12,460,820 in 2003). Valuation allowances of ThCh\$ 3,120,388 in 2005 (ThCh\$ 4,415,666 in 2004 and ThCh\$ 9,320,887 in 2003) were provided against certain of the deferred tax assets of the Argentine subsidiaries because it is currently expected that those assets will probably not be realized before they expire.

d) Investment securities

The book value of investment securities totaled ThCh\$ 252,535 at December 31, 2005 and ThCh\$ 252,535 at December 31, 2004. There was no significant difference between book value and market value at December 31, 2005 or December 31, 2004 (see paragraph 1 f) above). All investment securities are classified as available-for-sale at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

e) Intangible Assets - Trademarks

The Company's other intangible assets consists primarily of trademarks related to beers, wines, soft drink and snacks. Trademarks are considered to have definite lives and are amortized over the life of either the legal trademark agreement, or 40 years. The weighted average amortization period is 20 years for US GAAP purposes. Trademarks are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate the carrying value of the assets may not be fully recoverable or the useful lives are no longer appropriate.

The changes in the carrying amount of trademarks during the periods were:

	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
2005	9,392,072	514,483	(590,278)	9,316,277
2004	7,962,261	3,123,540	(1,693,278)	9,392,072

The aggregate amortization expense for trademarks was ThCh\$ 1,724,234 and ThCh\$ 1,530,118 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The estimated amortization expense for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is ThCh\$ 256,705.

f) Fair value

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument at December 31, 2005 and 2004 for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

- Cash
Cash is stated at carrying amount, which is equivalent to fair value.
- Time deposits and marketable securities
Fair value of time deposits was determined using rates currently available in the market and the fair value of marketable securities is based on quoted market prices for the marketable securities.
- Investments in other companies
Fair value of common stock in companies is based on quoted market prices for the stock.
- Securities purchased under resale agreements
Fair value of securities purchased under resale agreement included in Other current assets was determined using interest rates currently offered for similar financial instruments.
- Bank borrowings and bonds payable
Fair value of bank borrowings and bonds payable was estimated using the interest rate that the Company would pay for similar loans.
- Financial instruments
The fair value of foreign currency forward exchange contracts and swap contracts is based on estimated market valuations. Such values attempt to approximate the economic value at the balance sheet date of a position using prices and rates at the average of the estimated bid and offer for the respective underlying assets or reference rates and/or mathematical models, as deemed appropriate by the Company. In the absence of sufficient or meaningful market information, such valuations or components thereof may be theoretical in whole or in part.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments is summarized as follows:

<u>Assets</u>	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	<u>amounts</u>	<u>value</u>	<u>amounts</u>	<u>value</u>
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Cash.....	9,852,872	9,852,872	12,255,648	12,255,648
Time deposit and marketable securities ...	48,240,685	48,323,206	55,287,268	55,190,003
Investments in other companies	26,702	26,702	39,297	39,297
Securities purchased pursuant to resale agreements.....	11,386,189	11,386,189	9,642,646	9,642,646
Other current assets.....	600,005	600,005	636,819	636,819
Forward contracts.....	<u>206,727</u>	<u>206,727</u>	-	-
Total assets	<u>70,313,180</u>	<u>70,395,701</u>	<u>77,861,678</u>	<u>77,764,413</u>
 <u>Liabilities</u>				
Bank borrowings (short-term).....	2,313,185	2,350,879	33,031,347	32,853,661
Bonds payable (short-term).....	4,006,907	5,628,536	1,915,079	1,867,346
Current portion of long-term bank borrowings	4,661,750	4,623,418	8,439,230	8,183,421
Bank borrowings (long-term).....	78,009,520	78,040,851	63,061,822	62,146,272
Bonds payable (long-term).....	57,699,140	53,590,919	34,086,881	33,976,849
Forward contract	-	-	1,409,985	1,409,985
Swap contracts	<u>12,784,037</u>	<u>12,784,037</u>	<u>5,617,645</u>	<u>5,617,645</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u>159,474,539</u>	<u>157,018,640</u>	<u>147,561,989</u>	<u>146,055,179</u>

g) Concentrations of credit and other risk

The Company has accounts with a variety of banks and does not hold significant deposits with any single bank. The Company has a wide customer base and trades with a large number of small customers. Consequently, the Company does not believe that it has any significant concentrations of credit risk at December 31, 2005. The beverage business is highly competitive in both Chile and Argentina, where the Company competes with other enterprises. Additionally, in view of the favorable long-term economic conditions in Chile, other enterprises may be expected to enter the country's beer, wine and soft drink markets.

The Company's results may be materially adversely affected from time to time by significant increases in advertising and promotion costs, loss of sales volume, price discounting, or a combination of these and other factors related to the competitive beer, wine and soft drinks markets in Chile and Argentina.

h) Derivative instruments and hedging activities

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of market risks, including risks related to the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. These financial exposures are monitored and managed by the Company as an integral part of its overall risk management program. The Company's risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects that the volatility of these markets may have on its operating results.

At December 31, 2005, the Company has three cross-currency interest-rate swap agreement (US dollar to Chilean peso) to buy and sell US dollars for a notional amount of US\$ 134,000,000. These contracts were obtained to protect the Company from foreign exchange and interest-rate risk with respect to long-term bank debt denominated in US dollars.

At December 31, 2005, the Company has fourteen derivative contracts consisting of forward contracts to sell US dollars for a notional amount of US\$ 27,610,000 maturing throughout 2006. At December 31, 2004, the Company had twelve derivative contracts consisting of forward contracts to sell US dollars for a total notional amount of US\$ 16,359,000. At December 31, 2003, the Company had twelve derivative contracts consisting of forward contracts to sell US dollars for a total notional amount of US\$ 25,900,000. In addition, at December 31, 2005, the Company has eighteen derivative contracts consisting of forward contracts to buy US dollars for a notional amount of US\$ 18,588,000. These forward contracts were obtained to protect the Company from foreign exchange risk with respect to mutual fund shares and trade accounts receivable denominated in US dollars.

As described further in Note 1 p) at December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the forward contracts, and at December 31, 2005, the cross-currency interest-rate swap contracts designated as hedges for Chilean GAAP purposes, did not meet the documentation requirements to be designated as hedges under US GAAP.

4. Recent accounting pronouncements

In May, 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections". Accounting Principles Board Opinion 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principles be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. This Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. When it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an accounting change on one or more individual prior periods presented, this Statement requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position) for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. When it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect of applying a change in accounting principle to all prior periods, this Statement requires that the new accounting principle be applied as if it were adopted prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 "Accounting for Certain hybrid Financial Instruments an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140". This Statement amends FASB Statements No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities. This Statement resolves issues addressed in Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, "Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. This Statement permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of Statement 133, establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives and amends Statement 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. This Statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006.