



COCA-COLA ANDINA'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE HANDBOOK

Version	Description of changes	Approval	Effective date
1.0	Initial Version	Miguel Ángel Peirano	May 2018
2.0	Incorporates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Graphic explanation of Corporate Governance- Updates company structure- Development of Corporate role- Updates description of Corporate Risk Management and Sustainability Committee	Miguel Ángel Peirano	January 2020
3.0	Incorporates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Finance Committee- Role of Operations and Managers Additionally, it updates the company structure	Miguel Ángel Peirano	October 2022
4.0	Incorporates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Governance, Compliance and Integrity Committee and Digital Transformation Committee (GenAI and Data Protection)- Corporate Cybersecurity Committee and Corporate Digital Transformation Committee Also updates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Description of the Finance Committee- The administrative structure of the Company- The corporate structure	Miguel Ángel Peirano	May 2025

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MODEL

Effective date: May 2025

Version 4.0

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1. Objective

The Corporate Governance Model of Coca-Cola Andina is the framework that enables the efficient management of the relationships between the entities that administer the Company in its management function and the control model established to achieve economic, social, and environmental outcomes for the stakeholders.

As a prerequisite for achieving operational efficiency objectives and strategic goals, the Corporate Governance Model defines and implements structures, functions, and methodologies of administration, management, and control, as well as plans to integrate these principles into the Company's culture and operations.

The objectives of the Corporate Governance Model include:

- ✓ Guarantee the generation of sustainable value, that is, taking into account the interests of the Company's main stakeholders such as the community where we operate, our collaborators, suppliers, customers and investors, both from an economic-financial, social and environmental point of view.
- ✓ Promote a business ethical culture that assists the Board of Directors and management in preventing potential violations.
- ✓ Provide an efficient framework for transparency, control, and responsible management by developing decision-making policies and standards.
- ✓ Safeguard the corporate reputation in order to contribute to the long-term creation of value.
- ✓ Enhance the transparency and reliability of the Company's financial information.
- ✓ Control management effectiveness, process improvement, and compliance with regulations.



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2. Scope

This Corporate Governance Model covers Coca-Cola Andina and its subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

3. Corporate Governance Structure

Administratively, Coca-Cola Andina is organized as a holding company, with different operating companies in each of its franchises (the "Operations"). For legal purposes, the Corporate Office and the Chilean Operation constitute the same Company.

Coca-Cola Andina's management is exercised through a Board of Directors, the highest governing body, which is vested with the power to manage the Company under the terms established by Law.

The level of authority exercised by management is that formally delegated by the Board of Directors through the *Corporate Policy on Authority Delegation*, which establishes the responsibilities, in terms of functions and powers, of all Coca-Cola Andina executives and bodies, and which is available to Coca-Cola Andina's employees through the Company's internal communication channels.

Management is responsible for ensuring the design, dissemination, follow-up, compliance, effectiveness and updating of the Company's Corporate Governance Model. Through the corporate functional levels, it establishes the necessary parameters to ensure an environment of effective execution and control at all levels, so investing itself directly in achieving the planned objectives. The fulfillment of this role is carried out by means of internal management processes, including periodic meetings with key teams, as well as visits to the Company's operating countries and units.

To ensure that the decisions of the Company's representatives do not expose the Company to excessive risk, the Board of Directors determined that the vast majority of the powers of representation of both the parent company and the subsidiaries must be exercised through attorneys-in-fact who must act jointly. This measure is intended to protect the Company's interests.

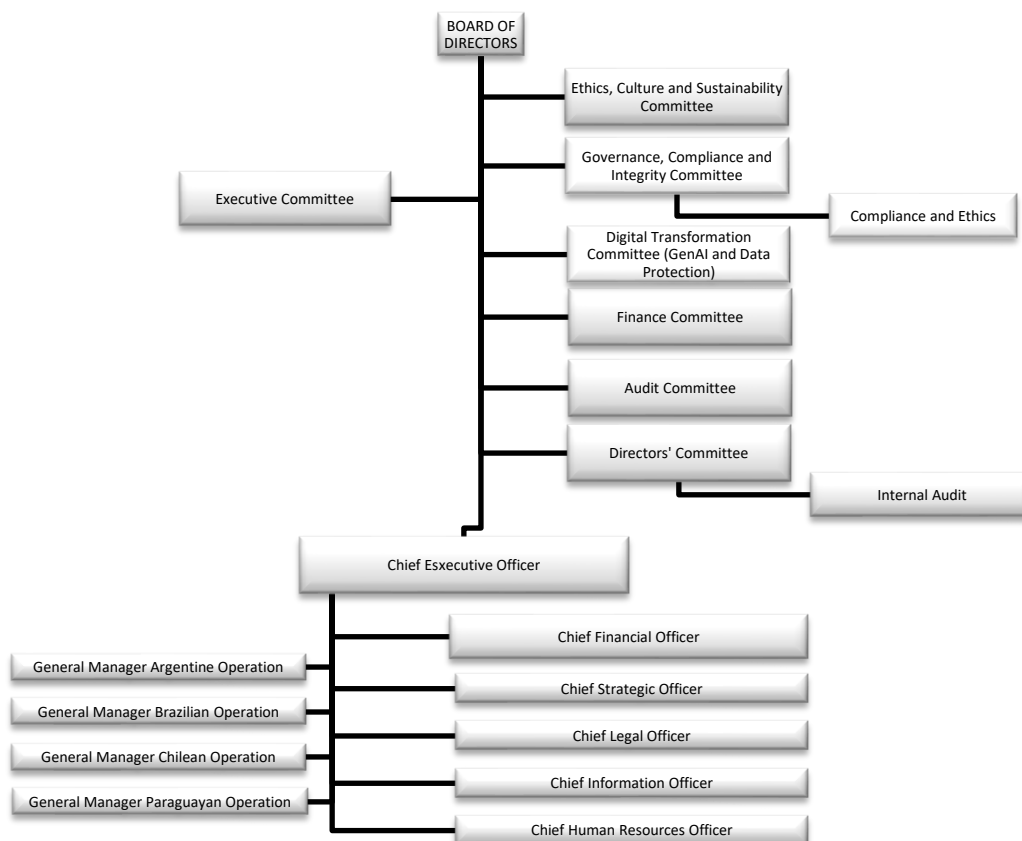


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The following chart summarizes the administrative structure of the Company:



3.1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Coca-Cola Andina is the highest governing body of the company and represents the interests of all shareholders, regardless of who elected its members. Its mission is to sustainably protect and value the Company's equity.

The Board of Directors has regular sessions at least once a month, and special sessions when summoned by the Chairman, or when one or more directors requests them. A Board meeting's quorum is determined by the presence of an absolute majority of directors. The approval of resolutions requires the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of directors present at the meeting.



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The members of the Board of Directors are elected every three years by the General Shareholders' Meeting by separate voting of the Series A and Series B shareholders, as follows: the holders of Series A shares elect 12 directors, and the holders of Series B shares elect 2 directors. Directors serve a three-year term and are eligible for reelection indefinitely.

The election of directors is conducted in accordance with the Chilean Corporations Law-established voting procedure. According to this law, additional nominations may be submitted until the Annual Shareholders' Meeting (except in the case of candidates for independent director, which must be submitted at least 10 days prior to the meeting). Any shareholder is permitted to suggest any candidate.

In order to elect the members of Andina's Board of Directors, the shareholders vote for their preferred candidate from those proposed at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. Series A and B are voted on separately, and the candidates who receive the most votes are chosen; nevertheless, there must always be at least one candidate who fits the criteria for independence.

A director is considered independent if none of the circumstances outlined in Article 50 bis of the Chilean Corporations Law apply to him or her.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is elected during the first meeting conducted after the board's renewal. Neither Chilean law nor the Company's bylaws provide a mechanism by which this election must be conducted, nor do they establish unique qualifications for the office of Board Chairman.

The Company has a formal procedure for managing situations that may include a potential conflict of interest between Coca-Cola Andina's interests and those of its employees and/or directors. In this regard, the Company annually requests that its directors provide a report of connected parties and a declaration of interests. Similarly, they are obligated to comply with this requirement if the directors feel it essential owing to a change in the circumstances or the individuals listed in their annual declaration. For the aforementioned reasons, they get periodic communications reminding them of this corporate commitment.

The Board of Directors of Coca-Cola Andina maintains a number of committees. These include:

- ✓ Executive Committee
- ✓ Audit Committee (Sarbanes & Oxley Act)
- ✓ Directors' Committee (Corporations Act)
- ✓ Ethics, Culture and Sustainability Committee
- ✓ Finance Committee
- ✓ Governance, Compliance and Integrity Committee
- ✓ Digital Transformation Committee (GenAI and Data Protection)



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3.1.1 Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of Coca-Cola Andina was created by an agreement adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company at its session held April 22, 1986, which stated that its purpose would be to oversee the general progress of the Company's business and the control of the Operations on a permanent basis and through periodic meetings.

This Executive Committee is composed of four Company directors, as well as the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and meets periodically, at least once a month.

3.1.2 Audit Committee (U.S. Sarbanes & Oxley Act)

The Company's Audit Committee is comprised of three directors, at least one of whom must qualify as "Independent" in accordance with the SEC and NYSE rules and regulations applicable to foreign private issuers. Only directors who qualify as independent, as indicated above, will have full voice and voting rights. Directors on the Audit Committee who do not qualify as independent will have non-voting speaking rights.

The main function of the Audit Committee of Coca-Cola Andina is to appoint, hire, remunerate and terminate the services of the Company's external auditors, as well as to review the integrity of its financial information processes, both internal and external, and the information sent to regulators and the general public.

According to its Operating Regulations, this Committee must meet at least once every three months. However, the Company's practice has been to convene once a month, in conjunction with the Directors' Committee established by Chile's Corporations Law, due to the similarity of their roles.

3.1.3 Directors' Committee (Chilean Law No. 18,046 on Corporations)

Coca-Cola Andina's Directors' Committee is composed of three members. The Directors' Committee meets at least once a month, and among its main functions is to review the financial statements and the external auditors' reports, to propose to the Board of Directors the names of external auditors and risk rating agencies to be proposed to the respective Annual General Shareholders' Meeting; to examine the background information related to the Operations with related parties of Title XVI of Law 18,046, submitting a report to the Board of Directors so that it may decide on them; examine the remuneration systems and compensation plans of the Company's managers, chief executives and employees; prepare an annual report on its management; and inform the Board of Directors whether or not it is advisable to hire the external auditing firm to provide services other than auditing.

Finally, under the direct administration and guidance of the Directors' Committee is the Corporate Internal Audit Management of Coca-Cola Andina, and the Anonymous Whistleblower Channel (EthicsPoint).

- ✓ **Internal Audit:** The Corporate Internal Audit Management has a team of auditors in each Operation and additionally corporate specialist auditors, who report to the Corporate Internal Audit Manager. The Directors' Committee defines the annual internal audit plan.



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- ✓ **External Audit:** The election of the External Auditors is the exclusive prerogative of the General Shareholders' Meeting, and they are proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting by the Board of Directors, based on the analysis made by the Directors' Committee. The External Auditors give their opinion on the annual financial statements and, in accordance with SOX regulations, also give their opinion on Coca-Cola Andina's internal control system.

Given the similarity of functions between the Audit Committee and the Directors' Committee, both Committees meet jointly.

3.1.4 Culture, Ethics and Sustainability Committee

The Committee advises the Board of Directors on matters related to ethics, corporate culture, and sustainability—including the company's values, workplace environment, community engagement, and sustainability strategies—while also overseeing management in these areas. It meets monthly and comprises four directors, including the Board Chairman, who serves as an ex officio member.

3.1.5 Finance Committee

This is an Ad-Hoc Committee established to assist in implementing the Company's financial strategy and to support Management on issues related to the financing structure (such as terms and currencies), derivatives, financial asset management, and related matters. The Committee convenes at the request of the Board of Directors, and its composition varies depending on the number of directors with relevant financial expertise.

3.1.6 Governance, Compliance and Integrity Committee

This Committee is made up of three directors. It meets as required by corporate needs, usually every two months.

Its main functions are:

- ✓ To oversee the Company's governance structure;
- ✓ To oversee the organization's compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and
- ✓ To oversee the organization's ethics program.

3.1.7 Digital Transformation Committee (GenAI and Data Protection)

This Committee comprises three directors, including the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who serves as an ex officio member, along with the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and the Chief Strategy Officer (CSO). It convenes as needed based on corporate priorities, typically on a quarterly basis.



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The Committee is responsible for guiding and overseeing all initiatives related to artificial intelligence (AI) and data at Andina. Its mandate includes ensuring that these initiatives are managed ethically and securely, comply with applicable regulations, and generate maximum business value while leveraging employee talent.

3.2 Corporate Office

Coca-Cola Andina's Corporate Office (or "Corporate") reports to the Board of Directors via its top executive, the Chief Executive Officer, to whom report the Corporate Managers of various functional areas (Administration and Finance, Legal, Strategic Planning, Human Resources and IT), as well as the General Managers of each of the Operations (in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay). The Chief Executive Officer is ultimately accountable to the Board of Directors for achieving the strategic objectives set by the Board.

The objective of Coca-Cola Andina Corporate is to ensure the sustainable creation of value, within a framework of transparency, ethics and corporate responsibility. Its main roles and functions are detailed below:

3.2.1 Operations' Control:

Corporate's objective in this area is to provide management tools and oversee the operations of its subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. The following methods are used to exert control over these entities:

- ✓ Acting under a matrix/functional structure to build Andina's functional agenda alongside the Operations in order to implement best practices, policies, and action plans in each operation.
- ✓ Specifying the Corporate Policies that must be followed by these Operations. In addition to standardizing and regulating specific processes and criteria, the Corporate Policies set the choices, transactions, and operations that must be informed and/or approved by the Corporate. The following classifications can be used to corporate policies and other functional practices:

- **Corporate Governance:** these include the Delegation of Authority Policy, the Code of Ethics, the Granting of Powers of Attorney, the Crime Prevention Policy and the Conflict of Interest Policy.

- **Financial:** these include the Hedging Policy, Procurement Policy, Financial Investments, Credit Granting, and Accounting Criteria.

- **Miscellaneous Management:** examples of these policies are the Sustainability Policy, the Donations Policy, and the External Communications Policy.

- **Human Resources:** among these are the Talent Development and Succession Planning models, Organizational Climate Study and corresponding action plans to capture opportunities for improvement, Compensation Policy, Performance and Competency Development, Career Plans, Diversity, Expatriation, Travel and Stay.

(For more details on Corporate Policies, see Annex 1).



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- ✓ Establishing reporting obligations, periodically requesting business reports from Operations, including financial, accounting, commercial, KPIs, etc.
- ✓ Through periodic meetings (in-person or by video conference) with the Operations' management.
- ✓ Reviewing and authorizing major investment projects of the Operations.
- ✓ Taking the necessary measures to ensure an adequate internal control environment, and that the Company's Financial Statements reflect the Company's reality in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.

3.2.2 Preparation and delivery of Company Information to stakeholders:

- ✓ Deliver timely and appropriate information required by regulators and authorities, such as the CMF (FECU, Annual Report, respond to Official Letters, information on bond offerings, etc.), the SEC (20F, 6K), the SII (Chile's Internal Revenue Service), and the Central Bank.
- ✓ Deliver relevant Company information to the financial market. To this end, a Quarterly Press Release is issued with the Company's results, a quarterly conference call is held with investors, the Company participates in different conferences, and meetings are held with investment banks, investors and risk rating agencies.
- ✓ Periodically provide information on the Company's performance to the Board of Directors. This information includes the results of each Operation and consolidated results, as well as information on the progress of the Operations, including commercial, financial, logistical, sustainability, indicators, among others.
- ✓ Deliver the information requested by the Board of Directors and its different Committees, including the Audit Committee and the Executive Committee.
- ✓ Prepare the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, which are prepared from the monthly information sent by the Operations to the Corporate.
- ✓ Facilitate the work of the external auditors with the Company, coordinating their relationship with the Operations, in order to comply with the instructions of the Board of Directors.

3.2.3 Provide General Guidelines to Operations

- ✓ Support Operations in the construction of their business plans, including the definition of their strategic guidelines.
- ✓ Coordinate Systems and Technology areas in Operations in order to provide a robust, reliable, and scalable infrastructure and applications platform, compliant with security, service, and control standards, and delivering solutions that meet the business's functional requirements and support the operation of processes.
- ✓ Regarding Sustainability, determine the general guidelines for Operations, and define its priority axes and action frameworks. In addition, prepare an Annual Sustainability Report for the Company (currently integrated with the Financial Report).



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- ✓ Implement a Risk Management Model. Define the structure, policy and methodology for the identification and evaluation of risks, as well as the follow-up of mitigating actions and approval of response plans. Generate coordination instances to share lessons learned and best practices, ensuring the continuous improvement of the process.
- ✓ Define a financing plan for Operations, including the coordination of financing-related matters with Operations.

3.2.4 Support Operations to maximize their value:

- ✓ Coordinate the transfer of best practices among the Operations, including the creation of working groups in different areas and training on processes.
- ✓ Centralized coordination of the procurement of key inputs to achieve better prices and conditions with suppliers by consolidating the volume of the Operations.
- ✓ Support Operations in the following areas:
 - Finance: structure and source of indebtedness, spot and forward purchases of foreign currency.
 - Tax aspects.
 - HR: formulation and implementation of a strategy to attract, retain, and develop talent, remuneration policies tied to performance and supplier solutions, and unique HR management systems.
 - Legal: legal counsel and analysis of contracts including multinational agreements or needing specialized knowledge.
- ✓ Manage SAP profiles for all Operations centrally.
- ✓ Using ITIL and COBIT standards, provide implementation services for information systems projects through a competence center with specific expertise in providing service and support to Operations.

3.2.5 Other Duties:

- ✓ Evaluate new business opportunities, both within and outside the Coca-Cola System.
- ✓ Define Andina's financial strategy, defining financing structure, proposing dividends to the Board of Directors, currency and rate hedging, etc., as well as managing the Corporate Treasury.
- ✓ Maintain the Company's website up to date.
- ✓ Handle Andina's external communications, as well as the relationship with the external communications agency.

Coca-Cola Andina's administrative organization is a matrix structure; therefore, the Corporate Managers are functional leaders of the Managers of their respective areas in each of the Operations, while reporting hierarchically to the General Managers of the respective Operations.



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Notably, although being the same legal entity as the Corporate, the Chilean Operation has the same degree of dependence on and interdependence with the Corporate as the other Operations.

In the case of IT, Corporate Management serves as a shared services center, providing services to the four Operations, and the IT Manager of each operation reports directly to the Corporate IT Manager.

In order for the Corporate Office to fulfill its functions, it must play a role of coordination, consolidation and control of the key processes carried out in the Operations, for which it must work in coordination with Human Resources to establish and formalize degrees of functional responsibilities and participation in objective setting, as well as participation in the performance evaluation process.

The Corporate Office also has certain instances that allow it to coordinate some issues related to corporate governance:

Investor Relations

The main objective of the Investor Relations Department, which reports to the Corporate Administration and Finance Department, is to provide public information on the Company's historical performance in an equitable manner, without favoring one group over another, maintaining an active and open dialogue with the Investor community, complying at all times with current legal regulations.

The persons authorized to interact with the investor community (the "Authorized Spokespersons") are the following: Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer Finance, and Investor Relations Manager. In addition, and with the prior authorization of the Chief Financial Officer, the General Managers, Financial Managers of the Operations, and Corporate Managers are Authorized Spokespersons.

In cases where third parties (e.g., investment banks) request comments from the Investor Relations team regarding studies or analyses performed by such third parties, the information to be provided shall be limited to the following:

- i. Review of objective, public and historical information.
- ii. Comment exclusively on information that is in the public domain.
- iii. General discussion of factors that could influence future assumptions or considerations.
- iv. Do not comment on "target numbers" and/or long-term objective indices, unless these are public.

Corporate Sustainability and Risk Committee

At the corporate level, there is a Corporate Sustainability and Risk Committee, which is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and also includes the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Human Resources Officer and the Chief Legal Officer. The Manager of Management Control, Risks and Sustainability acts as secretary of the Committee.



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Regarding the Company's Risk Management, the role of this Committee is to review the progress in this process, as well as to propose to the Board of Directors the incorporation of new risks to be managed.

The results of the evaluations carried out by the Risk Management area are presented to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee on a regular basis, where the degree of progress in the mitigations required by the Board of Directors is presented.

Another focus addressed at the corporate level is Sustainability, with the purpose of monitoring the economic, social and environmental contribution in the development of the Company's activities, through programs to promote local economies, generate opportunities and improve people's quality of life, etc. Coca-Cola Andina's sustainability vision is based on the requirements of The Coca-Cola Company, as well as on the surveys conducted among our stakeholders, based on the following principles:

- ✓ Always attentive to the needs of our consumers, the Company focuses on offering a broad portfolio of beverages of the highest quality.
- ✓ Providing individualized options for adequate hydration based on lifestyle.
- ✓ Promote more active and healthy lifestyles, both for the Company's employees and the community.
- ✓ The Company promotes a safe and welcoming work environment, because motivated people are the basis of business sustainability, which allows us to build a better Company.
- ✓ The Company promotes its industrial and commercial activities in harmony with the environment, being proactive and innovative.
- ✓ Water is a fundamental resource for life. The Company seeks its responsible use and develops processes that allow greater efficiency in its consumption and returns this vital resource to nature.
- ✓ The Company's packaging is designed to reduce, recycle and reuse materials in order to conserve natural resources.
- ✓ The Company minimizes carbon emissions by optimizing energy consumption.

Monthly Performance Meetings

These are held monthly with each Operation, and all Corporate and Management Control Managers, as well as the General Manager of the respective Operation and all of its first line, are present. Typically, these meetings are conducted via videoconference.

In this meeting, the Operation informs Corporate about the progress of the business, and financial, commercial, logistical, human resources and other aspects of the business are reviewed. Projections for the current year, sustainability issues, and investment evaluation are also discussed.



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Information Systems

Corporate IT Management is responsible for planning, organizing, directing, evaluating and ensuring the rational use of information and communication technologies. With respect to processes, it must ensure their efficiency and effectiveness within a standard framework for all operations. It also provides development, implementation and maintenance services for information systems.

To ensure that changes to computer systems are made in a controlled environment, Corporate Administration and Finance Management performs a preventive control to verify that such changes comply with the control standards established by corporate guidelines.

Corporate Cybersecurity Committee

Its role is to review and approve the Company's strategy on cybersecurity and contingency matters, as well as to define the level of cybersecurity that the Company should have. The Cybersecurity Committee is coordinated by the Technology Security Management Area and meets whenever necessary and at least annually. This Committee is composed of the Chief Human Resources Officer, the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Technology Officer, the Corporate Manager of Management Control, Risks and Sustainability, a representative of the Corporate Internal Audit Management Area, and the Technology Security Manager.

Corporate Digital Transformation Committee

Its main role is to lead the Company's digital transformation strategy, as well as to oversee progress on new digital product projects. It is also in charge of monitoring the progress in the implementation of different digital products in the different operations. The digital transformation committee meets monthly and is coordinated by the Chief Strategic Officer, with the participation of different representatives of the Company's senior management.



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3.3 Operations and Managers

The General Managers are responsible for the immediate administration of the business of each of the Operations. To this end, they must follow the directives of the Board of Directors, using in the exercise of their functions the care and diligence normally used by individuals in their own businesses.

The General Managers are also primarily responsible for implementing a robust internal control system to ensure proper compliance with the Corporate Policies and the applicable legal and regulatory standards.

The different management areas in each Operation shall collaborate with the General Manager in the function of generating and maintaining a culture of compliance and an adequate control environment.

In particular:

- The Administration and Finance Management Areas of each of the Operations shall ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control system, ensuring the existence and due compliance of controls in the different business processes.
- The Technology area shall develop and implement the technological solutions required and necessary to achieve the effectiveness of the controls in accordance with the definitions of the Operations, as well as implement the requirements requested by the Corporate Management of Administration and Finance.
- The Human Resources Management must contribute to the culture of compliance, through training and permanent dissemination of the Company's Corporate Policies.
- Finally, ensuring the ethics and legality of the company's actions, and the prevention of legal risks associated with non-compliance, are essential parts of the function of the Legal Management of each of the Operations.

4. Corporate Governance Practices

The Board of Directors and the Corporate Office are permanently reinforcing the Corporate Governance practices, and for this purpose, it has a regulatory body composed of Corporate Policies, Standards and Procedures that are continuously being improved. In addition, the Internal Audit area carries out follow-ups in the Operations, in order to review the degree of compliance by them. The results of this evaluation are reported directly by Internal Audit to the Audit Committee.

These Corporate Policies, Standards and Procedures are an integral part of Coca-Cola Andina's Corporate Governance and are mandatory for all Operations and Corporate.

The Corporate Policies contain precise guidelines on substantive matters, such as the mitigation of high impact risks, management of conflicts of interest, granting of powers of attorney, codes of conduct, whistleblower channels, among other matters (for more details on the Corporate Policies, see Annex 1).



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ANNEX 1: Summary of Main Corporate Guidelines

A. Subject - Governance

Audit Committee Regulations: Addresses matters relating to the Committee's objectives, structure, meetings, voting procedures, duties and powers.

Delegation of Authority: Establishes the general guidelines for the delegation of authority to the highest hierarchical levels and the corresponding subrogation in case of temporary absence. It also defines the participation of the Corporate in the main transactions carried out by the Operations, as well as the exclusive functions or actions of the Board of Directors and the Corporate.

Code of Ethics and Business Conduct: Contains the set of principles that guide the behavior of all employees, contractors, consultants and members of the Board of Directors. It regulates matters such as conflicts of interest, accounting information, internal loans, fraud, dealings with public officials, customers and suppliers, political and humanitarian contributions, corrupt practices and Ethics Committee, among others.

Code of Conduct for Suppliers and Third Parties: This Code summarizes the minimum principles of conduct in which the actions of suppliers, contractors and subcontractors related to Coca-Cola Andina, as well as their respective employees, agents and intermediaries must be framed. It addresses anti-corruption matters, hospitality and gifts, granting of discounts, and working hours, among other matters.

Corporate Policy Management Framework: Its purpose is to establish administrative and control aspects of corporate guidelines, defining the responsibilities of General Managers and Corporate Managers, in matters related to the implementation, supervision, induction, training and dissemination of Corporate Policies.

Conflict of Interest Management: The objective of this Policy is to establish guidelines for the proper management of conflicts of interest, implementing good Corporate Governance practices. It requires executives and directors to make an annual declaration of interests.

Sustainability: The objective of this Corporate Policy is to establish the responsibilities, management model and operation of sustainable development management.

Communications: Establishes Coca-Cola Andina's general guidelines for communications and defines the exclusive spokespersons for external communications.

Privileged Information: Establishes definitions and internal rules that aim to protect information of interest, as well as to make transparent the type of information that will be made available to investors and the general public. It defines what privileged information is and makes it clear that all obligations regarding the handling of information are of personal responsibility.

Powers of Attorney: Provides general guidelines to be followed by the Operations on the granting of powers of attorney. It deals with exclusions, joint action and authorization for modifications of powers of attorney in the Operations.



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Risk Management: This policy establishes the principles, basic elements and general framework of Coca-Cola Andina's Risk Management, i.e., identification, measurement, control, mitigation and monitoring of relevant risks that may adversely affect the achievement of the Company's objectives.

B. Subject - Finance and Accounting

Accounting Policies: Establish the general guidelines regarding the presentation, valuation and disclosure of financial statements that are prepared under international accounting standards, thus allowing the uniform application of accounting standards throughout the Company. This Policy is complemented with Corporate Standards that specifically indicate the accounting criteria adopted on the recognition of revenues, fixed assets, incentives, and inventories, among others.

Internal Control System: Provides that business processes must have effective, efficient, sufficient and auditable controls. To this end, it establishes that changes to the processes carried out by the Operations must be previously approved by the Corporate Comptroller's Office. For those processes that do not undergo changes, a review will be made based on their importance and focused on the main controls.

Financial Investments: Its purpose is to establish the basic principles, types of instruments and minimum risk ratings to be considered when investing in the capital market.

Credit Granting: Establishes the basic practices that the Operations must have in the mitigation of credit risk, which ultimately translates into managing the effective exposure to real losses due to client default.

Currency Hedges: Defines the contracting of currency hedges for Coca-Cola Andina, in order to unify criteria, define percentages to be hedged, responsibilities, and hedging processes for the purchase of raw materials.

Tax: Its purpose is to define the internal procedures related to tax aspects for the companies that make up the Company. It establishes the responsibility of the Operations and Corporate to inform the Audit Committee in case of audits by the tax authority.

Purchases and Investments: The purchasing process in Coca-Cola Andina is carried out in a decentralized manner, where each subsidiary has its own processes that allow it to make purchases of goods and services necessary to carry out its objectives. The objective of this Policy is to establish general guidelines for the development of the purchasing process of the subsidiaries and the corporate, on critical aspects that must be standardized, so that it is carried out in an environment of reasonable safety.

Budget: Establishes the methodology for the formulation and approval of goals and objectives for the following three years, which must be prepared in accordance with the Company's Policies and provides the management and Administration and Finance teams with a decision-making tool. The annual budget should also allow for the unification of criteria and methodologies to facilitate benchmarking among operations and facilitate the effective monitoring and control of income, expenses and investments, in order to achieve the results agreed upon with the Board of Directors.

Insurance: Establishes the centralization of contracting for the Company's main insurance policies, defines responsibilities, and sets up insurance programs to efficiently and effectively protect the Company's assets and operations. The primary objective of the Insurance Policy is to minimize the total cost of major risks to the Company. This total cost includes retained risks (i.e., potential uninsured claims), insurance premiums for



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transferred risks, costs of risk prevention measures aimed at reducing both premiums and retained risks, and administrative expenses.

C. Subject - Crime Prevention and Anti-Corruption Practices

Crime Prevention and Anti-Corruption Practices: Establishes the guidelines on which the adoption, implementation and operation of the Company's Model for Crime Prevention and Anti-Corruption Practices is based.

Gifts and Hospitality: Coca-Cola Andina is committed to the fight against corruption and does not participate in practices not allowed by law, good customs or those established in the codes of conduct of the entities that maintain relationships with the Operations. The purpose of this policy is to mitigate the risk that the offering and acceptance of gifts and/or hospitality may be considered a criminal breach and/or an act of corruption, and to guide how to act within an ethical framework.

Donations: Safeguards the interests of the Company, in terms of preventing it from being involved in legal non-compliance. All donations must comply with this Policy, regardless of the amount and nature of the donation.

Whistleblowing Procedure: Addresses the channels for making complaints, whistleblower protection and the procedure and competencies for receiving and investigating complaints.

D. Subject – Human Resources

Compensation: Promotes the implementation of a job evaluation system and salary administration policies that promote the objectives of internal equity, external competitiveness, recognition of meritorious performance, effective recruitment and efficient retention of the Company's employees.

Expatriation: Seeks to provide uniformity in the working conditions that the Company offers to its employees who are assigned to a work destination outside their country of origin for a specific and significant period of time.

Performance: Establishes the Company's unique Performance Management methodology and develops a Performance Evaluation System applicable to all Operations and the Corporate. In this way, it is intended to provide general guidelines and definitions in the performance management of the Company's employees, as well as to establish the periodicity of performance evaluation and its follow-up.

Human Rights: The Company's Human Rights Policy is guided by international human rights principles included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Respect for People: The Company's Corporate Policy on Respect for People, Diversity and Inclusion aims to advance in the integration of diversity and inclusion, prioritizing respect for the dignity of each person, regardless of race, sex, origin, age, religion, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity and/or expression, disability, veteran status, life experience, opinions, ideas and beliefs.



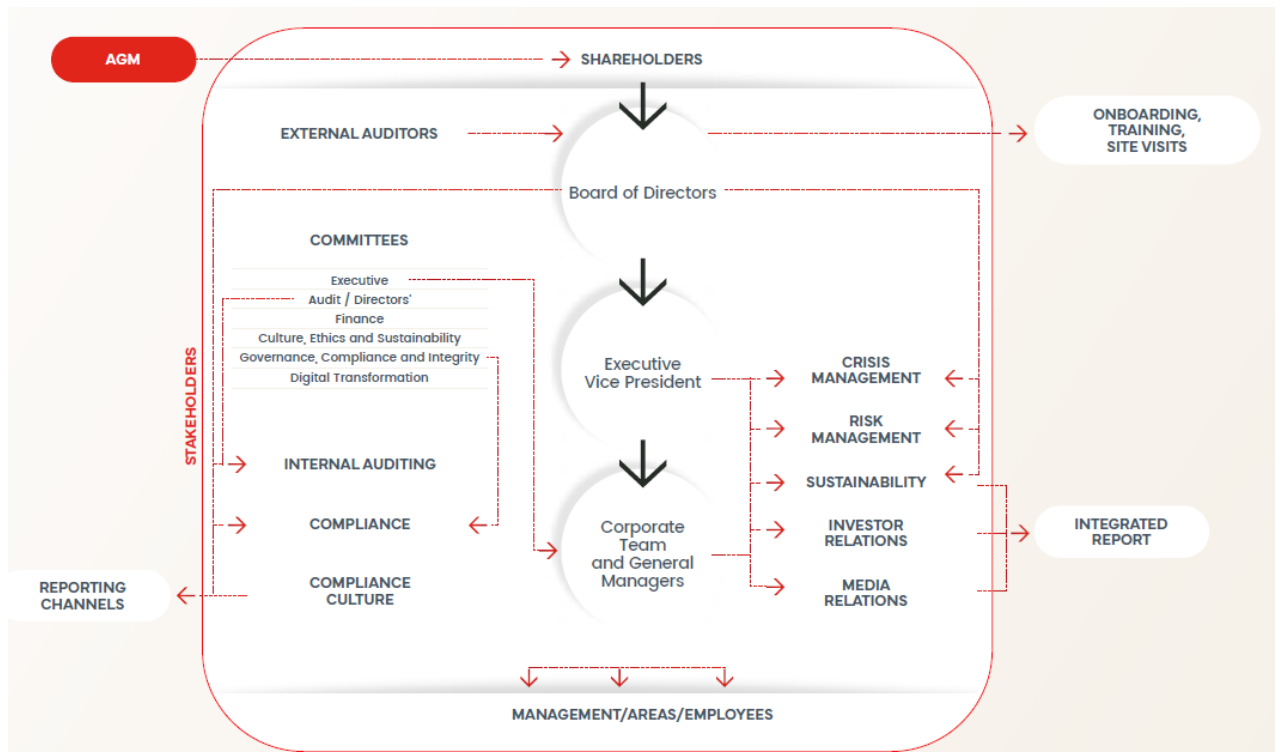
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MODEL

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ANNEX 2: Andina's Corporate Governance Structure and Components

The following diagram summarizes the different components of the Corporate Governance of Embotelladora Andina S.A. and its subsidiaries, as well as the interaction between them:



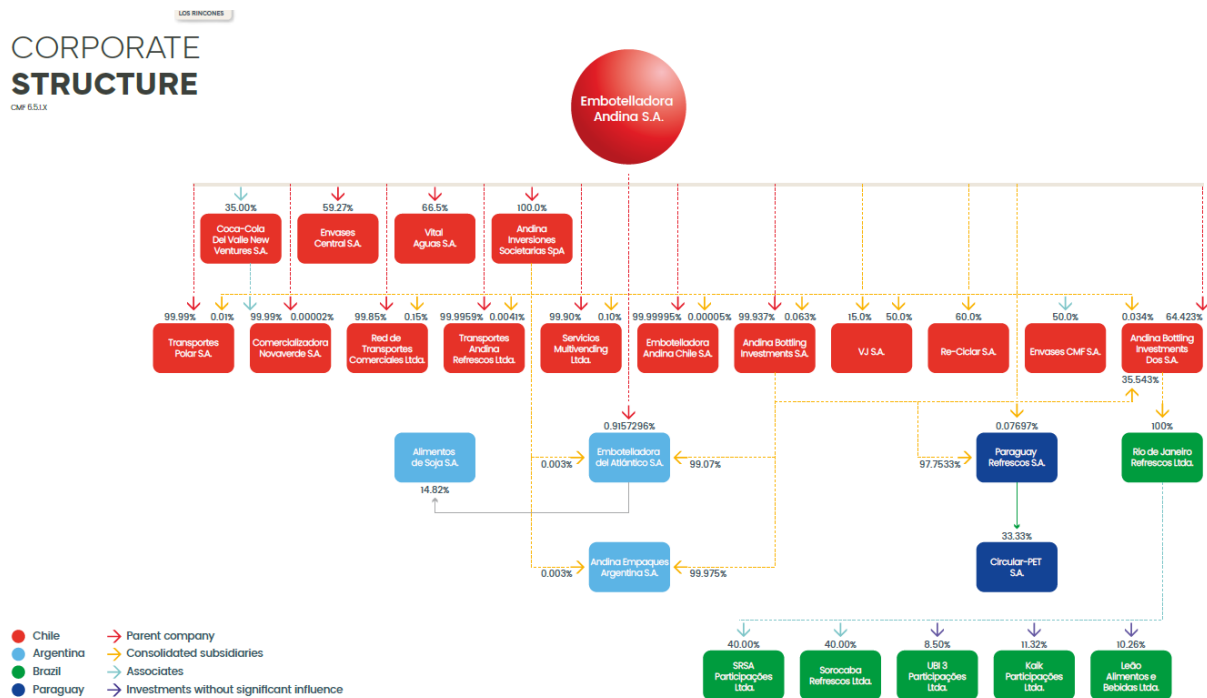


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ANNEX 3: Corporate Structure



In joint ventures with other bottlers and/or The Coca-Cola Company—such as Vital Aguas, Vital Jugos, Envases Central, Coca-Cola del Valle, Envases CMF, and Leao Alimentos—the Company maintains shareholders' agreements with the other shareholders. Additionally, for the Sorocaba operation in Brazil, in which the Company holds a 40% stake, a shareholders' agreement is also in place with the majority shareholder.