

Form 20–S

Annual ESG Metrics Report



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Developed by:

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CSA 2023 - DJSI Eligible

0 Company Information

0.1 Denominator - Revenues

Please provide the following information for your organization. This information will be used throughout the questionnaire to normalize other reported data, as well as for our research purposes. **Please provide information for all parts of this question.**

Supporting evidence:

Reporting Currency

Please select your company's reporting currency. For consistency purposes, this currency will be used throughout the questionnaire, and will be automatically selected for questions asking for monetary data. If you would like to change the default currency, you can do so by changing the currency selection below. Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values should be reported in their absolute values.

- EUR - Euro
- USD - US Dollar
- AED - UAE Dirham
- AUD - Australian Dollar
- BMD - Bermudian Dollar
- BRL - Brazilian Real
- CAD - Canadian Dollar
- CHF - Swiss Francs
- CLP - Chilean Peso
- CNY - Yuan Renminbi
- COP - Colombian Peso
- CZK - Czech Koruna
- DKK - Danish Krone
- EGP - Egyptian Pound
- GBP - Pound Sterling
- HKD - Hong Kong Dollar
- HUF - Forint
- IDR - Rupiah
- ILS - New Israeli Sheqel
- INR - Indian Rupee
- JPY - Yen
- KRW - Won
- LKR - Sri Lanka Rupee
- MXN - Mexican Peso
- MYR - Malaysian Ringgit
- NOK - Norwegian Krone
- NZD - New Zealand Dollar
- PEN - Sol

- PHP - Philippine Peso
- PLN - Zloty
- QAR - Qatari Rial
- RUB - Russian Ruble
- SEK - Swedish Krona
- SGD - Singapore Dollar
- THB - Baht
- TRY - Turkish Lira
- TWD - New Taiwan Dollar
- ZAR - Rand
- PKR - Pakistani Rupee
- ARS - Argentine Peso
- KES - Kenyan Shilling
- MAD - Moroccan Dirham
- NAD - Namibian Dollar
- SAR - Saudi Riyal
- KWD - Kuwaiti Dinar
- KYD - Cayman Islands Dollar
- VND - Vietnam Dong
- AFN - Afghan Afghani
- ALL - Albanian Lek
- AMD - Armenian Dram
- ANG - Netherlands Antillean Guilder
- AOA - Angolan Kwanza
- AWG - Aruban Florin
- AZN - Azerbaijani Manat
- BAM - Bosnian Convertible Marks
- BBD - Barbados Dollar
- BDT - Bangladeshi Taka
- BGN - Bulgarian Lev
- BHD - Bahraini Dinar
- BIF - Burundi Franc
- BND - Brunei Dollar
- BOB - Bolivian Boliviano
- BSD - Bahamian Dollar
- BTN - Bhutan Ngultrum
- BWP - Botswanan Pula
- BYN - Belarusian Ruble
- BZD - Belize Dollar

- CDF - Congolese Franc
- CRC - Costa Rican Colon
- CUP - Cuban Peso
- CVE - Cape Verde Escudo
- DJF - Djibouti Franc
- DOP - Dominican Peso
- DZD - Algerian Dinar
- ERN - Eritrean Nakfa
- ETB - Ethiopian Birr
- FJD - Fiji Dollar
- FKP - Falkland Islands Pound
- GEL - Georgian Lari
- GHS - Ghanaian Cedi
- GMD - Gambian Dalasi
- GNF - Guinea Franc
- GTQ - Guatemalan Quetzal
- GWP - Guinea-Bissau Peso
- HNL - Honduran Lempira
- HRK - Croatian Kuna
- HTG - Haitian Gourde
- IQD - Iraqi Dinar
- IRR - Iranian Rial
- ISK - Icelandic Krona
- JMD - Jamaican Dollar
- JOD - Jordanian Dinar
- KGS - Kyrgyzstani Som
- KHR - Cambodian Riel
- KMF - Comoro Franc
- KPW - North Korean Won
- KZT - Kazakhstan Tenge
- LAK - Lao Kip
- LBP - Lebanese Pound
- LRD - Liberian Dollar
- LSL - Lesotho Loti
- LYD - Libyan Dinar
- MDL - Moldovan Leu
- MGA - Malagasy Ariary
- MKD - Macedonian Denar
- MMK - Myanmar Kyat

- MNT - Mongolian Tugrik
- MOP - Macau Pataca
- MRU - Mauritanian Ouguiya
- MUR - Mauritius Rupee
- MVR - Maldive Rufiyaa
- MWK - Malawian Kwacha
- MZN - Mozambican Metical
- NGN - Nigerian Naira
- NIO - Nicaraguan Cordoba Oro
- NPR - Nepalese Rupee
- OMR - Omani Rial
- PAB - Panamanian Balboa
- PGK - Papua New Guinea Kina
- PYG - Paraguay Guarani
- RON - Romanian Leu
- RSD - Serbian Dinar
- RWF - Rwanda Franc
- SBD - Solomon Islands Dollar
- SCR - Seychelles Rupee
- SDG - Sudanese Pound
- SHP - Saint Helena Pound
- SLL - Sierra Leone Leone
- SOS - Somali Shilling
- SRD - Suriname Dollar
- SYP - Syrian Pound
- SZL - Eswatini Lilangeni
- TJS - Tajik Somoni
- TMT - Turkmenistan Manat
- TND - Tunisian Dinar
- TOP - Tongan Pa'Anga
- TTD - Trinidad And Tobago Dollar
- TZS - Tanzanian Shilling
- UAH - Ukraine Hryvnia
- UGX - Uganda Shilling
- UYU - Peso Uruguayo
- UZS - Uzbekistani Som
- VES - Venezuelan Bolivar Soberano
- VUV - Vanuatu Vatu
- WST - Samoan Tala

- XAF - CFA Franc BEAC
- XCD - East Caribbean Dollar
- XOF - CFA Franc BCEAO
- XPF - CFP Franc
- YER - Yemeni Rial
- ZMW - Zambian Kwacha
- ZWL - New Zimbabwe Dollar

Normalization Factors

Revenues will be used as the normalization factor for the data reported in the environmental dimension ("Emissions", "Waste", "Water" and "Resource Efficiency and Circularity" criteria). If available, constant currency (foreign exchange adjusted) revenues are preferred, as they eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and are thus a better indicator of business performance. However, reported revenues are acceptable as well. **Please also provide information for all other requested fields.**

Fiscal year-end date

Please specify your fiscal year-end date in the following format:

dd.mm.yyyy (e.g. 31.12.2022)

31.12.2022

Company Data	Financial Year 2019	Financial Year 2020	Financial Year 2021	Financial Year 2022
Revenues Please indicate if figures are reported or constant currency: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Constant Currency <input type="radio"/> Reported Revenues	656980000000	769067000000	836713000000 Monetary Units	870582000000 Monetary Units
Revenues in US Dollars Please convert your revenues in US dollars at the exchange rate of your fiscal year-end date.	882302382	1081304482	984450901 USD	1012881758.2 USD
Total Employees	3363	3275	3297	3579

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Dolar final value in CLP was for 30th december 2022, as 1 USD = \$ 859.51 CLP

Data for previous years:

2021: 1 USD = \$ 850.25 CLP

2020: 1 USD = \$ 711.24 CLP

2019: 1 USD = \$744,62

2018: 1 USD = \$695,69 CLP

Memoria pg. 13 /Reporte pg. 135 (empleados)

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 11) Page 11: Shows revenues from 2017 to 2022, as the summary of consolidated results. Page 73: Shows total number of employees.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The information asked in this question is required by us to normalize quantitative data provided in other questions and criteria (e.g. Emissions). Company data reported here may also be used to normalize other reported data in the questionnaire or may be used by us for research purposes. Key Definitions - Revenues: Please provide the revenues in your reporting currency, and indicate which currency you have used in the comment box. Please provide constant currency (foreign exchange adjusted) revenues if possible, as they eliminate the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and are thus a better indicator of business performance. However, reported revenues are also accepted - Revenues in US Dollars: Please convert the revenues reported in each year using the exchange rate at the end of that corresponding fiscal year. In other words, if your company has a fiscal year that ends on the 31st of December, the revenues provided for FY2019 should be converted using the exchange rate on 31.12.2019. The revenues provided for FY2020 should be converted using the exchange rate on 31.12.2020. - Total Employees: the number of people employed on a full time and part-time basis by the company, calculated as: Total Employees = Full Time Employees + 0.5 * Part Time Employees. If you calculate your total number of employees differently, please describe your method in the comment box. Data Requirements - Please provide information for all parts of this question and ensure that the figures provided are consistent over four years as well as consistent with the figures (e.g. emissions) provided in the other questions. - Reporting currency: currency selected will be used throughout the questionnaire for consistency purposes, and will automatically be selected for questions asking for monetary data. - Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values should be reported in their absolute values. - If available for your industry, please select the appropriate normalization factor to be used for normalizing data reported in the "Emissions" Supporting evidence: No document is required to support your response. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

1 Governance & Economic Dimension

1.1 Transparency & Reporting

To confidently use sustainability-related data and reports produced by companies, stakeholders must be able to rely on accurate information that has been collected, elaborated and presented in a transparent manner. This criterion aims to assess how companies set and communicate the reporting boundaries associated to their sustainability-disclosure, whether they certify the quality and accuracy of the disclosed data through third-party verification and assurance processes, and whether they define the eligibility and/or alignment of their business activities to relevant sustainable finance taxonomies.

1.1.1 Sustainability Reporting Boundaries

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company publicly report on the scope or reporting boundaries of your sustainability disclosure?

- Yes, we publicly disclose the reporting boundaries or scope of reporting used for our sustainability disclosure. Please choose the option that best describes your reporting boundaries and provide public supporting evidence:
 - All activities consolidated for financial reporting purposes are covered
 - The following percentage of our revenues is covered by our sustainability disclosure:

- 75-100%
- 50-75%
- 25-50%
- 0-25%

All activities under operational control and/ or majority-owned are covered

None of the above applies, but we provide the criteria used for sustainability data disclosure (e.g. list of included or excluded entities, geographies or divisions)

Please specify what indicators are covered by your sustainability disclosure:

Environmental indicators are covered

Social indicators are covered

We don't have a dedicated section of our disclosure that describes our reporting boundaries, but we disclose the coverage of some specific environmental or social indicators. Please select the options that apply:

Some environmental indicators have coverage details

Some social indicators have coverage details

We don't publicly state the reporting boundaries of our sustainability disclosure, nor coverage of single environment or social indicators

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 2) The following 2022 Impact Report presents the progress of the 2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy "Uncork a Better Future". It is not based on international reporting methodologies and is not presented as a sustainability report. This is a report on the progress of the strategy, according to the indicators that the company manages and monitors for its internal management. This document presents the long-term plans and the positive impact that is expected to be generated in the different stakeholders through the implementation of this strategy. The plans presented for each program are executed jointly with the company's affiliates and subsidiaries in its different countries of operation and with the various areas related to each of the stakeholders whom we seek to positively impact.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Setting clear sustainability reporting boundaries is necessary for stakeholders and investors to understand how the sustainability disclosure of a company reflects its organizational and management reality. The greater the scope of the information is disclosed, the more it is representative of a company's business activities as a whole, providing a more accurate picture of the environmental and social impacts of the company. Because of this, stakeholders and established standards and frameworks are expecting companies to increasingly align their sustainability disclosure with the boundaries set for financial disclosure. Key Definitions Financially consolidated activities: refer to all subordinate entities, subsidiaries, etc. that the company has consolidated in its financial statement. Financial accounting standards require reporting companies to consolidate all entities that they control. Operational control: an organization has operational control over an operation if the former has the authority to introduce and implement its processes and operating policies. Majority-owned activities: subordinate entities or subsidiaries in which the reporting company (e.g. parent company) owns more than 50% of outstanding shares. Disclosure Requirements - This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included

in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, corporate citizenship/corporate social responsibility report, financial report) or corporate website. - Please ensure that the information needed to mark any of the options is clearly disclosed in the attached documents

Specific requirements for the single-choice selection: - If your company has disclosed the reporting boundaries or scope of reporting used for your sustainability disclosure, and more than one option can be selected among those in the single-choice section, please consider that a high (75-100%) revenue coverage of a company's sustainability disclosure or an alignment between the financial consolidation and sustainability disclosure are considered best practices and should be used as options. - If the majority of your revenue is derived from minority (non-consolidated) interests, please use the revenue field to indicate the coverage of your sustainability disclosure. Please also provide a brief description of your minority interests in the comment box of the question, explaining how they have been included in your sustainability disclosure and within the CSA. - If you have used the revenue field, but the revenue coverage is not explicitly stated in the reporting boundaries section of your sustainability disclosure, please provide the necessary public documents to corroborate the coverage range provided and indicate the necessary calculations in the comment box. For groups and holding companies, this percentage coverage must be calculated against the total revenue reported in the consolidated financial statement.

1.1.2 Sustainability Reporting Assurance

This question requires publicly available information.

Have you received any external assurance in relation to your company's sustainability reporting? If yes, then attach supporting evidence indicating where the assurance statement is available in the public domain.

- Yes, we have received an assurance statement by an external assurance specialist (e.g., accountants, certification bodies, specialist consultancies)?
 - The assurance statement is based on a recognized international or national standard (e.g. AA1000AS, ISAE 3000).
 - The assurance statement contains a "declaration of independence" which specifies that the assurance provider has no conflict of interest in relation to providing the assurance of environmental and / social data for the company which has been assured
 - The scope of the assurance statement clearly indicates that it covers **environmental KPIs**. *If only some KPIs are assured, then it is clearly indicated which data/KPIs disclosed in the report have been assured.*
 - The scope of the assurance statement clearly indicates that it covers **social KPIs**. *If only some KPIs are assured, then it is clearly indicated which data/KPIs disclosed in the report have been assured.*
 - The assurance statement contains a conclusion, i.e. either "reasonable assurance" or "limited assurance"
- No, we do not have any external assurance on our sustainability reporting.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Impact Report 2022 Assurance Letter, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Verificacion-Informe-Impactos-2022-1.pdf> Assurance Letter for Impact Report 2022.

- **Transparency Site, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com>** Please see under the Transparency Tab in the Sustainability Website, all environmental assurances and verifications for carbon footprint, energy, water footprint, waste, forests and biodiversity.

Info Text:

Question Rationale As with financial data, assurance of environmental and social data ensures that it is more reliable and increases the likelihood that investors will use these data in their analysis and investment decisions. Transparency about the assurance process and the data assured also increases stakeholders' trust in published information. The purpose of this question is to assess the extent to which companies are disclosing the details related to their environmental and social assurance. Key Definitions Assurance specialists: Include accountants, certification bodies, and specialist consultancies. It does not include an independent advisory board, stakeholder panel, or high-level individual (e.g. Environmental Minister). The declaration of independence: An explicit statement of independence from the auditor confirming that there is no other commercial link to the company's operations or business that could result in a conflict of interest. Recognized international or national standard: refers to assurance standards and not reporting standards (such as GRI guidelines). Examples of these assurance standards are AA1000AS and ISAE 3000, but regional or local standards are also acceptable if they are clearly specified and are comparable to international standards. Examples include: - Standard DR03422 (Australia /New Zealand) - Assurance Engagements of Sustainability Reports (Germany) - Environmental Report Assurance Services Guidelines by the JICPA (Japan) - FAR auditing standard RevR6 (Sweden) - Standard 3810 Assurance Engagements related to Sustainability Reports (the Netherlands) - AT-C Section 105 and 210 (United States/ Canada) Scope of assurance: If the scope of assurance covers some (but not all) environmental indicators, these need to be clearly marked in the relevant sections of the report. If the assurance statement covers all data items in the report, this also needs to be explicitly stated. Conclusion/Level of assurance: This refers to the conclusion of the assurance process which is according to the level of assurance i.e. limited/moderate or reasonable assurance. The level of assurance indicates the extent and depth of the work the assurance provider undertakes in relation to sustainability disclosures. Most assurance providers offer two levels: 'reasonable' assurance (i.e. high but still involving some risk of inappropriate conclusion) or 'limited' assurance (i.e. moderate) (GRI, 2013). Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. Please Note: In addition to the keyword search, look for assurance statement in the Index/Content page of the CSR/Annual Report along with the last few pages of the reports for any scanned assurance statements. Such scanned pages do not get highlighted in the keyword search.

1.1.3 Sustainability Taxonomies

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company report its revenues, capital expenditure and operating expenditure in line with a sustainable activity reporting framework? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- Yes, we have mapped our activities against a sustainability taxonomy or framework, and it is available publicly in company reporting:
- Geography of Framework**
- Our company is within the scope of a sustainability taxonomy framework within the following geography:
- European Union
 - China
 - ASEAN
 - South Africa
 - Colombia

Other taxonomy, please specify

████████████████████

Our company is not within the scope of a sustainability taxonomy but we have voluntarily mapped alignment, please specify below:

████████████████████

Aggregate Mapping

Yes, we have conducted an overall aggregate mapping of our eligibility and alignment to the above taxonomy, please submit details below:

Aggregate of Eligibility & Alignment	Revenue	Capital Expenditure	Operational Expenditure			
Total figures for your company Please provide totals in monetary units		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%
Total of which is Taxonomy-Eligible Please provide percentage of the total figure for your company that is taxonomy eligible.						
Total of which is Taxonomy-Aligned Please provide the percentage of the total figure for your company that is taxonomy aligned.						

Aggregate of Eligibility & Alignment	Revenue	Capital Expenditure	Operational Expenditure			
Total of which is not Taxonomy Eligible Please review the calculated totals that are not taxonomy eligible						

No, we have not conducted an overall aggregate mapping of our eligibility and alignment to the above taxonomy.

Activity-Level Breakdown of Mapping

Yes, we have publicly mapped our eligibility and alignment at activity-level and it is available here:

No, we have not publicly mapped our eligibility and alignment at an activity-level

No, our company is within the scope of taxonomy regulation within our jurisdiction but we have not publicly reported against it.

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Currently, Chilean authorities (CMF, Commission for Financial Market) are undergoing a definition for a local sustainability taxonomies framework.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to identify companies that have business activities that can be considered eligible for or aligned to a designated sustainable finance taxonomy. In recent years, there has been a development of sustainable finance taxonomies which aim to categorize business activities as "green". The leading framework, the EU Taxonomy, is now legally in force within the European Union; in the years to 2025, an increasing number of European companies will be within the scope of this legislation. There are a range of other jurisdictions that are either developing or implemented a taxonomy for the classification of green activities. These may be legally or voluntarily applied. The S&P Global Inc. Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) aims to be standard agnostic and therefore the question allows participants to designate the taxonomy they have mapped their operations. It recognizes that companies may do this as they are legally obligated, or they have voluntarily mapped their operations to obtain a competitive advantage or attract investment. Key Definitions Sustainability Taxonomy: A framework that provides clear definitions of business activities that can be considered environmentally or socially beneficial. The framework may be legally enforced by relevant financial regulators within the jurisdiction in which the company operates, or a voluntary framework the company has decided to disclose towards. Taxonomy-Eligible: A business activity that a sustainability taxonomy considers relevant to its framework. Taxonomy-Aligned: A business activity that is taxonomy-eligible and passes relevant tests provided by the framework. An example within the EU Taxonomy is an eligible activity passing Substantial Contributions, Do No Significant Harm (DNSH), and Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS) to become an aligned activity. Aggregate Mapping: A total of all the taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned activities combined. Activity-Level Mapping: A breakdown of individual activities and their eligibility as well as alignment to the relevant sustainability taxonomy. Data Requirements Geography of

Framework: Please indicate the geography, economy, or trading bloc of which your company falls within the scope of its sustainable finance taxonomy. If the company disclosed towards a taxonomy not within the list, please choose “Other taxonomy” and add it to the text field. If the company voluntarily aligns to a taxonomy that it is not legal within the scope of, please choose “Our company is not within the legal scope”. Please note, the list is forward-looking and although your jurisdiction may be present, it does not mean your company is required to report against it unless legally obligated or voluntarily chosen to. If you are not legally required and have not reported against it, please choose Not Applicable. Aggregate mapping: For company revenue, capital expenditure, and operating expenses, please provide the following information within the green boxes: Total figures: Totals within the designated currency unit Total of which is taxonomy-eligible: Total percentage of activities that are eligible to the relevant taxonomy. This can also be described as “proportion” of turnover, capital expenditure or operational expenditure that is dedicated to that activity. Total of which is taxonomy-aligned: Percentage of total figures that are aligned to the relevant taxonomy. Please note, this is percentage of total revenue, capital expenditure or operating expenses, not the percentage of the eligible figures. Please note that the aligned percentage-value cannot be higher than the eligible percentage-value for each item (revenue, capital expenditure or operating expenses). There is a series of calculated data points that will return figures depending on what the participant company submits. Activity-level breakdown: If the company has performed an activity-level breakdown of eligibility and alignment to the relevant taxonomy, please indicate where this is in company reporting. Supporting Evidence: The question is public and requires evidence to be identified within the company reporting or website. References OECD (2020) Developing Sustainable Finance Definitions and Taxonomies OECD (2023) Annex A. Overview of transition finance approaches | OECD Guidance on Transition Finance: Ensuring Credibility of Corporate Climate Transition Plans | OECD iLibrary (oecd-ilibrary.org) Center for Clean Air Policy (2022) Towards a common pathway across sustainable finance taxonomies: Policy brief for decision-makers South Africa Sustainable Finance Initiative (2023) South Africa Sustainable Finance Initiative Green Taxonomy of Colombia (2023) Colombia Taxonomy China Green Bond Endorsed Project Catalogue (2015) ##### (greenfinance.org.cn) Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (2021) ASEAN Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Japan (2021) Basic Guidelines on Climate Transition Finance

1.1.4 MSA Transparency & Reporting

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and

proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.2 Corporate Governance

Corporate governance systems ensure that a company is managed in the interests of shareholders (including minority shareholders). On the one hand this includes checks and balances that enable the Board of Directors to have appropriate control and oversight responsibilities. Empirical evidence suggests that over a period of 5 years, the difference in return on equity between well-governed and badly-governed companies can be as much as 56% (source: GMI 2007). On the other hand management incentives have to be set in such a way that management interests are aligned with shareholders' interests. Our questions focus on board structure, composition of the board and related committees, board effectiveness and measures to ensure alignment with shareholders' long-term interests, which include transparency and the structure of executive remuneration as well as share ownership requirements.

1.2.1 Board Independence

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a publicly available independence statement for the board of directors?

✓ Yes, we have a publicly available independence statement. Please indicate below what the statement includes and provide a reference:

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links public reports or corporate websites.

- ✓ We comply with the following corporate governance code or stock exchange rules
 - Australia - Australian Stock Exchange (ASX)
 - Austria - Austrian Code of Corporate Governance
 - Azerbaijan - Azerbaijani Economic Development Ministry
 - Bahrain - Kingdom of Bahrain Ministry of Industry and Commerce
 - Belgium - Brussels Stock Exchange
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Republic of Srpska Securities Commission
 - Brazil - Novo Mercado Listing Regulation (New Market Listing Regulation)
 - Canada - National Instrument 58-101 – Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices
 - ✓ Chile - the Chilean Law N° 18.046 independent director definition
 - Colombia - Code of Best Practices
 - Croatia - Zagreb Stock Exchange
 - Cyprus - Cyprus Stock Exchange
 - Denmark - Recommendations on Corporate Governance
 - Egypt - Egyptian Corporate Governance Code
 - European Union - Recommendations of the European commission
 - Finland - Helsinki Stock Exchange
 - France - Paris Stock Exchange - Afep-Medef Code
 - Germany - The German Corporate Governance Code

- Greece - Hellenic Corporate Governance Code For Listed Companies
- Hong Kong - Hong Kong Exchange (HKEX)
- Hungary - Budapest Stock Exchange
- Iceland - Iceland Chamber of Commerce
- India - National Stock Exchange (NSE) and SEBI(LODR)
- Ireland - Corporate Governance Code for Credit Institutions and Insurance Undertakings 2013
- Italy - Corporate Governance Code (Italy)
- Italy - Italian Consolidated Financial Act
- Japan - Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE)
- Kenya - The Capital Markets Authority
- Lebanon - Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA)
- Luxembourg - Luxembourg Stock Exchange
- Mexico - Mexican Securities Market Law
- Netherlands - Amsterdam Exchange (AEX) - Dutch Corporate Governance Code
- New Zealand - New Zealand Corporate Governance Forum Guidelines
- Nigeria - Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria
- Norway - Oslo Børs
- Oman - Sultanate of Oman Capital Market Authority
- Philippines - Securities and Exchange Commission Philippines
- Qatar - Qatar Financial Market Authority
- Romania - Bucharest Stock Exchange
- Russian Federation - Moscow Exchange - Russian Code of Corporate Governance
- Saudi Arabia - Saudi Stock Exchange
- Singapore - Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)
- Slovenia- Ljubljana Stock Exchange
- South Africa - Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE)
- Spain - Bolsa de Madrid
- Sweden - Stockholm Stock Exchange (SSE)
- Thailand - The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET)
- Taiwan - Taiwan Stock Exchange
- UK - London Stock Exchange (LSE)
- USA - New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ)
- Vietnam - The State Securities Commission of Vietnam (SSC)
- The stock exchange we follow is not on the list or we have our own stricter independence requirements. The requirements cover the following:
 - The director must not have been employed by the company in an executive capacity within the last year.
 - The director must not accept or have a “Family Member who accepts any payments from the company or any parent or subsidiary of the company in excess of \$60,000 during the current fiscal year”, other than those permitted by SEC Rule 4200 Definitions, including i) payments arising solely

from investments in the company's securities; or ii) payments under non-discretionary charitable contribution matching programs. Payments that do not meet these two criteria are disallowed.

- The director must not be a "Family Member of an individual who is [...] employed by the company or by any parent or subsidiary of the company as an executive officer."
- The director must not be (and must not be affiliated with a company that is) an adviser or consultant to the company or a member of the company's senior management.
- The director must not be affiliated with a significant customer or supplier of the company.
- The director must have no personal services contract(s) with the company or a member of the company's senior management.
- The director must not be affiliated with a not-for-profit entity that receives significant contributions from the company.
- The director must not have been a partner or employee of the company's outside auditor during the past year.
- The director must not have any other conflict of interest that the board itself determines to mean they cannot be considered independent.

Target Share

- We have a target share of independent directors on the board. Please specify:
The Company's Corporate Governance is subject to its Bylaws and is governed by the General Corporation Law (18.046). The Board of Directors consists of a group of professionals and entrepreneurs with extensive experience and prestige in the industry. The Board of Directors has two independent directors, one elected by the AFP, (Chilean private pension funds system) who share their professional expertise.
- No, we do not have an independence statement that meets the disclosure requirements of this question for listed/non-listed companies.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- By Laws (SPANISH), <https://vinacyt.com/en/legal-information> (Pages: 1) As stated in the By Laws, Viña Concha y Toro complies with the Law n° 18.046. Please click on the left hand side menu "Policies, Statutes and Codes" to Download By Laws.
- Corporate Governance Website, <https://vinacyt.com/en/our-company/corporate-governance> The Company's Corporate Governance is subject to its By Laws and is governed by the General Corporations Law (N° 18046). The Board of Directors consists of a group of professionals and entrepreneurs with extensive experience and prestige in the industry. The Board of Directors has one independent director, elected by the AFP (Chilean private pension funds system).
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 3) For the definition of independence of the members of the Board of Directors of Viña Concha y Toro, the company is governed by the provisions of Law No. 18046 on Public Limited Companies.
See table for independence criteria considered in international standards.

Info Text:

Question Rationale An independent director is a member of the company's board of directors that is brought in from outside the organization. Independent directors can bring new insights and balance that improve the performance of a company through their objective view of the company's health and operations. At times, they can also bring specific expertise from their experience as well as provide additional accountability. We assess the extent to which companies have made explicit statements about their definitions of and requirements with respect to board members' independence. **Key Definitions** Independent directors: are non-executive directors that are independent by meeting at least 4 of the 9 criteria (of which at least 2 of the 3 first criteria) listed below: 1. The director must not have been employed by the company in an executive capacity within the last year. 2. The director must not accept or have a "Family Member who accepts any payments from the company or any parent or subsidiary of the company in excess of \$60,000 during the current fiscal year", other than those permitted by SEC Rule 4200 Definitions, including i) payments arising solely from investments in the company's securities; or ii) payments under non-discretionary charitable contribution matching programs. Payments that do not meet these two criteria are disallowed. 3. The director must not be a "Family Member of an individual who is [...] employed by the company or by any parent or subsidiary of the company as an executive officer." 4. The director must not be (and must not be affiliated with a company that is) an adviser or consultant to the company or a member of the company's senior management. 5. The director must not be affiliated with a significant customer or supplier of the company. 6. The director must have no personal services contract(s) with the company or be a member of the company's senior management. 7. The director must not be affiliated with a not-for-profit entity that receives significant contributions from the company. 8. The director must not have been a partner or employee of the company's outside auditor during the past year. 9. The director must not have any other conflict of interest that the board itself determines to not be considered independent. **Data Requirements** - Please provide your publicly available independence statement, public reporting on the definition of independence used (i.e., if it is in line with local or international standards corresponding to the definition used by us), and public reporting on the target share of independent directors on the board. - Please select the stock exchange that you comply with. We do allow you to select an established national or stock exchange Corporate Governance Code as long as this also meets our definition of independence. - If you are a member of a stock exchange that is not listed or you have stricter requirements, please select what parts of the Board Independence statement your company satisfies. We expect the statement to meet at least 4 out of 9 criteria of which at least 2 of the first 3. If this is not the case, please indicate so. **Specific data requirements for non-listed companies:** Family-owned companies - All family members who are on the Board of Directors and employed by the company are to be considered as executive directors. - Family members that are only on the board and that do not have any executive role can be considered as independent directors if they meet at least 4 out of 9 criteria of which at least 2 of the first 3 criteria for independence. State-owned companies - A government representative can be considered as "independent" if he/ she meets at least 4 out of 9 criteria of which at least 2 of the first 3 criteria for independence. **Disclosure Requirements** Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

1.2.2 Board Type

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company publicly report on its board type? Please indicate the number of executive and non-executive directors on the board of directors/supervisory board of your company and specify where this information is available. Additional clarification on one-tier and two-tier systems is available in the information text.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

✓ Yes, we publicly report on our board type.

Please select whether your company has a one-tier or two-tier board and provide a reference:

✓ **ONE-TIER SYSTEM (companies with a board of directors)**

	Number of members
Executive directors	
Independent directors	1
Other non-executive directors	6
Total board size	7.0

TWO-TIER SYSTEM (companies with a supervisory board)

		Number of members
SUPERVISORY BOARD	Independent directors	
	Other non-executive directors	
	Employee representatives (if not applicable, please leave the field empty)	
MANAGEMENT BOARD/ EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT	Senior executives	
	Total size of both boards	

- No, we do not report on our board type.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Board of Directors, <https://vinacyt.com/en/our-company/corporate-governance> (Pages: All) See all Director's profiles, for the most updated Board Membership. Only Mrs. Janet Awad serves as an independent director.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 3) For the definition of independence of the members of the Board of Directors of Viña Concha y Toro, the company is governed by the provisions of Law No. 18046 on Public Limited Companies.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 35 to 37) Shows each Board Member. Please note that Mrs. Janet Awad serves as an independent director since 2020, following local legislation (Law 18046).

Info Text:

Question Rationale An effective board of directors, properly constituted, is the linchpin of good corporate governance. Boards are responsible for managerial performance, meeting the corporation's stated objectives, complying with applicable laws and regulations, and protecting shareholder rights and interests. To assess the quality of a board's structure, we focus on its composition, its proportion of independent members, and its overall size, as empirical studies show that oversized boards are counter-productive to performance. Key Definitions Types of Boards: Companies can choose between one- and two-tier systems when answering the question. The descriptions below will help you identify which of these structures your company has in place. One-tier systems: have a single board consisting of executive, non-executive, and independent directors. It is possible that such boards only consist of independent directors or a combination of executive and independent

directors. Most countries use a one-tier system. Two-tier systems: have an executive board and a supervisory board, which is composed of non-executive or independent members and – in certain countries – employee representatives. Countries that commonly use two-tier systems include Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, and The Netherlands. Sweden and Norway are exceptions and should be classified as one-tier despite the presence of employee representatives on the board. For French companies that have a one-tier board system with employee representatives, in accordance with the French code of corporate governance, employee representatives should be considered non-executive directors and be included in the total board size. Types of Directors: We outline definitions of possible types of directors below. These definitions should be used to classify board members. Please note we only consider board members that are CURRENTLY (at the time the assessment is performed) on the board, i.e. if a board member has resigned (for example in March 2020) and the assessment is performed in May 2020, that board member would not be considered. Executive directors: are employees, and are usually senior managers of the company in an executive function (e.g. CEO, CFO, etc.). Independent directors: are non-executive directors that are independent by meeting the requirements set out in the Board Independence question. Other non-executive directors: are directors that are not executives but also do not qualify as independent as defined above. They are members of the board not already accounted for in the executive and independent categories. They might be employed by the organization at a non-executive level. Data Requirements This question is automatically filled out with information from S&P Capital IQ. If any correction is required, please follow these requirements: - Ensure that the type of board, the breakdown between the different types of directors, and the total board size are filled out. - If the definition of independence at the company differs from our definition given in the Board Independence question, please adjust the number of independent directors in line with our definition and provide a comment in the comment box. Specific data requirements for non-listed companies: Family-owned companies - All family members who are on the Board of Directors and employed by the company are to be considered as executive directors. - Family members that are only on the board and that do not have any executive role can be considered as independent directors if they meet at least 4 out of 9 criteria of which at least 2 of the first 3 criteria for independence. State-owned companies - A government representative can be considered as “independent” if he/ she meets at least 4 out of 9 criteria of which at least 2 of the first 3 criteria for independence. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

1.2.3 Non-Executive Chairperson/ Lead Director

This question requires publicly available information.

Is the board of directors/supervisory board headed by a non-executive and independent chairperson and/or an independent lead director? Please indicate where this information is available.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

- Chairperson is non-executive and independent
- Role of CEO and chairperson is split and former CEO/chairperson (presently in a non-executive position) is now chairperson
- Role of CEO and chairperson is split and chairperson is non-executive but not independent
- Role of CEO and chairperson is split and former CEO/chairperson is now chairperson, but independent lead director is appointed. Please indicate the name of the lead director:
- Role of chairperson and CEO is joint, but independent lead director is appointed. Please indicate the name of the lead director:

- Role of chairperson and CEO is joint or chairperson is an executive director
- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 3) See table for Mr. Alfonso Larraín Santa María criteria of independence according to international standards.
Mr Larraín Santa María is not independent according to Chilean local law.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 35 and 45) Page 435 shows Mr. Alfonso Santa María, who serves as Board Chairman. Page 45 shows that CEO is Mr. Eduardo Guilisasti.

Info Text:

Question Rationale International consensus favors the separation of the roles of chairperson and CEO. If the board of directors opts to appoint one person fulfilling both roles, it has to build in the necessary checks and balances to avoid potential abuse of power. Companies headed by a joint chairperson/CEO are expected to explain their reasoning for this structure, have appointed a "lead independent director" and should provide a statement about the lead director's responsibilities. Key Definitions Independent lead director: this role exists to provide leadership to the board in cases where the joint roles of Chairperson and CEO could potentially be in conflict. Fundamentally, the role exists to ensure that the board operates independently of management and that directors have independent leadership at the board level. If the company has chosen either of the two options indicating that it has an independent lead director, the name of this director should be provided in the comment box. Independent directors: are non-executive directors that are independent by meeting at least 4 of the 9 criteria (of which at least 2 of the 3 first criteria) listed below: - The director must not have been employed by the company in an executive capacity within the last year. - The director must not accept or have a "Family Member who accepts any payments from the company or any parent or subsidiary of the company in excess of \$60,000 during the current fiscal year", other than those permitted by SEC Rule 4200 Definitions, including i) payments arising solely from investments in the company's securities; or ii) payments under non-discretionary charitable contribution matching programs. Payments that do not meet these two criteria are disallowed. - The director must not be a "Family Member of an individual who is [...] employed by the company or by any parent or subsidiary of the company as an executive officer." - The director must not be (and must not be affiliated with a company that is) an adviser or consultant to the company or a member of the company's senior management. - The director must not be affiliated with a significant customer or supplier of the company. - The director must have no personal services contract(s) with the company or be a member of the company's senior management. - The director must not be affiliated with a not-for-profit entity that receives significant contributions from the company. - The director must not have been a partner or employee of the company's outside auditor during the past year. - The director must not have any other conflict of interest that the board itself determines to mean they cannot be considered independent. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-Listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents - State-owned companies are

required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

1.2.4 Board Diversity Policy

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a formal board diversity policy that clearly requires diversity factors such as gender, race, ethnicity, country of origin, nationality or cultural background in the board nomination process? Please indicate where this information is available.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

- Yes, our policy specifically includes the following:
- Gender
 - Race or Ethnicity
 - Nationality, country of origin or cultural background
- No, we do not have a board diversity policy that meets the disclosure requirements of this question for listed/non-listed companies
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale Corporate boards are tasked with monitoring companies' management teams on behalf of those companies' shareholders and other stakeholders. Boards are the direct representatives of these stakeholders and form one of the most important components of corporate governance. It is therefore important that the board members selected have the right experience and skills, are sufficiently independent, and act in the best interests of all stakeholders. Diversity adds value to the board through differences in perspectives and experience. Diverse boards will be able to assess problems from a broader point of view and are more likely to take into account the best interests of all stakeholders. Furthermore, studies have shown a positive correlation between gender diversity on boards and companies' financial performance. It can also be important for board members to have a broad and complementary range of skills, although boards' needs can differ across individual companies and industries depending on the existing and required skills of board members and the pool of qualified board members available when electing new board members. Key Definitions Local corporate governance codes: Certain local corporate governance codes include guidance on diversity criteria. This can be accepted in this question if both of the following criteria apply: - The company states that it adheres to the local corporate governance code without exception OR clearly states what those exceptions are and that they do not include the diversity factors specifically ticked in the question, and - The local corporate governance code clearly indicates that the specific criteria ticked in the response are considered for the board nomination process. Race: In the absence of any internationally agreed definition, race is most often statistically characterized in terms of phenotype and appearance (e.g. skin colors), or with regard to ancestry. This should not be understood as an attempt to trace the definition of race to biological, anthropological, or genetic factors but rather to (somewhat artificially) distinguish it from the

concept of ethnicity. (OECD, 2018) Ethnicity: Describes a shared culture: the practices, values, and beliefs that characterize those belonging to a community. This multidimensional concept acts as an umbrella term encompassing language, religious traditions, and others (United Nations, 2017). A number of related concepts, including ancestry, citizenship, and nationality, may overlap with ethnicity. However, ethnicity is not the same as nationality or citizenship, nor it is a measure of biology or genes. (OECD, 2018) Nationality: While geographic diversity has received less attention than gender or racial diversity on boards, it is clear that geographic diversity adjusts the lens through which risks and strategies are examined. In order to manage global risks and opportunities and improve board effectiveness, geographic diversity in the boardroom in a global marketplace needs to increase. Here, nationality captures a person's country of origin or citizenship Data Requirements A board diversity policy needs to contain specific requirements for diversity factors being taken into account during the board nomination process. Statements related to non-discrimination between sexes, nationalities, etc. or statements confirming that a company complies with local laws around non-discrimination are not sufficient. For two-tier board structures, the policy needs to apply to the supervisory board, not only the management board. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

1.2.5 Board Gender Diversity

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate the number of women on your company's board of directors/supervisory board and specify where this information is available. If your company has a one-tier board structure, this figure includes: female executive directors, non-executive directors and independent directors. If your company has a two-tier board structure, this figure ONLY includes female independent directors and non-executive directors (this means that senior executives and employee representatives should not be included).

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

Number of female directors:

We do not report this information

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Board of Directors, <https://vinacyt.com/en/our-company/corporate-governance> See that Mrs. Janet Awaad and Mrs. Blanca Bustamante are currently members of the Board of Directors of Viña Concha y Toro. Mrs. Blanca Bustamante was elected in the 2023 Shareholder's Meeting.

Info Text:

Question Rationale We assess whether the board reflects the diversity of the workforce and marketplace, thereby ensuring that a variety of viewpoints are heard and factored into corporate decision-making. A commitment to diversity at all levels can help companies attract employees, create goodwill with consumers,

and better compete in diverse markets globally, which in turn benefits long-term shareholder value. Gender diversity has been an important topic of discussion in recent years, and various academic studies have shown a correlation between gender diversity and corporate performance, for example, in corporate governance (Adams and Ferreira, 2009) or company innovation (Deszö and Ross, 2012). Data Requirements For two-tier boards: Employee representatives and senior executives should not be included in the total number of women for two-tier boards as they are not considered in the calculation of the total size of the supervisory board. For one-tier boards: Employee representatives should not be included in the total number of women on the board for one-tier boards. If there are no women on the board of directors or supervisory board, please write 0 in the answer to this question. For this question, we are looking for the number of women on your company's board of directors/supervisory board. - If your company has a one-tier board structure, this figure includes female executive directors, non-executive directors, and independent directors. - If your company has a two-tier board structure, this figure ONLY includes female independent directors and non-executive directors (meaning senior executives and employee representatives should not be included). Hence, the management board should not be considered in this question. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. References The study “Corporate Governance, Board Diversity, and Firm Value” (October 2001) examined Fortune 1000 firms and found a significantly positive relationship between the fraction of women or minorities on the board and firm value.

1.2.6 Board Effectiveness

This question requires publicly available information.

How does your company ensure the effectiveness of your board of directors/supervisory board and the alignment with the (long-term) interests of shareholders?

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links public reports or corporate websites.

✓	Indicators/measures
<p>Board Meeting Attendance Number of meetings attended in percentage last business/fiscal year.</p>	<p>✓ Average board meeting attendance: 99 % of meetings of board of directors/supervisory board.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minimum of attendance for all members required, at least (in %) _____</p>
<p>Board Mandates Number of other mandates of the board of directors/supervisory board members. This only applies to non-executive and independent directors, not executive directors or employee representatives.</p>	<p>✓ Number of non-executive/ independent directors with 4 or less other mandates: 7 Please provide the names of these directors: Alfonso Santa María, Rafael Guilisasti, Pablo Guilisasti, Rafael Marían Jordán, Janet Awad Pérez, Felipe Larraín Vial, Blanca Bustamente Bravo.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Number of other mandates for non-executive/ independent directors restricted to: _____</p>

	Indicators/measures
Board Performance Review Performance assessment of board of directors/ supervisory board members.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular self-assessment of board performance. Please specify or provide documents: The Board regularly conducts self-evaluation processes to analyse and review potential gaps.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular independent assessment of board performance. Please specify or provide supporting documents: [REDACTED]
Board Election Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Board members are elected and re-elected on an annual basis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Board members are elected individually (as opposed to elected by slate)

- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[REDACTED]

Company References:

- Board of Directors, <https://vinacyt.com/en/our-company/corporate-governance> (Pages: All) See other mandated in each Director's profile. Non of them serves at more than four other Boards of publicly listed companies.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 4) During 2023, the average attendance of the Viña Concha y Toro Board of Directors at ordinary sessions was 99%.
The company has not established a minimum attendance requirement for Board members.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 41 and 42) The Company understands that shareholders should exercise the right to elect Directors without the participation or influence of passive subjects of the exercise of that right. The directors' opinion means sharing opinions on their own shortcomings. The Company fully complies with the Corporations Law and Regulations.
It has a procedure that regulates how information on the experience and background of Board candidates to be proposed during the respective Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting is distributed to shareholders in advance.
Each Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholder's Meeting also includes participation systems and opportunities for remote voting and provides easy access to all shareholders. Information on all of this is given to shareholders in a timely manner in accordance with current legislation.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 41) The Board regularly conducts self-evaluation processes to analyse and review potential gaps. Following a selection process that included the main specialised entities, the Board hired an external firm to support the self-evaluation process this year. It included interviews with the organisation's senior executives and Directors and sessions with the Board. The advising process culminated in a report that proposes various opportunities for improvement, which are being monitored by the Board on an ongoing basis.

Info Text:

Question Rationale An effective board of directors is vital for good corporate governance. Several studies have found that companies with specific procedures and practices designed to ensure the accountability of their board and a close alignment with shareholders' interests perform better than those that do not. We use the parameters in this question as a proxy for the overall effectiveness of the board. In addition to meeting attendance, the number of external directorships board members hold, and performance assessment, we ask for information on how board members are elected. The frequency of elections and structure of the process can affect the accountability of board members: when board members are elected individually and on an annual basis, shareholders are able to vote them off if they are concerned with their performance. If shareholders can frequently express their confidence in or concerns about board members, the board as a whole becomes more accountable.

Key Definitions This question only applies to board members who represent shareholders (or multiple stakeholders including shareholders). For two-tier board structures, this question should only include the supervisory board and not the management board.

Meeting attendance: this section refers to two measures: on one hand, the actual average attendance rate for the past year, and on the other hand, if there is any corporate guideline for meeting attendance, i.e. if there is a minimum proportion of board meetings that each board member is required to attend. Both rates should be calculated on the basis of the total number of board meetings held annually.

Other mandates: refers to the number of other external directorships in publicly listed companies held by members of the board of directors/supervisory board (examples include executive board positions such as CEO, or member of the board of directors at another company). Board memberships in private limited companies, educational institutes (schools, colleges, or universities), and non-profit organizations are not considered in our definition of other mandates. Only the number of mandates for independent and non-executive directors should be considered, not mandates for executive directors or employee representatives. In this section, the actual number of directors with four or fewer other mandates is considered together with any corporate guidelines on restrictions on the number of other mandates.

Board performance assessments: We consider two types of assessments: (1) self-assessments of the board's performance, meaning that the board members themselves are allowed to systematically evaluate their performance; (2) independent assessments of the board's performance, meaning that an independent third party evaluates the board's performance. Such assessments are considered "regular" if the company clearly shows that there are guidelines to perform them at specific intervals (such as annually or every second year). Assessments are also considered regular if the company is carrying them out for the first time but with the explicit intention of conducting them regularly. It is considered best practice to carry out both types of assessments on a regular basis, although not necessarily annually.

Annual election of board members: refers to a procedure whereby each board member has to be re-elected at each annual general meeting for shareholders (as opposed to electing a member for multiple years). Individual election of board members refers to a procedure whereby each member is elected on an individual basis (as opposed to members being elected by slate).

Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

References Corporate Accountability Report "Does Corporate Governance Matter to Investment Returns?" by Jay W. Eisenhofer, Gregg S. Leving, ISSN 1542-9563 McKinsey Strategy & Corporate Finance "Toward a Value-Creating Board" by Conor Kehoe, Frithjof Lund, and Nina Spielmann

1.2.7 Board Average Tenure

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate the average tenure of board members on your company's board of directors/supervisory board in years. If your company has a one-tier board structure, this figure includes all members (executive directors, non-executive directors and independent directors). If your company has a two-tier board structure, this figure ONLY includes independent directors and non-executive directors (e.g. exclude employee representatives). Please indicate where this information is available.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

✓ Average tenure of board members in years:

11.5 years

- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Calculated with current Board of Directors as per August 2023. Mr. Mariano Sanchez Fontecilla and Mr. Andrés Larrain Santa María left the Board on April, 2023, being replaced by Mrs Blanca Bustamante and Mr. Felipe Larrain Vial.

Average tenure was calculated with the following entry years: 1989, 1998, 2005, 2017, 2020, 2023 and 2023.

Company References:

- Board of Directors, <https://vinacyt.com/en/our-company/corporate-governance> (Pages: All) See current Board of Directors with two new members elected in April, 2023.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 35 to 37) See the year that each director joined the Board of Viña Concha y Toro in their biographies. Please note that Mr. Mariano Sanchez Fontecilla, and Mr. Andrés Santa María left the Board in April 2023, and Mrs. Blanca Bustamante and Mr. Felipe Larrain joined the vacant positions.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Corporate boards are tasked with monitoring companies' management teams on behalf of those companies' shareholders and other stakeholders. Boards are the direct representatives of these stakeholders and form one of the most important components of corporate governance. It is therefore important that the board members selected have the right experience and skills, are sufficiently independent, and act in the best interests of all stakeholders. Board tenure reflects retention and continuity on one hand, and refreshment of skills and perspectives, and independence on the other. Research strongly supports the assertion that optimal board tenure is in the 7 to 12-year range, and that firm value declines as average tenure deviates therefrom. Data Requirements In this question, we expect disclosure on average board tenure and/or individual tenure of each member of the board of directors. Tenure: the number of years a member has served on the board of directors. Please consider the calendar year as the base year. For example: if a director was appointed in March 2014, their tenure would be counted as 2022-2014 = 8 years. Mergers and Acquisitions: If the company is a spin-off or merger, tenure from the previous company is counted. If a company is less than 10 years old, the company should mark the question as "Not Applicable". For two-tier boards: Employee representatives and senior executives should not be included in the calculation for two-tier boards, as they are not considered in the calculation of the total size of the supervisory board. The management board members should not be included when calculating the average tenure. For one-tier boards: All board members should be reported, including executive, independent and non-executive members. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. References Sterling Huang, Board Tenure and Firm Performance. INSEAD Business School. May 2013. Canavan, et al. Board tenure: How long is too long? Directors & Boards. 2004.

1.2.8 Board Industry Experience

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate the number of board members with relevant work experience in your company's sector according to GICS Level 1 sector classification (excluding executive members and employee representatives) and list the directors' names.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

✓ Number of independent or non-executive members with industry experience (e.g., excludes executives):	7
Please list the independent or non-executive directors included in the above count:	Alfonso Larraín Santa María, Rafeal Guilisasti Gana, Pablo Guilisasti Gana, Rafael Marín Jordán, Janet Awad, Felipe Larraín, Blanca Bustamante.

- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Board of Directors, <https://vinacyt.com/en/our-company/corporate-governance> (Pages: All) All directors, including two incoming directors in april, 2023 (Mrs. Blanca Bustamante and Mr. Felipe Larraín) have experience in the wine industry or the food and export industries, including consumer goods and marketing.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Corporate boards are tasked with monitoring companies' management teams on behalf of those companies' shareholders and other stakeholders. Boards are the direct representatives of these stakeholders and form one of the most important components of corporate governance. It is therefore important that the board members selected have the right experience and skills, are sufficiently independent, and act in the best interests of all stakeholders. This question focuses on industry and audit experience, two of the most important skill sets for setting strategies and effectively monitoring and evaluating management's performance. Key Definitions Board Industry Experience: The member must have practical work experience in the industry (based on GICS 1 classification below). This experience can be acquired either by way of functions in management, academia, consulting, or research. 'Practical work experience' in the industry refers to experience attained in employee or executive roles. Having been on another company's board in the same industry does not qualify as relevant experience. GICS Level 1 sectors: - Energy - Materials - Industrials - Consumer Discretionary - Consumer Staples - Healthcare - Financials - Information Technology - Communication Services - Utilities - Real Estate Executives and Employee Representatives: Board members who are executives or elected as employee representatives are not included. Data Requirements In this question, we expect disclosure on the number of independent or non-executive members of the board of directors with industry experience and/or disclosure on the industry experience of each individual board member. Two-tier board structures: this question should only include the supervisory board and not the management board. Disclosure Requirements Listed companies and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the

general public. For companies in the FBN, TCD and IDD industries: if your company has very diversified operations or significant investments into businesses in industries other than the one used for the purpose of this assessment, board experience from another relevant industry can be accepted if an explanation is provided, clearly indicating the other GICS sector and how it relates to the company.

1.2.9 CEO Compensation - Success Metrics

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have predefined financial returns and/or relative financial metrics relevant for Chief Executive Officer's variable compensation? Please indicate where this information is available:

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links public reports or corporate websites.

- Yes, our company has pre-defined financial returns and/or relative financial metrics relevant for Chief Executive Officer's variable compensation? Please provide supporting evidence.
- Financial Returns** (e.g. return on assets, return on equity, return on invested capital, etc.). Please list all metrics used for this category:
- Relative Financial Metrics** (e.g. comparison to peers using metrics such as total shareholder return, Tobin's Q, growth, etc.). Please list all metrics used for this category:
- No, we do not have pre-defined corporate indicators for our CEO's variable compensation or we do not report on them following the disclosure requirements of this question.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale The use of financial metrics to evaluate management performance has become ubiquitous as the benefits of aligning incentives with company performance have been established. Our research shows that the use of revenue, operating profit, and EPS are common practices. Differentiation is now only observed in a few aspects, including the use of return metrics (capital efficiency) and relative metrics which compare the company to peers. In this question, we aim to find out which corporate performance indicators are used to determine CEO variable compensation. Please include only metrics applied to the CEO. **Key Definitions** Success metrics for variable CEO compensation: As part of this question, any corporate performance indicator that is used to determine the CEO's variable compensation should be indicated. Please only include metrics that apply to the CEO's compensation, not metrics that are selectively used for other senior executives or specialist senior managers at a lower level (such as CFO or COO). **Financial metrics:** Financial Returns refer to capital efficiency (capital is the source of funds, debt, equity, etc.). Therefore, Financial Returns always use an Income Statement profit metric (e.g. EBIT, income, operating income) divided by a Balance Sheet metric (e.g., Assets (entire balance sheet), Equity, Total Capital (debt plus equity), Invested Capital). We do not accept revenue growth, net profit after taxes, earnings per share, and dividends per share. **Acceptable financial metrics** include Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Return on Invested Capital. **Data Requirements** Please only include metrics that apply to the CEO's compensation, not metrics that are selectively used for other

senior executives or specialist senior managers at a lower level (such as CFO or COO). Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

1.2.10 CEO Compensation - Long-Term Performance Alignment

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have the following compensation structures in place to align with long-term performance? Please indicate where this information is available:

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links public reports or corporate websites.

- Yes, our company has guidelines on deferred bonus, time vesting, and performance period for the CEO's variable compensation.

Deferral of Bonus for Short-term CEO Compensation

Is a portion of the CEO's short-term incentive deferred in the form of shares or stock options?

Please indicate the percentage of the short-term bonus deferred in the form of shares or stock options:

Performance Period for Variable CEO Compensation

What is the longest performance period applied to evaluate variable compensation(based on predefined targets, either relative or absolute), covered in your executive compensation plan? Is there a clawback policy in place? Please note that compensation that only is time vested is not considered as performance based compensation in this part of the question.

Please indicate the longest performance period covered by your executive compensation plan:

- We have a clawback provision in place. Please specify:

Time Vesting for Variable CEO Compensation

Please indicate the longest time vesting period for variable CEO compensation:

- No, we do not have a performance-based variable compensation system or we do not report on this following the disclosure requirements of this question.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale Both financial and non-financial metrics are becoming increasingly important in determining variable compensation for executive management and more specifically the CEO. In this question, we assess time vesting and performance periods that are used for determining the CEO's variable

compensation. A longer vesting period ensures that the interests of management and the long-term interest of shareholders are better aligned. Additionally, we assess if the short-term bonus is deferred in shares or stock options. The economic alignment of management with the long-term performance of the company is an essential component of executive compensation. This alignment can be achieved in several ways, including deferral of short-term compensation, time vesting, and long-term performance periods. Alignment with long-term performance is particularly important during periods of short CEO tenure, as the risk of short-termism increases. For example, in 2009, CEOs of S&P 500 companies held their position for an average of just 7.2 yrs. This has subsequently increased to 10.8 years in 2015 as the economy recovered and turnover declined, but the risk of a reversion remains. (Matteo Tonello, The Conference Board, Inc., 2016). A longer vesting period ensures that the interests of management and the long-term interest of shareholders are better aligned. Key Definitions Deferred shares: refer to the percentage of the short-term bonus paid out in deferred shares instead of cash. The company can choose to pay out the annual short-term bonus in deferred shares to the CEO and other executive directors which is seen as a best practice. Deferred bonus compensation is an arrangement in which a portion of an employee's income is paid out at a later date after which the income was earned during a set performance period. Performance period: This refers to a performance-based pay-out structure of variable compensation for the current period x which is dependent on achieving targets in the following periods (x+1, x+2, x+3, etc.). Please note that option- and stock-based compensation for which the number of options or stocks rewarded is not dependent on future performance do not count as performance vesting but are considered as time vesting. Example: "The actual number of shares that may become earned and payable under the awards will generally range from 0% to 200% of the target number of units based on achievement of the specified goals over a two-year period." A clawback provision: a policy that allows a company to recover performance-based compensation for some period of time after compensation awards are granted. Clawback provisions may apply to short and/or long-term awards. The circumstances and conduct that would trigger clawback provisions include, but are not limited to, restatement of financial results, errors in financial information reported, misconduct by the employee directly, or misconduct by any other employee that results in incorrect financial reporting. Time vesting: refers to time-based pay-out structures of variable compensation for the current period x over the coming years (x+1, x+2, x+3, etc.). The amount of future payout is independent of the coming year's performance. If all long-term incentives are based on future performance, the same figure should be given for the longest performance period and the longest time vesting period. We accept the total number: the sum of the vesting period and the required holding period. Exceptions to the Standard Methodology for Non-Listed companies: The definition of shares includes non-tradable stock and phantom/synthetic shares that replicate the company's share practice performance. Phantom / synthetic shares: A phantom stock is an employee benefit plan that gives selected employees (senior management) many of the benefits of stock ownership without actually giving them any company stock. This is sometimes referred to as shadow stock. Phantom stock, also known as synthetic equity, has no inherent requirements or restrictions regarding its use, allowing the organization to use it however it chooses. Data Requirements In this question, we assess the time vesting and performance periods as well as whether the company has a clawback provision in place. In addition, we assess if the short-term bonus is deferred in shares or stock options. The question applies to CEO compensation only. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public.

1.2.11 Management Ownership

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Do your company's CEO and other executive committee members hold company shares? Please note that the shares included in the calculation should not be hedged or the personal financial risk of holding the shares otherwise removed.

Yes, company CEO and other executive officers hold company shares

Position	Name(s)	Multiple of base salary
<p>Chief Executive Officer Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For Listed companies: The information is publicly available. Please provide link to public reports or corporate website.</p> <p>For Non-Listed companies: The information is available in internal documents, public reports or corporate website.</p>		
<p>Average across other executive committee members owning shares Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For Listed companies: The information is publicly available. Please provide link to public reports or corporate website.</p> <p>For Non-Listed companies: The information is available in internal documents, public reports or corporate website.</p>		

- No, company CEO and other executive officers do not hold company shares
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale As corporate governance systems aim to ensure that a company is managed in the interests of its shareholders, in this question we assess whether the company's CEO and other executive officers have stock ownership. Academic research suggests that stock ownership by senior management is positively correlated to financial performance. Key Definitions Shares: Shares are units of equity ownership in a corporation. In this question, we don't only accept publicly traded shares but also other forms of participation in equity ownership. Economic interest in shares held: the shares included in the calculation should not be hedged or the personal financial risk of holding the shares otherwise removed. Data Requirements The question assesses the stock ownership level of the CEO and of the other member of the executive committee compared to their respective base salary. Chief Executive Officer: Base salary and shareholdings of the Chief Executive Officer or shareholding expressed multiple of the CEO base salary. Other Executive committee members: Base salary and shareholdings of at least two members of the executive committee or average shareholdings of the executive committee expressed as multiple of base salary. Please note that the metrics

need to be reported for each named executive individually (a consolidated figure is not sufficient). Additional credit will be granted for public reporting of the following parts of the question: - CEO's shares as a multiple of base salary - Average across other executive committee members owning shares as a multiple of base salary Disclosure requirements for partially public question: For listed companies, if no public documentation is provided, internal documentation should be provided that includes the base salary and shareholdings reported as well as the calculations. For non-listed companies, internal documents are generally accepted. Calculations: CEO multiple calculation: Share price at the end of the FY * number of shares held by the CEO / base salary of CEO Other executives' multiple calculation: (share price at the end of the FY * number of shares held by the executive 1 / base salary of executive) + (share price at the end of the FY * number of shares held by the executive 2 / base salary of executive) + (...) / number of executives with shareholdings reported For US-based companies, please use the share price at the time of the shareholder meeting, and the salary and number of shares held at that time for the purpose of calculations. References Academic research (e.g. Bhagat and Bolton 2008) shows that stock ownership of senior management is positively related to future operating profit. Other research includes: - Core & Larcker (2000). Performances consequences of mandatory increases in executive stock ownership. - Gugler, Mueller, & Yurtoglu (2008). The Effects of Ownership Concentration and Identity on Investment Performance: An International Comparison

1.2.12 Management Ownership Requirements

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have specific stock ownership requirements for the CEO and other members of your executive committee? Please indicate where this information is available:

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

- Yes, there are specific requirements in place. Please indicate at which levels this exist and indicate the share ownership requirements as a multiple of the annual base salary.
- The CEO has to build up a share ownership of [REDACTED] times the annual base salary
 - Other members of the executive committee besides the CEO have to build up a share ownership of [REDACTED] times the annual base salary
- No, there are no share ownership requirements or we do not report on this following the disclosure requirements of this question.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[REDACTED]

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale As corporate governance systems aim to ensure that a company is managed in the interests of its shareholders, in this question we assess whether there are stock ownership guidelines in place for the company's CEO and other executives. Academic research (e.g. Bhagat and Bolton 2008) suggests that stock ownership by senior management is positively correlated to future operating profit. Data Requirements

The question assesses if there are explicit requirements indicating that the CEO and/or other executive managers are required to build up share ownership equivalent to a specific multiple of their annual base salary. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. Exceptions to the Standard Methodology for Non-Listed companies: The definition of shares includes non-tradable stock and phantom/synthetic shares that replicate the company's share practice performance. Phantom / synthetic shares: A phantom stock is an employee benefit plan that gives selected employees (senior management) many of the benefits of stock ownership without actually giving them any company stock. This is sometimes referred to as shadow stock. Phantom stock, also known as synthetic equity, has no inherent requirements or restrictions regarding its use, allowing the organization to use it however it chooses. References Academic research (e.g. Bhagat and Bolton 2008) shows that stock ownership of senior management is positively related to future operating profit. Others: - Core & Larcker (2000). Performances consequences of mandatory increases in executive stock ownership. - Gugler, Mueller, & Yurtoglu (2008). The Effects of Ownership Concentration and Identity on Investment Performance: An International Comparison

1.2.13 Government Ownership

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate whether individual governmental institutions own more than 5% of the total voting rights of your company and if yes, whether golden shares exist for them. Government ownership of 5% or less of the voting rights need not be reported. Please also indicate where this information is available. For additional information, please see the information button.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

Yes, individual governmental institutions have more than 5% of the voting rights.

Please provide the total percentage of government ownership (sum of % of individual governmental institutions owning more than 5% of voting rights)

████████████████████

Please provide details for the government ownership (e.g. calculation, members, organizations etc. if available):

██

Golden Shares for Governmental Institutions

Does your company have golden shares for governmental institutions?

Yes, our company has golden shares for governmental institutions.

No, our company doesn't have any golden shares for governmental institutions.

No governmental institutions own more than 5% of the total voting rights. Please provide available evidence of the company share ownership structure.

No, we do not report on government ownership information following the disclosure requirements of this question.

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Not Known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 47) Shows Identification of majority shareholders of the company. Non of them are governmental institutions.

Info Text:

Question Rationale As corporate governance systems aim to ensure that a company is managed in the interests of its shareholders, in this question we assess if a government has voting rights of more than 5% and has golden shares in the company. Academic research (e.g. Goldeng et. al., 2008 or Chen et. al., 2017) suggests that companies without government ownership perform better than companies with government ownership.

Key Definitions **Government Ownership:** For the definition of government institutions and ownership, we adopt the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition (2005): “Enterprises where the state has significant control through full, majority, or significant minority ownership. In this definition, we include state-owned enterprises (SOEs) which are owned by the central or federal government, as well as SOEs owned by regional and local governments.” This definition includes Government pension funds, state asset management funds, development banks (federal and local), and sovereign wealth funds.

Golden Shares for Governments: A type of share that gives its shareholder veto power over changes to the company's charter. A golden share holds special voting rights, giving its holder the ability to block another shareholder from taking more than a ratio of ordinary shares. Data Requirements **Government ownership requirements:** Holding companies that own stakes higher than 5% in other companies, and in turn are majority owned by a government or governmental institutions should be reported in this question. For example, a holding company (Company A) is 70% government owned. Company A owns 40% of the voting rights in Company B. Company B should report 40% government ownership in this question. In this question, we expect information on: - Total percentage of government ownership (sum of % of individual governmental institutions owning more than 5% of voting rights) or disclosure of all individual governmental institutions owning more than 5% of voting rights - Golden shares for governmental institutions (only if the corresponding option is marked). Disclosure Requirements **Listed and/or publicly owned companies** are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. **Non-listed companies** are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. References - Goldeng, Grünfeld, & Benito (2008), The Performance Differential between Private and State Owned Enterprises: The Roles of Ownership, Management and Market Structure. - Chen, Ghoul, Guedhami, & Wang (2017), Do state and foreign ownership affect investment efficiency? Evidence from privatizations.

1.2.14 Family Ownership

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate whether one or several founding individuals or family members, personally or through other companies or organizations, individually have more than 5% of the voting rights of your company. Please also indicate where this information is available. For additional information, please see the information button.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

- Yes, founding individuals or family members individually own more than 5% of the voting rights.

Total % of voting rights of the company:

Please provide details for the individual/family ownership (e.g. calculation, members, organizations etc. if available):

- No, founding individuals or family members individually do not have more than 5% of the voting rights.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- We do not report on family ownership following the disclosure requirements of this question.
- Not Known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

The Guilisasti family and the Santa María Family own 29.02% of Concha y Toro, however they are not the founding family. Eduardo Guilisasti Tagle bought the company in 1957 (it was founded in 1883 by Don Melchor Concha y Toro). See page 15 and 47 of the Integrated Report.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale As corporate governance systems aim to ensure that a company is managed in the interests of its shareholders, in this question we assess if one or several individuals of the founding family are ultimate owners and have more than 5% of the voting rights. Academic research (e.g. Eugster & Isakov, 2016 or Corstjens, Peyer & Van der Heyden, 2006) suggests that family ownership is positively correlated to future operating profit. Key Definitions Significant family ownership: At least one of the founding individuals/ family members, personally or through other companies or organizations, must own more than 5% of the voting rights of your company. If no individual owns more than 5%, we do not consider it significant family ownership. Founding family: The founding family can be one or several individuals or family members. They might have not necessarily set up the company independently. In case a family acquires an existing company and transforms it into a new company, this second family can be considered the 'founding family'(e.g. if a company has been acquired, re-named, and re-branded). Data Requirements We are looking for founding family ownership, in order to assess whether descendants of the founding families are current owners with significant voting rights. Total % of voting rights of founding family members, personally or through companies/ organizations to be reported: - if one of the family members owns more than 5%, the respondent shall report the total of all family members' holdings, e.g. add the person(s) with individual ownership of over 5% of the voting rights plus those who individually own less than 5% of voting rights. Please report the total even if there is no pooling agreement in place. - if the family owns more than 5% of the company through a holding company, the family must own at least 50% of the holding company that in turn holds shares of the company. - if none of the family members individually own more than 5% of the company's voting rights, please mark "No, (founding) family members individually do not have more than 5% of the voting rights." - If any of the founding members or their families still hold more than 5%, this should be reported. - if the company was not founded by a family, please mark 'Not Applicable'. Specific data requirements for non-listed companies - For family-owned companies, the distribution of voting rights can also be evaluated if there are no publicly traded shares, as there exist other types of shares/ instruments that correspond to voting rights. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their corporate governance in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. References - Credit Suisse (2017), The CS Family 1000 - Eugster & Isakov (2016), Founding family ownership, stock market performance and agency problems. - Corstjens, Peyer & Van der Heyden (2006), Performance of Family Firms: Evidence from US and European firms and investors.

1.2.15 CEO-to-Employee Pay Ratio

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide the annual compensation for the Chief Executive Officer and the median of the annual compensation of all other employees as well as the ratio between the two. If you are unable to provide the median, please provide figures for total mean compensation and the ratio using the mean. The currency provided should remain consistent for all figures.

<input type="radio"/>	CEO Compensation	Total CEO Compensation	
	Employee Compensation	Median Employee Compensation	Mean Employee Compensation
	Please indicate the total annual compensation of the Chief Executive Officer (or any equivalent position): <i>Total compensation includes fixed and variable compensation as well as all other parts of compensation which are required to be included in total remuneration reporting according to national accounting standards</i>		
	Please indicate either median or mean annual compensation of all employees, except the Chief Executive Officer (or any equivalent position):		
	The ratio between the total annual compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and the mean or median employee compensation: <i>CEO compensation divided by the mean or median employee compensation</i>		
	The currency used in the table:		

Public Reporting

- For **Listed companies**: The information is publicly available. Please provide link to public reports or corporate website.
For **Non-Listed companies**: The information is available in internal documents, public reports or corporate website.

- We do not track the ratio of the median or mean employee compensation or the total annual compensation of the Chief Executive Officer
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, many countries have implemented or are planning to implement reforms regarding the transparency of executive compensation. Transparency is vital to restore trust among shareholders, employees, customers and other stakeholders, and hence to improve corporate reputation. Companies that are taking a proactive approach to align their reporting with this global trend and improve disclosure about executive compensation will be in a better position to fend off criticisms than those that are not. In addition to complying with new regulations, transparent reporting on CEO compensation and the mean or median compensation of other employees provides a basis for understanding the "pay gap" and addresses concerns from investors and stakeholders about whether or not executive compensation is justified. In this question, we assess whether companies (including non-US-based companies) are able to disclose this information. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Pub.L. 111-203, H.R. 4173) is a federal statute in the United States that was signed into law by President Barack Obama on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act clearly states that, in terms of CEO compensation disclosure, a company will be obliged to disclose to the shareholders: the median of the annual total compensation of all employees of the issuer, except the chief executive officer (or any equivalent position), the annual total compensation of the chief executive officer, or any equivalent position, and the ratio of the amount of the median of the annual total with the total CEO compensation. **Key Definitions** **Salary:** It is defined here as the total annual compensation including all bonuses but excluding pension benefits and fringe benefits. **Total annual compensation:** It is defined here as the total compensation including all bonuses but excluding pension benefits and fringe benefits. **Median of the total annual compensation of all employees:** It is defined according to the general mathematical definition of median: the median of a sequence is the middle number when sorting all numbers from low to high. This is different from the mean of the total annual compensation of all employees since the mean of a sequence of numbers is calculated by adding up all the numbers in a sequence and dividing this total by the number of entries in the sequence. In this question, either the median or the mean may be provided; it is not necessary to provide both. The ratio should be calculated as the Total CEO Compensation divided by the Median OR Mean employee compensation (i.e. the reported figure should be the multiple of the employee compensation). **Data Requirements** While we expect the figure to cover the entirety of a company's global operations, for this question, companies may make cost-of-living adjustments to the compensation of employees residing in a jurisdiction different from that of the CEO, provided that these adjustments are applied to all such employees included in the calculation, and that these adjustments are explained in the company comment section, and the raw, unadjusted data is also provided in the company comment section. **Disclosure requirements for partially public question.** For Listed companies: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering one of the following aspects of this question: - Annual compensation of Chief Executive Officer and median (mean) annual compensation of all employees except the Chief Executive Officer (or any equivalent position). - Ratio between the total annual compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and the median (mean) employee compensation. For Non-Listed companies: internal documents covering the above-mentioned information are generally accepted. **References** The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Pub.L. 111-203, H.R. 4173), www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111hr4173enr/pdf/BILLS-111hr4173enr.pdf (p. 529)

1.2.16 MSA Corporate Governance

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.3 Materiality

This criterion aims to assess the company's ability to identify sustainability factors that are relevant for long-term value creation, considering the interrelation between external impact on society or the environment on the one hand and internal impact on enterprise value on the other hand. It therefore considers the dual nature of materiality, also referred to as double materiality. Investors are increasingly interested in both sides of this equation. The same holds for regulations across the world, who are requiring reporting on this broader and integrated understanding of materiality.

A sustainability issue is seen as material if it presents a significant impact on society or the environment and might have a significant impact on a company's value drivers, competitive position, and long-term shareholder value creation. Material ESG issues can significantly affect an entity's business operations, cash flows, legal or regulatory liabilities, and access to capital. They can also significantly improve or undermine an entity's reputation and relationships with key stakeholders, society and the environment. Over time external impacts on society and environment translate into internal impact on a company itself, including its financial value drivers.

1.3.1 Materiality Analysis

This question requires publicly available information.

Do you publicly disclose details of your materiality determination process and how you conduct materiality analysis? Please provide supporting public evidence for each of the aspects below.

- ✓ Yes, we publicly disclose this information. Please indicate the information you report on and indicate where this is available in your public reporting.
 - ✓ Materiality analysis conducted/reviewed:
 - ✓ At-least annually
 - Once every 2 or more years
 - Not known
 - ✓ Involvement of external stakeholders in identifying the material issues
 - ✓ Material Issues are prioritized in a materiality matrix or any other form
 - Materiality assessment integrated in company's ERM process
 - ✓ Assessment conducted is based on the principle of double materiality
 - Materiality assessment process verified by a third-party assurance provider
 - Materiality assessment results signed off by:
 - Board of Directors

- Senior Management
- No, we do not publicly disclose our materiality analysis process
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **Double Materiality Analysis 2022 (SPA)**, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Analisis-de-Doble-Materialidad-2022-ESP.pdf> Viña Concha y Toro has extensive experience in preparing Double Materiality Studies and Analysis, since this exercise has been carried out annually since 2012. In this context, this study considers the materiality of the year 2021 as a baseline, the global context experienced during 2022 and the structure of its 2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy as the basis for the initial survey of issues. Through the prioritization shown in (Table No. 5) the Detailed Materiality Matrix was prepared taking the Impact for Viña Concha y Toro as coordinates on the x axis and on the y axis, the Impact for Stakeholders. The topics that are located closest to the upper right corner are considered the most relevant topics both for Viña Concha y Toro employees and for stakeholders. This result is used by Viña Concha y Toro as relevant information to integrate into sustainability management during 2023.
- **IR 2022 ENG**, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 68) Each year, Viña Concha y Toro conducts a double materiality analysis to identify the most important matters for the company and its stakeholders and focus on them over the course of the period. This allows it to identify emerging matters early on and to establish matters that will be of interest to the entity in the long-term. Internal and external stakeholders are updated through this same process in order to have a positive impact through effective actions that encourage their involvement.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess the extent to which companies are disclosing the details related to their materiality process. We are looking for the following evidence in the public domain:

1. Frequency of conducting or reviewing materiality analysis
 2. Involvement of external stakeholders in identifying the material issues
 3. Prioritization of material issues in a materiality matrix or any other form
 4. Integration of materiality assessment in the company's enterprise risk management
 5. Assessment conducted is based on the principle of double materiality
 6. Materiality assessment process is verified by a third-party assurance provider
 7. Materiality assessment results are signed off by either board of directors or senior management
- Key Definitions**
- Materiality:** Any factor that can have a present or future impact on value creation and therefore the financial performance of the company over time. These could be economic, environmental, or social in nature.
- Double Materiality:** According to the principle of Double Materiality, a sustainability issue is seen as material if it presents a significant impact on society or the environment and a significant impact on a company's value drivers, competitive position, and long-term shareholder value creation. Material sustainability issues can significantly affect an entity's business operations, cash flows, legal or regulatory liabilities, and access to capital. They can also significantly improve or undermine an entity's reputation and relationships with key stakeholders, society, and the environment.
- Materiality Assessment:** A materiality assessment is an approach to identify critical economic, environmental, and social issues which have a significant impact on the company's business performance.
- Materiality Assessment Frequency:** We expect companies to conduct/ review materiality assessment and to report the results in at least one of the two most recent Annual or Sustainability reports.
- Data Requirements** Copy of or link to the Company website, annual report, sustainability report, or other public communication
1. **Materiality analysis conducted/reviewed:** Our expectations - Public disclosure on the frequency of materiality analysis conducted or reviewed. The information should be available in at least one of the two most recent Annual or Sustainability reports
 - Not acceptable: - Reference to previous public reports for materiality analysis which are more than 2 years old
 2. **Involvement of external stakeholders:** Our expectations: - Whether external stakeholders are involved in the materiality analysis process should be clearly available in the company's

public documents/website. - Information should be available in the section where materiality analysis has been discussed Not acceptable: - Only stating that stakeholders are involved without any reference to the type i.e. external or internal stakeholders - General stakeholder engagement information without any reference to how it is integrated with the materiality assessment process is not acceptable 3. Prioritization of material issues: Our expectations: - Material issues should be publicly disclosed and prioritized either in a matrix format or any other format which clearly depicts the prioritization of the issues Not acceptable: - Disclosure of material issues without any clear indication of prioritization 4. Integration of materiality assessment results in enterprise risk management (ERM): Our expectations: - Public disclosure on the integration of materiality assessment results within the overall risk management process - Description of how identified material issues are linked with the company's significant risks Not acceptable: - General disclosure on ESG-related risks without specifying the linkage with materiality assessment results - ERM results used as inputs to materiality process 5. Assessment conducted is based on the principle of double materiality: Our expectations: - Indication of the principle of double materiality in company public reports/website - A materiality matrix depicting the impact of material issues on society, the environment, and people Not acceptable: - General disclosure on impact valuation analysis without reference to its link with identified material issues 6. Materiality assessment process verified by third-party assurance provider: Our expectations: - Public disclosure on assurance report clearly specifying audit of materiality assessment covered in its scope - A statement specifying external assurance of the materiality assessment process Not acceptable: - Disclosure of the involvement of an external consultant in the materiality assessment process - Assurance statement without a clear indication of materiality assessment under its scope 7. Materiality assessment metrics signed off by the Board of directors or Senior Management: Our expectations: Review, sign-off, approved, and oversight of materiality assessment process by: - the board of directors, a sub-committee of the board of directors, or a single named director OR - an executive manager/ executive committee - The materiality assessment results are signed by the respective board/ executive representative(s)/ - A general statement specifying sign-off/approval of materiality assessment result is also sufficient Not acceptable: - Executive manager/sustainability manager involvement in the materiality assessment process Disclosure Requirements - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents need to be available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) or web link will not be accepted. References The double-materiality concept Application and Issues - GRI EU Guidelines on non-financial Reporting directive - 2.2 (2019) Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CDRD) Double Materiality Guidelines - EFRAG S&P Global ESG Scores: Materiality Methodology - S&P (link available as of April 2023) The Two Dimensions of ESG Materiality - S&P Statement-of-Intent-to-Work-Together-Towards-Comprehensive-Corporate-Reporting.pdf (sasb.org) - CDP, CDSB, GRI, IIRC and SASB

1.3.2 Material Issues for Enterprise Value Creation

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company publicly report analysis to identify the most important material issues (economic, environmental, or social) for your company's performance? Please indicate the three material issues that have the greatest impact on your business and its generation of long-term value. Do you also publicly report on how these issues impact your business and serve as significant determinants of long-term value creation.

- ✓ Yes, our company publicly reports on materiality analysis conducted to identify key issues for long-term value creation.

	Material Issue 1	Material Issue 2	Material Issue 3
<p>Material Risk or Opportunity Please specify the material risk or opportunity impacting your business:</p>	<p>Water Management Please select the category your material issue belongs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Corporate Governance <input type="radio"/> Cyber Security <input type="radio"/> Ethics and Compliance <input type="radio"/> Innovation Management <input type="radio"/> Policy Influence <input type="radio"/> Risk & Crisis Management <input type="radio"/> Supply Chain Management <input type="radio"/> Tax Strategy <input type="radio"/> Air Emissions <input type="radio"/> Biodiversity & Land Use <input type="radio"/> Climate Transition & Physical Risks <input type="radio"/> Environmental Management System <input type="radio"/> Resource Efficiency & Circularity <input type="radio"/> Waste <input checked="" type="radio"/> Water <input type="radio"/> Community Impact & Development <input type="radio"/> Customer Relationship Management <input type="radio"/> Employee Wellbeing, Health & Safety <input type="radio"/> Employment Practices <input type="radio"/> Human Capital Development & Talent <input type="radio"/> Human Rights <input type="radio"/> Privacy Protection <input type="radio"/> Product / Service Quality & Safety <input type="radio"/> Responsible Marketing & Labelling 	<p>Climate Change Adaptation Please select the category your material issue belongs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Corporate Governance <input type="radio"/> Cyber Security <input type="radio"/> Ethics and Compliance <input type="radio"/> Innovation Management <input type="radio"/> Policy Influence <input type="radio"/> Risk & Crisis Management <input type="radio"/> Supply Chain Management <input type="radio"/> Tax Strategy <input type="radio"/> Air Emissions <input type="radio"/> Biodiversity & Land Use <input checked="" type="radio"/> Climate Transition & Physical Risks <input type="radio"/> Environmental Management System <input type="radio"/> Resource Efficiency & Circularity <input type="radio"/> Customer Relationship Management <input type="radio"/> Employee Wellbeing, Health & Safety <input type="radio"/> Employment Practices <input type="radio"/> Human Capital Development & Talent <input type="radio"/> Human Rights <input type="radio"/> Privacy Protection <input type="radio"/> Product / Service Quality & Safety <input type="radio"/> Responsible Marketing & Labelling <input type="radio"/> Sustainable Products & Services <input type="radio"/> Waste <input type="radio"/> Water 	<p>Energy Please select the category your material issue belongs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Corporate Governance <input type="radio"/> Cyber Security <input type="radio"/> Ethics and Compliance <input type="radio"/> Innovation Management <input type="radio"/> Policy Influence <input type="radio"/> Risk & Crisis Management <input type="radio"/> Supply Chain Management <input type="radio"/> Tax Strategy <input type="radio"/> Air Emissions <input type="radio"/> Biodiversity & Land Use <input type="radio"/> Climate Transition & Physical Risks <input type="radio"/> Environmental Management System <input checked="" type="radio"/> Resource Efficiency & Circularity <input type="radio"/> Waste <input type="radio"/> Water <input type="radio"/> Community Impact & Development <input type="radio"/> Customer Relationship Management <input type="radio"/> Employee Wellbeing, Health & Safety <input type="radio"/> Employment Practices <input type="radio"/> Human Capital Development & Talent <input type="radio"/> Human Rights <input type="radio"/> Privacy Protection <input type="radio"/> Product / Service Quality & Safety <input type="radio"/> Responsible Marketing & Labelling

	Material Issue 1	Material Issue 2	Material Issue 3
	○ Sustainable Products & Services	○ Community Impact & Development	○ Sustainable Products & Services
<p>Business Case Please provide a brief rationale for why this issue is material to your business:</p>	<p>✓ We report our business case for this material issue: Wine production, from vineyards to plants, are highly dependent on water availability. The decrease in surface water availability may impact the productivity of the land given that there is no rainwater or streams of water that can be used to irrigate the vineyards. As well, decrease in the availability of water from wells, which could potentially lack supply due to the emptying of water tables. This would impact the supply available for facilities such as wineries and plants. Chile has an ongoing drought with 14 consecutive years accumulating rainwater under the normal or historic average. According to Arclim (National Atlas on Climate), it is projected that the frequency of drought will increase in a large part of the national territory, especially between Atacama and Aysén (basically most of the country and where Concha y Toro has its operations). It is projected that 180 counties will have 40% or more drought frequency in the future.</p>	<p>✓ We report our business case for this material issue: Climate change poses serious risks for the company, such as increased water stress, frequency of natural disasters, forest fires, among others. The company recognizes the risks and challenges posed by climate change for the wine industry and society in general and is aware that tackling it requires a transition towards a low carbon economy where companies have a key role to play. Strategies across businesses and industries need to be based on science and need to set ambitious targets and goals in order to keep global temperatures along best-case scenarios, otherwise some industries -as it is ours- may be in risk of disappearing. Climate change is one of the main challenges facing humanity in this century. One of the material issues for Viña Concha y Toro is being able to continue operating our business, preventing the effects of climate change from affecting the quality of our wines and the viability of operations.</p>	<p>✓ We report our business case for this material issue: Since 2015, Viña Concha y Toro began a path of constant incorporation of renewable energies into its electrical energy matrix, arriving in 2020 to be supplied in Chile with 100% energy from renewable sources. For the first time, this was a corporate milestone that was reached in 2022, the year in which all productive subsidiaries achieved 100% supply from said sources. By 2022, internal fossil fuel consumption accounted for 42% of the total energy consumption of VCYT. As energy prices rise and local legislation aimed at reducing and taxing fossil fuels is well under development in the country, progress is being made towards reducing the consumption of fossil fuel at VCYT, generating economically viable alternatives that allow for an increasingly cleaner energy matrix to be achieved.</p>

	Material Issue 1	Material Issue 2	Material Issue 3
<p>Business Impact Please select the type of impact this material issue has on your business (cost/revenue/risk):</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Revenue</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risk</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Revenue</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risk</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Revenue</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Risk</p>

	Material Issue 1	Material Issue 2	Material Issue 3
<p>Business strategies Please specify your primary business strategies, initiatives or products that address this issue:</p>	<p>✓ Yes, we describe our strategy for addressing the impact on the business: Our program Zero Water Waste aims to reduce by 10% water consumption per bottle by 2025 (taking as baseline year 2020). Its main objective, as such, is to make an efficient use of water, using only the amount that our processes require and avoiding any type of waste in our operations.</p>	<p>✓ Yes, we describe our strategy for addressing the impact on the business: Our Corporate Sustainability Strategy for 2025, on its "Our Planet" pillar, has set de Climate Action Program. Its main objective is to contribute to avoiding an increase in global temperature above 1.5°C by 2050. VCYT aims to reduce absolute CO2e emissions, in line with climate science (SBT), and reach levels of less than 180,000 tCO2e by 2025. VCYT is heading towards Net Zero to 2050. For 2025, the main target is to achieve a 35% reduction in absolute emissions in scopes 1, 2 and 3 (baseline year is 2017). We are establishing an ongoing program with our key suppliers in order for them to also set science based targets and reduce their footprints as well.</p>	<p>✓ Yes, we describe our strategy for addressing the impact on the business: In 2021, it was possible to consolidate the trend of 100% renewable energy for Concha y Toro, which, in addition to the self-generation efforts by the subsidiary Bonterra, managed to increase the holding's mix of renewable energies. In 2022, the company manages to complete a 100% renewable electricity supply for the holding company. In addition, during the year, 3 alternatives for defossilization and electrification projects were analyzed, which allow addressing decarbonization in internal sources: they allowed the analysis of new electrification alternatives 1. Frost towers 2. Drones for the application of phytosanitary products, and 3. Electric boilers. Additionally, electrical alternatives for agricultural machinery were explored as an initial stage, in order to implement a pilot project on the farms. By 2025, the company expects to achieve a 30% reduction in fossil fuels consumption internally.</p>

- No, we have not defined any material issues for our company.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/1.01Estrategia%20Corp%202025%20%28PDF1%29-min.pdf> (Pages: 27) According to VCYT Sustainability Strategy for 2025 "Uncork a better future" and its six different pillars, the Company has defined 10 programs. The programs have annual goals, so that they allow the expected impact to be achieved in the years that the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 contemplates. In the sixth pillar "Our Planet" the program "Climate Action" is defined and set targets for 2025 aiming to achieve Net Zero by 2050 along with national targets.
- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/1.01Estrategia%20Corp%202025%20%28PDF1%29-min.pdf> (Pages: 27) According to VCYT Sustainability Strategy for 2025 "Uncork a better future" and its six different pillars, the Company has defined 10 programs. The programs have annual goals, so that they allow the expected impact to be achieved in the years that the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 contemplates. In the sixth pillar "Our Planet" the program "Fossil fuels independence" is defined and set targets for 2025 aiming to achieve a significant reduction of internal consumption of fossil fuels.
- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/1.01Estrategia%20Corp%202025%20%28PDF1%29-min.pdf> According to VCYT Sustainability Strategy for 2025 "Uncork a better future" and its six different pillars, the Company has defined 10 programs. The programs have annual goals, so that they allow the expected impact to be achieved in the years that the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 contemplates. In the sixth pillar "Our Planet" the program "Zero Water Waste" is aimed at reducing water use by each bottle in a continuous effort and innovating in this area.
- Double Materiality Analysis 2022 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Analisis-de-Doble-Materialidad-2022-ESP.pdf> (Pages: 4) In materiality matrix, see issue number 21, Energy as one of the most relevant issues regarding impact in Viña Concha y Toro.
- Double Materiality Analysis 2022 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Analisis-de-Doble-Materialidad-2022-ESP.pdf> (Pages: 4) In materiality matrix, see issue number 4, Climate Change Adaptation as one of the most relevant issue regarding impact in Viña Concha y Toro.
- Double Materiality Analysis 2022 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Analisis-de-Doble-Materialidad-2022-ESP.pdf> (Pages: 4) In materiality matrix, see issue number 5, Water Management as the most relevant issue regarding impact in Viña Concha y Toro.
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) Climate change is one of the main challenges facing humanity in this century. One of the material issues for Viña Concha y Toro is being able to continue operating our business, preventing the effects of climate change from affecting the quality of our wines and the viability of operations. As a global company, we understand that our responsibility is to make our best efforts to minimize or reverse the impact in terms of emissions generation and for this reason, we are advancing in the implementation of mitigation measures that allow us to achieve a 35% reduction by 2025 and 55% by 2030, compared to the base year 2017. Our commitment is Zero Net Emission by 2050 or earlier.
- Impact Report - Fossil Fuel Independence (SPA) 2025, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.02%20Energia%20%28PDF9%29-min.pdf> Through the "Fossil fuel independence" Program, the company seeks to reduce the impacts resulting from the use of energy. This stage in energy management has been possible since during the period 2015-2020 the first step was taken to achieve 100% renewable electricity supply in Chile. For this reason, the company advanced to the next challenge, which considers achieving independence from the fossil fuels used within the facilities. By 2025, a first stage of 50% is expected to be completed, to then take steps towards fossil

independence in all internal sources. The company is aware that the role of technological progress is key to being able to accelerate this energy transition. For this reason, alternative energy sources are constantly being evaluated for different types of equipment, so as to pave the way for new alternatives early.

- **Impact Report - Zero Water Waste Program 2025 (SPA)**, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20\(PDF8\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20(PDF8)-min.pdf) The Zero Waste Water Program is one of the initiatives of the pillar focused on generating positive impacts on our planet. Water is one of the main resources used by the company to ensure the growth of quality grapes and which enables the production of excellent wines. The company recognizes that the use and conservation of water are ongoing challenges for the industry and society in general. Given the importance of the availability of water both in the cultivation of the vines, winemaking, bottling and also in the quality of life of the surrounding communities, we have committed to managing its use with the utmost care and efficiency, promoting initiatives that aim to reduce its use through the concept of efficiency.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Leading companies are increasingly focusing on the most material topics that drive their long-term value creation. These issues can cover economic, environmental, and social issues, and they are key drivers for a company's long-term business performance. The question assesses whether companies have conducted a materiality analysis of the most important issues driving long-term value creation and whether they are able to convincingly link these issues to their business performance. Companies are asked to make a business case and therefore should focus on those economic, environmental, or social issues that are most important or impactful for the business performance of the company. Companies should indicate which of the three value drivers are impacted by these issues (revenues, costs, or risk), and what strategies, products, or initiatives the company has that are linked to these issues. In order to ensure that the company is managing its performance in relation to these issues over the long term, the question asks which long-term targets/metrics the company uses to measure its performance over time and whether the company has linked its executive compensation to these issues.

Key Definitions

Material Issue: A material issue is a sustainability factor that can have a present or future impact on the company's value drivers, competitive position, and therefore on long-term shareholder value creation.

Materiality Assessment: A materiality assessment is an approach to identify critical economic, environmental, and social issues which have a significant impact on the company's business performance.

Materiality Assessment Frequency: We expect companies to conduct a materiality assessment at least every 5 years and to report the results in at least one of the two most recent Annual or Sustainability reports.

Data Requirements

1. Material Issue

Our expectations:

- Companies have conducted a materiality analysis and identified the most important issues driving long-term performance.
- Companies clearly define the three most material economic, environmental, or social issues driving long-term value creation.

Not acceptable:

- Purely financial metrics/issues (net profit, cash flow, earnings per share, product sales).
- Operational business metrics/issues (e.g. market expansion, efficient use of capital, operational excellence).
- General issues without a description of the specific sub-issues that might impact the company's performance (e.g. macroeconomic conditions, long-term shareholder value).

Please note that companies that do not provide an acceptable material issue do not receive points for any of the sub-questions related to that material issue.

2. Business Case

Our expectations: The business case should contain the following information:

- A clear link between the material issue and the business case.
- Clear explanation of why the issue is material to the company's performance in terms of cost/revenue/risk (e.g. cost savings, revenue generation, operational risks with direct impact on financial performance).

Not acceptable:

- The business case is not linked to the material issue.
- The Business case does not link the material issue to the company's performance in terms of costs, revenues, or risks.
- The business case is describing the material issue and its importance for society / the environment but does not provide information on why the issue is relevant to the company's performance (e.g. impact of global warming on society).

3. Business Strategies

Our expectations:

- The company provides a clear explanation of the strategies, initiatives, or products or services through which it addresses the material issue.

Not acceptable:

- Strategies, initiatives, or products or services that do not directly address the material issue.
- Strategies that are not clearly described (e.g. human resources-oriented management).
- Description of the current situation without providing the strategies or products to address this situation.
- Provision of a target instead of a strategy, initiative, or product (e.g. zero fatalities or injuries).

Disclosure Requirements

- The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response.
- The supporting documents need to be

available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) or web link will not be accepted.

1.3.3 Materiality Metrics for Enterprise Value Creation

This question requires publicly available information.

Do you have targets or metrics linked to the top three material issues and disclose progress towards these? Do you link executive compensation with the targets or metrics involved? Please specify where the information is available in public reporting.

✓ Yes, we do have targets or metrics linked to the top three material issues and report them publicly

	Material Issue 1	Material Issue 2	Material Issue 3
Material Issue Please specify your material issue: (The issues should be same as marked in the question Material Issues)	Water Management	Climate Change Adaptation	Energy
Target/Metric Do you have a target or metric to measure your progress on this issue in a systematic way? Please specify where this target or metric is available in public reporting:	✓ Target set linked to material issue: For 2025, the main target is to achieve a 10% reduction in water consumption per bottle (compared to 2020). Targets are set for each year from baseline through 2025 and discloses different action plans for achieving these targets.	✓ Target set linked to material issue: 35% reduction in absolute CO2e emissions in scopes 1, 2 and 3, with respect to the base year 2017.	✓ Target set linked to material issue: Target 2025 is to achieve a 50% reduction in fossil fuel consumption in our installations. Target 2020 was to reach at least three projects with a positive evaluation.
Target Year Please specify the year for the target	2025 Fiscal Year	2025 Fiscal Year	2025 Fiscal Year
Progress Do you disclose the progress on targets/metrics. Please specify where this target or metric is available in public reporting:	✓ Progress on target specified: Progress towards targets are disclosed in the Impact Report. For 2022, there was a 69% progress towards the target.	✓ Progress on target specified: Progress towards targets are disclosed in the Impact Report. For 2022, there was a 100% progress towards the target, considering the annual targets for the year and the long term metric.	✓ Progress on target specified: Progress towards targets are disclosed in the Impact Report. For 2022, there was a 100% progress towards the target, considering the annual targets for the year and the long term metric.

	Material Issue 1	Material Issue 2	Material Issue 3
<p>Executive Compensation Is this metric or target used to determine the compensation of executive committee member(s)? If yes, please specify how this metric is used and provide a relevant public reference showing how these metrics are applied to executive compensation.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Target/metric linked to executive compensation</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Target/metric linked to executive compensation</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Target/metric linked to executive compensation</p>

- No, we do not disclose targets/metrics linked to top 3 material issues.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted comment box]

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 31, 79) Page 31 shows goals and targets for each program considered in the Sustainability Strategy for 2025. Page 79 shows targets and progress for 2022, along with targets for years 2023, 2024 and 2025 and shows progress towards targets.
- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 83, 86) Through the "Fossil Independence" Program, the company seeks to reduce the impacts resulting from the use of energy. Its objective is to move towards the decarbonization of our energy matrix, generating independence from fossil fuels in equipment and machinery found within our facilities. Target 2025 is to achieve a 50% reduction in fossil fuel consumption in our installations. Page 86 shows progress towards target.
- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 97, 100) The Climate Action Program of VCYT Sustainability Strategy for 2025 aims to contribute to avoiding the increase in global temperature above 1.5 1.5°C by 2050. We aspire to reduce our absolute CO2e emissions, in line with climate science, and reach levels of less than 180 thousand tCO2e by 2025. We are on track to Net Zero by 2050. Page 100 discloses progress towards targets.
- Corporate Sustainability Startegy 2025 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/1.01Estrategia%20Corp%202025%20%28PDF1%29-min.pdf> (Pages: 31) Disclosed are the 10 commitments regarding the company's 10 Sustainability programs for 2025. On water consumption, the goal is to achieve a 10% total reduction of water consumption per bottle, taking 2020 as the baseline year.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess the extent to which companies are disclosing their progress toward established targets or metrics linked to material issues. In order to ensure that the company is managing its performance in relation to the top material issues identified over the long term, the question asks which targets/metrics the company uses to measure its performance over time and whether the company

has linked its executive compensation to these issues. Data Requirements 1. Material Issue: Our expectations: - Companies have conducted a materiality analysis and identified the most important issues driving long-term performance. - Companies clearly define the three most material economic, environmental, or social issues driving long-term value creation. - The material issues should be the same as identified in question 1.3.2 Not acceptable: - Purely financial metrics/issues (net profit, cash flow, earnings per share, product sales). - Operational business metrics/issues (e.g. market expansion, efficient use of capital, operational excellence). - General issues without a description of the specific sub-issues that might impact the company's performance (e.g. macroeconomic conditions, long-term shareholder value). Please note that companies that do not provide an acceptable material issue do not receive points for any of the sub-questions related to that material issue. 2. Target/Metric: Our expectations: - The metric or target is linked to the material issue and should be available publicly - Both long-term (at least 3 or more years) and short-term targets are acceptable - The metric or target and how it is being used are clearly described. Target set in the past year is acceptable if: - If the company's target is by necessity, ongoing, (such as zero fatalities) please indicate the current year as the target year and explain in the company comment section. - The current reporting year (e.g. 2021) corresponds to the target's finishing year. - If the company publishes its report biannually or the company's reporting does not match with CSA assessment cycle. Not acceptable: - Targets/metrics are not linked to the material issue. - Vague targets or targets whose progress cannot be measured (e.g. ensure a good working environment, reduce workplace accidents). - Targets set in the past year and are not valid anymore 3. Target Year: Our expectations: - The target year should be available in the public domain Indicating the current reporting year as the target year is acceptable if: - If the company's target is by necessity, ongoing, (such as zero fatalities) please indicate the current year as the target year and explain in the company comment section. Indicating past reporting years as target year is acceptable if: - If the company's long-term target is by necessity, ongoing, (such as zero fatalities) please indicate the current year as the target year and explain in the company comment section. - The current reporting year (e.g. 2021) corresponds to the target's finishing year. - If the company publishes its report biannually or the company's reporting does not match with CSA assessment cycle. 4. Executive Compensation: Our expectations: - The metric or target used for determining executive compensation is clearly defined and linked to the material issue. It should also be available publicly. - Executive compensation is linked to the performance on the material issue, metric, or target (e.g. as part of an executive scorecard). - There is a clear indication that the performance on the provided material issue, target, or metric is linked to the compensation of the executive management, not only of the respective line managers. Not acceptable: - The executive compensation is linked to the company's general CSR policy or the company's environmental performance. - The metric/target is used for determining management performance but there is no explanation of how performance is linked to executive compensation. - The metric/target indirectly contributes to the company's general financial performance metrics (e.g. executive compensation is linked to EBIT, as improved operational eco-efficiency reduces operational costs and therefore increases EBIT). - For additional information, please check our webcast on this topic. Disclosure Requirements - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents need to be available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) or web link will not be accepted.

1.3.4 Material Issues for External Stakeholders

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Has your company conducted a materiality analysis to identify and value the positive/negative impact on external stakeholders associated with your company's business operations, products/services and/or its supply chain? Please indicate two material issues that illustrate the most significant social or, environmental impact on external stakeholder groups (e.g. environment, society, customers, etc.). Note that philanthropic initiatives or project-based Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA, EIA) are not accepted in this question.

- ✓ Yes, our company conducted an assessment of positive and/or negative impacts on external stakeholders resulting from our business operations, products & services and/or supply chain.
Please provide supporting evidence:

	Impact 1	Impact 2
<p>Material Issue for External Stakeholders Please specify the material issue that generates a positive/negative impact on external stakeholders.</p>	<p>Ethics and Anticorruption Please select the category your external impact belongs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Corporate Governance <input type="radio"/> Cyber Security <input checked="" type="radio"/> Ethics & Compliance <input type="radio"/> Innovation Management <input type="radio"/> Policy Influence <input type="radio"/> Risk & Crisis Management <input type="radio"/> Supply Chain Management <input type="radio"/> Tax Strategy <input type="radio"/> Air Emissions <input type="radio"/> Biodiversity & Land Use <input type="radio"/> Climate Transition & Physical Risks <input type="radio"/> Environmental Management System <input type="radio"/> Resource Efficiency and Circularity <input type="radio"/> Waste <input type="radio"/> Water <input type="radio"/> Community Impact & Development <input type="radio"/> Customer Relationship Management <input type="radio"/> Employee Wellbeing, Health & Safety <input type="radio"/> Employment Practices <input type="radio"/> Human Capital Development & Talent <input type="radio"/> Human Rights <input type="radio"/> Privacy Protection <input type="radio"/> Product / Service Quality & Safety <input type="radio"/> Responsible Marketing & Labelling <input type="radio"/> Sustainable Products & Services 	<p>Human Rights Please select the category your external impact belongs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Corporate Governance <input type="radio"/> Cyber Security <input type="radio"/> Ethics & Compliance <input type="radio"/> Innovation Management <input type="radio"/> Policy Influence <input type="radio"/> Risk & Crisis Management <input type="radio"/> Supply Chain Management <input type="radio"/> Tax Strategy <input type="radio"/> Air Emissions <input type="radio"/> Biodiversity & Land Use <input type="radio"/> Climate Transition & Physical Risks <input type="radio"/> Environmental Management System <input type="radio"/> Resource Efficiency & Circularity <input type="radio"/> Waste <input type="radio"/> Water <input type="radio"/> Community Impact & Development <input type="radio"/> Customer Relationship Management <input type="radio"/> Employee Wellbeing, Health & Safety <input type="radio"/> Employment Practices <input type="radio"/> Human Capital Development & Talent <input checked="" type="radio"/> Human Rights <input type="radio"/> Privacy Protection <input type="radio"/> Product / Service Quality & Safety <input type="radio"/> Responsible Marketing & Labelling <input type="radio"/> Sustainable Products & Services

	Impact 1	Impact 2
<p>Cause of the Impact Please specify which part of your business is responsible for the external impact and the coverage of the business activity that has been considered in the assessment.</p>	<p>Business value chain: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Products/Services <input type="checkbox"/> Supply chain Business activity coverage: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50% of business activity <input type="checkbox"/> <50% of business activity <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>	<p>Business value chain: <input type="checkbox"/> Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Products/Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supply chain Business activity coverage: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >50% of business activity <input type="checkbox"/> <50% of business activity <input type="checkbox"/> Not known</p>
<p>External stakeholder(s)/ impact area(s) evaluated Please select the stakeholder(s) group or impact areas evaluated.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Society <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumers/ end-users <input type="checkbox"/> External employees (e.g. supply chain, contractors)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Society <input type="checkbox"/> Consumers/ end-users <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External employees (e.g. supply chain, contractors)</p>
<p>Topic relevance on external stakeholders Please provide a brief rationale why the external impact assessed is material to external societal stakeholders or the environment. Also indicate the type of impact assessed along with public disclosure, if available.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materiality of externalized impact on stakeholders assessed. According to external stakeholders, the importance given to this issue relates to a much more active community in terms of rejecting and denouncing corruption and unethical behavior by companies. Unethical behavior considers a wide variety on actions. As issues such as corruption or bribery are already part of national legislation, other "soft law" or emerging issues are emerging and being increasingly demanded by different stakeholders. These consider, for example, greenwashing. Type of impact: <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Both combined <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information is publicly available.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materiality of externalized impact on stakeholders assessed. Human Rights, especially in the company's value chain where a significant proportion of its suppliers (35% grape and 11% agriculture) come from agriculture raw materials, are regarded as one of the main impacts the company has externally. VCYT Responsible Sourcing acknowledges this reality and one of its pillars considers a survey on the responsibility of our suppliers with respect, mainly to their performance in terms of Human Rights in the Company. Type of impact: <input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both Combined <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information is publicly available.</p>

- No, we do not assess our impact on external stakeholders.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a

question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 35) As shown in the Impact Report, one of the objectives and expected impacts is to generate internal capacities in 100% of our Marketing teams to proactively prevent and avoid the occurrence of greenwashing practices. It also aims to promote sustainability among our consumers, making visible the sustainable attributes of our products in 100% of our brands in the strategic matrix. The company has a "Communication within sustainability" toolkit on How to avoid greenwashing. And its main brand discloses sustainability attributes from the company's performance in ESG matters.
- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 51, 54) Through work in the Business Ethics component on its Responsible Sourcing Program, the company hopes to promote good practices in a group of 200 key suppliers. They are expected to report annually and with transparency, its performance in social matters, related to Human Rights issues in the Company. Page 54 shows key suppliers for 2022, where 11% are agriculture and 35% are grape suppliers. This shows a significant proportion of suppliers are in the agriculture raw materials value chain.
- Double Materiality Analysis 2022 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Analisis-de-Doble-Materialidad-2022-ESP.pdf> (Pages: 3) See results for external stakeholders materiality results where two prioritized issues are Ethics and Anticorruption (4.49) and Human rights (4.50).
- Double Materiality Analysis 2022 (SPA), <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Analisis-de-Doble-Materialidad-2022-ESP.pdf> (Pages: 3) See results for external stakeholders materiality results where two prioritized issues are Ethics and Anticorruption (4.49) and Human rights (4.50).
- Double Materiality Full Report (SPA) (Non public), [Reporte de doble materialidad.pdf](#) (Pages: 8,11) Page 8: Describes survey conducted for external stakeholders. Page 11: Shows prioritization of material issues for external stakeholders.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to recognize companies that identify and value the externalized impact generated on societal stakeholder groups and/or the environment as a result of their main business activities. The impact evaluated usually relates to environmental and/or social externalities that can be either positive (external benefits) or negative (external costs), intended or unintended. The impacts generated can be direct or indirect and are usually not internalized as part of the costs associated with the business activity. While companies have made significant progress in tracking and reporting input and output measures (such as water use and CO2 emissions), the external social and environmental impacts resulting from business operations, products, services or supply chain operations are significantly under-reported. Impact valuation helps companies to increase awareness of externalities associated with their business and represents a management tool to orient the company strategy towards sustainable activities, solutions, and sourcing. Investors are also interested in how companies measure and understand their own impacts, and how those companies use that information in their internal decision-making so that it leads to long-term value creation. Over time, external impact on society and the environment also translates into internal impact on a company itself, including its financial value drivers. In a broader understanding of enterprise value today, including stakeholder perspectives, the interrelation between external and internal impact is a core part of determining materiality.

Key Definitions Material issue for external stakeholders: The material significance of an ESG subject in terms of external impact is defined through an analysis of a company's business activities, business model, products, and services. Impacts are evaluated considering the direct and indirect impacts on societal stakeholders and/or the environment, both in the short and longer term. The material issues for external stakeholders and associated impact are usually identified by evaluating the breadth of the impact, looking at the size of the effect on societal stakeholders and the environment, as well as the depth of the impact, looking at the severity and extent of the damage or benefits it causes to societal stakeholders and

the environment. Cause of the impact: This refers to the company's business activity in terms of operations, products/services, or supply chain activities which are responsible for causing the external impact. The coverage associated with the business activity refers to the share of company operations, products/ services, or supply chain considered as part of the impact evaluations. External stakeholders/ impact areas evaluated: This refers to the type of external stakeholder group or an external area experiencing the impact caused by the company through its business activities. External groups or areas include the environment, society, consumers/end-users, and external employees (supply chain, contractors). It is possible to consider the impact on several areas or groups, e.g., environment and society or, environment, consumers and society, etc. As the question is assessing material issues for external stakeholders, internal stakeholders, such as employees or shareholders, are not acceptable. Topic relevance on external stakeholders: This explains why the external impact assessed is material for the external stakeholder(s) evaluated, and requires a clear link between the material issue and the relevance to external stakeholders. The description may also refer to the direct or indirect consequences of the impact generated on societal or environmental stakeholders in terms of size, severity, and/or extent of the damage or benefits caused to societal stakeholders and the environment. The type of impact assessed can be positive, negative, or both. The two impacts reported can be both positive or negative but companies are encouraged to assess their external impacts in a combined way in order to measure together the positive and negative impacts. Data Requirements Acceptable forms of reporting (non-exhaustive) on material issues with externalized impact include: - Materiality analysis/ metrics with the integration of external impact aspects. - Strategic section of a report or website: Reporting on key strategic areas as part of a Sustainability Report or the website, will only be accepted as long as there is a clear reference to the external impact dimension, meaning a detailed explanation of why the issue and associated impact assessed is material to external societal stakeholders or the environment. - Impact valuation section of a report, website, or a single specific document. Not acceptable material issues: Please note that companies that do not provide an acceptable material issue for external stakeholders will not receive points on any subsequent aspects of the question. Not acceptable examples include the following: - Purely economic or financial issues: Tax payments, net income, amortization & depreciation, interests, dividend payments, salaries, own employment, macroeconomic conditions, etc. - Operational business issues: Market expansion, efficient use of capital, operational excellence, etc. - Material business issues without providing information on why the issue is relevant to external stakeholders - Impacts from philanthropic activities, or project-based mandatory environmental and social impact assessments. Disclosure requirements for partially public question: All qualitative information required in this question needs to be supported by attached private or public document(s) or a comprehensive company comment. Options that cannot be verified in supporting documents will be unticked. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of the question: - Topic relevance on external stakeholders References Natural Capital Protocol <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol/> https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Framework_Book_2016-07-01-2.pdf Social & Human Capital Protocol <https://capitalscoalition.org/capitals-approach/social-human-capital-protocol/> Social Value UK <https://www.socialvalueuk.org/> <https://www.socialvalueuk.org/resource/discussion-document-valuation-social-outcomes/> https://www.socialvalueuk.org/app/uploads/2017/11/Discussion_Paper_on_SVP_NCP-FINAL-VERSION-2-1.pdf World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD): <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/People-and-Society/Tackling-Inequality/Resources/WBCSD-Measuring-Impact> https://docs.wbcsd.org/2017/05/IVR_Impact_Valuation_White_Paper.pdf Business for Societal Impact B4SI, (formerly London Benchmarking Group LBG): <https://b4si.net/framework/> Social Return on Investment (SROI) <https://www.socialvaluelab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/SROI-a-guide-to-social-return-on-investment.pdf> Impact Reporting & Investment Standards (IRIS) <https://iris.thegiin.org/> Impact Management Project <https://impactmanagementproject.com/>

1.3.5 Materiality Metrics for External Stakeholders

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Have you evaluated the positive/negative impacts on external stakeholders using quantitative output and impact metrics? Please note that philanthropic initiatives or project-based impact assessments are not accepted in this question.

✓ Yes, we have quantitative metrics used to value the external impact on society and/or the environment.

Please provide supporting evidence:

	Impact 1	Impact 2
<p>Material Issue for External Stakeholders Please specify the material issue that generates a positive/negative impact on external stakeholders.</p>	Ethics and Anticorruption	Human Rights
<p>Output Metric Please specify the quantitative metric/s used to measure the output of the direct environmental and/or social results of the business activity.</p>	<p>✓ Quantitative output metric/s linked to material issue Sustainability attributes deployed for all brands</p>	<p>✓ Quantitative output metric/s linked to material issue % of suppliers incorporated into ethical platform.</p>
<p>Impact Valuation Please specify whether you have conducted an impact valuation converting the output metrics to an impact metric to measure the societal or environmental external impact. Please choose the quantitative metric used in the valuation from the list and provide a description of the impact assessed.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Impact valuation conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Social return on investments <input type="radio"/> Social cost caused/avoided <input type="radio"/> Health costs caused/avoided <input type="radio"/> Quantified quality of life impacted <input type="radio"/> Increase/decrease in household-level income <input type="radio"/> Environmental value lost/gained <input type="radio"/> Net impact ratio <input type="radio"/> Access to product/service with positive impact provided <input type="radio"/> Other <p>Description of the impact assessed [Redacted]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Impact valuation conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Social return on investments <input type="radio"/> Social cost caused/avoided <input type="radio"/> Health costs caused/avoided <input type="radio"/> Quantified quality of life impacted <input type="radio"/> Increase/decrease in household-level income <input type="radio"/> Environmental value lost/gained <input type="radio"/> Net impact ratio <input type="radio"/> Access to product/service with positive impact provided <input type="radio"/> Other <p>Description of the impact assessed [Redacted]</p>
<p>Impact Metric Please specify the quantitative metric used to measure your external impact.</p>	<p>✓ Quantitative impact metric linked to material issue bottles communicating sustainability to consumers</p> <p>✓ Information is publicly available</p>	<p>✓ Quantitative impact metric linked to material issue report and transparency in 200 key suppliers</p> <p>✓ Information is publicly available</p>

- No, we do not assess our externalized impacts on external stakeholders.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 38, 39) The “From Beginning to End” Program, carried out in conjunction with our marketing and communications areas, will address the delivery of direct information to our consumers, with the aim of educating and generating knowledge around sustainability matters.
The objective is to arrive with a message of sustainability through our bottles and thereby raise awareness regarding the importance and leading role that consumers should have when choosing products that generate positive impacts on people and the planet.
In 2022, 83% of our sold bottles were already communicating sustainability attributes.
- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 54) Through work on the Business Ethics component, the company hopes to promote good practices in a group of 200 key suppliers. It is expected that they manage to report annually and with transparency, their performance in social matters, related to Human Rights issues in the Company. During 2021, a white march was carried out incorporating 6 suppliers into the reporting mechanism through a standardized platform. In 2022, the next step was to formalize the inclusion of a certain group of key suppliers in the Annual Supplier Workshop, held in June 2022. During the year, information was provided to suppliers on the type of information that it will be necessary to start deploying, in order to so that in 2023 the inclusion in the platform will begin directly.
- Double Materiality Full Report (SPA) (Non public), [Reporte de doble materialidad.pdf](#) (Pages: 8, 11) Page 8: Describes survey conducted for external stakeholders.
Page 11: Shows prioritization of material issues for external stakeholders.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess the extent to which companies are evaluating the positive and/or negative impacts they are causing on external stakeholders using quantitative metrics linked to the material issues identified in the materiality assessment. To ensure that the company is assessing those impacts, the question asks which quantitative metrics are being used to measure the output of its business activity, the impact that activity has on the external society and/or environment, and also which valuation technique is used to assess the impacts identified. Companies can use impact valuation techniques to assess and compare the potential impacts that their products, services, or operations have had (or may have) on people and the environment. Investors can use impact valuation techniques to assess and compare the potential impacts that companies they are financing or considering financing may have on people and the planet, as well as their own investor contribution to those impacts.

Key Definitions **Output Metric:** This refers to the environmental or social direct results caused by a company’s business activities in terms of operations, products/ services, and/or supply chain. The metrics must be directly linked to the material issue. Performance metrics included in the IRIS (Impact Reporting & Investment Standards) catalog are accepted as good practice to define output targets to measure social and environmental success: Examples of environmental outputs that could be used to set a specific quantitative metric: - Air pollution reduction (in % or CO2 emissions, NOx Emissions, SOx emissions). - Avoided CO2 emission in % or tons, avoided NOx emissions, avoided SOx emissions. - Water pollution reduction (% of contaminated potable water). - Ground pollution reduction (in % or tons of waste disposed to landfill, incinerator). - Waste diverted from landfill (in ton or %). - Percentage of energy recovered. Examples of social outputs that could be used to set a specific quantitative metric: - Number of entrepreneurs that received a microfinance loan. - Number of fatalities. - Number of permanent illnesses. - Sales of products protected by intellectual property rights.

Impact Valuation: This refers to the process of valuing and quantifying the external damages and/or benefits (positive/ negative externalities) to the society and the environment that are caused as a result of the direct environmental and/ or social outputs generated by a company’s business activities. The valuation usually involves quantitative or monetary approaches or a combination of these. Quantitative valuation measures the impact of the negative/ positive externalities on societal stakeholders (e.g. society at large, local communities, end users/ consumers) and/ or the environment (e.g. natural capital) in quantitative, non-monetary terms. Monetary valuations measure the impact of the negative/positive externality caused in monetary terms (e.g. social costs of environmental damages caused). Examples of environmental impacts - A change in people’s environment: - Improved/ decreased quality of the air and water and associated health impact, - Increased/ decreased availability

and quality of food, - Improved adequacy of sanitation and associated social benefits, - Increased physical safety, - A change in the natural earth system: - disruption of the rain cycle, - increase in land temperature, - acidification of the oceans... - A change in the quality or availability of natural resources: - Destruction of ecosystems, fauna, and flora, - Decreased/Increased access to natural resources - Damage/Improvement to/of heritage, spiritual or cultural resources - Decreased/Improvement of quality or availability of natural resources

Examples of social impacts - A change in people's quality of life: How they live and interact with one another. - A change in the community: its cohesion, stability, and character. - Capacity and Quality of Infrastructure, services, and facilities: associated impact on people's quality of life and/or health. - A change in health status and wellbeing (physical, mental, social, and spiritual wellbeing): - Improved health awareness. - Deterioration in health status. - Capacity and cost of Local Health Providers. - A change in personal and property rights, such as violation of their civil liberties. - Other changes: - Increase/ decrease in local economic development (note that employment is an output metric). - Reduced/increased inequality: distributional impact e.g. on vulnerable households. - Enhanced local work experience, skills, and employability.

To evaluate the external impacts, companies could use different methodologies or standards that can range from standard methodologies from third parties to the company's internal processes. Even this question is not requesting to report the methodology that has been used, a list of the most well-known methodologies and standards that companies use for external impact measurement, management, and disclosure can be found here as a reference: - Social & Human Capital Protocol. - Business for Social Impact (B4SI). - Socio-Economic Assessment Toolbox (SEAT). - Social Return on Investment. - Impact Reporting & Investment Standards (IRIS). - Other third party-methodology. - Company internal methodology.

Impact Metric: This is the quantitative (monetary or non-monetary) metric used to measure the impact caused on external societal stakeholders or the environment. It converts the output metric into a quantitative impact metric by evaluating the impact of the external damage or benefits (negative/ positive externalities) for societal stakeholders or the environment. Note that the output and impact metrics are directly linked with each other, and with the material issue assessed, but the metric/unit used cannot be the same. Example of quantitative metrics: - Quality of life improvement: % increase in self-confidence - Quality life years gained from a new medical treatment vs. the standard of care - % reduction in chronic illnesses due to the company's program - % Loss of productive and habitable land - % Loss of production in fisheries due to the spill of pollutants in rivers - % Health-Adjusted Life Years (HALYs)

Example of monetary metrics: - Social cost of carbon - Social cost of water - Social cost of waste - Social cost of alcohol - Cost of quality life year gained from a new medical treatment vs. standard of care - Cost of work-related stress to society

Data Requirements

Output Metric: - Companies clearly specify at least one quantitative environmental or social output metric directly linked to the material issue identified, associated external stakeholder group impacted and the company's business activity in line with the question 'Material Issues for External Stakeholder'. - Supporting evidence is required linking the output metric to the material issue for external stakeholders. As an example: if the company is tracking its waste diverted from landfill (as a percentage or in metric tons), this is not sufficient unless a link to its external impact on the environment or societal stakeholders is clearly established in the supporting evidence (i.e. private or public documents or comprehensive comment). - If one or both Material Issues in the question 'Material Issues for External Stakeholders' are not acceptable, the output metric associated with the material issue identified by the company is also not acceptable due to the missing link between the material issue and its external impact aspects. - For acceptable output metrics, the checkbox should be marked, and the specific value and unit of the output metrics provided in the text box. Companies may choose to provide additional supporting evidence in the form of an explanation. - In case the specific impact is caused by more than one output, companies should specify all the relevant metrics. - Metrics already reported in other CSA questions (e.g. emissions, waste, biodiversity, community impact), will only be accepted as long as there is a clear reference to the external impact dimension in previous question (e.g. importance of the topic to society, preservation of natural capital, contribution to SDGs, impact on climate change, etc.) and an impact metric linked.

Impact Valuation: - Supporting evidence to validate that an impact valuation has been conducted is required in the form of private or public document(s) or a comprehensive company comment. - The supporting evidence is expected to provide an explanation of how the output generated by the company due to its business activities translates into externalized societal or environmental impact.

Impact metric: - In case the company has quantified (in monetary or non-monetary terms) the external impact generated on societal stakeholders or the environment, this option can be ticked. In the comment box, the quantitative impact value and unit of measurement are expected to be provided. - The impact metric is required to be directly linked to the output metric and the impact valuation conducted.

Not acceptable Impact metrics: - Pure economic and financial metrics: GDP growth, Tax payments, Net income, Amortization & depreciation, Interest, Salaries, Own employment, Taxes (direct income tax, indirect taxes & duties), Economic Value Add or Gross Value Add. - Impacts due to philanthropic activities. - Metrics regarding the company's own employees

(including occupational health and safety metrics, employee training, employee benefits, and salaries, etc.).
 - Metrics on resource usage reductions or avoided emissions, as these are output metrics. - Social and Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted for specific projects only. - Metrics that are not linked to the output metric and the material issue. Disclosure requirements for partially public question: All qualitative information required in this question needs to be supported by attached private or public document(s) or a comprehensive company comment. Options that cannot be verified in supporting documents will be unticked. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of the question: - Quantitative impact metric linked to the material issue for external stakeholders. References
 Natural Capital Protocol <https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol/> https://naturalcapitalcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Framework_Book_2016-07-01-2.pdf Social & Human Capital Protocol <https://capitalscoalition.org/capitals-approach/social-human-capital-protocol/> Social Value UK <https://www.socialvalueuk.org/> <https://www.socialvalueuk.org/resource/discussion-document-valuation-social-outcomes/> https://www.socialvalueuk.org/app/uploads/2017/11/Discussion_Paper_on_SVP_NCP-FINAL-VERSION-2-1.pdf World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD): <https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/People-and-Society/Tackling-Inequality/Resources/WBCSD-Measuring-Impact> https://docs.wbcsd.org/2017/05/IVR_Impact_Valuation_White_Paper.pdf Business for Societal Impact B4SI, (formerly London Benchmarking Group LBG): <https://b4si.net/framework/> Social Return on Investment (SROI) <https://www.socialvaluelab.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/SROI-a-guide-to-social-return-on-investment.pdf> Impact Reporting & Investment Standards (IRIS) <https://iris.thegiin.org/> Impact Management Project <https://impactmanagementproject.com/>

1.3.6 MSA Materiality

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.4 Risk & Crisis Management

Effective risk and crisis management is vital for long-term financial planning and organizational flexibility. Since the financial crisis, it has gained particular importance. Companies need to implement internal control processes to comply with existing regulations and proactively develop control mechanisms. These questions

focus on risk governance, the frequency of risk reviews, emerging risks, incentivizing, training and empowering employees in order to develop an effective risk culture. Additionally, we perform a real-time check to assess the system with our internal MSA (Media and Stakeholder Analysis). The scope of the criterion may vary depending on a company’s size and ownership structure.

1.4.1 Risk Governance

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate which people, departments and committees are responsible and accountable for enterprise risk management in terms of risk appetite & tolerance as well as risk monitoring & reporting. Please also indicate the expertise and training applicable to non-executive directors as well as the corporate structure of risk management functions. Please indicate where this information is available in your **public** reporting.

- ✓ Yes, Our company have people, departments and committees are responsible and accountable for enterprise risk management in terms of risk appetite & tolerance as well as risk monitoring & reporting and are available in the **public** reporting.

	Please indicate name and position	Reporting line: please indicate who the person or committee reports to
Highest ranking person with dedicated risk management responsibility on an operational level (not CEO)	María José Quintas, Overseas Financial Administrative Manager <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chief Risk Officer or Risk Committee <input type="checkbox"/> Other person or committee <input type="checkbox"/> No information available	Osvaldo Solar, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Executive Management <input type="checkbox"/> Board of Directors <input type="checkbox"/> Other reporting line <input type="checkbox"/> No information available
Highest ranking person with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level (not CEO)	Tomás Larraín, Corporate General Auditor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal Audit or Compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Other person or committee <input type="checkbox"/> No information available	Directors Committee of the Board of Directors <input type="checkbox"/> Executive Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Board of Directors <input type="checkbox"/> Other reporting line <input type="checkbox"/> No information available

- ✓ Number of non-executive members of board of directors/supervisory board with expertise in (enterprise) risk management. Please specify number of non-executive directors and provide supporting evidence.
2
- ✓ Regular risk management education for non-executive directors ensured. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
The Directors of Viña Concha y Toro receive training in risk management at least once a year. During 2022, an e-learning course was implemented that addressed these matters, which will be extended to the Board of Directors in 2023.
- ✓ The risk management function is structurally independent of the business lines. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
The Risk Management Unit is under direct supervision and responsibilities of the Overseas Financial Director, who is independent from the business lines. Viña Concha y Toro follows the Three Lines of Defense model. Following the first line of functional managers, the Risk Management Unit supports areas’ efforts to identify, prioritise, and mitigate risks. They also provide assistance in the design, development, and maintenance of internal control systems along with monitoring the implementation of the plans of action. Finally, the third line is the Corporate General Auditing unit, which reports to the

Directors' Committee. Both units meet quarterly to hear reports on the results of the assessment of the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal control processes.

- No, there are no such responsibilities in place.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 4) Currently, the highest-ranking position with responsibility for risk management corresponds to the Overseas Financial Administrative Manager, María José Quintas, who reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer, Osvaldo Solar. Within management, the position of Deputy Manager of Risk Management Manager has also been established, with exclusive dedication to the subject, who reports to the Overseas Financial Administrative Manager.

On the other hand, the highest-ranking position with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance corresponds to the Corporate General Auditor, Tomás Larraín, who reports directly to the Directors' Committee and was appointed to the position in December 2022.

The functions of both positions are structured independently from the company's business units.

The members of the Board of Directors of Viña Concha y Toro receive training in risk management at least once a year. During 2022, an e-learning course was implemented that addressed these matters, which will be extended to the entire company, including the Board of Directors, in 2023

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 4) Currently, the highest-ranking position with responsibility for risk management corresponds to the Overseas Financial Administrative Manager, María José Quintas, who reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer, Osvaldo Solar. Within management, the position of Deputy Manager of Risk Management Manager has also been established, with exclusive dedication to the subject, who reports to the Overseas Financial Administrative Manager.

On the other hand, the highest-ranking position with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance corresponds to the Corporate General Auditor, Tomás Larraín, who reports directly to the Directors' Committee and was appointed to the position in December 2022.

The functions of both positions are structured independently from the company's business units.

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 4) The members of the Board of Directors of Viña Concha y Toro receive training in risk management at least once a year. During 2022, an e-learning course was implemented that addressed these matters, which will be extended to the entire company, including the Board of Directors, in 2023.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 33) Page shows organization chart, which shows Overseas Financial Administrative Director as María José Quintas, showing independence from business lines (depicted in grey) under CEO Eduardo Guilisasti. Chart also shows General Corporate Auditing, reporting directly to the Board of Directors (Director's Committee).
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 33, 62) Page 33 shows organizational chart where the highest risk management position -

Overseas Financial Director, María José Quintas- is independent from business lines (depicted in grey, under the CEO).

Page 62 further describes risk management within the company explaining the three lines of defense model: The first line is functional managers, who are responsible for implementing and incorporating risk management into their business processes or areas. The second line is a Risk Management Unit and Compliance Office. These units support areas' efforts to identify, prioritise, and mitigate risks. They also provide assistance in the design, development, and maintenance of internal control systems along with monitoring the implementation of the plans of action. Finally, the third line is the Corporate General Auditing unit, which reports to the Directors' Committee.

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 37) Mr Rafael Marín and Mrs Janet Awad both have executive experience outside of the company. Mr. Marín in the financial sector and Mrs Awad in several executive and management roles at Sodexo (Food company).
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 66) Risk Management training is provided by the risk management area, it includes the Board of Directors at least once a year.

Info Text:

Question Rationale For a company's risk management procedures to be effective, risk awareness, concern, and management have to stem from the company's senior management and board of directors. While overall responsibility for risk management lies with the board of directors, it is the senior management team's duty to translate the strategic direction set by the board into appropriate policies and procedures and to put in place an effective means of executing and implementing those policies. To ensure that the policies are consistent with the risk tolerance of the company's shareholders, they should be approved by the board. Key Definitions Highest responsible person or committee: Under the highest responsible person or committee, the name and position of the person or body with the respective responsibilities should be indicated. Examples of responsible people or committees include Chief Risk Officer, Risk Committee, Internal Audit, and Chief Compliance Officer. Given that the CEO has ultimate responsibility for all aspects of a company's operations, CEO is not accepted here. Risk management responsibility: Here, companies should enter the highest-ranking individual or body in the organization that is responsible for determining the appropriate risk appetite or tolerance level of the organization, which in most cases would be the Chief Risk Officer or the highest-ranking committee in the company responsible for risk management. Risk appetite can be defined as "the amount and type of risk that an organization is willing to take in order to meet its strategic objectives." Organizations will have different risk appetites depending on risk categories as well as their industry, culture, and objectives. Risk monitoring & auditing responsibility: This is needed to ensure policies are carried out and processes are executed in accordance with management's selected performance goals and risk tolerances. Here, the highest-ranking individual or committee responsible for monitoring risk should be provided. This could be an internal audit or any comparable function ensuring an independent assurance that practices are consistent with the company's risk strategy and policies. Reporting Line: As part of reporting line, the whole reporting line from the responsible persons or committee up to the executive managers or board of directors should be provided. Expertise: For the option of expertise in (enterprise) risk management for non-executive directors, it is not expected that a large number of board members would have such experience. However, it is considered beneficial to have at least some members on the board with risk management experience. In many non-financial industries, this would be someone who has worked in operational risk management. It could also mean someone with a finance background who has worked in financial risk assessment. Experience on a risk-related board committee alone is not acceptable; rather, the focus is on professional experience that relates to risk management. Regular education: This relates to risk-specific education & training provided to non-executive directors, ensuring that they are informed about the latest-risk management practices and are equipped to assess various forms of risks. Regular refers to education or training that occurs consistently and belongs to the company's scheduled training mechanisms for board members. Structural independence: This means that the organization's risk function is independent of other business functions, departments, or divisions, and serves as a means to address risks throughout the entire organization and not just within a

specific department (for example, if the risk management function is a separate reporting pillar altogether or reports directly to the CEO). Structural independence allows for objective monitoring and control of various risks, in the best interest of the entire organization and without the pressure of a potential conflict of interest coming from other business priorities. Disclosure Requirements - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. The supporting documents need to be available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.

1.4.2 Risk Management Processes

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company have risk management processes in place? Please provide supporting evidence for all the options selected and for the first aspect please indicate where this is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

✓ Yes, our company has risk management processes in place

<p>Risk Review</p>	<p>✓ We publicly report on risks identified including a description of the risk, its likelihood and magnitude of the potential impact The process includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Description of risk appetite or risk tolerance levels for at least two risk categories/ types ✓ Prioritization of identified risks ✓ Description of mitigating actions for at least two risks identified. 	
<p>Sensitivity Analysis and Stress testing</p>	<p>We perform sensitivity analysis or stress testing on financial risks and/ or non-financial risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sensitivity analysis or stress testing on financial risks ✓ Sensitivity analysis or stress testing on non-financial risks 	<p>✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or weblink.</p>
<p>Review of company's risk exposure on a regular basis</p>	<p>We review our company's risk exposure on a regular basis. Please attach evidence of the frequency of the assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> At least twice a year or more frequently ✓ At least yearly <input type="radio"/> Less frequently or not specified 	<p>✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or weblink.</p>

<p>Audit of the risk management process in the last two years</p>	<p>We conduct an audit of the risk management process. Please specify if an internal audit and/ or an external audit has been performed and provide supporting evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Yes, we have conducted an internal audit ✓ Yes, we have conducted an external audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or weblink.
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- No, we do not publicly report on our risk management processes
- Not applicable. Please provide a comment below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 5) As described in the Risk Management Policy regarding Risk Tolerance, the guiding principle is not to assume risks above the Accepted Risk Level. Assuming that due diligence has been carried out to manage the identified risks, this Policy understands that exceptions may occur, in which cases it is possible, with the appropriate information, to responsibly assume greater risk. Tolerance to residual risks is allowed up to a medium level, and it can be assumed as long as the cost of implementing the risk response is greater than the effect associated with the identified risk. The event's occurrence probability during the period under analysis must also be considered (a minimum 1-year period).
Two examples of risks are shown: Material consumption due to incorrect quantity in WBS Element & Accounting for unauthorized scrapping.
When cases associated with higher risk levels (High or Very High) also have a high implementation cost, even higher than the possible effect of the identified risk, and considering the risk's occurrence probability, these cases should escalate to the Internal Control Committee, which will proceed to evaluate possible treatments. If the Internal Control Committee is unable to resolve a case, it should then be escalated to CEO and finally to the Company's Directors' Committee, which may communicate the case or cases under analysis to the Board of Directors so it may evaluate risk treatment options
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 5) In 2022, an external entity (Exmo) conducted an Entity Level Control for Viña Concha y Toro. Entity Level Controls are rules, policies and procedures that lay down the desired behaviors of the board members, management team and employees in addressing the financial statement-level risk of a company.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 6) We use the categorizations of the WRI Aqueduct tool as part of an annual evaluation of our exposure to water risks in our operations (direct), as well as in the operations of our grape suppliers (indirect). According to our most recent analysis, using the WRI Aqueduct tool, 7 of the areas in Chile (of 8), in addition to one water basin in Argentina, in which we produce grapes are in regions with "High" or "Extremely high" risk of "Baseline Water Stress". In the foreseeable future, we anticipate no significant changes, since the map of the WRI Aqueduct tool and the boundaries of our operations have not changed, and these conditions are likely to persist in the future. According to WRI's prediction for 2030 under a "business as usual" scenario, we anticipate that 100% of our grape

commodities in these regions will continue to be produced in areas under high or extremely high risk of water stress.

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 62) Third line of defense is the Corporate General Audit, which performs internal audits regarding risks. As stated in the report risk matrices are audited annually by this unit.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 62-66) The risk management process is an integral part of Viña Concha y Toro's activities, as it allows the company to identify strategic, operational, financial reporting, environmental, social, technological, regulatory or compliance-related risks.
Risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, and mitigated by each business unit responsible with the support of the Risk Management Area. An established methodology is applied, which involves analyzing and considering the likelihood that adverse situations will arise and the impact or damage that they could cause, thus determining the treatment and/or mitigation measures for addressing each of them. This allows the company to identify and design adequate internal controls to reduce inherent risk levels to tolerable levels once they have been assessed. This information is documented through risk matrices that are stored in a corporate risk management system.
Risks reported in our Integrated Report are those that present a higher probability and magnitude of their impact.
- IR 2022 SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/07/memoria-integrada-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 179) The company performs sensitivity analysis for exchange rates risk. As stated, in Spanish, in the company's financial statements, page 179 of the Integrated Report, "the sensitivity analysis, assuming that the company had not hedged as of December 31, 2022, shows that a 10% depreciation/appreciation of the Chilean peso, with respect to the different currencies in which the company maintains assets and liabilities, would have generated a loss/profit of ThCh\$8,051,202. This sensitization is carried out assuming all the other variables are constant and considering in each of the aforementioned currencies the average assets and liabilities held during the indicated fiscal year."
- Risk Management Policy (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Gestion-de-Riesgos-Corporativa_RESUMIDA.pdf (Pages: 11, 12) Both the context analysis (n° 9.1, page 11) and the Risk Evaluation (n° 9.2, page 12) must be performed at least annually as defined by the policy.
- Risk Management Policy (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Gestion-de-Riesgos-Corporativa_RESUMIDA.pdf (Pages: 11, 12) pg. 11. As started in the Risk Governance Policy, n°9.1 at establishing the context for identifying risks, including the review of the appetite and tolerance to each of the risks. As stated on page 12, the objective of risk analysis is to understand the nature of the risk and its characteristics, including, where appropriate, the level of inherent risk. Risk analysis involves a detailed examination of uncertainties, sources of risk, impacts, consequences, probabilities, events, scenarios, controls, and their effectiveness. Point n° 9.2.3 Risk assessment, according to ISO 31000, consists of comparing the results of the risk analysis against the established tolerance. n° 9.3 states for the management and treatment of the risk that the purpose of risk management is to select and implement options to address risk. Risk management involves an iterative process of: - Formulate and select risk mitigation options; - Plan and implement risk mitigations; - Evaluate the effectiveness of said treatment; - Decide if the residual risk is acceptable; - If not acceptable, evaluate and implement new mitigation measures.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to obtain a better understanding of a company's risk management practices which are critical for overall risk control and mitigation. Effective risk and crisis management are vital for long-term financial planning and organizational flexibility. Companies need to implement internal control processes to comply with existing regulations and be proactive in developing their control mechanisms. Robust risk reviews, including sensitivity analysis and stress testing, allow companies to strategically adapt to events that may have a material impact. Moreover, frequent risk reviews and audits can further improve the effectiveness of risk management and its processes. **Key Definitions** This question should be answered based on the organization's general risk identification and risk review exercise. We would not consider specific risk identification and risk review exercises such as Occupational Health & Safety, Human Rights, Climate Change, etc. Therefore, we would not accept TCFD or CDP reports as evidence. If Climate

Change has been identified as a material risk, we would expect it to be reported accordingly in a dedicated, overarching risk section. Risk Review A risk review constitutes a risk identification and an assessment or re-assessment of a certain risk exposure, a status update thereof, or other procedures and processes that aim to identify hazards, determine potential negative effects, and ultimately remove or minimize a certain risk. A risk review defines risks that are specific to a company and should at least include: - a description of the risks affecting the organization (E.g., revenues, profitability, costs) - the likelihood of impact on the organization - the magnitude of the potential business impact The best practice is to include the following elements in the review: - Risk appetite and/or risk tolerance level for risk categories: defined thresholds of overall loss that the company is accepting to absorb for different types of risks. For example, the risk appetite level for operational risks may be different from the risk-bearing capacity of strategic risks. - Prioritization of risks identified: ranking of risks based on defined criteria of priority risk. Risk matrices can be used to illustrate prioritization as an outcome of likelihood and magnitude assessment. - Mitigating actions: actions taken to reduce the extent of the risk and the likelihood that a potential negative impact will occur. We would expect mitigating actions to be reported together with the respective risks identified. Sensitivity analysis and Stress testing Sensitivity analysis: This is the name given to any procedure that tests the particular outcome of any given set of inputs under a given set of assumptions. It is important in risk analysis because it is a useful tool for gauging the outcome of all kinds of scenarios and events. Analysts conducting sensitivity analysis will ultimately be concerned with determining how changes in one or more inputs could affect the output of interest. Stress testing: This is a simulation technique used on assets, portfolios, or positions of interest to determine their reactions to different events that are not usually captured in more traditional value or risk analysis. Stress tests are used to gauge how certain stressors (events, risks, megatrends) or extreme circumstances could affect a company or industry. They are usually computer-generated simulation models that test hypothetical scenarios. The Monte Carlo simulation is one of the most widely used methods of stress testing. Financial risks: Risks that arise from exposure to financial markets. Examples: - Credit risks: uncertainty about whether the counterparty to a transaction will fulfill its contractual obligations. - Liquidity risk: Risk of loss when selling an asset at a time when market conditions make the sales price less than the underlying fair value of the asset. - Interest/exchange rates risks: Uncertainty due to changes to interest rates and foreign exchange rates. - Market risks: Risk of loss due to factors that affect the overall performance of investments in the financial markets. Non-financial risks: Risks that arise from the operations of the organization and from sources external to the organization. Here, we are not considering climate-related stress testing as it is covered in the criterion "Climate Strategy". Examples: - Operational risk: Risk that human error of faulty organizational processes will result in losses. - Solvency risk: Risk that the organization will be unable to continue to operate because it has run out of cash. - Regulatory risk: Risk that the regulatory environment will change, imposing costs on the firm or restricting its activities. - Governmental or political risk (including tax risk): Risk that political actions outside a specific regulatory framework, such as increases in tax rates, will impose significant costs on an organization. - Legal risk: Uncertainty about the organization's exposure to future legal action. - Model risk: Risk that asset valuations based on the organization's analytical models are incorrect. - Tail risk: Risk that extreme events (those in the tails of the distribution of outcomes) are more likely than the organization's analysis indicates, especially from incorrectly concluding that the distribution of outcomes is normal. - Accounting risks: Risk that the organization's accounting policies and estimates are judged to be incorrect. Audit of risk management Systematically assesses the measures, tools, and processes applied to identifying, evaluating, controlling, monitoring, and reporting on relevant risks to the organization, considering their likelihood and potential of impact. It can be realized by qualified, internal auditors or by qualified, independent third-party auditors, following good practice guidelines on management systems audits or risk management guidelines such as ISO 31000. Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for a partially public question: Risk Review This aspect of the question requires supporting evidence from the public domain for all selected options. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Sensitivity Analysis and Stress Testing, Frequency of the Risk Exposure Review and Audit Private information is acceptable for these three aspects of the question. However, if this information is publicly available, please tick "This data is publicly available". In this case, we would expect public disclosure of each of the options. For example, if both internal and external audits are ticked under "Audit", evidence of both would need to be in the public domain. References COSO Framework ISO 31000

1.4.3 Emerging Risks

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate two important long-term (3-5 years+) emerging risks that your company identifies with the most significant impact on the business in the future, and indicate any mitigating actions that your company has taken in light of these risks. For each risk, please provide supporting evidence available in **your reporting** for the description of the risk, the business impact and any mitigating actions, and choose the category to which the risk belongs.

✓		Emerging Risk 1	Emerging Risk 2
	Supporting evidence	Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.	Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links public reports or corporate websites.
	Name of the emerging risk	Cyber attacks	Shipping crisis
	Category	<input type="radio"/> Economic <input type="radio"/> Environmental <input type="radio"/> Geopolitical <input type="radio"/> Societal <input checked="" type="radio"/> Technological <input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> Economic <input type="radio"/> Environmental <input checked="" type="radio"/> Geopolitical <input type="radio"/> Societal <input type="radio"/> Technological <input type="radio"/> Other
	Description	✓ We report on the description and specification of emerging risk 1 in the context of the company’s business. Please provide the description in the text box below. Cybersecurity issues could become more relevant for the Concha y Toro Group in the coming years due to the growing dependence on the use of information technology networks and systems for data analysis, processing, and storage, added to the exponential development of new cybercrime techniques.	✓ We report on the description and specification of emerging risk 2 in the context of the company’s business. Please provide the description in the text box below. As demonstrated by the Covid-19 pandemic, global logistics systems may become increasingly vulnerable to economic, health or geopolitical crises. Specifically, the vulnerability of shipping services could increase as the global economy becomes more connected, with demand for transportation of goods rising, as well as port congestion and a decrease in the availability of shipping containers.

	Emerging Risk 1	Emerging Risk 2
Impact	<p>✓ We report on the potential impact of emerging risk 1 on the company's business. Please provide the impact description in the text box below.</p> <p>If not properly managed, critical information could be lost, privileged information could be leaked and even the continuity of processes crucial to operations could be compromised.</p>	<p>✓ We report on the potential impact of emerging risk 2 on the company's business. Please provide the impact description in the text box below.</p> <p>If not managed properly, further shipping emergencies could impact our value chain, with our products delayed in ports or with no possibility of transportation. This could mean that contractual agreements may be impossible to meet, as well as increase transportation expenses and affect our storage system</p>
Mitigating actions	<p>✓ We report on the mitigating actions of emerging risk 1. Please provide the description of the mitigating actions in the text box below.</p> <p>The company has increased its efforts to mitigate technological risks through different control measures at the level of processes, infrastructure, and technological tools. It has also updated its methodologies to identify, evaluate and mitigate this type of risk, based on global best practices. Viña Concha y Toro uses external consulting services to evaluate its exposure to risks associated with cyber-attacks. In addition, annual audits of general computer controls have been carried out by the Corporate General Auditing area to generate action plans that allow for continuous improvement in the security of the Company's information systems</p>	<p>✓ We report on the mitigating actions of emerging risk 2. Please provide the description of the mitigating actions in the text box below.</p> <p>Concha y Toro has already started to adopt actions to mitigate risks of growing shipping crisis. We have created a team in charge of managing possible events on this regard, who may dedicate 100% of their energy in case of an emergency situation. Moreover, the company has defined economic measures as to assure transportation of its products in case of emergencies, such as overcharge payments for container space.</p>

- We do not report on long-term, emerging risks according to the relevant disclosure requirements of this question.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted comment box]

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 7) As demonstrated by the Covid-19 pandemic, global logistics systems may become increasingly vulnerable to economic, health or geopolitical crises. Specifically, the vulnerability of shipping services could increase as the global economy becomes more connected, with demand for transportation of goods rising, as well as port congestion and a decrease in the availability of shipping containers.

If not managed properly, further shipping emergencies could impact our value chain, with our products delayed in ports or with no possibility of transportation. This could mean that contractual agreements may be impossible to meet, as well as increase transportation expenses and affect our storage system. Concha y Toro has already started to adopt actions to mitigate risks of growing shipping crisis. We have created a team in charge of managing possible events on this regard, who may dedicate 100% of their energy in case of an emergency situation. Moreover, the company has defined economic measures as to assure transportation of its products in case of emergencies, such as overcharge payments for container space.

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 7) Cybersecurity issues could become more relevant for the Concha y Toro Group in the coming years due to the growing dependence on the use of information technology networks and systems for data analysis, processing, and storage, added to the exponential development of new cybercrime techniques.

If not properly managed, critical information could be lost, privileged information could be leaked and even the continuity of processes crucial to operations could be compromised.

The company has increased its efforts to mitigate technological risks through different control measures at the level of processes, infrastructure, and technological tools. It has also updated its methodologies to identify, evaluate and mitigate this type of risk, based on global best practices. Viña Concha y Toro uses external consulting services to evaluate its exposure to risks associated with cyber-attacks. In addition, annual audits of general computer controls have been carried out by the Corporate General Auditing area to generate action plans that allow for continuous improvement in the security of the Company's information systems.

Info Text:

Question Rationale It is important for investors to understand the long-term risks that companies face along with companies' awareness of the impacts of these risks on their business and any mitigating actions that they may be taking in response to such risks - beyond the ongoing operational risks reported by most companies. In disclosing these risks to investors, companies show their ability to plan effectively for long-term risks. Reporting on long-term risks, their impacts on their business, and the mitigating actions they are taking can improve investors' confidence in management's ability to plan effectively for long-term challenges and therefore may make the company a more attractive long-term investment. **Key Definitions** Emerging risks: The focus should lie on the most significant emerging risks that are expected to have a long-term impact on the company and that are explained in public disclosures. Risks that are considered to be acceptable here include any newly identified risks that are expected to have a long-term impact on the company's business, although in some cases they may have already begun impacting the company's business today. A risk, by definition, has not materialized. However, an emerging risk in addition to not having materialised, is unprecedented and has not been handled in the past. Therefore there is a lack of knowledge/ preparation when it comes to managing the potential risk. **Impact on the business:** It is not expected that a precise financial impact of these risks on the business can already be calculated or estimated, but rather a convincing description of how these emerging risks could impact the business, and require the company to adapt its strategy and/or business model. **Risk categories:** The risk categories available in the dropdown menu are aligned with the categories defined in the World Economic Forum –Global Risk Report. The categories are Economic, Environmental, Geopolitical, Societal, and Technological. While we acknowledge that the five categories above might not be exhaustive, the category “Other”, should only be used for other external risk categories that are industry-specific. Categories such as operational risk, compliance risk, reputational risk, competition risk, or market risk are not acceptable. **Data Requirements** Because the disclosure of long-term emerging risks (beyond operational risks commonly reported by companies or required by regulators) is so important for long-term investors, the risks provided in this question should correspond to risks that are disclosed publicly (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, corporate website, risk reports). Additional specifications related to the description of the risk, the business impact, and mitigating actions not

available in the public domain will not be considered. a) Emerging risks reported in this question have to be part of the broad, cross-functional and general risk assessment exercise of a company, therefore we would not accept risks identified as part of a specific risk assessment exercise (Human Rights risk assessment, OHS risk assessment, climate risk assessment, etc.). b) The same risk cannot be reported for more than 3 years in a row. Similarly, if the company has been reporting the same risk in its public disclosure for more than 3 years, it is not considered emerging anymore. c) An emerging risk needs to fulfill the six below requirements in order to be accepted: - The risk is new, emerging. - The potential impact of the risk may be unknown and is long-term, i.e. the risk is unlikely to have a significant immediate impact on the company, but potentially may have begun to have consequences for the company today. - The potential impact of the risk is significant, i.e. it has the potential to affect a large part of the company's operations and may require the company to adapt its strategy and/or business model. - The risk is an external risk, i.e. it arises from events outside the company that are beyond its influence or control. Sources of these risks include natural, geopolitical, or macroeconomic factors, but exclude operational, reputational, or market risks. - The risk and its impact on the company are specific. For example, long-term risks like macroeconomic developments should be described in the context of the business environment that the company operates in (i.e. the specific regulations or laws that may be introduced) and the impact on the company should be specific (i.e. not simply the description of the overall impact on the industry). - The risk and its impact are publicly disclosed with the exception established for Non-Listed companies. As a result, climate change, for example, would not be an acceptable emerging risk since it is an issue that has been significantly impacting the business environment for a number of years and that companies would have prepared for. The mitigating actions have to be reported together with the risk and its impact, as a response to the risk. Disclosure Requirements Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to report on their risk management in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. References World Economic Forum – The Global Risks Report

1.4.4 Risk Culture

What strategies does your company pursue in order to promote and enhance an effective risk culture throughout the organization? Please indicate the relevant options below, specify where prompted and provide supporting evidence.

- ✓ ✓ Financial incentives which incorporate risk management metrics, please specify the incentives and metrics and provide supporting evidence.
 - For senior executives, please specify the incentives and metrics:
 - ✓ For line managers, please specify the incentives and metrics:
 Certain management roles within the company have risk management components within their variable remuneration matrix, These projects vary year-to-year, and depend on the specific area of each management role. For 2022, projects included in the variable remuneration of managers include the updating and monitoring of Risk Matrix and controls in conjunction with risk owners.
- ✓ Focused training throughout the organization on risk management principles. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
 The Risk Management Area provides training to the different business units, focusing on the contents of the Corporate Risk Management Policy, which defines and outlines the first, second, and third lines of defense for risk management and government. It also introduces methodologies for identifying, analyzing, assessing, and mitigating risks and identifying levels of tolerance and acceptance of the risks that the company is willing to bear. In 2022, training was offered in each cycle of gathering and updating risk matrices for business processes based on the annual plan for such activities. In-person and remote meetings were held to present the main contents of the current policy. We also designed a formal e-learning program that will be launched in 2023.

- ✓ Inclusion of risk management criteria in the HR review process for employee evaluations. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
As they include risk management as part of their metrics and incentives, certain management roles within the company incorporate risk as part of their performance evaluation. For example, in 2022, projects included in the variable remuneration of managers included the updating and monitoring of Risk Matrix and controls in conjunction with risk owners.
- ✓ Measures allowing individual employees to proactively identify and report potential risks throughout the organization, please specify and provide supporting evidence.
The Directors Committee of Viña Concha y Toro has adopted the "Anonymous Complaint Procedure" for receiving, accepting, investigating, and taking actions concerning anonymous complaints made by employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders and third parties regarding accounting, fraud, asset protection, auditing and any other matter related to the Company's internal controls. Also, this channel can be used to make complaints anonymously in work or social nature.
- ✓ Measures allowing continuous improvement in risk management practices through the involvement of employees in structured feedback process. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
Feedback is given for each audited process through the internal audit report, regarding the status of risk management, and also through meetings where the results are explained. The risks that have the possibility of recommended improvement, controls or mitigation measures that must be implemented are given in detail. Also, the Internal Controls unit update the risk matrix that each team uses to manage risks. Within this process, the different teams can give feedback to the central risks function as to improve certain mechanisms and report risks which are not complete mitigated.
- ✓ Incorporating risk criteria in the product development or approval process. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
During 2020, the risk and control matrix corresponding to the Product Development Cycle process was built. This Matrix was updated in 2021 and 2022 with the corresponding products waiting for approval.
- ✓ Other means of measuring or innovating for an effective risk culture. Please specify and provide supporting evidence.
During 2020, a Corporate Risk Management Policy was developed, which describes the purpose and main objectives associated with risk management, definitions and principles that govern this material, in addition to establishing a methodology that identifies the management process of risks, based on COSO 2013, ISO 31000, General Standard No. 385. Also, a series of meetings between the Internal Controls (risk management function) and the Internal Audit units were undertaken during 2022. In these meetings, the Internal Audit unit gives feedback on the evaluations it carries out over the risk management process undertaken by Internal Controls. This way, the risk management function has a way of improving constantly through an external view.
- No, we do not have any strategies to promote and enhance an effective risk culture
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Email exchange example of feedback for setting risk matrix, Aprobación MR Proceso Tesorería VCYT.docx (Pages: All) (SPANISH) Shows email exchange between Treasury Unit with Risk Unit for approving the unit's risk matrix.
- Example of goals and targets, Objetivos 2023 MJQ.pdf (Pages: 2) (SPANISH) Document shows an example of defined goals/objectives for line managers, showing risk management (in Spanish, "Gestión de Riesgos") and targets (in Spanish, "meta").

- Example of goals and targets, *Objetivos 2023 MJQ.pdf* (Pages: 2) (SPANISH) In this example of defined goals and objectives, used for employee evaluations, risk criteria are included. See, in Spanish, "Gestión de Riesgos" for Risk Management.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 62) Risks are identified, analyzed, evaluated, and mitigated by each business unit responsible with the support of the Risk Management Area. An established methodology is applied, which involves analyzing and considering the likelihood that adverse situations will arise and the impact or damage that they could cause, thus determining the treatment and/or mitigation measures for addressing each of them.
This allows the company to identify and design adequate internal controls to reduce inherent risk levels to tolerable levels once they have been assessed. This information is documented through risk matrices that are stored in a corporate risk management system. They are also audited annually by the General Corporate Auditing Area.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 66) The Risk Management Area provides training to the various business units, focusing on the contents of the Corporate Risk Management Policy, which defines and outlines the first, second, and third lines of defense for risk management and government. It also introduces methodologies for identifying, analyzing, assessing, and mitigating risks and identifying levels of tolerance and acceptance of the risks that the company is willing to bear.
In 2022, training was offered in each cycle of gathering and updating risk matrices for business processes based on the annual plan for such activities. In-person and remote meetings were held to present the main contents of the current policy. We also designed a formal e-learning program that will be launched in 2023.
- Internal Audit Report for Treasury Unit, *Informe de Cierre de Auditoría Proceso Tesorería CyT (1).pdf* (Pages: All) (SPANISH) This is an example of a report made by the internal audit unit following the risk management process and matrix setting for a particular area (Treasury Unit). This shows an example following the other evidence, that processes for defining risks are permanently reviewed with the areas, setting mitigation or development plans, with permanent feedback between the areas and the risk management and risk audit areas.
- Procedure for Investigating Anonymus Complaints, *PC-FI-01 Procedimiento de Investigación de Denuncias Anónimas.pdf* (Pages: All) [SPANISH] The objective of this Policy and Procedure for Investigation of Anonymous Complaints is to regulate the reception, distribution, analysis and investigation of anonymous complaints received through various communication channels, in a confidential and anonymous or identifiable way, depending on the way that the complainant or informant available. The Ethics Committee of Concha y Toro has adopted this Policy, to receive, accept, investigate and act in case of complaints made by collaborators, suppliers, business partners, clients and third parties regarding questionable situations or practices in which there is no complying with the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Conduct, Internal Regulations, policies, procedures and laws or regulations, both external and internal.
- Product Development Risk Matrix, *MR Ciclo Desarrollo de Productos.xlsx* (Pages: All) This is the Product Development Process Risk Matrix, which was updated for 2022.
- Treasury Unit Final Risk Matrix, *MR Tesorería CyT (VF).xlsx* (Pages: All) Shows final Risk Matrix for the Treasury Unit, which was built under feedback from the specified unit and the risk management unit for its final version.

Info Text:

Question Rationale While an effective structure for risk management is essential, events since the credit crisis as well as several high-profile disasters such as the Macondo oil spill have demonstrated the need for strong risk culture throughout the organization to ensure that the importance of risk is understood by all employees. This question is designed to assess if companies are implementing an effective risk culture across their business. Key Definitions Risk management metrics: It refers to any risk management measures that may be part of an individual's performance review, or any goal that affects compensation tied to reducing risk, including measures to reduce occupational health and safety incidents or environmental risks. Risk management: In the HR review process, this can include any element of risk performance (including avoidance

of risks) that is included in the review of employee performance. Measures for reporting risks: It should be more than whistle-blowing mechanisms. Rather, these should be mechanisms that allow employees to report potential incidents that could occur, based on their experience. This can in turn be used in order to improve risk management and monitoring. Other means of measuring or innovating for an effective risk culture: this option is looking for other means of innovating for an effective risk culture. Examples include interactive platforms in the intranet to spread the use of risk management best practices, innovation hubs related to risk management or culture, competition or award to reward innovating ideas in the area of risk management or risk culture. This option is not looking at risk management plans and processes, or examples of risk prevention measures such as health and safety plans, description of ERM processes, or how the risk management processes are structured within the company. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.

1.4.5 MSA Risk & Crisis Management

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.5 Business Ethics

Business ethics are at the crux of a well-functioning business. By establishing integrity across business lines and amongst employees, this not only builds trust with key stakeholders, but also safeguards employees and the general public. The criterion evaluates the Codes of Conduct, their implementation and the transparency surrounding reporting on breaches.

1.5.1 UN Global Compact Membership

This question requires publicly available information.

Is your company a signatory/participant of the United Nations Global Compact?

- Yes. The information is publicly available.
- No, we are not signatory, but our parent company is a signatory/participant. The information is publicly available.
- No, we are not a signatory/participant.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **Memberships and Alliances**, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/#clientes> (Pages: Triple Impacto button of the menu) Please click on the "Triple Impacto" button of the menu, and scroll down to see memberships and associations, including United Nations Global Compact.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The UNGC is a reference point for investors to apprehend which companies are truly committed to sustainable growth. Indeed, being a participant/ signatory of the UNGC requires a public commitment of the company's CEO and the yearly release of a Communication on Progress. Therefore, this question aims to verify whether companies have taken this important public stance, regardless of their size.

Data Requirements In order to accept answers, we need to verify your company's participation in the UNGC in the public domain. Please, attach a public letter of commitment or last year's Communication on Progress. Please note that we also accept a link to the list of active members on the UNGC website where we can verify the name of your company. Taiwanese companies not already members of the UNGC should select "Not Applicable" and provide explanations in the comment box. References United Nations Global Compact UNGC Signatory List

1.5.2 Codes of Conduct

This question requires publicly available information.

Which of the following aspects are covered by your codes of conduct at a group level (including subsidiaries)? Please indicate where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

- Yes, our group-wide codes of conduct are publicly available and specifically include the following:
 - Corruption and bribery
 - Discrimination
 - Confidentiality of information
 - Conflicts of interest
 - Antitrust/anti-competitive practices
 - Money-laundering and/or insider trading/dealing
 - Environment, health and safety

Whistleblowing

No group-wide codes of conduct

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **Code of Ethics 2022 (SPA)**, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/07/codigo-de-etica-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: All) This Code of Ethics and Conduct applies to all operations of Viña Concha y Toro and its Subsidiaries. In the same way, it includes all the directors, executives and workers of the company, who are expected to take due knowledge of its content and comply with its requirements. For Corruption & Bribery see nmr 7.3 (page 7); For Discrimination, see under "Mission" (page 4) where it states that the company will "Provide job opportunities to our current and potential workers, without discrimination and on equal terms", and under nmr 9 "Human Rights" (page 9) where it states that "The company's fundamental policy is respect for the dignity of people and human rights, which is why it will seek to ensure non-arbitrary discrimination in the workplace, as well as equal opportunities and treatment for each of its workers."
For Confidentiality of Information see under nmr 6.4 "Use of Company Assets, Resources and Information" (page 6) where it states that "All information to which workers may have access in the course of their work will always be confidential, and may only be used for work-related purposes within the company."
For Conflicts of Interest see under nmr 6.2 (page 5).
For Antitrust/anti competitive practices see under nmr 8.4 "Relations with competitors (free competition and antitrust)) (page 9).
For Money laundering and insider trading see under nmr 7.2 Crime Prevention Model (page 7).
For health and safety, see nmr 9.6 Health and Safety (page 11) and for Environment see nmr 10.5 Environment (page 12).
For whistleblowing, see nmr 11 Complaints Channel (page 12).
- **IR 2022 ENG**, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 90, 119) The company has had a Code of Conduct and Ethics for more than 10 years. It governs the behaviour of everyone who is part of Viña Concha y Toro. In June 2022, the Board approved the updated version of the Code, which was given to each of the company's employees. The Supplier Code of Behaviours applies to all of the company's suppliers and contractors in Chile and all of their respective employees, agents, and subcontractors.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Codes of Conduct are corporate documents outlining a company's values, principles and guidelines in a variety of areas. Ideally, codes combine aspirations and detailed standards on how to put them into practice, guiding the way the company conducts its business activities. Codes of Conduct are voluntary but often seen as an important part of company culture, reputation and compliance. With this question, we assess the existence and scope of a company's Code of Conduct. Data Requirements Please be aware that Codes of Conduct can come in different formats and have different names (e.g. internal rules, company's credo, compliance codes, ethics codes, codes of practice, charters). Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

1.5.3 Corruption & Bribery

This question requires publicly available information.

Which of the following aspects are covered by your anti-corruption and bribery policy at a group level (including subsidiaries)? Please indicate where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**. Please also ensure that the marked options are both covered by your company's policy and are clearly disclosed in the attached public documents.

- Yes, our group-wide anti-corruption and bribery policy is publicly available and specifically includes the following:
 - Bribes in any form (including kickbacks) on any portion of contract payments or soft dollar practices
 - Direct or indirect political contributions
 - Political contributions publicly disclosed. Please indicate web address:
 - Charitable contributions and sponsorship
 - Charitable contributions and sponsorship publicly disclosed. Please indicate web address:
- No, we do not have a publicly available anti-corruption & bribery policy.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Code of Ethics 2022 (SPA), <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/07/codigo-de-etica-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 7) 7.3 Corruption Viña Concha y Toro S.A. has zero tolerance for bribery anywhere and at any time. Therefore, it is absolutely forbidden to accept, request, engage in, make, offer, promise or ever authorize any type of bribe to anyone, anywhere, at any time, whether they are suppliers, clients, commercial agents or public officials, either to obtain or retain business, influence decisions or obtain an improper advantage in the conduct of our business. This also includes bribery through others, such as third parties, and making facilitation payments. Therefore, attention must always be paid to and adhere to applicable laws and corporate policies when providing any items of value such as gifts, entertainment, hospitality and donations.
7.3 Donations: Any donation made by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its subsidiaries must be previously approved in writing by the Board of Directors of each company, regardless of its amount, beneficiary institution and purpose. The power of approval is delegated to the President of the administrative body, except for political donations, which must be approved by the Board of Directors and in full compliance with current regulations on the matter.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 8) Donations may not be made for political purposes, nor to a public official, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Gifts Policy and the Conflict of Interest Policy.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 8) In 2022, the amount of donations subject to this policy amounted to CLP \$241,325,813. 41% of this amount corresponded to a pledged donation for a total of three years to the Choshuenco Educational Foundation, with the aim of supporting preschool education in 24 kindergartens in the areas of Pirque, Chimbarongo and Molina, all areas where the company has operations. This considers educational advice, installation of family centers, among other aspects.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 8) Viña Concha y Toro's Donation policy applies to and involves all of the company's directors, executives and workers, as well as its national and foreign subsidiaries. This

means by donation any process of free and irrevocable transfer to another person who accepts it (Art. 1386 of the Civil Code), without consideration for a benefit of a similar purpose or of any kind, which is part of the management of support actions for third parties defined as legal persons, whose objectives and needs are in line with the ethical values of the company. Any monetary donation, whether or not it constitutes a tax exemption, made by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries must be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, regardless of its amount, beneficiary institution and purpose, and must be recorded in the minutes of the session where the operation is authorized.

Donation requests submitted to the Board of Directors must, among other requirements, complete a Declaration of Conflict of Interest. Upon a request, the Compliance Office will carry out a due diligence of the recipient and of the person external to the company requesting the donation, to strictly comply with the corporate Crime Prevention Policy, including its guidelines regarding matters of corruption, and bribery, and be submitted along with the application to the Board of Directors.

Any donation made by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and affiliates must comply with all current regulations and laws of the country where the donation will be made.

All donations made by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries must strictly adhere to compliance with corporate policies related to the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the corporate Crime Prevention Model. Donations may not be made for political purposes, nor to a public official, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Gifts Policy and the Conflict of Interest Policy.

In 2022, the amount of donations subject to this policy amounted to CLP \$241,325,813. 41% of this amount corresponded to a pledged donation for a total of three years to the Choshuenco Educational Foundation, with the aim of supporting preschool education in 24 kindergartens in the areas of Pirque, Chimbarongo and Molina, all areas where the company has operations. This considers educational advice, installation of family centers, among other aspects.

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 92) Crime Prevention Policy: Viña Concha y Toro's corporate corruption prevention policy is set out in its Crime Prevention Policy and Code of Conduct and Ethics. These texts establish guidelines for complying with current legislation in each country where the company has operations. They also are designed to mitigate risks of corruption in the company's processes.
Donations Policy: The Corporate Donations Policy states that any possible donation must be approved by the Board during one of its sessions and must comply with current law. The company did not make any political donations in 2022 in compliance with internal regulations.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 92) The company did not make any political donations in 2022 in compliance with internal regulations.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Corruption and bribery are economic crimes that are consistently harmful to a company's intangible assets (such as its reputation, staff morale, or business relationships). Companies doing business in countries with weak anti-corruption and bribery laws are exposed to additional reputational and legal risks. Evidence of corrupt practices can result in a company's exclusion from contracts financed by institutions that blacklist bribe suppliers (for example, the World Bank's list of debarred firms), potentially affecting the company's future earnings. Due to the additional types of risk that corruption introduces, it creates uncertain consequences for investors and therefore increases the risk premium a company must pay for debt or equity. This question assesses the anti-corruption and bribery policy a company has in place to complement legal requirements (or to compensate for the lack of such requirements in certain countries). Because political and charitable contributions can be used as a subterfuge for bribery, they should be explicitly covered by the anti-corruption policy and should be publicly disclosed. Key Definitions Kickback: A kickback refers to a share of misappropriated funds one organization pays another in a case of corrupt bidding. This can occur in a business context or in any other situation in which people are entrusted to spend funds that do not belong to them. In this context, a company would win a contract in a public bidding process even if its provided quote exceeds the market price or best offer. For the benefit of winning the contract, the provider of the service then pays a kickback (for example, the difference between the overvalued and the actual market price, or part of this difference) to the buyer. Soft dollar: The term soft dollar is used in the finance industry and refers to in-kind payments made by a money manager (a fund, investor, etc.) to its service providers. Instead of paying the service providers with cash (i.e. hard dollars), the investor pays in kind (i.e. with soft dollars) by passing on the business to its service providers. Political contributions and charitable donations: This

question specifically considers contributions and donations that act as a means of bribery and corruption, and this needs to be explicitly addressed in the attached policies. In the context of this question, disclosure of details of contributions and donations is only considered for topics that are specifically covered in relevant policies, such as the company Codes of Conduct or a separate anti-corruption and bribery policy. Other aspects related to political contributions and charitable donations that are not linked to bribery or corruption are addressed in other parts of the questionnaire. Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, corporate citizenship/corporate social responsibility report) or corporate website. Please ensure that the marked options are both covered by your company's policy and are clearly disclosed in the attached documents. References - OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997 - United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003 - Business Principles for Countering Bribery, 2013 (by Transparency International)

1.5.4 Codes of Conduct: Systems/ Procedures

This question requires publicly available information.

What mechanisms are in place to assure effective implementation of your company's codes of conduct (e.g. compliance system)? Please indicate where this information is available in your **public** reporting.

- Yes, we have mechanisms in place to assure effective implementation of your company's codes of conduct and are **publicly** available.

Aspect:	Please provide supporting evidence for the aspect and indicate page numbers:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibilities, accountabilities and reporting lines are systemically defined in all divisions and group companies 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dedicated help desks, focal points, ombudsman, hotlines 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance linked to employee remuneration 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employee performance appraisal systems integrates compliance/codes of conduct 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary actions in case of breach, i.e. warning, dismissal, zero tolerance policy 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance system is certified/audited/verified by third party. Please review the additional information and question guidance banner for further detail. 	

- No, we don't have such systems/policies in place.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Code of Ethics 2022 (SPA), <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/07/codigo-de-etica-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 12, 13) See under number 11.1 Sanctions, where it states that "Failure to comply with the provisions of this Code of Ethics and Conduct will be considered, when legally applicable, as a labor infringement and its obligations to the company, regardless of any decision made by the Courts of Justice, and without prejudice to civil liability or penalty provided by current law as a result of said infraction. Workers will be personally and officially responsible for their behavior and for eventual violations of this Code of Ethics and Conduct. The foregoing, without prejudice to the responsibilities that could fall to their hierarchical superiors who have had knowledge, or who with a minimum of diligence have been able to know, the behavior of the employees under their charge."
- Code of Ethics 2022 (SPA), <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/07/codigo-de-etica-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 13) See under nmb 12, Ethics Committee: The Ethics Committee is responsible for ensuring the proper dissemination and application of this Code of Ethics and Conduct, which means that it must:
 - Promote the values and behaviors that are encouraged in the Code of Ethics and Conduct.
 - Facilitate and assist the Compliance Officer in the development, implementation and effective operation of the Crime Prevention Model.
 - Being a consultative body.
 - Facilitate the resolution of conflicts related to the application of the Code of Ethics and Conduct, arbitrating between the parties.
 - Resolve complaints in accordance with what is indicated in this Code, respecting the rights of workers or employees, especially that the resolutions issued against them are duly founded.
 - Channel special cases to the appropriate instance.
 - Propose to the Board of Directors updates and modifications to the Code of Ethics and Conduct.
 - Review the requests for clarification of specific situations of workers of Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

12. Ethics Committee The Ethics Committee will be formed and governed according to what is indicated in its regulations. Any worker may, through any of the members of the Ethics Committee, by email, letters, or in person, make inquiries or deliver information regarding non-compliance with this Code, which in all cases must be treated with absolute confidentiality and booking. Likewise, they can communicate through the email comiteetica@conchaytoro.cl Each company worker must declare that they are aware of this Code of Ethics and Conduct, signing the attached Letter of Commitment, which will be kept by the People Management in the worker's folder.

Also, under nmb 13 Validity and interpretation, Any query or doubt regarding the interpretation or scope of this Code must be directed to the Compliance Office of Viña Concha y Toro, which, together with the Ethics Committee, will be responsible for determining the meaning and scope of the provisions. in it contained. On the other hand, the Prosecutor's Office, with the agreement of the Ethics Committee, will be responsible for evaluating any eventual regulatory change that requires modifications to this Code and proposing to the Board of Directors the modifications to its text.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 9) The Performance Management System evaluates not only the achievement of objectives and KPIs, but also the behaviors of the workers identified in the Code of Ethics (respect, collaboration and excellence). Likewise, there is a recognition program, in which any employee of the company can carry out or receive recognition for the aforementioned behaviors. The Performance Management System and the fulfillment of the established objectives and values is associated with the worker's remuneration.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 9) The Performance Management System evaluates not only the achievement of objectives and KPIs, but also the behaviors of the workers identified in the Code of Ethics (respect, collaboration and excellence). Likewise, there is a recognition program, in which any employee of the company can carry out or receive recognition for the aforementioned behaviors. The Performance Management System and the fulfillment of the established objectives and values is associated with the worker's remuneration.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 9) Viña Concha y Toro's Crime Prevention Model and all of its components are externally verified.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 91) See diagram for Crime Prevention Model with Compliance Officer, support areas of the prevention system, its supporting elements (such as communications and training, legal and labour instruments, codes and policies, auditing and penalties) and roles and responsibilities for supervising

and monitor for the Board, the Ethics Committee, Management, employees and suppliers. Model considers Certification.

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 92) Anonymous Complaint Channel
The company has an anonymous complaint and questions channel on its corporate website. It is available to workers, shareholders, directors, customers, suppliers, and/or third parties not affiliated with the entity. Parties may report potential irregularities or illegal acts. The anonymity of the informant is guaranteed, and they may access updates on their complaint on the platform using a code and password.
This complaint channel and access link are incorporated into customer and supplier contracts and are also listed on the purchase orders that the company issues. When they join Viña Concha y Toro, employees are trained on the complaint channel. The content of these trainings is reinforced over the course of each year. Email reminders are also sent out, and there are posters with QR codes that can be used to access the complaint channel and present information.
- Trivento (Subsidiary) Ethics Line, <https://lineaeticatrivento.lineaseticas.com/Complaints/CompanyTrivento's> Ethics Line can be used to report any irregular conduct of employees or officers of the company and/or contractors that are contrary to the Ethics Code and the good practices, such as economic or otherwise related conflicts of interest, misuse of the company's assets and of the working time, disclosure of the company's confidential information and other irregular behavior.
- Whistleblowing Channel / Anonymus Complaints, <https://vinacyt.com/en/legal-information> (Pages: All)
There is an anonymous reporting channel to which the entire company, customers, suppliers, and any other third party who wants to report on different matters has access. It exists in Spanish and English on the matrix page. Complaints are received centrally by the compliance office, who will act in accordance with the current complaints and investigations procedure.
- Whistleblowing Channel / Anonymus Complaints, <https://vinacyt.com/en/legal-information> There is an anonymous reporting channel to which the entire company, customers, suppliers, and any other third party who wants to report on different matters has access. It exists in Spanish and English on the matrix page. Complaints are received centrally by the compliance office, who will act in accordance with the current complaints and investigations procedure.

Info Text:

Question Rationale As with every strategy or goal, a code of conduct is only as good as the level that it is complied with. A company therefore needs to have proper systems and procedures in place to ensure the implementation of its code of conduct to assure employees, creditors, business partners, shareholders and other stakeholders that internal systems will not be co-opted, circumvented or overridden. Data Requirements Third-party verification: For the certification/audit/verification of the compliance system, only independent third parties are accepted. Internal audit is not considered an independent third party. A third-party review must cover the company's codes of conduct and compliance systems for enforcing these codes, including tracking and reporting of breaches. Third-party assurance on other financial data or sustainability reporting is not accepted here. Supporting evidence: - This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

1.5.5 Reporting on breaches

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company publicly report on breaches (e.g. Corruption, Discrimination etc.) against your codes of conduct/ethics? Please specify where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

- ✓ Yes, we publicly report breaches of the Codes of Conduct

✓ We report on following areas:

Reporting areas	Number of breaches in FY 2022
Corruption or Bribery	0
Discrimination or Harassment	22
Customer Privacy Data	0
Conflicts of Interest	0
Money Laundering or Insider trading	0

- We report breaches on a combined basis for **all areas** in the Code of conduct
- We report breaches on a combined basis, but only for **some areas** in the Code of conduct
- We report that no Codes of Conduct related breaches have occurred during the most recent reporting cycle
- No, we do not publicly report on breaches.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **ESG Report 2022**, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 9) During 2022, there were no leaks of customer personal data, nor incidents related to conflicts of interest, money or asset laundering or use of privileged information.
- **IR 2022 ENG**, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 80, 94) Pg. 80 shows harassment complaints received during 2022 that were managed internally by the company (22 complaints).
Page 94 states that the company has had no cases of corruption or violations of Law 20.393 on the criminal liability of legal entities. As such, no penalties have been executed in this area.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Organizations are increasingly expected by the marketplace, international norms, and stakeholders to demonstrate their adherence to integrity, governance, and good business practices. Reporting to authorities is mandatory in many countries but our questions are looking for evidence of transparent corporate reporting to all stakeholders. This question assesses the transparency a company shows in relation to breaches of its codes of conduct or anti-corruption & bribery policies towards its stakeholders, both for the occurrence of incidents as well as the company's response. Data Requirements Disclosure on various aspects of code of conduct related breaches is assessed in this question such as Corruption, Discrimination, Privacy, Insider Trading etc. Filings to authorities that are not publicly available to all stakeholders will not be considered here. If the company discloses just the total number of breaches for all aspects of the code of conduct (Without breakdown) then the second option 'We report on total number of cases/breaches but do not report on specific areas' should be selected. In case, while reporting a company has clubbed some areas of breaches then the third option, 'We report breaches on a combined basis, but only for some areas in the Code of conduct' will be marked. If there were no code of conduct breaches, the fourth option "We report that no Codes of Conduct related breaches have occurred during the most recent reporting cycle" should be chosen and indicate where this is publicly reported. The absence of breaches needs to be publicly disclosed for the purpose of this question and an indication of where this is publicly reported should be given. A comment indicating that no breaches occurred and that reporting would have been available in the event of such breaches occurring is not sufficient for this question. Supporting evidence - This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications or corporate website). - Any

response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. Key Definitions Customer Data Privacy: Data breach relative to the customer. This can be defined as the accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorized disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored, or otherwise processed. This can include, but is not limited to, the disclosure of customer personally identifiable information, theft of customer financial information, healthcare data and more. References OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, 1997 United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003 Business Principles for Countering Bribery, 2013 (by Transparency International, second edition)

1.5.6 MSA Business Ethics

In this section, we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.6 Policy Influence

Although companies can legitimately represent themselves in legislative, political and public discourse, excessive contributions to political campaigns, lobbying expenditures and contributions to trade associations as well as the lack of transparency about those contributions may damage companies' reputations and creates risks of corruption. Perceived misalignment between a company's commitments to combat climate change and its lobbying activities can also damage its reputation, and significantly undermine global efforts to transition to more sustainable economies.

In this criterion we evaluate the transparency of companies' disclosures on the amounts they contribute to political campaigns, trade associations and other tax-exempt groups, and on lobbying expenditures. Additionally, we assess the management systems companies have in place to ensure lobbying activities and memberships of trade associations are aligned with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

1.6.1 Contributions & Other Spending

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate your annual total monetary contributions to and spending for political campaigns, political organizations, lobbyists or lobbying organizations, trade associations and other tax-exempt groups, as defined in the Info Text. If this information is publicly reported, please provide supporting evidence or indicate the weblink below. **PAC contributions by employees should not be included.** Please also indicate if these figures are provided in your **public reporting**.

- ✓ We are able to itemize the figures. If you have not made any contributions for one or more items, please enter 0 and **indicate if this information is available in your public reporting.**

		FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Lobbying, interest representation or similar	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly	0	0	0	0 Monetary Units
Local, regional or national political campaigns / organizations / candidates	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly	0	0	0	0 Monetary Units
Trade associations or tax-exempt groups (e.g. think tanks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly	777064299	622000000	694443438	839964414 Monetary Units
Other (e.g. spending related to ballot measures or referendums)	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly		0	0	0 Monetary Units
Total contributions and other spending	CLP - Chilean Peso	777064299	622000000	694443438	839964414 Monetary Units
Data coverage (as % of denominator, indicating the organizational scope of the reported data)	Percentage of: revenues	100	100	100	100

- We can only report the total spending figures. Please indicate the items included in your total spending figures. If an item is not included, please select "not included". If you have not made any contributions for a specific category, please select "No contribution." **Please also indicate if these figures are provided in your public reporting.**

Lobbying, interest representation or similar	<input type="radio"/> Included <input type="radio"/> Not included <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly
Local, regional or national political campaigns / candidates	<input type="radio"/> Included <input type="radio"/> Not included <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly
Trade associations or tax-exempt groups (e.g. think tanks)	<input type="radio"/> Included <input type="radio"/> Not included <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly
Other (e.g. spending related to ballot measures or referendums)	<input type="radio"/> Included <input type="radio"/> Not included <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly

	Currency	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total contributions and other spending					
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	Percentage of:				

- We did not make any contributions to and spending for political campaigns, political organizations, lobbyists or lobbying organizations, trade associations and other tax-exempt groups, as defined in the information button.
 - This information must be available in **public domain**.
- We do not track our annual monetary contributions and other spending for political and related purposes.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 10) See table "Contributions & Other Spending".

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 92) The company did not make any political donations in 2022 in compliance with internal regulations.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Although companies legitimately represent themselves in legislative, political, and public discourse, excessive contributions to political campaigns, lobbying expenditures, and contributions to trade associations and other tax-exempt groups may damage companies' reputations and create risks of corruption. With this question, we assess the total amount of money companies are allocating to organizations whose primary role is to create or influence public policy and the extent to which these amounts are disclosed to the public. Data Requirements The company shall report its total monetary contributions to political campaigns or organizations, lobbyists, trade associations, and other tax-exempt groups whose role is to influence political campaigns or legislation. This includes all direct and indirect spending, contributions or payments to: - Political campaigns, ballots measures or referendums. - Political organizations, trade associations or tax-exempt groups whose role is to influence political campaigns or legislative activities, including chambers of commerce, trade boards, and the like. This includes membership fees for trade associations, industry associations and business associations. - Registered lobbyists and lobbying groups. - Companies do not need to report the monetary value of in-kind giving, employee volunteering or management overheads related to the activities described above. - Note: PAC contributions by employees should not be included. Source: SASB and GRI. Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering at least one figure in the last reported year. If no contributions were made for a specific item or category (e.g. zero political contributions in the last fiscal year), companies should publicly report this information. This should be publicly reported on the company's own website not via a third-party website or on a transparency register. As this is a quantitative question, any non-public evidence is not required to support your answer but you may nonetheless upload evidence in "Documents" and reference this in the confidential additional comments. Coverage should be reported as a % of total operations, revenues, etc. as provided in the denominator question - indicating whether the provided data represents the entire organization or only parts of it. The percentage provided in the coverage field should not represent spending as a % of total spending or total revenues. - For example, if the numbers reported are only for operations in the US, and the US represents 50% of company revenues, then 50% should be reported as coverage.

1.6.2 Largest Contributions & Expenditures

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Did your company make any contributions to or expenditures to political campaigns or organizations, lobbying, trade associations, tax-exempt entities, or other groups whose role is to influence political campaigns or public policy and legislation? In this context, a "contribution" is the aggregate amount given during the fiscal period to an individual candidate, organization, ballot measure, or "issue area" or "topic" requiring lobbying efforts. Please see the Information Button for examples. **PAC contributions by employees should not be included.** Please also indicate if this reporting is available in your **public reporting**. If you made less than three contributions, please select "No contribution" under "Type of organization" in the appropriate row.

- ✓ Yes, we made contributions or had expenditures. **Please indicate if this information is available in the public domain.**

Issues and Topics

Currency:

CLP - Chilean Peso

Issue or Topic	Corporate Position	Description of Position / Engagement	Total spend in FY 2022
<p>The promotion of Chilean wine abroad has been a public policy in Chile for several years. It not only focuses on expanding wine exports and markets globally, but also promotes tourism and Chilean culture. Prochile, a public agency of the Foreign Relations Ministry, which promotes Chilean products and services worldwide, created "Wines of Chile" in 2002 through a public-private partnership with the Wine Trade Association. Viña Concha y Toro is an active member of both Wines Association of Chile and "Wines of Chile" and participates in international fairs and pavillions for promoting Chilean wine and culture, expanding its global markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Support <input type="radio"/> Support with minor exceptions <input type="radio"/> Support with major exceptions <input type="radio"/> Oppose <input type="radio"/> No contribution 	<p>Wines of Chile and this public-private partnership has been crucial for the development of the industry in Chile and still has much potential to grow, specially in foreign markets. Concha y Toro actively participates in the association, which has been very important both for signaling and proving Chilean wine quality, and the culture that surrounds it. Engagement is mainly built through b (Chilean wine) brand's attributes, these being (1) Diversity, quality and sustainability. (2) Superior and consistent quality, and (3) Modernity and age-old tradition.</p>	<p>715178047 Monetary Units</p>

Issue or Topic	Corporate Position	Description of Position / Engagement	Total spend in FY 2022
<p>Argentine Wine Strategic Plan (PEVI, in Spanish) has a National Law character since 2004. PEVI has been designed to create value through the organization and integration of the actors in the chain, the production of wines with higher quality and consistency in all segments and products, the development of our export and negotiation capacity, the penetration in markets and customer and consumer loyalty. The horizon of the Argentina Vitivinícola Strategic Plan is to implement highly relevant collective actions, arising from debate and consensus within the Argentine Vitivinícola Corporation (COVIAR). This union was formalized in 2004 through the enactment of National Law No. 25,849, which formally established the Argentine Vitivinícola Corporation and gave the Argentina Vitivinícola Strategic Plan the status of law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Support <input type="radio"/> Support with minor exceptions <input type="radio"/> Support with major exceptions <input type="radio"/> Oppose <input type="radio"/> No contribution 	<p>COVIAR has launched an update of the PEVI, setting strategic goals for the industry for 2030. The update of the Vitivinícola Strategic Plan (PEVI) is the result of the work of more than two years of collective construction in which all the actors and institutions of Argentine viticulture, public and private, were summoned to add their contribution and their critical look. The PEVI2030 is the vision of the future of Argentine viticulture. Set ambitious but achievable goals, necessary to order and lead efforts. It marks a plural path where the whole is strengthened by the sum of the parts, seeking the common good of viticulture. In preparing this update, we have reflected on what has been achieved under the 2020 Strategic Plan and looked at what needed to be achieved and what could be done better. In this Plan, the sector focuses its vision on sustainability and establishes the mission and values on which it will develop its actions to achieve it.</p>	<p>27798971 Monetary Units</p>

Other Large Expenditures

Name of organization, candidate or topic	Type of Organization	Total amount paid in FY 2022
Wines of Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> National political organization <input type="radio"/> State or local political campaign, candidates or committees <input type="radio"/> Political Action Committee (PAC) <input type="radio"/> Lobbying, interest representation or similar <input checked="" type="radio"/> Trade association <input type="radio"/> Tax-exempt group <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known <input type="radio"/> Other: please specify type <p>A private, non-profit trade association that represents Chilean wine producers. Vinos de Chile empowers the national vineyard industry, putting the focus on the responsible consumption and the practices of sustainable businesses. Is a non-profit and private trade association that represents Chile's wine producers. It aims to consolidate Chile as the number one producer of premium wines, sustainable and diverse of the new world, promoting and positioning the denomination of origin and contributing to the development of the sector in its entirety. Its objectives are as follows: Strengthen the wine industry, participating in the analysis and elaboration of government policies of development, free trade agreements and regulations in which wine is fitted.</p>	<p>715178047 Monetary Units</p> <p>✓ Information available publicly</p>

Name of organization, candidate or topic	Type of Organization	Total amount paid in FY 2022
I,R&D Wines of Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> National political organization <input type="radio"/> State or local political campaign, candidates or committees <input type="radio"/> Political Action Committee (PAC) <input type="radio"/> Lobbying, interest representation or similar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade association <input type="radio"/> Tax-exempt group <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known <input type="radio"/> Other: please specify type <p>Vinos de Chile created the I+D Consortium, which is a technical entity dedicated to research and development projects that address the needs of wineries in Chile. It is in conjunction with universities and researchers. According to information from Vinos de Chile, this consortium focuses on improving the quality of the vineyards, sustainability and technology transfer.</p>	<p>60573857 Monetary Units</p> <p>✓ Information available publicly</p>

Name of organization, candidate or topic	Type of Organization	Total amount paid in FY 2022
COVIAR	<input type="radio"/> National political organization <input type="radio"/> State or local political campaign, candidates or committees. <input type="radio"/> Political Action Committee (PAC) <input type="radio"/> Lobbying, interest representation or similar <input checked="" type="radio"/> Trade association <input type="radio"/> Tax-exempt group <input type="radio"/> No contribution <input type="radio"/> Not known <input type="radio"/> Other: please specify type COVIAR is a public-private body that manages and articulates the actions necessary to meet the objectives of the Strategic Wine Plan of Argentina (PEVI). It also seeks to achieve the collective goals of the sector to achieve the common good of all its actors. We are an organization that manages and coordinates the Plan through the administration of the resources that – through the contribution of the actors involved and provincial, national and international contributions – finance the necessary actions to achieve the objectives set in the Strategic Plan.	27798971 Monetary Units <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information available publicly

- No, we did not make any contributions or have any expenditures.
 - This information must be available in the **public domain**.
- We do not track our largest contributions or expenditures for political and related purposes.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **Argentine Wine Strategic Plan (PEVI), <https://covi.ar/que-es-el-plan>** Webpage of the Argentine Wine Corporation which explains the Argentine Wine Strategic Plan (PEVI) which has a National Law

statuts since 2004. It was recently updated and re-launched after setting new goals for 2030, including sustainability as a main driver and target for the industry.

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 10) See table "Largest Contributions & Expenditures"
- Prochile - Wines of Chile, <https://www.prochile.gob.cl/en/tools/national-sectorial-brands/our-brands/wines-of-chile> Wines of Chile is a sectorial brand that promotes Chile's wines internationally and works along the Wines of Chile Association.

It was created in 2002, year in which the international marketing activities commenced for the national wine industry, through a medium- and long-term plan that sought to educate opinion leaders and general public in the main consumer markets, in relation with the potential and strengths of the national wine offer. In 2010 they began to work under the Sectorial Brands Programme.

Through the brand, they seek to rise the bottle's average price sold in markets abroad, contributing to the positioning of the Chilean wines in international markets. Chile stands out as an only producer of sustainable, diverse and premium quality wines, from elegant cold-climate wines to fruity full-body wines, with a quality and value of great consistency.

Wine is one of the few Chilean products that reach the final consumer's table with the brand of Chile, which makes it a sole vehicle for the positioning of the country's image.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Although companies legitimately represent themselves in legislative, political, and public discourse, excessive contributions to political campaigns, lobbying expenditures, and contributions to trade associations and other tax-exempt groups may damage companies' reputations and create risks of corruption. In this question, we ask for the largest contributions or expenditures to organizations whose primary role is to create or influence public policy and assess the extent to which this information is provided to the public. Key Definitions Largest contributions: In this context, a "contribution" is the aggregate amount given during the fiscal period to an individual candidate, organization, ballot measure, or "issue area" or "topic" requiring lobbying efforts. For example: Sugar taxes: The total amount of lobbying expense for the fiscal period shall be reported as one line item. The expenses may have been related to several activities around the world: a ballot initiative in California, legislation being considered by the US federal government and legislation pending in the UK. Drug pricing: The total amount of lobbying expense for the fiscal period shall be reported as one line item. The expenses may have been related to several state ballot initiatives in the US. Data Requirements Companies should report their largest "contributions" to political campaigns or organizations, lobbyists, trade associations, and other tax-exempt groups, related to individual candidates, organizations, ballot measure or referendum, or topic for which lobbying were contracted. This includes all contributions, donations, and membership fees towards trade associations, industry associations, and business associations. Companies do not need to report the monetary value of in-kind giving, employee volunteering or management overheads related to the activities mentioned above. If local legislation prevents you from making political or other contributions, please mark "Not applicable" and provide an explanation in the company comment box. There are two distinct aspects to this question: the two top issues and the three largest single contributions/payments. There may therefore be some overlap, if the spending on the issues is done by the trade associations. If your largest contributions go to trade/business associations, our preference is that you are able to inquire with the trade association(s) as to the percentage of your contribution allocated to lobbying for specific issues. If the trade association cannot provide this level of detail, an estimate will suffice. In the worst case, for the first part of this question, we ask you to report your direct lobbying expenditures only, even if the amounts are small. Note: Please do not include contributions to charities whose main purpose is something other than supporting specific political parties or causes, e.g. they primarily provide healthcare to an at risk population or food and shelter to the poor. Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering at least three of the largest contributions and expenditures described. This should be publicly reported on the company's own website not via a third-party website or on a transparency register.

1.6.3 Lobbying and Trade Associations - Climate Alignment

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company publicly disclose on its program/management system to align its lobbying activities with the Paris Agreement?

- ✓ Yes, we publicly disclose on our management system for lobbying activities and trade association memberships, and it includes the following elements:
 - ✓ Management system in place for lobbying activities and trade association memberships.
 - ✓ Governance framework for public policy engagement with clear accountabilities up to executive level.
 - ✓ Statement of our position on public policies relating to climate change, which is aligned with the Paris Agreement.
 - ✓ Reviewing and monitoring process to assess whether public policy engagements and lobbying are aligned with the Paris Agreement
 - For direct lobbying activities
 - ✓ For our trade associations
 - ✓ Clear framework for addressing misalignments between climate change policy positions of trade associations and our own climate position
 - ✓ Reporting on:
 - ✓ Climate policy positions and activities of trade associations
 - Climate-related direct lobbying activities

The program covers:

- ✓ All jurisdictions where we have operations
- Most jurisdictions
- Some jurisdictions only
- No, we do not have a publicly available program or management system for our lobbying activities and trade association memberships.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 11) At Viña Concha y Toro we consider that our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate. Though we do not currently have a commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, we plan to have one in the next two years. Viña Concha y Toro has a Sustainability Committee in charge of directing and managing all activities under the influence of the Sustainability Strategy and any environmental matters. The Sustainability Committee ensures that our collaboration with policy makers is aligned with the Company's Strategy regarding Climate Change. Every activity and participation with third parties regarding climate change is discussed and validated by the Sustainability Committee. If any inconsistency between our policy influence activities and our Sustainability Policy and Strategy is identified, this is escalated for analysis by the Committee so that appropriate corrective action can be taken. This process is also supported by the Sustainable Development team, who are responsible for determining the environmental and social

performance indicators; supporting planning and monitoring; and participating in evaluation of Company activities against our climate and sustainability commitments.

Viña Concha y Toro has a Corporate Donations Policy which establishes that all possible political donations must be approved in a meeting of the Board of Directors and in compliance with current laws. During 2022, the Company made no contributions to campaigns or political organizations. On the other hand, each year it supports different associations for commercial benefit and production, such as: the Santiago Chamber of Commerce, California Chamber of Commerce, Vinos de Chile AG, Wine Institute of California, Bodegas de Argentina, among others, with the aim of promoting the competitive potential of the wine industry and creating a solid network of collaboration with other organizations.

Info Text:

Question Rationale As more and more companies commit to supporting the Paris Agreement with net-zero targets and climate strategies, there is increasing scrutiny from both investors and the public on the extent to which these public commitments are reinforced and not contradicted by the behavior of companies in lobbying. Trade associations can also be a powerful source of influence on public policy. There have been successful shareholder resolutions asking companies to disclose more about their lobbying activities and trade association memberships related to climate change. Companies have a responsibility to ensure their memberships do not contradict their climate strategies and to take action when they do. Aligning lobbying activities and trade association memberships with the Paris Agreement helps protect the reputation of companies and ensure action on climate change is consistent and strong. This question asks about the processes companies have in place to oversee, review and disclose their climate-related lobbying activities and trade association memberships, and to ensure alignment of these with the Paris Agreement. Key Definitions Paris-Aligned lobbying: Lobbying and public policy engagements that are Paris-Aligned are supportive of legislation and regulation that will facilitate the achievement of the Paris Agreement goal to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius. It could also be referred to as 2-degree or 1.5-degree aligned, science-based, or net-zero by 2050 aligned. Examples of Paris-Aligned lobbying could be supporting measures that promote the growth of renewable energies or supporting the introduction of a carbon price that is aligned with reaching net zero by 2050. Direct lobbying activities: This encompasses lobbying by either in-house lobbyists or third-party lobbyists paid for or otherwise engaged by the company. Lobbying activities include direct communication and contact with lawmakers or regulatory institutions for the purpose of influencing legislation, as well as responses to consultations and other engagements intended to influence legislation. Trade associations: may also be referred to as business or industry associations or groups. A trade association is a body, normally with a membership structure that exists to represent the interests of a specific industry. Trade associations can also exist on a cross-industry and national level, for example, a national or regional chamber of commerce. Review & monitoring process: A systematic process to assess the alignment of lobbying activities with the Paris Agreement. To be considered in this question, the processes must assess alignment with the Paris Agreement (or with the company's stated positions on climate-related legislation and regulation if this is aligned with the Paris Agreement). For direct lobbying activities, the review process ideally takes place before lobbying has been conducted. For trade associations, the review process can take place on a regular basis or whenever new associations are joined and should assess whether or not the trade association supports the Paris Agreement through its lobbying and public policy engagements. Framework for addressing misalignments: Where misalignments between a trade association's lobbying activities and the goals of the Paris Agreement have been identified, companies should have an established framework for how they deal with this. The framework should include at least two of the following options: public statements distancing the company from the misalignment, engagement with the trade association with clear timelines and an escalation process if unsuccessful, leaving the trade association, or forming proactive coalitions to counter the non-Paris-aligned lobbying. Data Requirements This question requires public evidence. This question can be marked Not Applicable only if all contributions and spending on lobbyists and trade associations are prohibited by law. Please note that evidence must be available in the public domain, and this must apply to all jurisdictions where your company operates in order to be accepted. If only one out of lobbying and trade association memberships is prohibited and not the other, please follow the approach below. If your company either does not undertake any lobbying activities or is not a member of any trade association, in any jurisdiction, because one or the other is prohibited by law or your company's own code of conduct, and this is clearly stated in the public domain, then the respective options can be ticked under "Review and monitoring process", "Reporting on" and, in the case of no trade association memberships only, "Clear framework for addressing misalignments". References Guide for responsible corporate engagement in climate policy, United Nations Global Compact Caring for Climate Report Global Standard on Responsible Corporate Climate Lobbying Company lobbying and climate

change: good governance for Paris-aligned outcomes, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment Trade Associations and their Climate Policy Footprint, InfluenceMap

1.6.4 MSA Policy Influence

In this section, we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.7 Supply Chain Management

In an increasingly globalized world, when a company outsources its production, services or business processes, it also outsources corporate responsibilities and reputational risks. This means that companies need to find new strategies to manage the associated risks and opportunities which differ from the traditional risk and opportunity management with the company's production or services in-house. In addition, the company is confronted with the need to minimize costs and time of delivery to satisfy suppliers' demand and increase profitability without negatively impacting product quality or incurring high environmental or social costs. Investors increasingly see the importance of supply chain risk management and the negative consequences if it is not managed effectively.

This criterion aims to identify companies with lower supply chain risk profiles, either through supply chain characteristics or through appropriate management of existing risks. In addition, we seek to identify companies that are using sustainable supply chain management as an opportunity to improve their long-term financial performance.

1.7.1 Supplier Code of Conduct

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a Supplier Code of Conduct and is it publicly available? Please provide a weblink and indicate which of the listed issues are covered in the Code and applied to all suppliers across all countries.

- Yes, our company has a Supplier Code of Conduct, and it is publicly available. The Code covers the following issues:

Human Rights and Labor

- Forced labor
- Child labor
- Working conditions (e.g., working hours, physical/mental demands of the workplace, wages, benefits)
- Occupational health and safety
- Discrimination and harassment
- Freedom of associations and collective bargaining

Environment

- Greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption
- Pollution prevention and waste management
- Resource efficiency
- Biodiversity, no deforestation, or land conservation

Business Ethics

- Anti-corruption and conflict of interest
- Anti-competitiveness

No, our company does not have a Supplier Code of Conduct OR this Code is not publicly available

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Code of Conduct for Suppliers, https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Code-of-Conduct_-Eng.pdf (Pages: All) Viña Concha y Toro S.A. (hereinafter “Viña Concha y Toro” or the “Company”, indistinctly) has defined as one of its essential aims for the development of the Company's activities, that in each stage of the products' preparation, distribution and sale, every one of its suppliers, contractors and subcontractors complies with existing rules and regulations of the jurisdiction in which they operate. Also, Concha y Toro requires its suppliers, employees, agents and subcontractors, to meet and fully commit to the Company's ethical values and integrity in the pursuit of excellence and transparency. In this Code of Conduct, the Company has summarized the minimum ethical and behavioral principles and values that must guide the actions of suppliers, contractors and subcontractors of Concha y Toro.
- Impact Report - Responsible Sourcing (SPA) 2025, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores\(PDF14\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores(PDF14)-min.pdf) (Pages: 16) Explains our Suppliers Code of Conduct and its main elements, as well as the Guidelines for Ethical Behaviour.
- Supplier Behaviour Guide (SPA), <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Guia-de-Comportamiento-Proveedores-CyT.pdf> Supplier Behavior Guide includes, as its index shows: Business Integrity; Human Rights; Child labor prohibition; forced labor prohibition; fair wage; working hours respect; freedom of association; occupational health and safety; environmental protection; anonymous complaints channel.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies not only outsource production, services, and business processes but responsibilities, risks, and opportunities as well. On one hand, outsourcing generally tends to increase a company's flexibility, but on the other hand, supply chain risks might become less apparent, new dependencies may arise, and the identification, monitoring, and management of risks and opportunities in the supply chain may become more difficult. A general supplier code of conduct summarizes and represents the basic commitments a company requires from its suppliers. It also serves as a first information source for prospective suppliers. With this question, we assess if your company has a supplier code of conduct if it is public, and what issues it covers.

Key Definitions

Supplier code of conduct: It describes the principles, values, standards, or rules of behavior that guide the decisions, procedures, and systems of the supplier in a way that (a) contributes to the welfare of its key stakeholders, and (b) respects the rights of all constituents affected by its operations. It usually includes at least the 03 components: Human Rights & Labour, Environment, and Business Ethics

Human Rights & Labour: This includes safeguards against child labor, non-discrimination, health and safety, working conditions, working hours, compensation, right to association, and freely chosen employment.

Forced labor: all work and service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered herself or himself voluntarily. Forced labor also includes human trafficking, which is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by the use of threat or of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, conducted for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Child labor: is work performed by children that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children, affecting their health and personal development, or that interferes with their compulsory schooling.

Working conditions: cover a broad range of topics and issues, from working time (hours of work, rest periods, and work schedules) to remuneration, as well as the physical conditions and mental demands that exist in the workplace

Occupational health and safety: a set of interrelated or interacting elements to establish an occupational health and safety policy and objectives, and to achieve those objectives

Harassment: Harassment is defined as a course of comments or actions that are unwelcome, or should reasonably be known to be unwelcome, to the person towards whom they are addressed. Non-sexual harassment includes but is not exclusive to mobbing and bullying, while sexual harassment includes a sexual component.

Discrimination: act and result of treating persons unequally by imposing unequal burdens or denying benefits instead of treating each person fairly on the basis of individual merit based on their race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, age, nationality, religion, union status, and/or marital status

Freedom of association: the right of employees and workers to form, join and run their own organizations without prior authorization or interference by the state or any other entity

Collective bargaining: all negotiations which take place between one or more employers or employers' organizations, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organizations (trade unions), on the other, for determining working conditions and terms of employment or for regulating relations between employers and workers

Environment: This includes avoiding pollution, minimizing emissions, and improving the resource efficiency of supplier operations and products throughout the lifecycle

Greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption refer to emissions of the six main GHGs that are covered by the Kyoto Protocol, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Energy consumption refers to the purchase or production and use of energy from renewable sources (e.g., hydroelectric, wind, solar, geothermal, bioenergy) and to the efficient use of energy by reducing the waste/loss of energy or upgrading equipment with lower energy consumption.

Pollution prevention and waste management refer to the prevention and management/disposal of by-products in business operations such as air pollutants (e.g., particulate matter, lead, sulfur dioxide, etc.), sewage, and solid waste (including non-hazardous and hazardous waste).

Resource efficiency refers to organizational or technological modification in designing product/process that allows more efficient usage of raw materials or water.

Biodiversity, no deforestation, or land conservation refers to the protection or promotion of natural habitats, biodiversity, or management of soil to avoid loss of nutrients, erosion, and land pollution. Some aspects might include, for example, A) management of biodiversity risks by setting targets to offset any losses (no net loss) or aims to achieve a net positive impact on biodiversity; B) prohibition of supplier operations in sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity; C) application of mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore & offset) if a company is operating in areas in close proximity to critical biodiversity; D) land conservation efforts which include a variety of techniques such as contour farming, mulching, crop rotation, etc.

Business Ethics: refers to the policies and practices to ensure the ethical conduct of the organization and associated individuals in all business activities, including, but not limited to, anti-corruption, anti-competitiveness, and conflict of interest.

Anti-Corruption: refers to 'abuse of entrusted power for private gain', which can be instigated

by individuals or organizations, including practices such as bribery, facilitation payments, fraud, extortion, collusion, and money laundering; an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or another advantage to or from any person as an inducement to do something that is dishonest, illegal, or a breach of trust in the conduct of the enterprise's business. Anti-Competitiveness: refers to actions of the organization or employees that can result in collusion with potential competitors, with the purpose of limiting the effects of market competition, including but not limited to cartel activities, price fixing, and anti-trust activities. Conflict of Interest: refers to a situation where an individual is confronted with choosing between the requirements of his or her function and his or her own private interests Data Requirements Supporting evidence - This question requires public documents. - For options covering multiple topics, your Supplier Code of Conduct must address all elements stated in the option. The only exception is Biodiversity, deforestation, or land conservation Not Applicable – General Rule “Not Applicable” for this question (beyond the industries detailed below) will only be accepted for special cases. In such cases, the company must credibly explain via a comprehensive company comment and/or public reporting that it does not purchase goods or services for the purposes below. To be granted “Not Applicable”, the company must state they: - Do not use goods or services in the company's production processes, and - Do not re-sell goods or services to the company's customers, and - Do not utilize goods or services as capital goods (e.g. machines/infrastructure) in the company's operations. Industry-specific special cases: REI – Equity Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs): companies that have only marked 'Management of Standing Investments' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. REM – Real Estate Management & Development: companies that have only marked 'Services' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area', should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. OIE - Energy Equipment & Services Industry: Services Companies (consultancy or seismic surveying), should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. References For the definition of the supplier code of conduct see UNGC's Supply Chain Sustainability

1.7.2 Supplier ESG Program

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have systems/procedures in place to ensure effective implementation of company's supplier ESG programs required to identify and address material risks and impacts? Please specify where this information is available in your public reporting with reference to the description of selected options.

- Yes, we publicly disclose the measures below related to supplier ESG programs.
 - Oversight of implementation of the supplier ESG program is defined. Please select the highest accountable decision-making body:
 - Board of directors
 - Executive management
 - Purchasing practices towards suppliers are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with ESG requirements.
 - Suppliers are excluded from contracting if they cannot achieve minimum ESG requirements within a set timeframe.
 - Suppliers with better ESG performance are preferred by applying a minimum weight to ESG criteria in supplier selection and contract awarding.
 - Training for company's buyers and/or internal stakeholders on their roles in the supplier ESG program.
- No, we do not publicly report this information.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Impact Report - Responsible Sourcing (SPA) 2025, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores\(PDF14\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores(PDF14)-min.pdf)
 - Page 9: The company works with its suppliers to ensure good sustainability practices throughout the value chain. As a way to permanently support, the company shares its learning, providing tools for its suppliers to adopt these practices with agility. The "Responsible Supply" Program is based on business ethics practices, which are intended to help improve, and climate change, where it is expected to drive the industry towards an internationally recognized methodology as an emission reduction mechanism.
 - Page 14: The Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors of the company are ultimately responsible for supervising the control mechanisms and management of risks and opportunities related to supplier management and their potential consequences for the company. This responsibility is transferred in its operationalization to the General Management, who materializes it through the Purchasing and Services Management.
 - Page 15: To ensure good supplier management, the Purchasing and Services Management has a series of metrics through which suppliers are constantly evaluated. These criteria are:
 - Price
 - Quality
 - Service
 - Sustainability
 - In terms of sustainability, the company has quantitative sustainability metrics and goals for all issues that are included in the 2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy, called "Uncork a Better Future". These goals are defined for the long term, and the latter defines annual targets.
 - Page 20: In order to generate internal knowledge, during 2022 a participation session was held with all the Purchasing Management staff to show the progress and generate proposals for improvement and involvement of the area. In this way, in 2022, 100% of the employees of said management were trained in the Responsible Supply Program, raising awareness about the relevance of low-carbon inputs and the need to have a supply chain advancing in business ethics.
 - Page 29: Although the company's desire is always to accompany the process of environmental and social improvement of the supply chain, the suppliers are notified that the company can take measures such as: excluded from providing services or delivering products in the event of serious or repeated breaches of the Supplier Code of Conduct and the Viña Concha y Toro Code of Ethics.
 - Page 33: Once a year, once the annual evaluation of the program is closed, this information is delivered to the purchasing department, showing who are the suppliers that have successfully completed the environmental and social components, so that the results are incorporated into the purchasing criteria. or tenders for inputs or services.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Developing and deploying sound supplier ESG programs is a foundational strategic and operational activity for organizations. The purpose of this question is to evaluate whether companies have systems/procedures in place to ensure effective internal implementation of the supplier ESG program and to identify and address material risks and impacts resulting from supply activities. Clear and structured governance, together with internal communication and training, are needed to ensure the correct plan, implementation, and improvement cycles. Organizations not only need to have systems/procedures in place to track the impact of ESG along their supply chains, but they also need to ensure that these practices are routinely reviewed to ensure that their business demands, and expectations, are in line with established ESG requirements. Suppliers which provide goods or services used in the company's production processes and suppliers providing goods and/or services (e.g. machines/infrastructures) that are used as operational capital goods by the purchasing company must be covered in these programs. Together with these supplier typologies, suppliers of indirect materials and/or office supplies can be included as well.

Key Definitions
Supplier ESG program For businesses to identify, assess, and plan corrective measures in relation to the sustainability of their supply chains, it is crucial to implement a robust and comprehensive supplier ESG program. A supplier-focused ESG program is the collection of activities and measures that enables businesses to recognize and assess potential ESG risks, and consequently, plan remedial measures to assure solid sustainability performance along the supply chain. Companies should make sure that this due diligence approach is deployed also within the organization, to guarantee harmonization between ESG strategy for the

supply chain and the company's purchasing practices. Oversight of implementation: Strategic oversight to ensure alignment of vision and implementation is critical to ensuring successful strategies and programs. This is also true for the supply chain ESG strategy and the supplier ESG program. To guarantee maximal priority and focus, this oversight should ideally sit on the board of directors. Alternatively, top executive management is also acceptable as it can align ESG strategies of different divisions/functions and drive the organization to reach its sustainability goals. The CEO individually is not acceptable as the CEO is ultimately accountable for all areas of a company's operations. Review of purchasing practices to avoid potential conflicts with ESG requirements: Purchasing practices not only include the choice of the material/part/product/service to be bought or the supplier from which to purchase the needed items. They also include specific indications on costs and quality of the products, as well as delivery times. It is of paramount importance that the company's orders allow suppliers to comply with the company's ESG requirements. This option guarantees that the company is continuously reviewing its purchasing practices to avoid potential conflicts with its ESG strategy. Exclusion of suppliers that cannot achieve minimum ESG requirements within a set timeframe: Companies should set minimum requirements that suppliers must comply with to access tenders or be selected for contract awarding. The best practice for companies is interacting with those fundamental suppliers which do not meet these requirements and providing development opportunities with the objective of improving their performance and becoming eligible. This opportunity should have a clear timeframe set, after which suppliers that are not able to meet expectations should be removed from the potential supplier's list until they become eligible. Preference of suppliers with a better ESG profile by applying a minimum weight to ESG criteria: Supplier preference rationale can vary for different industries, locations, and business models. Among well-known dimensions such as price, delivery times, and quality, ESG performance should also be considered. Most advanced companies incorporate ESG performance in suppliers' selection by including in selection methodologies a specific weight for ESG dimensions, which guarantees that sustainability is embedded into supplier selection and contract awarding. Training for company's buyers and/or internal stakeholders on the Supplier ESG program: It is crucial for companies to set up training for buyers and/or relevant internal stakeholders in their roles and on how their day-to-day actions and decisions are fundamental to reach the company's ESG objectives. Low/middle/top management training is not accepted for this option. Data Requirements - This question requires public evidence. Please indicate where in your public reporting you report information about the selected options. Not Applicable – General Rule “Not Applicable” for this question (beyond the industries detailed below) will only be accepted for special cases. In such cases, the company must credibly explain via a comprehensive company comment and/or public reporting that it does not purchase goods or services for the purposes below. To be granted “Not Applicable”, the company must state they: - Do not use goods or services in the company's production processes, and - Do not re-sell goods or services to the company's customers, and - Do not utilize goods or services as capital goods (e.g. machines/infrastructure) in the company's operations. Industry-specific special cases: REI – Equity Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs): companies that have only marked 'Management of Standing Investments' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. REM – Real Estate Management & Development: companies that have only marked 'Services' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area', should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. OIE - Energy Equipment & Services Industry: Services Companies (consultancy or seismic surveying), should mark “Not Applicable” in this question.

1.7.3 Supplier Screening

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company apply supplier screening to systematically identify significant suppliers (Please see infotext for the definition)?

- ✓ Yes, our company has a systematic supplier screening approach to identify significant suppliers. Please provide public supporting evidence with reference to the description of selected options.

Aspects of suppliers screening

Please indicate which of the following aspects are considered in your screening process for significant suppliers.

- ✓ Environmental

- ✓ Social
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Business relevance

Methodology for suppliers screening

Please indicate which of the following risks are considered in your screening process for significant suppliers.

- ✓ Country-specific risk
 - ✓ Sector-specific risk
 - ✓ Commodity-specific risk
- No, we do not publicly disclose our supplier screening approach to identify significant suppliers.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Impact Report - Responsible Sourcing (SPA) 2025, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores\(PDF14\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores(PDF14)-min.pdf) (Pages: 31) To determine the key suppliers at each stage of the process, different application criteria are established, which are based on
 1. Ethical Risk: Related to non-compliance with labor regulations and ethical requirements towards its workers, including corporate governance matters, such as the existence of policies and procedures regarding these matters. It is considered whether this perceived risk may affect the company.
 2. Environmental Risk: Related, for example, to non-compliance with environmental regulations by the supplier, which may lead to some risk for the company. Environmental impacts.
 3. Sales Levels: Amounts that the supplier sells to the company each year and the criticality of the input that it delivers.
 These 3 criteria consider the country risk with respect to certain issues (eg, the context of immigration and illegal labor), the risks inherent to the supplier's industrial sector (eg, transportation) and specific considerations for the type of input (eg. Timber and illegal harvest).
 The classification process is carried out jointly by Sustainability management, the Purchasing department and personnel from the departments linked to the process, since experience and knowledge of suppliers is used. According to the categories, the general visualization of the ESG risk and the magnitude that the impact would have for the company is established, allowing a calibration of the activities of the Responsible Supply Program to be carried out.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies not only outsource production, services, and business processes but responsibilities, risks, and opportunities as well. On one hand, outsourcing generally tends to increase a company's flexibility, but on the other hand, supply chain risks might become less apparent, new dependencies may arise, and the identification, monitoring, and management of risks and opportunities in the supply chain may become more difficult. An important first step in supply chain management is to try to understand supply chain risks and dependencies from the ESG and business operation perspective. Once a company has identified significant suppliers, it can focus supplier monitoring and development efforts on those suppliers with the highest risk for negative impacts and greatest business relevance (this aspect is examined in subsequent questions). Therefore, this question seeks to assess if companies have a systematic approach to screening suppliers in order to identify potential sustainability risks in their supply chain. Companies that are able to properly identify significant suppliers will also be better positioned to prioritize their risk management measures and proactively detect issues connected to suppliers' ESG performance. Key Definitions Supplier screening: Supplier screening is systematic desk research of suppliers' risk for negative ESG impacts and their business relevance, considering available data sources such as country, sector, or commodity ESG

risks, spending, business relevance, etc. Methodology development and screening process can be realized by the company itself, or with the support of or through external specialists. Screening can be considered the initial step to identify potential sustainability risks in the supply chain and it is then followed by assessing suppliers. At this stage, the company is not likely to be engaging directly with the supplier in order to screen them. Significant suppliers: Significant suppliers are suppliers that are identified as having substantial risks of negative ESG impacts or significant business relevance to the company or a combination of both. The portfolio of significant suppliers should be the key audience of a company's supplier ESG assessment and development program. Critical suppliers identified are also accepted as significant suppliers, even though in most cases only business relevance, and not ESG risk, is considered when identifying critical suppliers. Environmental aspects: The risk for negative impacts related to environmental topics, including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water consumption, resource efficiency, pollution, waste, or biodiversity. Social aspects: The risk for negative impacts related to social topics, including but not limited to human rights and labor rights such as child labor, forced labor, discrimination, freedom of association, right to collective bargaining, working hours, remuneration, occupational health and safety, or the rights of local communities. Governance aspects: The risk for negative impacts related to governance topics, including but not limited to corruption, bribery, conflicts of interest, or anti-competitive practices. Business relevance: Business relevance considerations, including but not limited to share of spend/volume and substitutability. Country-specific risk: Risk for negative environmental, social, and governance impacts related to a country's political, social, economic, environmental or regulatory situation. Sector-specific risk: Risk for negative environmental, social, and governance impacts related to a sector's distinct characteristics regarding labor situation, energy consumption, resource intensity, emissions, or pollution potential (e.g. manufacturing, service provision, agriculture). Commodity-specific risk: Risk for negative environmental, social, and governance impacts related to a commodity's supply chain structure, labor situation, land-use and resource intensity, energy consumption, emissions, material toxicity, or pollution potential (e.g. metals, fossil fuels, wood, soy, cotton) Data Requirements This question requires a risk screening carried out by the company or third party, therefore the indication of a self-assessment conducted by the suppliers, or generally using Ecovadis would not be accepted as the Ecovadis assessment is collecting supplier policies, practices, and performance and qualifies as a Supplier Desk Assessment with verification of evidence (see Supplier Assessment and Development question). We will only accept the usage of the Ecovadis if it is specified that risk maps or risk screening tools provided were used for this purpose (e.g. Ecovadis IQ plus). Supporting evidence: This question requires public evidence. Please indicate where in your public reporting you report information about the selected options. Not Applicable – General Rule “Not Applicable” for this question (beyond the industries detailed below) will only be accepted for special cases. In such cases, the company must credibly explain via a comprehensive company comment and/or public reporting that it does not purchase goods or services for the purposes below. To be granted “Not Applicable”, the company must state they: - Do not use goods or services in the company's production processes, and - Do not re-sell goods or services to the company's customers, and - Do not utilize goods or services as capital goods (e.g. machines/infrastructure) in company's operations. Industry-specific special cases: REI – Equity Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs): companies that have only marked 'Management of Standing Investments' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. REM – Real Estate Management & Development: companies that have only marked 'Services' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area', should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. OIE - Energy Equipment & Services Industry: Services Companies (consultancy or seismic surveying), should mark “Not Applicable” in this question.

1.7.4 Supplier Assessment and Development

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a publicly available supplier assessment and development process in place?

- ✓ Yes, our company has a publicly available supplier assessment and development process in place

Supplier assessment

- ✓ Yes, our company has a publicly available supplier assessment process in place which includes the following:

Please provide public supporting evidence:

- ✓ Supplier desk assessments with systematic verification of evidence
- ✓ Supplier on-site assessments carried out by purchasing company employees or contracted consultant (2nd party assessment)
- ✓ Supplier on-site assessments carried out by an independent accredited auditing body (3rd party assessment).
- ✓ Supplier assessments (desk or on-site) are carried out using standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or multi-stakeholder initiative. Please provide name/description:
For suppliers in the environmental program, their assessments are conducted following the Science Based Targets Initiatives (SBTi) for CO2 and carbon footprint reductions. In Quality Assurance, suppliers are verified according to BRC and IFS.
- ✓ Supplier corrective action/improvement plans

No, we do not have a publicly available supplier assessment process in place

Supplier Development

- ✓ Yes, our company has a publicly available supplier development process in place which includes the following:

Please provide public supporting evidence:

- ✓ Supplier information/trainings on company's supplier ESG program, process and requirements
- Supplier access to ESG benchmarks against peers
- ✓ Supplier support (remote/on-site) on implementation of corrective/improvement actions
- ✓ In-depth technical support programs to build capacity and ESG performance in suppliers

No, we do not have a publicly available supplier development process in place

No, we do not have a publicly available supplier assessment and development process in place

Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 12) 26 suppliers have been considered as suppliers with actual or potential negative impact, all of them along environmental matters, specifically their carbon footprints. These suppliers are all part of the SBTi program for suppliers that the company is considering on its strategic plan. By participating in the Environmental Component of the Program, these suppliers are constantly supported, monitored, and evaluated in their progress. The evaluation is carried out once a year, verifying if they have advanced according to the work plan proposed for the year, which is presented through the annual workshops.
- Impact Report - Responsible Sourcing (SPA) 2025, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores\(PDF14\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores(PDF14)-min.pdf) (Pages: 32, 33, 40) Page 32: (Desk assessment) All key suppliers are consulted annually on their practices in social and environmental matters through an Ethical Responsibility and Sustainability Self-Assessment Form. The results are used to generate actions that aim to reduce the risks in terms of human rights in the company, a matter that is consulted in the self-assessment. Environmental matters are also consulted in this exercise.
Page 33: In addition to these desk assessments, the company has a Supplier Quality Assurance department, which is responsible for carrying out monitoring audits at the supplier's facilities and verifies the information associated with said issues on site.

In matters of Quality and Safety, the company has international standards such as BRC and IFS, certifications that are also requested from suppliers. In addition, this department is responsible for generating Corrective Action Plans for those non-conformities found in the field.

Page 40: Suppliers in the environmental component of the program are evaluated through SBT.

- Impact Report - Responsible Sourcing (SPA) 2025, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores\(PDF14\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.02%20Proveedores(PDF14)-min.pdf) (Pages: 40 and 41) During 2022, the second SBT 2025 Supplier Workshop was held, where the results of the first year of implementation of SBT 2025 Suppliers were presented.

As a general result, it was obtained that 13 of the 26 program participants already have reduction targets based on science already approved and publicly available.

Despite being only 50% of the providers of the program, it is considered a great advance given the difficult global context of the year 2022 for the wine industry. The program is made up of 30 packaging suppliers, according to the distribution shown in the attached graph.

The Climate Change Maturity scale was defined according to 3 levels in accordance with the work based on carbon footprint measurement

MATURITY LEVEL 1

They follow parent company guidelines. They measure the Carbon Footprint with internationally recognized tools.

MATURITY LEVEL 2

They have measured the Carbon Footprint and should only standardize the measurement. Most do not measure every year

MATURITY LEVEL 3

They will face their first measurement

During 2022, we continued to work and support suppliers with Maturity Level 2 and 3, since the objective is to ensure that the 26 suppliers reach that category and align their reduction routes with climate science.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess if companies have a systematic approach to evaluating suppliers and their subsequent development to meet company requirements. This should be with an overall goal of a shared mindset leading to improved and scalable impact in the supply chain. Companies not only outsource production, services and business processes but responsibilities, risks and opportunities as well. On one hand, outsourcing generally tends to increase a company's flexibility, but on the other hand, supply chain risks might become less apparent, new dependencies may arise, and the identification, monitoring and management of risks and opportunities in the supply chain may become more difficult. Supplier assessment and development measures to assess and improve individual suppliers' performance are usually implemented after the initial supplier screening, which aims at identifying supplier risks through desk research. This question is divided into two parts: what the supplier assessment process includes and what the supplier development process includes. **Key Definitions** **Assessment process** Supplier assessment process: A process in which suppliers are evaluated to obtain information on their practices in order to measure and monitor their performance. The assessment process can be carried out in order to reduce costs, mitigate risks and drive improvement. The benefits of carrying out this process include increased performance visibility and aligning customer and supplier business practices, and risk mitigation. **Supplier desk assessments with systematic verification of evidence:** This type of supplier assessment is realized by, or on behalf of, the purchasing company. It generally takes the form of a questionnaire where suppliers are requested to provide information and supporting evidence on their ESG policies, practices, performance, and public disclosures. This information is then reviewed, verified, and analyzed, resulting in an appraisal of the supplier's ESG performance, possibly with a score. This process is considered to be systematic verification because established specifications and requirements are met. Supplier desk assessments are more company-specific than supplier screenings (see question supplier screening) as they assess the information provided by the supplier and are usually realized in a subsequent stage of the supplier assessment process. Desk assessments do not include onsite assessments of the supplier. Purchasing companies can implement their own supplier desk assessment tools or can use tools of external providers, such as RBA Risk-based SAQ, Ecovadis, Together for Sustainability, Achilles, Higg Facility Environmental Module (with remote verification), etc. 2nd party supplier onsite assessments are carried out by employees of the purchasing company or by contracted consultants. These auditors do not need to be approved or accredited by the

standard-setting organization or by an accreditation body. 3rd party supplier onsite assessments are carried out by independent 3rd party auditing organizations that are approved/accredited by the standard-setting organization (e.g. Amfori BSCI, Responsible Business Alliance, Higg Facility Environmental Module) or by an accreditation body along the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021 Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems (e.g. SA8000, ISO standards). Supplier on-site assessments are on-site supplier visits by an auditor to assess the supplier's ESG operations, policies, systems, and performance, usually involving document and record reviews, site tours, as well as interviews with company representatives, employees, and other stakeholders. Applied methodologies can consist of their own checklists or standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or a multi-stakeholder initiative. On-site assessments can also include virtual assessments or supplier employee surveys. Supplier assessments (desk or onsite) are carried out using standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or multi-stakeholder initiative. Desk or on-site assessments that are carried out following standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or multi-stakeholder initiatives such as SMETA, Responsible Business Alliance, amfori BSCI, Responsible Minerals Initiative, SAI Platform, or others.

Supplier corrective action plans: A corrective action plan (CAP) is an important quality management tool for any business or supplier. A corrective action plan is a method of documenting non-compliance issues, identifying their root causes, and capturing measurable, achievable solutions and realistic deadlines.

Development process Supplier information/training: Providing the supplier with information and/or training on the purchasing company's supplier ESG program. This can be accomplished through various mediums. The content can range from specific inputs on one topic, inputs on multiple ESG topics and best practices, to information on the company's assessment and development process.

Supplier access to ESG benchmarks: This is where suppliers are provided with access to information on how other suppliers are performing. This can include performance information on specific areas or case studies on how other suppliers achieved that level of performance.

Supplier support (remote/onsite) on implementation of corrective/improvement actions: The company provides guidance and support on the implementation of corrective and improvement actions. This can happen remotely or through supplier on-site visits.

In-depth technical support programs to build capacity and ESG performance in suppliers: Comprehensive capacity building programs to systematically improve supplier practices and performance on specific ESG topics (e.g. energy efficiency, chemical management, health & safety management, working hours reduction) through training, baseline assessments, collaborative system development, and progress measurement. Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the knowledge, skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world. Such programs go beyond corrective action support and usually take 6+ months to implement. These technical support programs are long-term and sustained over time with the aim of improving ESG performance rather than solely implementing action plans.

Data Requirements If a company selects that yes, they have an assessment and/or development process but does not select any of the subsequent options then the answer will not be accepted. We expect publicly available information for this question. It is possible that a company only publicly reports on its assessment process and not on the development process therefore the company has the option to provide public reporting for one part and select that they do not carry out the other option. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attach will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Supporting documents need to be available in the public domain. - Information related to the assessment and development process can be in separate documents, for example, a responsible sourcing strategy and a sustainability report. Scattered information that does not clearly relate will not be accepted.

Not Applicable – General Rule “Not Applicable” for this question (beyond the industries detailed below) will only be accepted for special cases. In such cases, the company must credibly explain via a comprehensive company comment and/or public reporting that it does not purchase goods or services for the purposes below. To be granted “Not Applicable”, the company must state they: - Do not use goods or services in the company's production processes, and - Do not re-sell goods or services to the company's customers, and - Do not utilize goods or services as capital goods (e.g. machines/infrastructure) in company's operations.

Industry-specific special cases: REI – Equity Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs): companies that have only marked 'Management of Standing Investments' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. REM – Real Estate Management & Development: companies that have only marked 'Services' as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area', should

mark "Not Applicable" in this question. OIE - Energy Equipment & Services Industry: Services Companies (consultancy or seismic surveying), should mark "Not Applicable" in this question.

1.7.5 KPIs for Supplier Screening

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company monitor and report on coverage and progress of your supplier screening program?

Yes, we monitor and report on coverage and progress of our supplier screening program

Supplier Screening	FY 2022
1.1 Total number of Tier-1 suppliers	3959
1.2 Total number of significant suppliers in Tier-1	431
1.3 % of total spend on significant suppliers in Tier-1	
1.4 Total number of significant suppliers in non Tier-1	0
1.5 Total number of significant suppliers (Tier-1 and non Tier-1)	431.0

PUBLIC REPORTING

Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

No, we do not monitor and report on coverage and progress of our supplier screening program.

Not Applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

% of total spend on significant suppliers in Tier-1 is currently not available data

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 12) During the year 2022, the company worked with 3,959 direct suppliers. Viña Concha y Toro has no indirect (non-Tier I suppliers). During 2022, the company did not terminate commercial relationships with any supplier due to ESG breaches. According to the suppliers screening process, 431 suppliers are key or significant.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 12) During the year 2022, the company worked with 3,959 direct suppliers. Viña Concha y Toro has no indirect (non-Tier I suppliers). During 2022, the company did not terminate commercial relationships with any supplier due to ESG breaches. According to the suppliers screening process, 431 suppliers are key or significant.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 117) Shows total number of suppliers (see table "number of suppliers).

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is for companies to disclose the results of the supplier screening process. It is important to monitor the coverage and results of a supplier screening program to ensure suppliers are being screened and categorized appropriately and that risks are being managed. This question seeks to understand if companies are capturing the number of different suppliers they have, whether they are categorized into significant suppliers, and whether new suppliers are screened for ESG risks. This question forms the basis for the question “KPIs on Supplier Assessment and Development”

Key Definitions

Supplier screening: A systematic desk research of suppliers’ risk for negative ESG impacts and their business relevance, considering available data sources such as country, sector, or commodity ESG risks, spending, business relevance, etc. Methodology development and screening process can be realized by the company itself, or with the support of or through external specialists. Suppliers are only counted once within the fiscal year. When providing data, please note that these are unique significant suppliers screened during the reporting period (not the number of screenings realized, i.e. no multiple counts of suppliers if they were screened more than once during the reporting period).

Significant suppliers: Significant suppliers are suppliers that are identified as having substantial risks of negative ESG impacts or significant business relevance to the company or a combination of both. The portfolio of significant suppliers should be the key audience of a company’s supplier ESG assessment and development program. Critical suppliers identified are also accepted as significant suppliers, even though in most cases only business relevance, and not ESG risk, is considered when identifying critical suppliers

Tier 1 suppliers: This refers to suppliers that directly supply goods, materials or services (including intellectual property (IP) / patents) to the company. If the company does not specify, we will assume it is Tier 1.

Non-tier 1 suppliers: This refers to suppliers that provide their products and services through Tier 1 suppliers to the company. Non-tier 1 suppliers are located beyond Tier 1 suppliers, e.g. on Tier 2, 3, or n-level of a company's supply chain.

Data Requirements

Public Reporting - In order to accept public reporting for the screening process, disclosure is needed for “1.2 Total number of significant suppliers in Tier-1”, “1.3 Percentage of total spend on significant suppliers in Tier-1” and “1.4 Total number of significant suppliers in non Tier-1” for the last fiscal year.

Third Party Verification - To accept third party verification, data must be verified for the most recent financial year by an appropriate verification or auditing firm. Government verification is not considered relevant

No significant suppliers identified If a company’s Total number of significant suppliers in Tier 1 (1.2) and Total number of significant suppliers in non Tier-1 (1.4) are equal to zero, this is only acceptable if - The company publicly reports on an acceptable systematic supplier screening approach to identify significant suppliers in the Supplier Screening question and; - The company publicly reports that it identified zero significant suppliers as having substantial risks of negative ESG impacts or significant business relevance to the company or a combination of both. Please note that answering 0 in this question will affect the successive questions in this criterion.

Not Applicable – General Rule “Not Applicable” for this question (beyond the industries detailed below) will only be accepted for special cases. In such cases, the company must credibly explain via a comprehensive company comment and/or public reporting that it does not purchase goods or services for the purposes below. To be granted “Not Applicable”, the company must state they: - Do not use goods or services in the company’s production processes, and - Do not re-sell goods or services to the company’s customers, and - Do not utilize goods or services as capital goods (e.g. machines/infrastructure) in company’s operations.

Industry-specific special cases:

REI – Equity Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs): companies that have only marked ‘Management of Standing Investments’ as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable” in this question.

REM – Real Estate Management & Development: companies that have only marked ‘Services’ as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area', should mark “Not Applicable” in this question.

OIE – Energy Equipment & Services Industry: Services Companies (consultancy or seismic surveying), should mark “Not Applicable” in this question.

1.7.6 KPIs for Supplier Assessment and Development

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company monitor and report on the coverage and progress of your supplier assessment and development program?

Please report the number of unique suppliers, **which were identified as significant in the supplier screening process**. These are **unique significant suppliers assessed during the reporting period** (not number of

assessments realized, i.e. no multiple count of suppliers if they were assessed more than once during the reporting period).

- ✓ Yes, our company monitors and reports on the coverage and progress of our supplier assessment and development program. It includes the following:
 - ✓ Coverage and progress of our supplier assessment program

Supplier Assessment	FY 2022	Target for FY 2022
1.1 Total number of suppliers assessed via desk assessments/ on-site assessments	145	<input type="radio"/> Number of suppliers <input type="radio"/> % of significant suppliers
1.2 % of significant suppliers assessed	33.64269	
1.3 Number of suppliers assessed with substantial actual/potential negative impacts	26	
1.4 % of suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts with agreed corrective action/improvement plan	100	
1.5 Number of suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts that were terminated	0	

- ✓ Coverage and progress of suppliers with corrective action plans

Corrective action plan support	FY 2022	Target for FY 2022
2.1 Total number of suppliers supported in corrective action plan implementation	26	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of suppliers <input type="radio"/> % of significant suppliers 26
2.2. % of suppliers assessed with substantial actual/potential negative impacts supported in corrective action plan implementation	100	

- ✓ Coverage and progress of suppliers in capacity building programs

Capacity building programs	FY 2022	Target for FY 2022
3.1 Total number of suppliers in capacity building programs	26	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of suppliers <input type="radio"/> % of significant suppliers 26
3.2 % of significant suppliers in capacity building programs	6.03248	

Public Reporting

- ✓ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link

Third-party Verification

- Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

- No, we do not monitor and report on coverage and progress of our supplier assessment and development program
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 12) According to the suppliers screening process, 431 suppliers are key or significant.
These suppliers are consulted annually on their practices in social and environmental matters through an Ethical Responsibility and Sustainability Self-Assessment Form. The results are used to generate actions that aim to reduce the risks in terms of human rights in the company, a matter that is consulted in the self-assessment. Environmental matters are also consulted in this exercise. In 2022, 145 suppliers responded to the Self-Assessment Form.
26 suppliers have been considered as suppliers with actual or potential negative impact, all of them along environmental matters, specifically their carbon footprints. These suppliers are all part of the SBTi program for suppliers that the company is considering on its strategic plan. By participating in the Environmental Component of the Program, these suppliers are constantly supported, monitored, and evaluated in their progress. The evaluation is carried out once a year, verifying if they have advanced according to the work plan proposed for the year, which is presented through the annual workshops.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 12) According to the suppliers screening process, 431 suppliers are key or significant.
These suppliers are consulted annually on their practices in social and environmental matters through an Ethical Responsibility and Sustainability Self-Assessment Form. The results are used to generate actions that aim to reduce the risks in terms of human rights in the company, a matter that is consulted in the self-assessment. Environmental matters are also consulted in this exercise. In 2022, 145 suppliers responded to the Self-Assessment Form.
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Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is for companies to disclose the results of the supplier screening process and subsequent assessment and development processes. It is important to monitor the coverage and progress of a supplier assessment and development program to ensure risks are being managed and that the company is acting responsibly by building capacity within its supply chain. This question seeks to understand if companies are capturing the number of different suppliers they have, how many are assessed, and how many out of those have been identified as having significant actual/potential negative impacts. From this, the purpose is to ascertain how many of those suppliers are supported to improve their actions and in what ways.

Key Definitions Supplier screening: A systematic desk research of suppliers' risk for negative ESG impacts and their business relevance, considering available data sources such as country, sector, or commodity ESG risks, spending, business relevance, etc. Methodology development and screening process can be realized by the company itself, or with the support of or through external specialists. Significant suppliers: Suppliers that are identified as having substantial risks of negative ESG impacts or significant business relevance to the company or a combination of both. The portfolio of suppliers with sustainability

priority should be the key audience of a company's supplier ESG monitoring and development program. Critical suppliers identified are also accepted as significant suppliers, even though in most cases only business relevance, and not ESG risk, is considered when identifying critical suppliers.

Desk assessments: This type of supplier assessment is realized by, or on behalf of the purchasing company. It generally takes the form of a questionnaire where suppliers are requested to provide information and supporting evidence on their ESG policies, practices, performance, and public disclosures. This information is then reviewed, verified, and analyzed, resulting in an appraisal of the supplier's ESG performance, possibly with a score. This process is considered to be systematic verification because established specifications and requirements are met. Supplier desk assessments are more elaborate than supplier screenings (see question supplier screening) as they assess the information provided by the supplier and are usually realized in a subsequent stage of the supplier assessment process. Desk assessments do not include onsite assessments of the supplier. Purchasing companies can implement their own supplier desk assessment tools or can use tools of external providers. For supplier desk assessments companies can use a third-party tool/methodology/online system in their assessment to evaluate the supplier and ensure a thorough review and appraisal of the information provided and that allows them to share the assessment results with other companies who might want to procure from. This could be RBA Risk-based SAQ, Ecovadis, Together for Sustainability, Achilles, Higg Facility Environmental Module (with remote verification), etc.

2nd party supplier on-site assessments are carried out by employees of the purchasing company or by contracted consultants. These auditors do not need to be approved or accredited by the standard-setting organization or by an accreditation body.

3rd party supplier on-site assessments are carried out by independent 3rd party auditing organizations that are approved/accredited by the standard-setting organization (e.g. amfori BSCI, Responsible Business Alliance, Higg Facility Environmental Module) or by an accreditation body along the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021 Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems (e.g. SA8000, ISO standards). Supplier on-site assessments are on-site supplier visits by an auditor to assess the supplier's ESG operations, policies, systems, and performance, usually involving document and record reviews, site tours as well as interviews with company representatives, employees, and other stakeholders. Applied methodologies can consist of their own checklists or standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or multi-stakeholder initiative. On-site assessments can also include virtual assessments or supplier employee surveys.

Supplier assessments (desk or onsite) are carried out using standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or multi-stakeholder initiative: Desk or on-site assessments that are carried out following standards and methodologies of a recognized industry or multi-stakeholder initiatives such as SMETA, Responsible Business Alliance, amfori BSCI, Responsible Minerals Initiative, SAI Platform, or others.

Substantial actual/potential negative impacts: In the GRI Standards, unless otherwise stated, 'impact' refers to the effect an organization has on the economy, the environment, and/or society, which in turn can indicate its contribution (positive or negative) to sustainable development. Negative impacts include those that are either caused or contributed to by an organization, or that are directly linked to its activities, products, or services by its relationship with a supplier. Actual impacts are those that have happened. Potential impacts are those which may occur and where actions can be taken by the company to prevent, mitigate, or remediate the impacts; Substantial can be defined as a critical or major non-compliance with minimum requirements leading to severe damage to the environment or people's physical or psychological integrity or to the systematic failure of the supplier to protect people or the environment from harm.

Supplier corrective action plan: A corrective action plan (CAP) is an important quality management tool for any business or supplier. A CAP is a method of documenting non-compliance issues, identifying their root causes, and capturing measurable, achievable solutions and realistic deadlines. This refers to suppliers that are in the process of implementing their CAP.

Supplier support (remote/onsite) on implementation of corrective action plans: The company provides guidance and support on the implementation of corrective and improvement actions. This can happen remotely or by visiting the supplier.

Capacity building programs: Comprehensive capacity building programs to systematically improve supplier practices and performance on specific ESG topics (e.g. energy efficiency, chemical management, health & safety management, working hours reduction) through training, baseline assessments, collaborative system development, and progress measurement. Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the knowledge, skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world. Such programs go beyond corrective action support and usually take 6+ months to implement. These capacity-building programs are long-term and sustained over time with the aim of improving ESG performance rather than solely implementing action plans.

Data Requirements - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain however the

company will not receive points for public reporting. Public reporting In order to accept public reporting for KPIs for Assessment and Development, the company needs to publicly disclose data on at least one of the following metrics: - Supplier Assessment “Total number of unique suppliers assessed” - Supplier corrective action support “Total number of suppliers supported in corrective action plan implementation” - Supplier capacity building programs “Total number of suppliers in capacity building programs” - If the company reports data but it is not available in the public domain, no points for public reporting will be awarded. Third Party Verification Third party verification is accepted if at least one of the metrics required for public reporting is verified by a third party. Data must be verified for the most recent financial year by an appropriate verification or auditing firm. Government verification is not considered relevant. Not Applicable – General Rule “Not Applicable” for this question (beyond the industries detailed below) will only be accepted for special cases. In such cases, the company must credibly explain via a comprehensive company comment and/or public reporting that it does not purchase goods or services for the purposes below. To be granted “Not Applicable”, the company must state they: - Do not use goods or services in the company’s production processes, and - Do not re-sell goods or services to the company’s customers, and - Do not utilize goods or services as capital goods (e.g. machines/infrastructure) in company’s operations. Industry-specific special cases: REI – Equity Real Estate Investment Trust (REITs): companies that have only marked ‘Management of Standing Investments’ as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. REM – Real Estate Management & Development: companies that have only marked ‘Services’ as the main activity of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area', should mark “Not Applicable” in this question. OIE - Energy Equipment & Services Industry: Services Companies (consultancy or seismic surveying), should mark “Not Applicable” in this question.

1.7.7 MSA Supply Chain Management

In this section, we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year’s submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company’s business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.8 Tax Strategy

Tax competition between tax territories (countries or regions within countries) has left room for companies to optimize their tax spending. While tax optimization has a positive impact on profitability and hence company

value, a too-aggressive tax strategy might not be sustainable in the mid- to long-term and adds some risk to long-term profits. First, there is a reputational risk because of increased public and regulatory scrutiny which could result in lower brand value. Second, the relationship with the host country may be negatively impacted. This could result in approval delays or rejection of expansion projects or, in the worst cases, companies risk losing their license to operate. Third, earnings might be impacted if the tax authorities decide to change tax regulation which leads to direct financial risks. Finally, economic development risk arises if governments receive inadequate tax receipts for funding local infrastructure or education.

1.8.1 Tax Strategy and Governance

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a **publicly available** and group-wide tax policy, strategy or principles in place which indicate your approach towards taxation?

- Yes, we have a publicly available, group-wide tax policy covering the following elements. Please provide the relevant web link:
 - A commitment to compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the tax laws and regulations in the countries in which the company operates
 - A commitment not to transfer value created to low tax jurisdictions
 - A commitment not to use tax structures without commercial substance
 - A commitment to undertake transfer pricing using the arm's length principle
 - A commitment not to use secrecy jurisdictions or so-called "tax havens" for tax avoidance
 - An approval process of the tax policy by the board of directors
- No, we do not have a publicly available group-wide tax policy.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CyT Tax Policy, <https://www.cyt-uk.com/tax-policy> (Pages: All) The Group Tax Policy is to guarantee the complete fulfillment of each and every tax that affects the different group companies' operations, in every jurisdiction where these entities conduct businesses.

In applying this Policy it is of the utmost importance that the Group activities comply with local and foreign tax laws regarding corporate taxes, value added taxes, alcohol taxes, and any other activity that may cause a tax liability, and to display a total and complete transparency regarding the communication between the Group and the local tax authorities. In the context of direct taxation, the Group Policy is to maintain an effective tax rate that increases shareholder value, taking into account financial and reputational risks.

The Group's CFO is responsible for keeping the Board of Directors informed of any relevant developments regarding the Group's tax situation, especially if there's any tax or reputational risks that may arise. Tax related items and associated risks are presented by the Management to the Company's Board.

As stated the Company adheres to the OECD's arm's length guidelines of transfer pricing, meaning that intercompany transactions shall be in accordance with market prices.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Tax avoidance strategies are usually set up in a legally sound way. Therefore, general statements about a company's intention to comply with all tax laws and regulations in its countries of operation are not sufficient. Every company should be able to give a coherent justification of their approach to key tax issues such as the use of tax minimization techniques in line with their approach to other CSR issues. The adoption of a formal tax policy serves to guide company practices and provide investors, regulators and other external stakeholders with an idea of the company's tax risk profile, against which practices and disclosures can be compared. An effective policy should be overseen by the board of directors, created in conjunction with relevant senior management, and regularly reviewed to ensure emerging risks are addressed. This question seeks to determine if there is a group-wide tax policy or strategy available in the public domain that addresses sensitive or high-risk tax issues in a clear and sustainable way. Key Definitions Tax avoidance: Tax avoidance is an abuse of the tax system, a deliberate attempt to get out of an obligation to pay tax by entering into a set of artificial financial arrangements which have little or no commercial purpose other than the reduction of a tax bill. Tax avoidance is unethical in that it seeks to undermine tax law and public policy and it is frequently found to be unlawful. Tax avoidance can be within the letter, but not the spirit, of the law. (Source: TaxWatch) The spirit of the tax laws: This refers to the intention of the policymaker who wrote the respective law. The letter of the law: This refers to the literal interpretation of the law only. Low tax jurisdiction: For the purpose of this question, low tax jurisdiction refers to any jurisdiction with significantly lower tax rates than other jurisdictions in which the company operates. The arm's length principle: This valuation principle is commonly applied to commercial and financial transactions between related companies. It says that transactions should be valued as if they had been carried out between unrelated parties, each acting in their own best interest. Tax havens: (Offshore) countries or jurisdictions offering little or no tax liability. Tax havens may only share limited or no financial information with foreign tax authorities and may not require businesses to operate out of their country to receive tax benefits. The board of directors: For the purpose of this question, this can refer to the board of directors, its subcommittees, or a single named director. The tax policy must be approved or signed by the respective board representative(s), and /or clearly state their involvement in the creation of the tax policy. General statements regarding the responsibilities of the board of directors or regular reporting to the board are not enough. Data Requirements While many companies have group-wide tax accounting policies with clearly defined roles and responsibilities within the organization in place, we specifically look for taxation policies that address issues such as responsible taxation, transparency, transfer pricing, etc., going beyond minimum legal tax disclosure requirements. Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

1.8.2 Tax Reporting

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company **publicly report** on key business, financial and tax information for each tax jurisdiction where the entities included in your organization's audited consolidated financial statements are resident for tax purposes? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting.

- ✓ Yes, we publicly report on the following for **each tax jurisdiction** in which we operate:
 - ✓ Names of all the resident entities
 - ✓ Primary activities
 - ✓ Number of employees
 - ✓ Revenue
 - ✓ Profit (Loss) before tax

- Income tax accrued (current year)
- Income tax paid
- No, we do not report on tax related metrics on a tax jurisdiction basis.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 13) Please see table with country-by-country report for revenues, EBIT, Income tax, tax refunded (paid) and number of employees.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 12 - 13) Although its main headquarters is located in Santiago de Chile, Viña Concha y Toro owns vineyards, wineries, and packaging plants in Argentina and the United States. It produces wines that reflect the unique characteristics of each terroir, which contribute diversity and character to the corporate brand portfolio.
The company currently has 12,473 planted hectares and a network of 13 commercial offices and distribution subsidiaries in North America, South America, Asia, and Europe. It has a staff of 3,579. Its brands are recognized for their quality around the world. Its sales teams' efforts have led to significant market diversification. Its main markets include the United Kingdom, United States, Chile, Brazil, and Nordic countries.
Page 13 shows names of resident entities in Argentina (Bodega Trivento) and the USA (Bonterra Organic States) All other countries are Viña Concho y Toro distribution offices and their names are disclosed accordingly.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Leading companies have realized that public reporting on their revenues, operating profits, and tax on a country-by-country basis helps build trust in their corporation and complements the reporting on their broader economic contribution. In combination with key information about the names and tax residence of all constituent entities, the main activities by tax jurisdiction as well as the average number of employees help investors better understand a company's tax profile and potential exposure to tax risks. If tax payments differ from the expected rates in a given jurisdiction, proactive companies can steer and facilitate the discussion about their tax contributions with all their stakeholders by explaining the reasons behind the difference in their reporting. In this question, we aim to identify to what extent companies report key information about their tax contributions in all tax jurisdictions where the entities included in their organization's audited consolidated financial statements are resident for tax purposes. Key Definitions A constituent entity is a separate business unit, or subsidiary, of a multi-national enterprise group that is included in the consolidated group for financial reporting purposes. This includes a permanent establishment if a separate income statement is prepared for regulatory, financial, internal management, or tax purposes. A description of the primary activities by jurisdiction can be in the form of a short statement regarding the nature of the trade in the respective location (e.g. Sales, Marketing or Distribution, Manufacturing or Production, Purchasing or Procurement, R&D, Holding or Managing Intellectual Property, etc.). Revenues: All revenues, (extraordinary) gains and income, or other inflows shown in the financial statement prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting rules relating to profit and loss, such as the income statement or profit and loss statement, should be reported as revenues. Profit (Loss) before tax: Also referred to as pre-tax profit (loss), pre-tax income, or earnings before tax (EBT). We also accept operating profit, earnings before interest and tax (EBIT). Income Tax Accrued (Current year) is the amount of accrued current tax expense recorded on taxable profits or losses for the reporting fiscal year of all constituent entities resident for tax purposes in the relevant tax jurisdiction irrespective of whether or not the tax has been paid (E.g. Based on a preliminary tax assessment). The current tax expense only reflects operations in the current year and does not include deferred taxes or provisions for uncertain tax liabilities. However, for the purpose of this

question, country-by-country reporting on income tax expense, corporate income tax, or current tax provisions is also accepted. Income Tax Paid (on Cash Basis) is the amount of corporate income taxes actually paid during the reporting fiscal year, which should thus include not only advanced payments fulfilling the relevant fiscal year's tax obligation but also payments fulfilling the previous year(s)' tax obligation (E.g. payment of the unpaid balance of corporate income tax accrued in relation to the previous year(s), including payments related to reassessments of previous years), regardless of whether those taxes have been paid under protest. Consolidated taxes paid that include other items such as value-added tax, social security taxes, regional or industry-specific taxes are not accepted. The amount of Income Tax Accrued (Current Year) and Income Tax Paid (on Cash Basis) should be reported independently. The Number of Employees should reflect the average number of FTEs (full-time equivalents) during the reporting fiscal year, or a similar number, provided that it is applied consistently across the jurisdictions. Reasonable rounding is permissible if it does not materially distort the relative distribution of employees across tax jurisdictions. Data Requirements Please note: The tax data disclosed should fully reconcile with the corresponding information in the consolidated income statement. To receive credit for comprehensive country-by-country reporting, we expect the countries reported on to cover at least 90% of the respective financial metric. This means that in order to receive credit for all boxes, we expect distinct disclosure for each of the metrics below, disclosing at least 90% of the respective consolidated total values in the income statement: - Revenues - Profit (loss) before tax - Income tax accrued (current year) - Income tax paid (cash basis) In the case at least 90% of the respective metric (e.g. revenues) comes from one country (e.g. "domestic"), the remaining amount of the respective metric has to be summarized as "Other", "Foreign", "International" or similar. The disclosed metrics must fully reconcile with the corresponding figures in the consolidated income statement. If there is more than one constituent entity in a jurisdiction, the numbers can be reported on an aggregate basis at a jurisdictional level. Accordingly, data should be reported on an aggregated basis, regardless of whether the transactions occurred cross-border or within the jurisdiction, or between related parties or unrelated parties. If possible, however, companies should report consolidated figures if consolidated data can be reported for each jurisdiction. Companies should state clearly if the data is reported on an aggregated or consolidated basis. To receive credit for public reporting on the names of constituent entities, the primary activities, and the number of employees, companies are expected to clearly state that the information includes all constituent entities of the organization. References OECD / G20: Base Erosion and Profit Shifting – Action 13

1.8.3 Effective Tax Rate

This question requires publicly available information.

Please complete the following table related to your reported tax rate (income statement) and cash tax rate (cash flow statement) for the last two years. Please indicate where this information is available in your financial reporting.

Additionally, please select (if necessary) why the reported tax rate and/or the cash tax rate might be lower than expected. Please see the information button for additional information.

✓ Currency:

CLP - Chilean Peso

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links to public reports or corporate websites.

Financial Reporting	FY 2021	FY 2022	Calculated Average Rate
Earnings before Tax	129833578000	101723395000	
Reported Taxes	29139260000	12740199000	
Cumulative acceptable adjustments* (see below)			

Financial Reporting	FY 2021	FY 2022	Calculated Average Rate
Effective Tax Rate (in %)	22.44355	12.52435	<i>Automatic calculation of your Reported Taxes in the two-year period (with adjustments) divided by your Earnings before Tax in the two-year period.</i> 18.08603
Cash Taxes Paid	37491006000	16829308000	
Cash Tax Rate (in %)	28.8762	16.54419	<i>Automatic calculation of your Cash Taxes Paid in the two-year period divided by your Earnings before Tax in the two-year period.</i> 23.45873

*Note: If the calculated average tax rate and/or cash tax rate is lower than the industry group averages shared via the information text, please specify the reason why, indicate the tax amount per item and provide explanations in the table below. Please also indicate where this information is available in your **reporting or corporate website**.

If the aspect *reduced* your tax burden (tax benefit), please indicate the impact as a negative number, however if the aspect *increased* your tax burden (tax expense), please indicate the impact as a positive number. On the basis of the numbers inputted, you will see an autocalculation of the rate above: please double-check that figure to ensure you have reported these aspects with the correct sign.

Listed companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites.

Non-Listed companies may provide internal documents and/or links public reports or corporate websites.

Reason	Tax Impact FY 2021	Tax Impact FY 2022	Explanation
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group-wide net operating losses (in FY2021 or FY2022)</p>			<p>The rate determined on the payments is influenced by the return made by the national treasury to Viña CyT in 2022 for MM \$10,012, originating from the loss determined as of 12.31.21. This originated the return of payments made during the year 2021 on account of the annual tax as well as by PPUA (Provisional Payment for Absorbed Profits). The rate determined on the recorded expense is influenced by the reduction in the results due to the high inflation that occurred in Chile in 2022. This originates a tax expense, classified as a permanent difference, and is the result of applying the annual variation of the CPI on the tax estate.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Single jurisdiction tax code (maximum 10% sales abroad and domestic corporate income tax rate below the posted industry group average)</p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-recurring (one time) operating losses in own operations</p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Net operating losses from prior periods and/or acquired companies</p>			

Reason	Tax Impact FY 2021	Tax Impact FY 2022	Explanation
<input type="checkbox"/> Timing - net deferred tax assets/liabilities and major issues outside of the two year period reported (including accounting adjustments for prior reporting periods due to major tax policy changes)			

- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 13) The rate determined on the payments is influenced by the return made by the national treasury to Viña CyT in 2022 for MM\$10,012, originating from the loss determined as of 12.31.21. This originated the return of payments made during the year 2021 on account of the annual tax as well as by PPUA (Provisional Payment for Absorbed Profits).

The rate determined on the recorded expense is influenced by the reduction in the results due to the high inflation that occurred in Chile in 2022. This originates a tax expense, classified as a permanent difference, and is the result of applying the annual variation of the CPI on the tax patrimony.

- FFSS - 2022 - SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/inversionistas/informacion-financiera> In the Financial Statements for 31 december 2022 PDF (In Spanish: "Al 31 de diciembre, 2022")
See lines:
 - "Ganancia antes de impuesto"
 - "Gasto por impuestos a las ganancias"
 - "Impuestos a las ganancias (pagados) reembolsados"
- IR 2022 SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/07/memoria-integrada-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 231, 230)

Info Text:

Question Rationale This question aims to assess whether a company's tax rate may be unsustainable in a global context, based on the reported tax rate and cash tax rate for the last two years. Governments around the world have been increasingly critical of base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) which enables tax avoidance through the exploitation of gaps and mismatches in tax rules, allowing companies to shift profits to low or no-tax jurisdictions. Some of the resulting corporate structures and agreements with local governments may be drawn up in a legally sound way, while others may not, even if they may currently appear so. Long-term financial risks can also develop from arrangements that are later determined to be eroding the tax base of other countries or provide an unfair subsidy. These arrangements may be deemed illegal, and fines and penalties imposed, or new regulations may be implemented which raise the tax obligation of companies. At the same time, regulatory bodies are increasing the enforcement of existing rules. The OECD commenced the BEPS project in 2015 to address these issues and the EU has been aggressive in targeting companies and countries that it believes have illegal agreements, for example, those in violation of state aid rules. More recently, the European Commission announced in March 2018 that it has proposed: 1) to reform corporate tax rules so

that profits are registered and taxed where businesses have significant interaction with users through digital channels; and 2) an interim tax on certain revenues from digital activities. We expect this type of cooperation and regulation to continue, targeting companies and countries with low tax rates, and removing the loopholes and agreements that allow companies to operate with relatively low rates in the long term. In addition to the regulatory developments listed above, consumers (and voters) are becoming increasingly aware of companies that pursue aggressive tax strategies as recent controversies around several major multinational companies have shown. Therefore, both reputationally and politically there are growing risks of a mean reversion or even financial penalties associated with these practices.

Key Definitions

Tax rate: The percentage at which an individual or a corporation is taxed.

Reported taxes: The amount of taxes imposed on an organization as this is reported on the income statement.

Cash taxes: The amount of taxes paid to governmental authorities as indicated in the cash flow statement of that fiscal year. - For example, for FY 2018 please provide all cash taxes paid during FY 2018, regardless of the period the tax liability arose in.

Special note for companies subject to Zakat (Islamic tax) Zakat is a tax on assets, therefore qualifies as a wealth tax, not an income tax. In this question, we focus on income tax only. Therefore, Zakat should be excluded from the company's Reported Taxes and Cash Taxes paid. If the company operates in a single jurisdiction, and only owes Zakat as taxes (and not income tax), please mark this question "not applicable". Please leave both tables empty and provide explanations in the comment box below. Please follow the same approach if the company operates in a single jurisdiction and reports on income tax and zakat all combined (e.g., taxation and zakat). If the company does not operate in a single jurisdiction but only reports on zakat and tax paid all combined, please leave the cash tax paid box empty, and provide explanations in the comment box below.

Tax amount: (in table explaining low taxes) if the taxes reported or paid in cash are lower than expected, companies may have non-recurring items (e.g., net operating losses from acquired companies, major write-offs that cause temporary losses, tax settlement, etc.) that explain the low rate. The tax amount entered into the table is the amount of tax that should be added back to the reported or cash tax amounts actually reported, leading to the higher reported tax rate or cash tax rate.

Group-wide net operating losses: "Net operating losses (NOL) are a tax credit created when a company's expenses exceed its revenues, generating negative taxable income as computed for tax purposes. NOL can be used to offset positive taxable income, reducing cash taxes payable. NOL can be carried back 2 years to recover past taxes paid and forward 20 years to offset taxable income in future periods. After 20 years, any remaining NOL expire and are no longer available for use. NOL carried forward are recorded on the balance sheet as deferred tax assets (DTA)." Source: Macabacus

In the case a company has group-wide losses, there is no associated amount since there is no income.

Non-recurring (one-time) losses in own operations: Non-recurring (one-time) losses are irregular or infrequent losses (e.g., write-off of a large investment, large settlement or fine) that would offset ongoing income generated.

Net operating losses from acquired companies: This option refers to "taxable acquisitions in which the acquired net assets are stepped-up for tax purposes, the target's net operating losses (NOL) may generally be used immediately by the acquirer to offset the gain on the actual or deemed asset sale." Source: Macabacus

Single jurisdiction tax code: (e.g. low domestic rate and maximum 10% sales abroad) Certain countries (e.g. Ireland) have a low tax rate for companies. Therefore, certain countries will have a lower tax rate than the average in the industry. If your company has more than 90% of sales domestically, this option can be ticked.

Timing – Issues outside of the two years period: This option refers to an event that happened outside of the two years and was carried forward to the two last fiscal years. This could be losses from a company's own operations as described above, or due to a tax deal reached with the government. The net change in valuation allowance can be accepted as a timing issue, provided the specific effect is clearly described in the public reporting.

Data Requirements

Earnings before Tax (EBT) may also be known as Operating Income before Tax or Profit before Tax and is often a unique line item on the income statement. Two years of data are required. To get a sense of whether your company's "calculated average tax rate and/or cash tax rate is lower than it might be expected by a stakeholder", please review the Average Effective Tax Rate & Cash Tax Rate for each of the 24 GICS® Industry Groups, on page 108 of the CSA Handbook. In order to establish these industry group-specific thresholds, we've updated our original, Bloomberg-based research on the basis of the data we collected via the 2023 Corporate Sustainability Assessment. We took each company's average effective tax rate, and cash tax rate, respectively, and averaged over all the rates reported for that industry group worldwide.

Disclosure requirements: Disclosure of the following items for the last two fiscal years: - Earnings before tax - Reported taxes - Reported tax rate - Cash taxes paid - Cash tax rate

As stated in the question text: completion of the second table of the question is not required, however, if it is completed, we expect supporting evidence. If any of the following items have been selected, then these should be reported in the attached evidence, as well as the corresponding tax impact (if relevant for the selected option): - Group-wide net operating losses - Non-recurring (one-time) operating losses in own operations - Net operating losses from acquired companies - Single jurisdiction tax code (e.g. low domestic rate and maximum 10% sales abroad) - Timing - issues outside of the two-year period reported

For all of the above: Listed and/or publicly owned companies are required to provide links to public reports or corporate websites. Non-listed companies are required to provide the following evidence, depending on the type of company: - Family-owned companies and Privately owned companies are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - Cooperatives are required to provide public reports, corporate websites, or internal documents. - State-owned companies are required to provide tax reporting in the public domain as their key stakeholder is the general public. References - Average Effective Tax Rate & Cash Tax Rate for each of the 24 GICS® Industry Groups, please see the CSA Handbook, page 108 - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) framework "Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)" - Macabacus: <https://macabacus.com/taxes/net-operating-loss>

1.8.4 MSA Tax Strategy

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.9 Information Security/ Cybersecurity & System Availability

Due to the current trend of digitization, including but not limited to cloud computing, online market places and payments etc., it is crucial that access to network, IT systems and data is assured at all times. As a result, lower than agreed upon system performance or service disruptions can result in higher costs and reputational risk for companies. The main risks stem from technical failure, human error, malicious attacks, weather events, natural disasters or terrorist attacks. Managing such risks, including contingency plans, is crucial to ensuring business continuity. The criterion focuses on how well companies are prepared to prevent IT system failures and major information security/cybersecurity incidents and if they can react appropriately in case of such events. It also evaluates whether companies have experienced IT infrastructure / information security / cybersecurity incidents in the past and if there was material financial impact.

Over the past decade, the number of information security breaches has been growing exponentially. The many incidents and their related costs have shown that information security/cybersecurity has become a financially material issue which has to be managed diligently to protect corporate value. The costs of cybercrime are manifold and can impact the company in different ways. Internal costs are operational costs and relate to dealing with the cybercrime and incidence prevention. External costs include the consequences

of the cyber-attack such as the loss or theft of sensitive information, operations' disruption, fines and penalties, infrastructure damage or revenue losses due to loss of customers. The criterion focuses on how well companies are prepared to prevent major information security/cybersecurity incidents and if they can react appropriately in case of an attack. It also evaluates whether companies have experienced information security/cybersecurity incidents in the past and what the financial consequences were.

1.9.1 IT Security/ Cybersecurity Governance

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Are the board of directors and executive management engaged in the information security /cybersecurity strategy and review process?

- ✓ Yes, we have a director on the board with relevant background in IT engaged on the cybersecurity strategy process and someone in the Executive Management team who oversees the company’s cybersecurity strategy:

✓ **Board Responsibility**

Please indicate the Board member who oversees the cybersecurity strategy together with his/her experience and indicate this person’s membership in the committee responsible for the oversight of cybersecurity.

Please provide supporting evidence:

Board Member	Please indicate the Board member’s membership in the committee which oversees cyber security strategy
<p>Name of board member: Janet Awad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Relevant experience and previously held positions: Ms. Awad holds a degree in commercial engineering from Universidad de Chile and has completed various complementary training courses in the United States and Europe. She served in several executive and management roles at Sodexo Chile and Sodexo Latin America between 1998 and 2019. She has served on the boards of various entities: Fundación para Promoción y Desarrollo de la Mujer y Sofofa (2018 to present, AmCham (2016-2018), Asociación Chilena de Proveedores de Minería (2011-2013), and Comunidad Mujer (2016 to present). She has chaired the board of Fundación Generación Empresarial since 2022. In addition, Ms. Awad has participated as a member or panellist on numerous public-private initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ If publicly available, please indicate where this information can be found in your public reporting or corporate website. <input type="radio"/> Cybersecurity / information security committee ✓ Risk committee <input type="radio"/> Audit committee <input type="radio"/> Not known

✓ **Executive Management Responsibility**

Please indicate which role or function within or reporting directly to the Executive Management team is responsible for overseeing cybersecurity within the company.

Please provide supporting evidence:

- ✓ If publicly available, please indicate where this information can be found in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.
- ✓ Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) / Chief Security Officer (CSO)

- Chief Technology Officer (CTO) / Chief Information Officer (CIO) or similar
 - CEO / COO / CRO or similar with clear responsibility for IT security/cybersecurity
 - We do not have anyone who oversees cybersecurity in the executive management team
 - Not known
- No, we don't have a director on the board with relevant background in IT engaged on the cybersecurity strategy process and someone in the Executive Management team who oversees the company's cybersecurity strategy.
 - Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
 - Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 14) The Directors' Committee is the body that monitors and directs Viña Concha y Toro's risk management at a general level, including those related to information security and cybersecurity. The Directors Committee is currently led by Janet Awad. As established in the Corporate Information Security Policy, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is primarily responsible for defining information security and Cybersecurity criteria at Viña Concha y Toro and subsidiaries, for which he must permanently analyze the level of existing risk, in addition to maintaining the validity of this document, generating the necessary modifications according to the new threats and risks of the environment. On the other hand, it is responsible for publishing and publicizing new versions of the document within the Company, informing the Cybersecurity Committee and senior Management of the risks associated with Cybersecurity, establishing pertinent mitigation measures, and proposing changes to the Committee for its approval. subsequent validation and approval. Lastly, it is key within her role to detect the need for induction and/or training in the understanding and adoption of the information security policy when necessary. The CISO reports within the risk management area to the Overseas Financial Manager (CRO).
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 14) The Directors' Committee is the body that monitors and directs Viña Concha y Toro's risk management at a general level, including those related to information security and cybersecurity. The Directors Committee is currently led by Janet Awad. As established in the Corporate Information Security Policy, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is primarily responsible for defining information security and Cybersecurity criteria at Viña Concha y Toro and subsidiaries, for which he must permanently analyze the level of existing risk, in addition to maintaining the validity of this document, generating the necessary modifications according to the new threats and risks of the environment. On the other hand, it is responsible for publishing and publicizing new versions of the document within the Company, informing the Cybersecurity Committee and senior Management of the risks associated with Cybersecurity, establishing pertinent mitigation measures, and proposing changes to the Committee for its approval. subsequent validation and approval. Lastly, it is key within her role to detect the need for induction and/or training in the understanding and adoption of the information security policy when necessary. The CISO reports within the risk management area to the Overseas Financial Manager (CRO).
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 37, 43) Page 37 describes Mrs. Janet Awad previously held positions. Page 43 states that Viña Concha y Toro Directors' Committee is lead by Janet Awad Pérez, an independent director who also serves as its Chair, and directors Rafael Marín Jordán and Rafael Guilisasti Gana. This Committee reviews and monitors company's risks.

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 66) Given the severity of and increase in cybersecurity incidents around the world, the company has reinforced its efforts to mitigate technological risks through various control measures at the governance, process, infrastructure, and technology tool levels. It created a Cybersecurity Area in 2022 that will allow its staff to update and design policies and procedures based on established standards and establish and apply controls for identifying and preventing cybersecurity threats. The goal is to ensure that continuous monitoring of possible vulnerabilities or cybersecurity breaches can be addressed in a timely manner. This area is currently lead by the Overseas Financial Manager (CRO).

Info Text:

Question Rationale Due to the current trend of digitization, including but not limited to cloud computing, online marketplaces, and payments, etc., it is crucial that access to networks, IT systems, and data is assured at all times. As a result, lower than agreed upon system performance or service disruptions can result in higher costs and reputational risk for companies. The main risks stem from technical failure, human error, malicious attacks, weather events, natural disasters, or terrorist attacks. Managing such risks, including contingency plans, is crucial to ensuring business continuity. Over the past decade, the number of information security breaches has grown exponentially with some attacks reaching unprecedented scales and the cyber threat landscape continues to grow and evolve, abusing existing and new technologies and exploiting vulnerable users. These incidents and the related costs have shown that information security/cybersecurity has become a financially material issue that must be diligently managed to protect corporate value. The costs of cyberattacks are manifold and can impact the company in different ways. Internal costs are operational costs and relate to dealing with cybercrime and incidence prevention. External costs include the consequences of the cyber-attack such as the loss or theft of sensitive information, operations' disruption, fines and penalties, infrastructure damage, or revenue losses due to loss of customers. Thus, ensuring the security and resilience of networks and information systems is critical. All boards should have the ability to understand cyber threats and assess management's capability of dealing with Cyber-related issues according to the National Association of Corporate Directors (NACD). However, also senior executives, like CISO, CSO or CIO, must have the necessary leadership, operational and strategic skills to understand and face the risk. A cyber-risk committee would have the role to encourage both the board and executives to give cyber-security issues a high priority and to prioritize them with strong oversight. The question focuses on whether the company has the appropriate governance to prevent IT system failures ad major information security/cybersecurity incidents. Key Definitions CISO: A chief information security officer (CISO) is the senior-level executive in an organization responsible for establishing and maintaining the organization's vision, strategy, and program to ensure information assets and technologies are well protected. As the highest-ranking cybersecurity executive, the chief information security officer (CISO), or alternatively the Chief Information Officer (CIO), is responsible for establishing and maintaining the enterprise strategy and processes that protect information assets. CSO: A Chief Security Officer (CSO) is the senior-level executive responsible for the physical security of a company, including its communication and business systems. CSO's responsibility is to protect people, assets, technology, and infrastructure. Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is the body of technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access (according to SEC). Experience: Relevant experience could be past experience in the implementation of IT, information security or cybersecurity or operational responsibility for IT as a senior executive of a company. In addition for Board Member, non-technical experience as a senior executive of an IT company (such as SVP Marketing, Sales etc.) is not valid. Academic experience in IT is not considered relevant. Information security: The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability (according to NIST). Information System: Applications, services, information technology assets, or other information handling components (according to ISO). IT security: IT security is the process of implementing measures and systems designed to securely protect and safeguard information utilizing various forms of technology. IT security is thus considered a bit broader than cybersecurity. Important note: Throughout the whole criterion we always refer to IT security, cybersecurity or information security according to the definitions above. For the appraisal of the criterion, we will treat "IT security", "information security" and "cybersecurity" equally. Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering: - The board member's membership in the committee which oversees cybersecurity strategy - The role or function within or reporting directly to the Executive Management team responsible for overseeing cybersecurity within the company For executive management responsibility, please indicate which role or function within or reporting directly to the Executive

Management team is responsible for overseeing cybersecurity within the company. The best practice is to have a CISO or CSO as part of the Executive Management team or reporting directly to it. In case another function has responsibility for IT security/cybersecurity and is part of or reporting directly to the Executive Management team, please select the second or third option accordingly.

1.9.2 IT Security/ Cybersecurity Measures

Have you implemented policies and procedures for all employees in order to ensure that they are aware of threat issues and the importance of information security/cybersecurity?

- Yes, we have implemented policies and procedures for all employees
 - An information security/cybersecurity policy is internally available to all employees. Please provide the relevant document:
 - Information security/cybersecurity awareness training. Please explain and provide supporting evidence: During 2022 and 2023 an annual cybersecurity awareness program was created consisting of training, mailings, internal notes, phishing simulations, and videos with interactive content for all employees.
 - A clear escalation process which employees can follow in the event an employee notices something suspicious is in place. Please explain and provide supporting evidence: There are formal channels through the IT help desk (mesadeserviciosti@conchaytoro.cl) and an email was also made available so that collaborators can report security and cybersecurity aspects (Ciberseguridad@conchaytoro.cl). The IT Team needs to know about scams and rogue systems so they can better protect our infrastructure. For this reason, we require our employees, suppliers and third parties to report perceived attacks, suspicious emails or identity theft attempts as soon as possible to our specialists. Our specialists must immediately investigate, resolve the problem, and send an alert to the entire Company when necessary, according to the incident management procedure. The IT Team is responsible for advising employees on how to detect scam emails. We encourage our collaborators to contact them in case they have any question or doubt.
 - Information security/cybersecurity is part of the employee performance evaluation (e.g. disciplinary actions). Please explain and provide supporting evidence: The Corporate Cybersecurity Policy includes sanctions for non-compliance with the policy. Moreover, the performance evaluations of the IT team (from the Manager and Sub-Managers to the entire team) contain cybersecurity, since the performance evaluations contain aspects as implementing common IT processes and responsibilities throughout the company.
- No, we have not implemented policies and procedures for employees with access to critical information.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Corporate Information Security Policy, PO-GCF-SI-01 (EN) Corporate Information Security Policy (03).pdf (Pages: 4, 9) Internal Employees: Know, understand, apply, and comply with the aspects of the Information Security Policy in place within their scope of competence. They are responsible for complying with the terms established in this document and applying them in their job. They must alert in a timely and appropriate manner to their management and the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) in regarding any incident that violates the terms of this policy (as detailed in section 5.) Make available to the Cybersecurity area all background information, data, or facts that may be requested.

Employees should report scams, security breaches, and unauthorized entry attempts to Company systems to Cybersecurity (ciberseguridad@conchaytoro.cl).

- Corporate Information Security Policy, PO-GCF-SI-01 (EN) Corporate Information Security Policy (03).pdf (Pages: 9) 6. NON-COMPLIANCE AND SANCTIONS
The Cybersecurity Committee will evaluate infractions to the Corporate Information Security Policy to define possible sanctions with the Company's People Management, purchasing areas, external services management, or Attorney and Corporate Compliance Officer, as appropriate, following the terms of our Internal Rules of Order, Hygiene and Safety (RIOHS).
Such sanctions may include warnings, registration of the facts for consideration in the future professional development of the person in an infraction, the termination of the contract in question, and the possible reporting of the facts to the respective authorities.
All the above, depending on the nature and severity of the facts and their consequences for the Company, its shareholders, and the market in general.
Failure to comply with the Corporate Information Security Policy may constitute a severe breach of the Employment Agreement. For this reason, the Company reserves the right to take appropriate administrative or legal action against those who do not comply with the terms of this policy and its reference documentation.
- Corporate Information Security Policy, PO-GCF-SI-01 (EN) Corporate Information Security Policy (03).pdf (Pages: All) The Information Security Policy of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its subsidiaries (from now on, the "Holding" or the "Company") defines the guidelines, actions, and resolutions to preserve the security of the Company's data and information. It considers the activities to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information to avoid intentional and accidental damage of loss or misuse of information assets (data, equipment, printed documentation, among others), prejudice to the public image of the Company, and risks that affect the continuity of the business in its processes and systems. This document applies to Viña Concha y Toro staff and its local and foreign subsidiaries, including employees, suppliers, contractors, volunteers, and external employees who have access to the Company's information.
- Cybersecurity Awareness Training Invitation, Capacitación - Concientización en Ciberseguridad.pdf (Pages: All) After conducting a Phishing simulation, all employees who clicked on the phishing email were required to attend to a Cybersecurity Awareness Training.
- Incident Management Process, 01 Gestión de Incidentes.pdf (Pages: All) [SPANISH] All reported IT incidents through the available channels must follow this incident management process.
- Webinar: How to respond to a cyber crisis?, 1. Abril - [INVITACIÓN] Webinar ¿Cómo responder a una crisis cibernética_.pdf (Pages: All) Email invitation to webinar on How to respond to a cyber crisis, which was given to employees by an external expert company (iSecurity).

Info Text:

Question Rationale Due to the current trend of digitization, including but not limited to cloud computing, online marketplaces, and payments, etc., it is crucial that access to networks, IT systems and data is assured at all times. As a result, lower than agreed upon system performance or service disruptions can result in higher costs and reputational risk for companies. The main risks stem from technical failure, human error, malicious attacks, weather events, natural disasters or terrorist attacks. Managing such risks, including contingency plans, is crucial to ensuring business continuity. Over the past decade, the number of information security breaches has grown exponentially with some attacks reaching unprecedented scales and the cyber threat landscape continues to grow and evolve, abusing existing and new technologies and exploiting vulnerable users. These incidents and the related costs have shown that information security/cybersecurity has become a financially material issue that must be diligently managed to protect corporate value. The costs of cyberattacks are manifold and can impact the company in different ways. Internal costs are operational costs and relate to dealing with cybercrime and incidence prevention. External costs include the consequences of the cyber-attack such as the loss or theft of sensitive information, operations' disruption, fines and penalties, infrastructure damage or revenue losses due to loss of customers. Thus, ensuring the security and resilience of networks and information systems is critical. The question assesses what security measures are in place to ensure employees are aware of threat issues and the importance of information security/cybersecurity. Key Definitions IT security: The process of implementing measures and systems designed to securely protect and safeguard information utilizing various forms of technology. IT security is thus considered a bit broader

than cybersecurity. Information System: Applications, services, information technology assets, or other information handling components (according to ISO). Cybersecurity: Body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access (according to SEC). Information security: The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability (according to NIST). Important note: Throughout the whole criterion we always refer to IT security, cybersecurity or information security according to the definitions above. For the appraisal of the criterion we will treat "IT security", "information security" and "cybersecurity" equally. Disclosure Requirements The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. References SASB – Data Security: "The entity shall describe its approach to addressing data security risks and vulnerabilities it has identified, including, but not limited to, operational procedures, management processes, structure of products, selection of business partners, employee training, and use of technology." Source: SASB

1.9.3 IT Security/ Cybersecurity Process & Infrastructure

This question assesses if companies have the right processes in place to prevent IT system interruptions and cyberattacks and if they are well-prepared to react in case of such events.

✓ Incident Response

Do you have business continuity / contingency plans and incident response procedures in place and how often do you test them? Please provide supporting evidence of how often these plans/procedures are tested.

- Yes, and we test them at least semi-annually
- ✓ Yes, and we test them at least annually
- Yes, but frequency is less than yearly or not specified
- No, we do not have such plans and procedures in place

Certification

Is your IT infrastructure and information security management system certified to ISO 27001, NIST or similar?

- Yes, the following percentage of our IT infrastructure has been certified:

- ✓ No, our IT infrastructure has not been certified.

External Verification and Vulnerability Analysis

Please indicate if there are other additional procedures implemented to assure the security of the IT infrastructure / information security management systems.

- Our IT infrastructure and information security management systems have been audited by external auditors in the last fiscal year. Please provide letter of opinion from the external auditor.
- ✓ We conduct third-party vulnerability analysis. Please provide supporting evidence:
- ✓ We conduct simulated hacker attacks as part of third-party vulnerability analysis. Please provide supporting evidence:

Breaches

Has your company experienced breaches of information security?

- ✓ We collect data on information security/cybersecurity breaches.
Please note that if you did not have any information breaches, 0 should be entered in the corresponding box in the table. If you do not know the information, please leave the box empty. See the information text for more information.
Supporting evidence:

	2022
Total number of information security breaches	0
Total number of clients, customers and employees affected by the breaches	0

- We do not collect data on information security/cybersecurity breaches.
- We do not have processes and infrastructure in place to prevent and/or respond to cyberattacks.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Disaster Recovery Plan, Copia de Procedimiento Activación Site Contingencia Julio 2017.pdf (Pages: All) (SPANISH, please see relevant translations in document) This document establishes the actions and procedures necessary to: - recognize and respond to an incident that requires activating critical systems in the Contingency Site effectively and efficiently - Assess the situation quickly - Notify the appropriate people or areas about the incident - Organize the activities in response to be executed by S&T to handle the incident - Scale the incident appropriately based on its severity. As stated in page 5 of this document, testing will occur once a year.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 14) During 2022, there were no cybersecurity incidents or leaks.
- Pentesting Report Viña Concha y Toro, ConchaYToro_Presentacion_Ejecutiva_Pentest_Web_Junio_2023.pdf (Pages: All) Pentesting done by Base4 Security for Viña Concha y Toro included simulated hacker attacks as part of vulnerability analysis.
- Pentesting Report Viña Concha y Toro, ConchaYToro_Presentacion_Ejecutiva_Pentest_Web_Junio_2023.pdf (Pages: All) Pentesting report performed by an external entity (Base4 Security) for Viña Concha y Toro, analyzing its IT vulnerabilities.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Due to the current trend of digitization, including but not limited to cloud computing, online marketplaces and payments, etc., it is crucial that access to networks, IT systems and data is assured at all times. As a result, lower than agreed upon system performance or service disruptions can result in higher costs and reputational risk for companies. The main risks stem from technical failure, human error, malicious attacks, weather events, natural disasters or terrorist attacks. Managing such risks, including contingency plans, is crucial to ensuring business continuity. Over the past decade, the number of information security breaches has grown exponentially with some attacks reaching unprecedented scales and the cyber threat landscape continues to grow and evolve, abusing existing and new technologies and exploiting vulnerable users. These incidents and the related costs have shown that information security/cybersecurity has become a financially material issue that must be diligently managed to protect corporate value. The costs of cyberattacks are manifold and can impact the company in different ways. Internal costs are operational costs and relate to dealing with cybercrime and incidence prevention. External costs include the consequences of the cyber-attack such as the loss or theft of sensitive information, operations' disruption, fines and penalties, infrastructure damage or revenue losses due to loss of customers. Thus, ensuring the security and resilience of networks and information systems is critical. The question focuses on how well companies are prepared to prevent major IT infrastructure and information security/cybersecurity incidents and if they can react appropriately in the event of such events. Key Definitions IT security: IT security is the process of implementing measures and systems designed to securely protect and safeguard information utilizing various

forms of technology. IT security is thus considered a bit broader than cybersecurity. Information System: Applications, services, information technology assets, or other information handling components (according to ISO). Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity is the body of technologies, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from attack, damage or unauthorized access (according to SEC). Information security: The protection of information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction in order to provide confidentiality, integrity, and availability (according to NIST). Vulnerability analysis: The analysis that a company conducts for defining, identifying, classifying, and prioritizing vulnerabilities in computer systems, applications, and network infrastructures. This provides the organization doing the assessment with the necessary knowledge, awareness and risk background to understand the threats to its environment and react appropriately. Information security breaches: These are defined as unauthorized access to computer data, applications, networks, devices, protected systems and data. Cybercriminals or malicious applications bypass security mechanisms to reach restricted areas. Number of clients, customers and employees affected: The entity shall disclose the total number of unique clients, customers and employees who were affected by data breaches, which includes all those whose personal data was compromised in a data breach (accounts that the entity cannot verify as belonging to the same client, customer or employee shall be disclosed separately). Important note: Throughout the whole criterion we always refer to IT security, cybersecurity or information security according to the definitions above. For the appraisal of the criterion we will treat "IT security", "information security" and "cybersecurity" equally. Data Requirements Vulnerability analysis: We expect to see evidence that a vulnerability analysis was conducted and that this analysis includes simulated hacker attacks. The analysis and testing should be performed by a third party with appropriate certification. Please note: Non-IT companies can also calculate the percentage of certified IT infrastructure based on the percentage of certified IT products by external vendors. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. References External management standards and frameworks include but are not limited to: ISO/IEC 27001:2013 – Information technology – Security techniques – Information security management systems – Requirements Barrett, M. (2018), Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Version 1.1, NIST Cybersecurity Framework, [online], <https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.CSWP.04162018>, <https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework>

1.9.4 MSA Information Security/ Cybersecurity & System Availability

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no

impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

1.10 Innovation Management

1.10.1 R&D Spending

Please provide us with your R&D spending for the last four fiscal years in the table below:

Supporting evidence:

✓	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total R&D spending	million USD	2697 Million USD	2717 Million USD	2591 Million USD	3334 Million USD
Number of R&D positions	FTEs	38	38	44	54
R&D Spending as % of sales	% of sales	0.548	0.505	0.416	0.608

- We do not measure or track R&D spending.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale Innovation is one of the key drivers of companies' future success and ability to generate a competitive advantage. Innovation drives product, process, and organizational change and is therefore the key differentiation factor for companies. In reality, the measurement of innovation is often based on outdated economic indicators (R&D expenditures and the number of patents), which do not capture the complexity and multidimensionality of the innovation management processes in companies. The questions have been developed to include state-of-the-art innovation indicators, covering the whole development chain from innovation input (R&D spending), and innovation management (processes in place, KPIs) to innovation output (success rates, return on investment). Additionally, the importance of environmental and social innovations is analyzed. With this question, we assess the size and structure of companies' R&D spending (both internal and outsourced) as well as the number of employees working in R&D positions. Key Definitions R&D Expenses: represents the costs incurred by the following activities: development of a new product, innovation relating to technology formulation, process development, the process undertaken in upgrading the existing product or service line. R&D Expenses could also include content development expenses, media project development, software development costs, product testing, and clinical trials. If you use other definitions for R&D expenses,

please provide it in the comment box. Data Requirements This question is not applicable to bottlers in the beverages industry. Supporting evidence: No document is required to support your response. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

1.10.2 Open Innovation

Please indicate three approaches you have adopted to profit from or contribute to external knowledge to complement in-house R&D. For each approach selected, please provide examples, add supporting evidence and describe/quantify the impacts of the open innovation approach. **Please select three different approaches from the provided drop-down menus. Duplicate approaches will not be accepted.**

✓ Example of open innovation approach (please specify if other)	Example of approach	Efficiency gains (e.g. reduction of cycle time/ time to market, etc.)	Cost reduction/ Revenue generation	Access to human capital, technologies, inventions, etc.	Other impact
	<i>Please provide an example and attach supporting documents</i>	<i>Please provide description and impact assessment</i>	<i>Please provide a description as well as the quantified impact on R&D costs/benefits</i>	<i>Please provide a description of how this approach improves access to the aspects mentioned above</i>	<i>Please specify and describe other positive impact and quantification of such impact</i>

Example of open innovation approach (please specify if other)	Example of approach	Efficiency gains (e.g. reduction of cycle time/ time to market, etc.)	Cost reduction/ Revenue generation	Access to human capital, technologies, inventions, etc.	Other impact
<p>Approach 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> R&D Collaborations with external business partners <input type="radio"/> Corporate Venture Capital <input type="radio"/> Spin-offs, start-ups <input type="radio"/> Technology licensing <input type="radio"/> Open source <input checked="" type="radio"/> Suppliers <input type="radio"/> Other approach, please specify <input type="radio"/> Distributed creativity Smart Winery 	<p>✓ Please specify relevant example: SmartWinery is a digital platform for the management of grapes and wine quality, which presents itself to oenologists as a tool for the maximization of efficiency and productivity during wine processing decision-making. It is part of the Smart Wine Industry Strategic Program, in collaboration with suppliers. This platform has four modules for each fermentation process: 1) Online monitoring of wine fermentation (temperature, pump-over, set point and density), 2) prediction of the potential grape quality and a red wine</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: The digitization of the wine making process has allowed for online and timely decision making, providing our winemakers with a tool that allows them to optimize the use of tanks, maintain the quality of wines and reduce the need of job positions which were needed before to manually measure and manage indicators of the wine making process. Thus, the platform allows winemakers to make time for the work that matters; moving from process control tasks to critical management activities for the vintage (strategic decision-</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: The optimization of the use of tanks (mentioned above) has resulted in savings for the company as the increased capacity with the existing tanks keep the winery away from making new investments. Regarding the workload of operators, the project has contributed to reducing working hours as several manual tasks are now carried out automatically. The project has deemed 375.000 USD in savings, which is equal to the cost to acquire tanks for the vintage to increase fermentation capacity. Also, there is a 20% Labor costs-savings in</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: This project has been carried out hand in hand with leading suppliers of sensing and automation technology for wineries, leading Concha y Toro and its winemaking team to be at the forefront of digitization and process automation. Besides accessing leading edge technology and know-how to implement this project, it is also the starting point for a long road to digital transformation, which requires a paradigm shift in the way things are done. In addition, the project has contributed to the human capital development of the wineries. Smartwinery's users have</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: Besides the specific digitization of Lourdes' winery, the Smartwinery project has boosted the digital transformation of the totality of Viña Concha y Toro Holding, pushing towards a culture of precision wine making, which has impacted the wine making teams in all the companies of the holding. Provide quantified impact of other impact:</p>

Example of open innovation approach (please specify if other)	Example of approach	Efficiency gains (e.g. reduction of cycle time/ time to market, etc.)	Cost reduction/ Revenue generation	Access to human capital, technologies, inventions, etc.	Other impact
	<p>fermentation simulator both based on machine learning and mathematical models, 3) Prescription of oenological recipes based on optimization algorithms, and 4) Diagnosis based on the historical data of the wineries. Smartwinery has been fully adopted by Lourdes' winery, one of the main cellars of Viña Concha y Toro. More than 1.000 vinifications have been processed through the platform. Now, the CRI is working to scale up the solution to at least 3 more wineries by 2024.</p>	<p>making). Furthermore, the functionalities of Smartwinery have made it possible to increase fermentation capacity, without the construction of new tanks. For the optimization of the use of tanks during the fermentation process, an improvement from 3,5 cycles to 4,5 cycles for each tank (32 tanks in total). It gains in processed grapes in the harvest period equivalent to 2,56 million kilograms of grapes with the existing capacity. This automation saves 330,000 CLP per tank. Provide quantified impact of efficiency gains: 330000</p>	<p>the harvest season (workflow's efficiency and digitalization). Provide quantified impact of cost reduction/ Revenue generation: 375000</p>	<p>learned new skills such as change management, digital literacy, strategic mindset, and problem-solving skills that level up their careers. This has led to the creation of a new professional role in the company, which combines the tradition of the wine with technology. Furthermore, the winemakers of the cellars that have adopted SmartWinery have received peer recognition as innovators and leaders in technology.</p>	

Example of open innovation approach (please specify if other)	Example of approach	Efficiency gains (e.g. reduction of cycle time/ time to market, etc.)	Cost reduction/ Revenue generation	Access to human capital, technologies, inventions, etc.	Other impact
<p>Approach 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ R&D collaborations with external business partners ○ Corporate venture capital ○ Spin-offs, start-ups ○ Technology licensing ○ Open source ○ Suppliers ○ Other approach, please specify ○ Distributed creativity <p>Smart Agro</p>	<p>✓ Please specify relevant example: During 2022, VCYT's Center for Research and Innovation (CRI) and its external business partners started the integration of different technological tools in a platform named SmartAgro, which provides services for smart vineyard management. Before SmartAgro two separated tools coexisted to help winegrowers with the optimization of vineyard operations: Aquacontrol and Proncos. The first was launched for water efficiency, optimizing irrigation in vineyards, while the latest was created to provide</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: The SmartAgro platform, has allowed the company to make a more efficient use of water, an increasingly scarce resource in central Chile, helping to reduce the consumption of water in our vineyards by delivering to the plant exactly the amount of water it requires to maximize its potential in terms of suitability (quality). Furthermore, the AI models have made it possible to predict our vineyards' yields with a less labor intensive method, reducing the time dedicated to field sampling. On average, the R&D project has achieved irrigation water savings close to 18%</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: This development has resulted in irrigation water savings by delivering to the plant exactly the amount of water it requires to maximize its potential in terms of suitability (quality). This has led to cost reductions as less water is needed for our corps. Concerning the AI models' ability to predict vineyard yields, it is expected that an improvement of 5% in the accuracy of them could lead to savings in the purchase of grapes. Through the irrigation recommendations the company has saved 539 m3 water use per hectare. According to internal</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: Our Innovation and Investigation Center has led this project since 2017, incorporating know-how and cutting-edge technologies from business partners. This has led the entire team of the Center to increase its technical knowledge on agricultural management, allowing technological surveillance on issues of efficient use of water resources. In addition, new technologies such as soil sensing and satellite technologies have been incorporated as a result of this initiative. During the execution of the R&D project and the development of its product</p>	<p>✓ Provide relevant description: This project is very much aligned with Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability strategy in terms of reducing the water footprint. In addition to water use efficiency and consumption reduction, this initiative has proven to improve the quality of the grapes and their corresponding wines. Another positive impact of the SmartAgro platform's adoption has been the human capital development as a result of the digital transformation of our vineyards: a cultural change achieved through R&D, innovation and collaboration. On average, the R&D</p>

Example of open innovation approach (please specify if other)	Example of approach	Efficiency gains (e.g. reduction of cycle time/ time to market, etc.)	Cost reduction/ Revenue generation	Access to human capital, technologies, inventions, etc.	Other impact
	<p>vineyard yield forecasting based on artificial intelligence. Currently, SmartAgro comprises a wide range of digital services including agro-climatic data, satellite images, a geographic Information system that displays referenced information (nutrition, irrigation sectors, etc), as well as recommendations for irrigation at vineyard level in terms of frequency and amount of irrigation to be applied, and yield forecasts for the upcoming season using satellite vegetation indices with AI models.</p>	<p>in 1,160 hectares of our vineyards, even reaching 28% in some seasons. Regarding the yield forecasting, the project has reached an accuracy of 85% +-10% of the AI models. Provide quantified impact of efficiency gains:</p>	<p>calculations, improving the yield forecast by 5% will allow savings in the purchase of grapes equivalent to 300.000 USD. Provide quantified impact of cost reduction/ Revenue generation: 300000</p>	<p>(SmartAgro), two postgraduate students and four undergraduate students from different universities have conducted their thesis research collaborating with the CRI team. In addition, more than 10 interns have participated over the years in several activities needed to build the database of SmartAgro. Moreover, the platform itself has been developed with the</p>	<p>project has achieved irrigation water savings close to 18% in 1.160 hectares of our vineyards. Provide quantified impact of other impact:</p>

Example of open innovation approach (please specify if other)	Example of approach	Efficiency gains (e.g. reduction of cycle time/ time to market, etc.)	Cost reduction/ Revenue generation	Access to human capital, technologies, inventions, etc.	Other impact
<p>Approach 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> R&D collaborations with external business partners <input type="radio"/> Distributed creativity <input type="radio"/> Corporate venture capital <input type="radio"/> Spin-offs, start-ups <input type="radio"/> Technology licensing <input type="radio"/> Open source <input type="radio"/> Suppliers <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other approach, please specify Compost 	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please specify relevant example: The circular economy in the wine industry includes processes such as the use of winemaking waste to obtain compost. Through collaborative work with Viñedos Emiliana and Viña Cono Sur, along with academic researchers and universities at a regional level, different aspects of composting were studied, obtaining a management protocol that allows increasing the nutritional value of the compost and making its production process more efficient.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide relevant description: The incorporation of other agro-industrial substrates, such as apple and tomato pomace, in addition to the use of semi-permeable covers, allows reducing the water consumption of the process by 17%, in addition to increasing the phosphorus and potassium contents in relation to traditional pomace composting. Provide quantified impact of efficiency gains: [redacted]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Provide relevant description: [redacted] Provide quantified impact of cost reduction/ Revenue generation: [redacted]</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide relevant description: The project has been carried out in collaboration with Emiliana Organic Vineyards, Cono Sur Vineyard and the Universodad Católica del Maule University. This successful alliance has made it possible to raise other joint project ideas in Sustainability initiatives. Additionally, undergraduate and master's students have collaborated with the research, strengthening their capacities in a productive environment.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Provide relevant description: The project has a strong circular economy component, responding to the sustainability pillar that the company has defined as a priority. Additionally, we have been able to work on vineyard management strategies, understanding how compost benefits soil health and plant behavior. Provide quantified impact of other impact: [redacted]</p>

- No such approaches are in place.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Compost of vitiviniculture residues. Closing the loop of the wine industry, bioconf_oiv2022_01034Compostaje de residuos vitivinícolas.pdf (Pages: All) Abstract. In a circular vitiviniculture, by composting organic materials, nutrients, structure and diversity of the vineyard soil are preserved, and industrial waste is valorized. The objective of this work was to optimize the efficiency and quality of compost production. In a collaborative project among 3 wineries, a traditional turning composting was evaluated in conjunction with a permeable cover technology, alternative substrates such as tomato and apple residues, as well as manure and urea as an additional source of nitrogen, and furthermore the effect of commercial organisms in the composting of wine residues were assessed. The use of permeable cover reduced the water requirement by 17%. The addition of apple and tomato pomace generated significant positive differences in pH and N content, and led to significantly more stable compost compared to systems using only wine pomace. The application of manure and urea increased mainly in the respective content of P and N. Additional inoculation with commercial microorganisms did not lead to differences in the compost. Regarding the populations of natural microorganisms, no differences were found among the treatments in beneficial nitrogen fixing bacteria such as Nitrospira and Nitrosomas.
- MBA UC - CyT Smart Agro Presentation, Presentación de Opciones CyT- Analisis MBA UC.pdf (Pages: All) At the MBA program of the Catholic University of Chile, the Samrt Agro Platform was analyzed and studied. Including impacts on efficiency/ costs.
- Optimal Control Applied to Oenological Management of Red Wine Fermentative Macerations, Anexo 40 - Publicación Luna et al. 2021.pdf (Pages: All) Abstract: The management of wineries for industrial red winemaking is limited by the capacity and availability of fermentation tanks over the harvest season. The winemakers aim to optimize the wine quality, the fermentative maceration length, and the fermentation tank's productive cycle simultaneously. Maceration in varietal wine production is carried out until a specific sugar content (digging-out point) is attained, finishing before alcoholic fermentation. Winemakers have found that by trial and error handling of the digging-out point, they can improve the winery capacity and production cost. In this work, we develop an optimal control problem for managing the digging-out point considering two objectives associated with process efficiency and costs. A good compromise between these objectives was found by applying multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) techniques and the knee point. Two control strategies were compared: free nutrition and traditional nutrition. TOPSIS and LINMAP algorithms were used to choose the most suitable strategy that coincided with the knee point. The preferred option was nitrogen addition only at the beginning of fermentation (6.6–10.6 g/hL of DAP) and a high fermentation temperature (30 °C), yielding the desired digging-out point with a small error (6–9 g/L).
- SAP Innovation Certificate, Digital Certificate_2023_Honorable Mention.3461.pdf (Pages: 1) SAP Certificate of Innovation for Smart Winery.
- SAP Smart Winery Project VCYT, <https://www.intelligentcio.com/latam/2023/06/28/vina-concha-y-toro-improves-operations-with-sap-solutions>Ricardo Luna, from the Concha y Toro Research and Innovation

Center, said: “The great challenge of the wine industry is to adapt to climate change, which results in increasingly uncertain harvest periods. This challenge has productive and qualitative consequences, as well as greater uncertainty at the optimum harvest time. As a consequence, wineries must adapt the logistics for receiving grapes and managing winemaking.”

Smart Winery is a digital platform for grape and wine quality management, presented to winemakers as a tool for maximizing efficiency and productivity during wine processing decision-making.

- Smart Agro Platform, <https://cyt2.mastertic.cl> (Pages: All) Smart Agro Platform.
- Smart Winery in the Press, <https://forbes.cl/tecnologia/2023-06-06/inteligencia-artificial-machine-learning-produccion-vinos-conchaytoro> (Pages: See Smart Winery Subtitle) In addition, through predictive tools, Smart Winery was created: a digital platform that is now in the stage of technology transfer and exploration of greater innovation, and is being implemented so far in two of the company's wineries.

This project started after increasing the concern that climate change has caused in the vintages. “The period has been compressed from three to two months or less, but with the same grape production. The algorithms and data have allowed us, after knowing the quality of the grapes, to go to the winemaking simulator, that is, we know how long it will take and what the quality of the wine will be. This, by predicting fermentation times, optimizing and scheduling the harvest of the grapes and grape harvest,” says Ricardo Luna, leader of the Intelligent Wine Industry program.

This project also includes a platform that determines how many bottles are currently being filled in a winery and the development of sensors that allow knowing what is happening inside them.

All these tools, according to the company, translate into a better quality of wines to incorporate new customers and provide more options to the traditional one.

- Use of winery sludge in pomace and grape stalks composting, [bioconf_oiv2022_utilizacion de lodos en el compostaje de orujos.pdf](#) (Pages: All) Abstract. This research concentrated on the evaluation of the feasibility to integrate winery sludge to the compost of grape pomace and grape stalks. These tests were carried out in a Vineyard on the Maule Valley in Chile, throughout the composting process, it was monitored temperature, pH, humidity, and apparent density. Also, it was determined the effects of different bulk portions in relation to physicochemical properties and the heavy metals content in the course of the 3 different phases of the composting process: the initial mesophilic stage, thermophilic stage, and the late mesophilic. An increase in the content of nitrogen, nutrients, and humidity was identified when incorporating winery sludges at the beginning of the process, also enriching the physical structure of the bulks. However, there is a risk of phytotoxicity linked to the heavy metals present when the proportion of mud is high. Meanwhile, a lower proportion (10%) accomplishes a resulting compost without phytotoxic risk and between the parameters of the current legislation in Chile, qualified as a B-class compost. Consequently, it is feasible to include winery sludge in the proportion v/v 10% sludge - 90% pomace and stalk.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Innovation is a process that depends on a variety of factors such as knowledge, experience, and creativity. In order to access, collect and combine those factors, a variety of collaborative input channels are available. With this question, we assess the use of an extensive set of input channels, with special attention to state-of-the-art innovation indicators covering the whole development chain. We look at whether (and how) companies contribute and participate in knowledge-building and sharing. Some examples of open innovation approaches include (but are certainly not limited to): the use of business partners or third-party collaborations, distributed creativity such as crowd-sourcing, technology licensing, and open-source initiatives. Key Definitions Efficiency gains: A description and quantified impact assessment of the selected open innovation approach (e.g. reduction of the innovation process duration (time unit), reduction of the time to market a product (time unit), etc.). This is related to the innovation process not to the product. Cost reduction: A description as well as the quantified impact on R&D costs (monetary unit). R&D collaborations with external business partners: include collaborations with universities, research centers, joint ventures, and industry associations. Distributed creativity: including customer design contests, crowdsourcing (can be external or company-internal aka "silo-breaking" initiatives) Data Requirements Please select three different approaches from the provided drop-down menus. Duplicate approaches will not be accepted. Supporting evidence: - The

document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

1.10.3 Product Innovations

Please provide your revenues generated from product innovations in the last FY, which can be allocated to the following product types. Please refer to the information button for our definitions of 'newly commercialized products or services' and 'significantly improved products and services'. Please provide supporting evidence:

✓ Type of product innovation	Share of revenue (in %)
Differential gross margin	Differential in FY 2022 (in %)
<i>Please specify the average number of years after launch (X), during which you designate a product as "new":</i> 2 years	
Newly commercialized products or services launched during the previous X years (please refer to the information button for further explanation/guidance)	15
Significantly improved products or services launched during the previous X years (please refer to the information button for further explanation/guidance)	47
Unchanged or minimally changed products or services	38
Total (must equal 100%)	100
Difference in gross margin between new / significantly improved products and unchanged products	44

Please indicate how you measure the impact of R&D spending on financials and provide supporting evidence for your answer:

- ✓ We measure the impact on sales growth. Please specify:
We have renewed the main global brands of the Company, in terms of Packaging, seeking improvements for the consumer and products with a lower carbon footprint (lighter bottles). All aligned to global and local trends and the company's strategy. New lines and products have been launched within the existing brands, which come to complement the portfolio and fill opportunities seen in the markets. Regarding each launching of new formats or products, the Marketing department is controlling, supervising and assessing the impact of each initiative over the impact in sales in value and volume.
- ✓ We measure the impact on EBIT growth. Please specify:
There is always an assessment of the EBIT impact of our sales. New packaging, label, or similar product visibility refreshments are intended to drive sales of these products. The higher sales will have a positive impact on the Company's EBIT and results. The investment required in a new package, label, cork, etc. is marginally low, so an increase in sales will have a positive impact on EBIT generation. Additionally, these types of initiatives give the Company greater visibility, positioning and recognition in the markets and among consumers, which is not directly reflected in the Company's results, but rather establishes a better platform for future sales and performance in various markets. We have also been looking for improvements in our sustainability indices (lighter bottles).

- ✓ We measure the impact on our EBIT margin. Please specify:

There is always an assessment of the impact on the EBIT margin of our sales. If the initiatives seek to increase the share of premium products in the Company's sales, they will have a positive impact on the EBIT margin due to a higher margin that could come from this type of product. Otherwise, if the initiatives are aimed at increasing the share of lines with lower margins, the impact of higher sales in these categories will be reflected in lower margins due to the change in the sales mix. There has been a very deep strategy of seeking efficiencies at the cost level, so that new developments can have healthy margins and are aligned with the company's strategy. This is reflected throughout the chain, from inputs to the production and supply chain.

- ✓ We measure the impact on other financial indicators. Please specify:

Renewing brands through new packaging, labels, corks or introducing new wine lines does not require significant investments. According to this, the financial indicators could only improve if it was the right or proper initiative. For example, Net Financial Debt to EBITDA will improve due to higher EBITDA generation on a constant debt basis. Better performance can be beneficial to the Company. All of these are products that bring incremental volumes, increasing our consumer base.

Not applicable. Please provide explanation in comment box below.

Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale With this question, we assess new products/new services intensity, a measure of product innovations within a company. **Key Definitions** Newly commercialized products or services: They include goods and services which are new to the company and have technically new features or are majorly improved (quality, functionality, new packaging, etc.). It excludes changes that are more of the same, for example, the purchase of further copies of IT equipment of a model already installed somewhere in the firm. **Significantly improved products or services:** They include goods and services which are NOT new to the company BUT provide new features or have significantly improved quality, functionality, new packaging, etc. for already existing products developed by your company. **Differential in gross margin:** A company's total sales revenue for a product minus its cost of goods sold, divided by the total sales revenue, expressed as a percentage is the Gross Margin. The "Differential in gross margin" calculation is the ratio between the gross margin of new products and the gross margin of the unchanged products as calculated above. **Data Requirements** Please note that if you are a bottling company in the beverage industry, this question should be marked as 'Not Applicable' and an explanation should be provided in the Comment Box at the bottom of the question. **Supporting evidence:** - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

1.10.4 Process Innovations

Please provide information related to your company's process innovations and provide supporting evidence:

- ✓ ✓ The company has introduced process innovations between 2020-2022. Please provide a brief description of such process innovations in the comment box below:
 Innovations have been introduced in agricultural processes to increase the capacity to harvest grapes mechanically, increasing the speed and reducing costs. Innovations have also been implemented to increase efficiency of the agrochemical application processes through the efficiency of routes and GPS in the machinery, which allows remote monitoring. Recently, Oenology of the Future is a transformational process led by the company's Technical Management, which seeks to promote a change in winemaking, through the implementation of a continuous improvement model and automated systems, specialization and development of the team and the constant operational challenge, in order to be resilient to global changes, such as the climate, society and the market, among others. This project began in 2022 with the incorporation of two of our Main Wineries, Lourdes and Cachapoal, and has an implementation horizon of 2025, in which it is intended to cover all of the company's Vinification wineries.
- ✓ These process innovations substantially contributed to a reduction of the cost of production
- ✓ The total cost reductions in 2022 as a percentage of COGS due to these new processes have amounted to approximately:
2.6
- ✓ Please provide reasons other than cost reductions for the introduction of process innovations in 2022:
 The "Oenology of the future" work model has a strong focus on people and corporate culture, along with modernization and digitalization of processes. The model has a skills-based matrix built by all of the areas connected to it, including: Oenology Operations, Engineering, Maintenance, Quality, and People. The matrix was used to create Training and Development Plans, and an Oenology Programme will be created to promote and enhance employees' personal and professional growth.
- No process innovations have been introduced in the past 3 years.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanation in comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 76) One of the major focus areas of 2022 was support for the oenology area through the implementation of a new work model called "Oenology of the Future" based on the modernisation and digitalisation of oenology processes, with a strong focus on people. It was used as a pilot programme at the Lourdes and Peumo Cachapoal wineries this year. The model has a skills-based matrix built by all of the areas connected to it, including: Oenology Operations, Engineering, Maintenance, Quality, and People. The matrix was used to create Training and Development Plans, and an Oenology Programme will be created to promote and enhance employees' personal and professional growth.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Process innovations are an effective way to improve a company's efficiency. With this question, we analyze how companies handle process innovations and quantify cost savings. Key Definitions Process innovations: They include processes that are new to the company and include the introduction of technically new or majorly improved manufacturing technologies for the production of goods, respectively for the supply of services or objects. This might also lead to product changes, but the increase in efficiency is the main goal. New manufacturing processes that are sold to other companies are considered product innovations. Environmental and social process improvements are also considered process innovations. Pure organizational or management changes, however, are not considered process innovations. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting

document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

1.10.5 MSA Innovation Management

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2 Environmental Dimension

2.1 Environmental Policy & Management Systems

Environmental Management System (EMS) refers to the management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organizational structure, planning and resources to develop them, and the procedure for the implementation and management of the company's policy on environmental resource management. Companies that have adopted an EMS as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a cost-effective way and to reduce the risk of incurring fines or penalties for not complying with environmental legislation.

2.1.1 Environmental Policy & Commitments

This question requires publicly available information.

To ensure a successful implementation of a reliable and robust Environmental Management System (EMS), key organisational elements as well as high level commitments need to be defined in a public policy. Does your company have a public environmental policy which covers the following elements of an Environmental Management System?

- Yes, we have a public environmental policy, and it defines the following elements.
 - Commitment and oversight to implementation of environmental management policy and/or improving environmental performance. Please select the highest committing decision-making body:
 - Board of directors
 - Executive management
 - Roles and responsibilities for implementing environmental management policy
 - Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental laws and regulations
 - Commitment to continuous improvement of environmental performance
 - Commitment to set targets and objectives to reduce environmental impacts
 - Measures to raise internal and external stakeholders' awareness of environmental management policy and environmental impacts
 - Training for employees to understand the impacts of their work activities on the environment
- We do not have a public environmental policy or none of the elements are covered.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 79, 86, 93, 100, 107) page 79, (water targets)
page 86: (energy targets)
page 93: (waste targets)
page 100: (climate change targets)
page 107: (biodiversity and reforestation targets)
- Corporate Sustainability Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Sustentabilidad-Corporativa.pdf> (Pages: All) Viña Concha y Toro S.A., with the purpose of defining and disseminating its position regarding corporate sustainability, has prepared this policy. The purpose of this policy is to establish the company's position regarding the different matters that are part of the sustainability of the holding, establish the responsibilities of each one of the participants of the different areas and departments of the company, define the governance model and the form of operation of sustainability management in the company.

Oversight: (pages 2-3) At the executive level, the Sustainability Management is responsible for reporting at least twice a year on progress in matters related to environmental, social and governance issues that are incorporated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy.

Roles and Responsibilities (pages 2-3)

Compliance: (page 4) In order to guarantee adherence to the legal structures that govern the company, there is a Compliance Office, which reports to the Board of Directors. Prosecutor's Office is the department in charge of acting as Secretary of the Board of Directors, following up on the commitments

and generating the agenda of the issues that must be dealt with by the Board of Directors, convening regular meetings and generating extraordinary meetings if requested by the members.

Continuous improvement: (page 4) Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries undertake to provide balanced and accurate information regarding their products, seeking to avoid misinterpretations and ensuring continuous improvement in the topics considered within the scope of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy.

Targets: The Sustainability Committee meets every four months to evaluate and monitor matters related to the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and to be informed about the details of the monitoring of the objectives and goals set out in said document, which are detailed in the following point of discussion. this policy.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Environmental Management System (EMS) and related public policies are an important indicator of a company's preparedness and commitment to measure and reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Companies that have adopted an environmental policy as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a structured and systematic way. This question identifies the critical elements of Environmental Management System (EMS) as well as commitments that are defined in the group-wide, public environmental policy. Key Definitions Environmental Management System (EMS): Management of an organization's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organizational structure, planning and resources to develop them, and the procedure for the implementation and management of the company's policy on environmental management. Environmental Policy: Group-wide, public policy that describes the intentions and directions related to environmental impacts and performance defined by top management. Commitment and oversight: A statement that the commitment/policy is approved, overseen, reviewed, or adopted by the board of directors or executive management. A policy can also be signed by the respective director. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.1.2 Coverage of Environmental Management Policy

This question requires publicly available information.

Which parts of your operations, corporate processes and supply chain are covered by your environmental policy? All chosen options should be clearly defined in the **publicly available policy** (i.e. formal policies and not different sections of a report or case study).

- ✓ Our public environmental policy covers the following:
 - ✓ Production operations and business facilities
 - ✓ Products and services
 - Distribution and logistics
 - ✓ Management of waste
 - Suppliers, service providers and contractors
 - Other key business partners (e.g. non-managed operations, joint venture partners, licensees, outsourcing partners, etc.)
 - Due-diligence, mergers and acquisitions
 - ✓ Other, please specify:
Biodiversity and Reforestation, Water efficiency, Climate Change

- We do not have an environmental policy publicly available
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **Corporate Sustainability Policy Viña Concha y Toro**, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Sustentabilidad-Corporativa.pdf> (Pages: 4) Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries undertake to provide balanced and accurate information regarding their products, seeking to avoid misinterpretations and ensuring continuous improvement in the topics considered within the scope of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. To this end, the company will ensure:

to. **Water.** Make efficient use of water, using only the amount that the processes require and avoid any type of waste in the company's operations.

b. **Energy.** Advance towards the decarbonization of the energy matrix, generating independence from fossil fuels in equipment and machinery found within our facilities.

c. **Waste.** Promote the circular economy through the upcycling of waste, that is, delivering higher-value alternatives to its original recycling.

d. **Climate change.** Contribute to avoiding an increase in global temperature of more than 1.5°C by 2050 through the reduction of absolute CO₂e emissions from Viña Concha y Toro. Guide the company to Zero Emission by the year 2050.

and. **Nature and Biodiversity.** Regenerate forest and vineyard ecosystems, through practices that favor the improvement of natural conditions.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Corporate environmental guidelines are an important indicator of a company's commitment to measure and reduce the environmental impact of its operations. Companies that have adopted corporate environmental guidelines as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a structured and systematic way. This question identifies the scope of such requirements in terms of operations, corporate processes and supply chain. Key Definitions New projects: All new initiatives taken on by your company, and may include new facilities as well as other types of new areas for your company. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.1.3 EMS: Certification/ Audit/ Verification

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate how your Environmental Management System (EMS) is certified / audited / verified and indicate the coverage of this verification for the selected standard. Please indicate where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

Please note that the total coverage for all three alternatives should not exceed 100% - to avoid double-counting, for the parts of your operations with multiple certifications/types of verification, only mark one of the three options: indicating the coverage of international standards first, followed by third-party verification and then internal verification. Coverage should be relative to global operations and not only a single subsidiary, region or site. **Please also note that the requested verification only pertains to your Environmental Management System(s), not to your environmental data or reporting.**

- ✓ Our Environmental Management System (EMS) is certified / audited / verified and the information is publicly available.

Please indicate what the coverage figures below are based on (e.g. % of group-wide operations, group-wide revenues, group-wide production sites, total employees, etc.):

Revenues

Certification / Audit / Verification	Coverage (%)	Examples of Certification documents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EMS is verified through international standards (e.g. ISO 14001, JIS Q 14001, EMAS certification). Please specify: Concha y Toro has multiple environmental certifications such as: - B Corp Certified - Wines of Chile Certified for Sustainable Management - FSC Certified for Sustainable Native Forest Management - ISO 14001 - Bodegas de Argentina ESG Certification - Agricultural Regenerative Organic Certified - California Certified Organic Farmers - Climate Neutral Certification	100	
<input type="checkbox"/> Third party certification /audit / verification by specialized companies. Please specify: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal certification /audit / verification by company's own specialists from headquarters. Please specify: _____		
Total (should not exceed 100%)	100	

- Not certified / audited / verified.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Sustainability Viña Concha y Toro - Certifications, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com> (Pages: Triple Impact tab - Certifications Segment) After de B Corp Certification, Concha y Toro shares its certifications by business unit, On a holding Level Concha y Toro is B certified, Viña Concha y Toro is certified by Wines of Chile for Sustainable Management. Viña Cono Sur has 14001 certification. Bodega Trivento is ESG certified by Bodegas de Argentina and Bonterra Organic Estates is Regenerative Organic Cetified

Info Text:

Question Rationale A verified/audited EMS reflects a company's internal and external commitment towards the monitoring of environmental data. Further, the verification process can facilitate improvements to a company's EMS, improving efficiency and coverage. Our question on audit verification focuses on identifying whether the company has implemented, verified and certified its environmental management system so as to ensure the credibility of the procedures and systems in place. Data Requirements Please note that the total coverage for all three alternatives should not exceed 100 % - to avoid double-counting, for the parts of your operations with multiple certifications/types of verification, only mark one of the three options: indicating the coverage of international standards first, followed by third-party verification and then internal verification. Coverage should be relative to global operations and not only a single subsidiary, region or site. Please also note that verification only pertains to your Environmental Management Systems, not the verification of environmental data or reporting. Supporting evidence: - This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.1.4 Environmental Violations

This question requires publicly available information.

Has your company paid significant fines or penalties related to the environment or ecology in the past four fiscal years?

By "significant" fines or penalties, we mean the fine/penalty individually costs more than \$10,000 USD (or equivalent when converted from local currency). Amounts individually equal to or less than \$10,000 do not have to be reported. This should also include fines paid as part of settlements related to environmental or ecological issues. Please see the information button for other important definitions.

- Yes, our company has paid significant fines or penalties related to the environment or ecological issues in the last four fiscal years. Please provide the corresponding figures in the table below for each of the four years and indicate where this is available in your **public reporting**. Please note that if you did not have any violations, fines or accrued liability in an individual year, 0 should be indicated in the corresponding box in the table.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Number of violations of legal obligations/ regulations				
Amount of fines/ penalties related to the above. Currency:				
Environmental liability accrued at year end. Currency:				

- No, we have not paid any significant fines (> USD \$10,000) related to environmental or ecological issues in the past four fiscal years. Please provide public evidence for the past four fiscal years.
- No, we do not report on environmental violations or their associated fines/penalties.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Appendix for the 2021 Integrated Report, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/07/esg-appendix-2021.pdf> (Pages: 7) Concha y Toro has not identified any substantial noncompliance with environmental laws or regulations in the past four years.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 94) No penalties were issued by the Superintendency of the Environment (Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente, SMA) in Chile or the equivalent entities in countries where our subsidiaries are located. As such, no compliance programs have been approved or executed, and no environmental damage repair plans have been submitted or executed

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies are increasingly facing constraints related to natural resources globally and to the eco-services provided by the regions in which they operate. A strong environmental policy and management system (EMS) is needed to ensure the company improves its environmental performance, reducing raw material consumption and preventing degradation of the environment through waste and accidents. With this question we assess the effectiveness of a company's EMS by evaluating the rate of several types of negative incidents over time and their impact on business operations. Key Definitions Significant Violation - \$10,000 USD threshold: If the fines are individually equal to or less than \$10,000 USD, the violations should not be reported in the table. The number of violations should only be reported here if the individual fine was over \$10,000 USD (or equivalent in converted currency). Violation: A violation occurs when an authorized body (e.g., governmental body, independent commercial or non-commercial regulator, etc.) determines that a law, regulation, code, etc. related to environmental or ecological issues has been breached. This definition is essentially in line with the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines definition of environmental laws and regulations: Refers to regulations related to all types of environmental issues (that is, emissions, effluents, and waste, as well as material use, energy, water, and biodiversity) applicable to the organization. This includes binding voluntary agreements that are made with regulatory authorities and developed as a substitute for implementing a new regulation. Voluntary agreements can be applicable if the organization directly joins the agreement or if public agencies make the agreement applicable to organizations in their territory through legislation or regulation. Number of Violations: The number of violations should be based on specific codes/regulations, at the most granular level, not rolled up into larger cases (e.g., if a company receives one report from the EPA with 100 individual violations, the incident should be reported as 100 violations, not just one). Date of Violation: The date of the violation should be the actual date the incident occurred, not the date responsibility was determined. Ongoing legal proceedings/allegations: - If one of the above organizations has already determined the company is responsible, the incident is considered a violation and should be reported (e.g., the civil or criminal case is to determine damages, penalties or type of responsibility). - Once an initial judgment has been entered, the incident is considered a violation, regardless of the company's ability to appeal. - If the company appeals and is absolved of all responsibility for the incident, the violation count and fines/penalties reported can be restated in the next DJSI questionnaire. If the company appeals and the fines/penalties are reduced, that figure can be restated in the next DJSI questionnaire, but the violation(s) should remain if the fine remains above 10,000 USD (or equivalent in converted currency). Fines/Penalties: Fines/penalties per year should be those related to the violations that occurred that year. In other words, if a violation occurred in 2011, but the fine was levied in 2012 and paid in 2013, both the violation and the fine should be included only in the 2011 column. Similarly, if an incident occurred in 1990 and the penalty was finalized and paid in 2014, the penalty does not need to be reported. Environmental liability accrued at year-end: Fines or penalties not paid yet, including expected fines for cases that are not yet closed. In other words, it can be

viewed as ongoing "tally" of outstanding expected fines or penalties, and includes violations that occurred in other years. Data Requirements This question requires public evidence.

2.1.5 MSA Environmental Policy & Management Systems

In this section, we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.2 Emissions

Emissions are a key indicator of a company's impact on the climate. Increasingly, the disclosure of emissions is expected from investors, and moreover, regulatory pressure has led to the mandatory disclosure of certain emissions. By disclosing emissions, investors and stakeholders can ascertain a company's climate risks, and identify trends in emissions reduction to benchmark against competitors. Emissions can also serve as a key metric of a company's progress against climate-related targets and as an indicator of the company's overall environmental impact.

2.2.1 Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1)

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company's total direct greenhouse gas emissions (DGHG SCOPE 1) for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

✓ Direct GHG (Scope 1)	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
Total direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	metric tonnes CO2 equivalents	41196	33054	35227	37281 met. ton. CO2e	33372 met. ton. CO2e
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Reported revenues	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

✓ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

✓ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

[Redacted]

We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

We only report combined on Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions. Please provide the combined figures in the table above and mark "Not applicable" in the next question (EP - Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)).

- We do not track direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1)
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

TARGET: the 2022 target reported above is an indicative target, calculated based on our long-term corporate emissions reduction target. This is Science-Based and is for a reduction of 55% of combined scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, compared to a 2017 base year.

Company References:

- Carbon Footprint Verification 2022 Concha y Toro, IndependentAuditReportConchayToro2022.pdf (Pages: All) Deloitte performed the review of the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, period 2022, which was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of ISO 14064 Part 3.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 17) Table 1, Scope 1 Data

- **Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 29) Reported emissions Scope 1 From Cocha y Toro only (not holding)**

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to capture the company's direct greenhouse gas (Scope 1) emissions and assess the overall trend. Emissions can serve as a critical indicator of a company's impact on the climate. Increasingly, the disclosure of emissions is expected from investors, and growing regulatory pressure has led to the mandatory disclosure of certain emissions. By disclosing emissions, investors and stakeholders can ascertain a company's climate risks and identify trends in emissions reduction to benchmark against competitors. Key Definitions GHG scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) refer to emissions of the six main GHGs that are covered by the Kyoto Protocol. These gases are outlined below. Each GHG has a different capacity to cause global warming, depending on its radiative properties, its molecular weight and its lifespan in the atmosphere. Greenhouse Gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol: Carbon Dioxide - CO₂: Emitted mainly from the burning of fossil fuels, carbon dioxide accounted for some 86 percent of the UK's human-induced (anthropogenic) GHG emissions in 2003. Methane - CH₄: Emitted mainly from agriculture, waste disposal, leakage from the gas distribution system and coal mining, methane contributed to over 6 percent of UK anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2003. Nitrous Oxide - N₂O: The main anthropogenic sources of nitrous oxide emissions are agriculture, transport, industrial processes, and coal combustion. Nitrous oxide accounted for approx. 6 percent of UK GHG emissions in 2003. Hydrofluorocarbons - HFCs, Perfluorocarbons - PFCs and Sulphur Hexafluoride - SF₆: Collectively known as "F-gases", these are emitted mainly from air conditioning and refrigeration and industrial processes. Together F-gases accounted for around 2 percent of the UK anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2003. Offsetting: Only emissions from renewable resources where the emitter can be reasonably confident that greenhouse gas emissions will be naturally offset or neutralized do not need to be reported (Example: woodburning when a company can be reasonably confident that forests will be reforested). Greenhouse gas emissions that have been offset this way need not be reported. This does not include greenhouse gas emissions for which companies are required to be in the possession of CO₂ permits. These emissions need to be reported. Data Requirements Specific data requirements for Greenhouse gas emissions: - Greenhouse gas emissions should be reported as metric tons of CO₂-equivalents. - Data on greenhouse gas emissions should only include CO₂ and all other greenhouse gas emissions. - All greenhouse gas emissions emitted directly by the company should be reported. - Offsetting: Only emissions from renewable resources where the emitter can be reasonably confident that greenhouse gas emissions will be naturally offset or neutralized do not need to be reported (Example: wood-burning when a company can be reasonably confident that forests will be reforested). Greenhouse gas emissions that have been offset this way need not be reported. This does not include greenhouse gas emissions for which companies are required to be in the possession of CO₂ permits. These emissions need to be reported. - Greenhouse gas emissions of owned and/or managed fleet must be included. - Greenhouse gas emissions due to commuting of employees should not be included. - Greenhouse gas emissions of business travel other than by owned and/or operated fleet should not be included. Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1) figure for at least the most recent reported year. Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported. Data Consistency - If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all - If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to a corporate action, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained - If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting. - If GHG emissions are only reported and tracked as combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the combined figures should be indicated in this question, the corresponding box should be ticked and the following question, EP – Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2), should be marked as Not Applicable. General Data Requirements Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer

to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section. Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well toward achieving the target by the end of the target period. If you report a combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 target, please extrapolate the share equivalent to the absolute Scope 1 emission for inclusion in the table. As a consequence, environmental performance data should only cover the direct emissions/resource use, i.e., resource use/emissions caused by the company and its consolidated activities. Emissions and resource use of suppliers and customers should be excluded. In particular, the environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules: - Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially. - Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group. - Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure. - Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore. - Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time. - Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the coverage should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known. - Indicators where a company has no emissions/resource use, 0 should be filled. - Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions. - If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. - The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit. - Please ensure that the "Company Information" section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator.

2.2.2 Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 2)

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company's indirect greenhouse gas emissions from energy purchased (purchased and consumed, i.e. without energy trading) (IGHG SCOPE 2) for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section. **As prescribed by the GHG Protocol, we expect all companies to report both location-based and market-based emissions.** Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications on how to report on market-based emissions.

✓ IGHG (Scope 2)	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
Location-based	metric tonnes of CO2 equivalents	31039	28832	27188	19503 met. ton. CO2e	17037 met. ton. CO2e
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Reported revenues	100	100	100	100	
Market-based	metric tonnes of CO2 equivalents	14135	13815	4568	3689 met. ton. CO2e	

IGHG (Scope 2)	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Reported revenues	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

✓ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

✓ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

We do not track indirect greenhouse gas emissions

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

TARGET: the 2022 target reported above is an indicative target, calculated based on our long-term corporate emissions reduction target. This is Science-Based and is for a reduction of 55% of combined scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030, compared to a 2017 base year.

Company References:

- Carbon Footprint Verification 2022 Concha y Toro, IndependentAuditReportConchayToro2022.pdf (Pages: All) Deloitte performed the review of the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, period 2022, which was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of ISO 14064 Part 3.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 17) Table 2 Scope 2 emissions market- based and location-based
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 29) Reported emissions Scope 2 From Cocha y Toro only (not holding)

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to capture the company's indirect greenhouse gas (Scope 2) emissions and assess the overall trend. Emissions can serve as a critical indicator of a company's impact on the climate. Increasingly, the disclosure of emissions is expected from investors, and growing regulatory pressure has led to the mandatory disclosure of certain emissions. By disclosing emissions, investors and stakeholders can ascertain a company's climate risks and identify trends in emissions reduction to benchmark against competitors. Key Definitions GHG scope 2: Indirect impacts- energy use: Many companies report

on the GHG emissions incurred in the generation of the electricity they consume and for service companies these indirect emissions can be more important than their direct environmental impacts. There are also some ways that companies can mitigate these emissions, for example by paying a renewable tariff or improving energy efficiency.

Location-based method: It reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using mostly grid-average emission factor data).

Market-based method: It reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (or their lack of choice). It derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled certificates or for unbundled instruments on their own. Even companies that do not purchase any market instrument are expected to report market-based emissions. As per the GHG Protocol's requirements, they shall do so by using their electricity supplier's emission rate, or by using the residual mix, i.e. regional emission factors representing the untracked or unclaimed energy and emissions. If such data is not available, then their market-based emissions will be equal to their location-based emissions.

Data Requirements Greenhouse gas emissions should be reported as metric tons of CO₂-equivalents. Data on greenhouse gas emissions should include CO₂ and all other greenhouse gas emissions weighted according to greenhouse gas potential. Please report both your location-based emissions, as well as your market-based emissions.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (scope 2) figure for at least the most recent reported year for at least one of the two Scope 2 reporting methods.

Third-party verification: We expect that data in the most recent year reported, for at least one reporting method, has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported.

Data Consistency - If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all. - If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to a corporation action, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained - If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting. - If GHG emissions are only reported and tracked as combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, the combined figures should be indicated in the previous question (EP- Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1), the corresponding box should be ticked and this question, should be marked as Not Applicable.

General Data Requirements Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section.

Target: we require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period. If you report a combined Scope 1 + Scope 2 target, please extrapolate the share equivalent to the absolute Scope 2 emissions for inclusion in the table.

Environmental performance data should only cover the indirect emissions/resource use, i.e., resource use/emissions caused by the company and its consolidated activities. Emissions and resource use of suppliers and customers should be excluded. In particular, the environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules: - Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially. - Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group. - Environmental data of business travel other than by owned and/or operated fleet should not be included unless specifically asked for. - Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure. - Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore. - Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time. - Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known. - For indicators where a company has no emissions/resource use, 0 should be filled. - Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions. - If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. - The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the

company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit. - Please ensure that the Company Information section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator. References GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (2015), page 59. CDP Technical Note: Accounting of Scope 2 emissions, updated in March 2022, page 20-21

2.2.3 Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 3)

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company's total indirect greenhouse gas emissions from your upstream and downstream value chain (IGHG Scope 3) as the sum of the 15 Scope 3 categories calculated using the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. Please refer to the information button for clarification. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit.

✓ IGHG (Scope 3)	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
Total indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3)	metric tonnes of CO2 equivalents	223237 met. ton. CO2e	118179 met. ton. CO2e	146831 met. ton. CO2e	241661 met. ton. CO2e	

Please provide your company's Scope 3 emissions split based on the 15 Scope 3 categories of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain Standard. Please use the latest available data to calculate Scope 3 emissions. Disclose any information about the methodology used to calculate the emissions in each Scope 3 category and whether any emissions in each Scope 3 category has been excluded. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications and requirements. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit.

Scope 3 Category	Emissions in the reporting year (Metric tons CO2e)	Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions
1. Purchased Goods and Services	159444 met. ton. CO2e	The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI & WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". We broke down the supply chain into the following categories: packaging materials, purchased grape, oenological supplies and agricultural supplies. We obtained the data and emission factors directly from our suppliers of packaging, oenological supplies and agricultural supplies (80% of the total purchased goods). Emissions of purchased grape are estimated based on the volume of grape purchased, using the emissions of our own produced grapes as a base.
2. Capital Goods		
3. Fuel-and-energy-related-activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)		
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	18143 met. ton. CO2e	The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI & WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". Emissions in this category were calculated using the distances of routes used by our logistics suppliers
5. Waste generated in operations		

Scope 3 Category	Emissions in the reporting year (Metric tons CO2e)	Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions
6. Business travel	1177 met. ton. CO2e	The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI & WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". This was calculated using information from our travel agent partner, who provided spend and distance data.
7. Employee commuting	1368 met. ton. CO2e	The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI & WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". This calculation considered total FTEs for the reporting year
8. Upstream leased assets		
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	60231 met. ton. CO2e	The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI & WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". Emissions in this category were calculated using the distances of routes used by our logistics suppliers.
10. Processing of sold products		
11. Use of sold products		
12. End of life treatment of sold products	1348 met. ton. CO2e	Emissions associated with the end of life treatment of our products are relevant as this represents a significant share of our carbon footprint. This relates to the packaging of our products, which the Company seeks to influence through supplier initiatives.
13. Downstream leased assets		
14. Franchises		

Scope 3 Category	Emissions in the reporting year (Metric tons CO2e)	Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions
15. Investments		
Other upstream		
Other downstream		

The majority of our company's revenues is generated through Royalties

PUBLIC REPORTING

Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

[Redacted]

We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

- We do not track indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted]

Company References:

- Carbon Footprint Verification 2022 Concha y Toro, IndependentAuditReportConchayToro2022.pdf (Pages: All) Deloitte performed the review of the Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, period 2022, which was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of ISO 14064 Part 3.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 18) Table 1 Total Scope 3 emissions

Table 2 Emissions by Scope 3 category

- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 29) Reported emissions Scope 3 From Cocha y Toro only (not holding)

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to capture indirect emissions from the value chain (Scope 3 emissions) and assess the overall trend. Scope 3 emissions represent the majority of emissions for most industries, so it is crucial for companies to measure all relevant sources of Scope 3 emissions in their value chain to identify climate risks and opportunities, provide transparency to the markets, and comply with regulatory requirements. Key Definitions GHG Scope 3: Scope 3 refers to indirect emissions that

are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. The GHG Protocol divides Scope 3 emissions in 15 Scope 3 categories that cover the upstream and downstream value chain activities of the company. Examples of upstream Scope 3 activities are the extraction and production of purchased materials and transportation of purchased fuels. Examples of downstream activities are the use of sold products and services and the transportation of sold goods. Relevance: This refers to one of the five principles of the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard, which states that the scope 3 inventory should be based on the assumption that it ensures the GHG inventory appropriately reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves users' decision-making needs— both within and beyond the company. Companies should use the principle of relevance when determining whether to exclude activities from the inventory boundary. Companies should also use the principle of relevance as a guide when selecting data sources. According to the GHG Protocol, companies may use two types of data to calculate scope 3 emissions: primary and secondary data. Primary data: includes data provided by suppliers or others that directly relate to specific activities in the reporting company's value chain. Primary activity data may be obtained through meter readings, purchase records, utility bills, engineering models, direct monitoring, mass balance, stoichiometry, or other methods for obtaining data from specific activities in the company's value chain. Secondary data: includes industry average data (e.g., from published databases, government statistics, literature reviews, and industry associations), financial data, proxy data, and other generic data. In specific cases, companies may use specific data from one activity in the value chain to estimate emissions for another activity in the value chain. This type of data (i.e., proxy data) is considered secondary data, since it is not specific to the activity for which emissions are being calculated. Source: GHG Protocol Data Requirements For this question, our expectations are aligned with the guidelines of the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. That means that we expect companies to account for all scope 3 emissions and disclose and justify any exclusions (Completeness Principle of the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard). Emissions calculation methodology and exclusions: please provide a short description of the types and sources of data used to calculate emissions (e.g. activity data, emission factors and GWP values), along with a description of the methodologies, assumptions and allocation methods used. Please also describe what has been excluded from the emissions calculation of each reported Scope 3 category (e.g. exclusions of specific suppliers/clients, of specific business units, countries, offices, plants, or exclusions of specific types of greenhouse gases, etc.) and justify the reasons for exclusion. Specific data requirements for Greenhouse gas emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions should be reported as metric tons of CO₂-equivalents. Data on greenhouse gas emissions should include CO₂ and all other greenhouse gas emissions weighted according to greenhouse gas potential. All greenhouse gas emissions emitted in the upstream and downstream value chain of the company should be reported, if these are material/relevant. Companies should not exclude any activity that is expected to contribute significantly to the company's total Scope 3 emissions. GHG emissions reported in the first table and within each Scope 3 category should be as complete as possible, even if considerable estimations were needed. In the second table we expect Scope 3 emissions to be disclosed for at least 5 distinct categories. Industry-Specific Guidance - Companies in all industries are expected to disclose Scope 3 emissions for category 1 "Purchased Goods and Services". - Companies operating in the industry groups of Energy (COL, OGX, OGR, GAS, PIP industries), Automobiles & Components (AUT and ATX industries) and in the Homebuilding industry (HOM) are expected to disclose Scope 3 emissions for category 11 "Use of sold products". - Royalty companies and other franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licenses to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments) are expected to account for emissions that occur from the operation of franchises (i.e., the scope 1 and 2 emissions of franchisees) in Scope 3 category 14: Franchises. Disclosure requirements for partially public question Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) figure for either the most recent reported year or the most recent reported year -1, or of at least one individual Scope 3 category with value different from 0. Third-party verification: We expect that data in the most recent reported year or the most recent year -1 has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Please note that it is not necessary that all individual Scope 3 categories are third-party verified to check the relevant checkbox. It is sufficient that the total Scope 3 value, or values for a few relevant categories are third party verified. Data consistency: - If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all. - If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to a corporation action, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained. - If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting.

General data requirements Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation approach as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section. Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period. If you report a combined Scope 1+2+3 target, please extrapolate the share equivalent to the absolute Scope 3 emissions for inclusion in the table. Environmental performance data should cover the emissions of suppliers and customers, and of other entities in the upstream and downstream value chain (e.g. franchisees, lessees and lessors, third-party logistics providers, retailers, etc.). In particular, the environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules: - Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially. - Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group. - Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure. - Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore. - Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time. - Indicators, where a company has not calculated emissions, should be left blank. Zeros should be entered only when the company has calculated its emissions and their emissions are zero. - Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions. - If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. - The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. References This question contains categories of Scope 3 emissions and definitions of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard, published in September 2011.

2.2.4 MSA Emissions

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and

proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.3 Resource Efficiency and Circularity

In the last century there has been an unprecedented increase in the use of natural resources and materials. Producing more with less material is essential for many industries affected by the increasing scarcity of natural resources. Resource efficiency and circularity can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. The key focus of this criterion is to identify trends across the company's energy consumption, efficiency, and circularity across business operations.

2.3.1 Energy Consumption

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please complete the following table about total energy consumption. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Please see the Information Button for definitions of the cost options. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

✓ Total energy consumption	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
Total non-renewable energy consumption	MWh	101437	83800	82301	86360 MWh	77096 MWh
Total renewable energy consumption	MWh	46380	45787	51417	59640 MWh	
Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Reported Revenues	100	100	100		

PUBLIC REPORTING

✓ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

✓ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted comment box]

- We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:
- We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.
- No, we do not track energy consumption.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

TARGET: the 2022 target reported above is an indicative target, calculated based on our corporate target to 50% independence from fossil fuels in internal processes by 2025

Company References:

- Carbon Footprint Verification 2022 Concha y Toro, IndependentAuditReportConchayToro2022.pdf (Pages: All) Part of the verification of concha y toro carbon footprint included the verification of all energy use for scopes 1 and 2
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 19) Table 2 Total Energy Use from renewable and non renewable sources
- Impact Report - Fossil Fuel Independence (SPA) 2025, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.02%20Energía%20%28PDF9%29-min.pdf> (Pages: 11, 16, 20) Page 11 total energy usage

Page 16 Total energy usage broken down by type of energy

Page 20 Total electricity broken down by renewable and non-renewable

Fossil fuel consumption is 100% non-renewable,

Info Text:

Question Rationale In the last century, there has been an unprecedented increase in the use of natural resources and materials. Producing more with less material is essential for many industries affected by the increasing scarcity of natural resources. Resource efficiency and circularity can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. In this question, we are capturing the total non-renewable and total renewable energy consumption, assessing the overall trend of consumption, as well as the target set for the current financial year.

Key Definitions Total non-renewable energy consumption: This is the sum of non-renewable consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks), consumption of non-renewable purchased or acquired electricity, and consumption of non-renewable purchased or acquired heat, steam and cooling. Total renewable energy consumption: This is the sum of consumption of renewable fuel (excluding feedstocks), consumption of renewable purchased or acquired electricity, consumption of renewable purchased or acquired heat, steam and cooling and consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy. Renewable energy: This is energy taken from sources that are inexhaustible such as wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal, biomass and marine (tidal and wave energy), as defined in the GHG Protocol. Please note hydrogen should not be included if it is derived from fossil fuels. Similarly, waste energy should not be included if it is derived from fossil fuels. Non-Renewable energy: This is all energy not identified as deriving from renewable sources, e.g. coal, oil, natural gas, etc. Please note that blended fuels deriving from both renewable and non-renewable sources should be split by the proportion contained from each source. Nuclear energy is not considered as renewable energy and should be reported under total non-renewable energy. Please note that direct consumption of nuclear fuel should not be included. Fuels (excluding nuclear) should be covered, including

fleet fuel. Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam heat, and/or cooling from nuclear sources should be included. Self-generated non-fuel renewable energy: If your organization produces renewable energy that is not based on fuel (such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, marine), then any consumption of this energy should be entered under total renewable energy. All forms of non-fuel renewable energy- electricity, heat, steam, or cooling should be included under total renewable energy. Excluding feedstocks: Fuels consumed as feedstocks are fuels that are not combusted for energy purposes. All fuel consumed for energy purposes inside the organizational boundary should be included, regardless of whether the fuel was purchased or produced by the organization. If a fuel is consumed as a feedstock for the production of another fuel, then the feedstock should not be included, but combustion of the produced fuel should be included. Ultimately, if a fuel is combusted, i.e. consumed for energy purposes and not as a feedstock, then it should be included. For example, naphtha and ethane are feedstocks that may be converted into petrochemical products such as ethylene, and should not be included. The steel industry is a special case because coke and fuel injectants consumed at the blast furnace serve as feedstocks and a source of energy. These fuels are considered feedstocks and should not be counted. (Such as coke used as a reducing agent) However, all fuels consumed for energy, i.e. combusted, that are derived from fuel feedstocks, e.g. blast furnace gas, should be counted. This table is for gross energy consumption data only. You should not provide net consumption nor deduct for energy produced or exported from the organizational boundary. Because feedstock fuels are excluded from this question, this approach should not lead to double counting. Companies shall use the total—or gross—electricity purchases from the grid rather than grid purchases “net” of generation for the scope 2 calculation. A company’s total energy consumption would therefore include self-generated energy (any emissions reflected in scope 1) and total electricity purchased from the grid (electricity). It would exclude generation sold back to the grid. Purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, cooling: - This includes the consumed electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling that was purchased or acquired, i.e. brought into the organizational boundary. This excludes the consumption of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that was produced by the organization, i.e. from inside the organizational boundary. It also excludes purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that is not consumed inside the organizational boundary. Purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, or cooling that is wasted should still be counted as consumption. - Purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat, and cooling are aligned with the boundary for scope 2 emissions. The consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks) should be entered if the fuel was consumed inside your organizational boundary in the last fiscal year and is aligned with the boundary for scope 1 emissions. Therefore, in this question, we would like to capture your energy consumption for scope 1 and scope 2. - Specific information on these energy carriers can be found in section 5.3.1 and Appendix A of the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. - The terms ‘purchased’ and ‘acquired’ are used when your organization has received the energy from a third party. This rules out energy that is sourced from within the organizational boundary. It should be noted that purchased or acquired heat does not include the heat content, or calorific value, of fuels that are purchased or acquired by the organization. This is accounted for at the point of fuel consumption, which falls inside the Scope 1 boundary. You should also be aware that steam, heat or cooling received via direct line as ‘waste’ from a third party’s industrial processes, should still be accounted for if it is consumed. - If your organization produces renewable energy that is not based on fuel (such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, marine), this energy consumption should be included in total renewable energy consumption. Consumption of renewable fuels (such as solid and liquid biofuels and biogas) also should be included. All forms of non-fuel renewable energy - electricity, heat, steam, or cooling - shall be included under non-renewable energy. Leased Assets: Guidance for how to handle leased assets and spaces can be found on page 36 of the GHG Scope 2 Protocol, (5.2.1). Renewable Energy Credits: These should fall under MWh from renewable sources. RECs, RECs from Power Purchase Agreements, energy attribute certificates, contractual instruments, TIGRs, and unbundled certificates should be reflected under MWh from renewable sources. Units and conversion: - The most common unit for electricity is Watt-hours. 1 MWh is equal to 1,000,000 Watt-hours, which is equal to 1,000 kWh (kilo-Watt-hours). - If your raw data is in energy units other than MWh, such as Giga-Joules (GJ) or British Thermal Units (Btu), then you should convert to MWh. For example, 1 Giga-Joule (GJ) = 0.277778 MWh, so if your data is in GJ then you should multiply your data by 0.277778. If your data is in million Btu, then you need to multiply your data by 0.29307. - Conversion factors from other energy units are available from a variety of online calculation tools, including from IEA and OnlineConversion.com, or from conversion tables such as those in EPA AP-42 (Annex A). - If your raw data is in volume units, e.g. cubic feet or gallons, or in mass units, e.g. kilograms (kg) or pounds (lb), then you should convert to energy units using factors for fuel heating/calorific values. These are available from numerous sources, some of which are listed below: IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (Volume 2, Table 1.2, p1.18-1.19) EPA AP-42 (Annex A) IEA Statistics Manual (Annex 3, p180-183) API Compendium (Table 3-8, p3.20-3.21) - If your raw data for steam is in physical units, such as pounds (lb) or kilograms (kg), then you should convert to energy units. The energy content of steam varies with temperature and pressure.

Organizations can refer to The Climate Registry's General Reporting Protocol, Chapter 15, section 15.2, step 1, which explains how to calculate the energy content of steam. - Cooling is frequently purchased in refrigeration-ton hours; 1 ton-hour is equal to 12,000 Btu, which is equally to 0.003516 MWh. Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public questions. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Total non-renewable energy consumption for at least the most recent reported year. Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported. For this question, we encourage you to provide evidence that is publicly available and may grant additional credit for publicly available evidence.

2.3.2 Packaging Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate whether your company has a group-wide commitment in place and associated programs regarding its use of packaging.

- ✓ We address environmental aspects in our packaging strategy.
Please indicate which group-wide commitment and associated programs you have in place to address and improve packaging solutions, and where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**. We expect publicly available supporting evidence for each tick box.
 - ✓ Measurable group-wide commitment to reduce the volume and/or weight of packaging.
 - ✓ Our commitment is time-bound. Target year for full implementation of the commitment:
2025 Calendar Year
 - ✓ Programs to increase the use of reusable packaging.
 - ✓ Programs to increase the use of recyclable packaging.
 - ✓ Programs to phase out single-use plastic packaging.
 - ✓ Programs to increase the use of recycled material as packaging solutions.
 - ✓ Programs to ensure that recyclable packaging is actually recycled.
 - ✓ Allocation of R&D resources to sustainable packaging and alternative solutions.
- We do not address these environmental aspects publicly in our packaging strategy.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 51, 53, 55) (page 51,53) program with packaging suppliers to reduce emissions in the value chain, including use of recycled materials in packaging, light weight materials in packaging and efficient distribution logistics. Targets for packaging suppliers

(page 55) emission reduction achieved with packaging suppliers

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 123-125) The company conducted the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of its main containers in order to identify and compare the environmental impacts of the various wine containers used by Viña Concha y Toro: glass, bag in box, aluminum can, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and cardboard. The “cradle to grave” environmental impacts were assessed for each type of container, that is, from raw material extraction to final disposition. The company also assessed various container life cycle scenarios, considering the life cycle of the various containers based on the recycling habits of the main Viña Concha y Toro markets: Chile, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and the United Kingdom.
- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 47) As part of our environmental commitment, Concha y Toro has performed a packaging analysis of 5 product lines based on the Clean Production Agreement: Ecolabeling for containers and packaging.

As a result of this analysis, it was obtained that the entire packaging evaluated received an approval by criterion R:

100% recyclability and criteria S: Separability and D: 100% demand, by being able to demonstrate that all packaging analyzed can be 100% separated into its components and there is a demand for these materials by revaluation entities such as Cristalerías de Chile (for glass) and ENFAENA (for P4-LDPE)

Info Text:

Question Rationale Packaging protects products and has an impact on consumers' decisions to buy a product. However, before and after the use of the product, most packaging ends up in landfill. Therefore, reducing packaging, using reusable packaging and taking into account other environmental considerations is an important factor in reducing the negative impact of the company's product life cycle. This question tests on a broad level whether the packaging policy and strategy includes environmental considerations and risk factors related to unsustainable packaging practices. Key Definitions Reusable packaging: Packaging which has been designed to accomplish or proves its ability to accomplish a minimum number of trips or rotations in a system for reuse. To qualify as reusable, the packaging needs to be refilled or used again for the same purpose for which it was conceived. Recyclable packaging: Packaging material which, post-use, can be reprocessed by means of a manufacturing process into a new product, a component incorporated into a product, or a secondary (recycled) raw material; excluding energy recovery and the use of the product as a fuel. A packaging or packaging component is recyclable if its successful post-consumer collection, sorting, and recycling is proven to work in practice and at scale. Its main packaging components, together representing >95% of the entire packaging weight, need to be recyclable and the remaining minor components need to be compatible with the recycling process and not hinder the recyclability of the main components. Please note that oxo-degradable plastics do not fall under this definition and should not be considered as recyclable packaging. Single use plastic: Single-use plastics, or disposable plastics, are used only once before they are thrown away or recycled. These items are things like plastic bags, straws, coffee stirrers, soda and water bottles and most food packaging. Non-retail and operational packaging should be included. Recycled material: Material that has been reprocessed from recovered (or reclaimed) material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or a component for incorporation into a product. Recovered material is defined as material that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and recovered (or reclaimed) as a material input, in lieu of new primary material, for a recycling or manufacturing process. This only includes post-consumer recycled material. Packaging: Packaging refers to all materials used to wrap, serve or protect goods. This only includes post-consumer packaging, which includes packaging waste produced during the shipping process, before having reached the company's end consumer or customer, as well as the packaging waste produced by the company's end consumer or customer after having used or consumed the product. This means that we expect companies to also include non-retail (e.g. polybags used during shipping) and operational packaging (e.g. plastic bags in stores, e-commerce packaging). Post-consumer waste: Waste not limited to the company's end consumer, but to any party receiving the final packaged product, and includes B2B packaging. Post-consumer waste is distinguished from pre-consumer waste, which is the reintroduction of manufacturing scrap back into the manufacturing process. Materials used in the product itself are not to be included, only materials used to ship and package the products sold or provided to consumers and/or customers. Data Requirements Companies in the RTS Retailing and FDR Food & Staples Retailing industries should only consider their own-branded products. This only applies to these two industries. Companies in FDR Food & Staples Retailing Industry that are classified as drug retailers, should

mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide a brief explanation in the comment box. Companies in the Casinos & Gaming industry (CNO) that are only into online gaming should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. References Ellen MacArthur Foundation Glossary and ISO 18603:2013.

2.3.3 Packaging Materials

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate the volumes of each different type of packaging used for your products. Please note that plastic packaging is covered in the next question and is not to be considered here.

- ✓ Please disclose which of the following material types are used in your company’s packaging for the **fiscal year 2022**. If made out of recycled and/or certified material, please detail the share (as a % of total weight) in the relevant categories and the target associated with the use of recycled and/or certified material (as a % of total weight) for the last fiscal year.

Packaging Materials	Coverage (% of cost of goods sold)	Total Weight (metric tonnes)	Recycled and/or Certified Material (% of total weight)	Target 2022 (% of total weight)
Wood/Paper fiber packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Material not used in packaging	100	9461 metric tonnes		
Metal (e.g. aluminum or steel) packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Material not used in packaging	100	805 metric tonnes		
Glass packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Material not used in packaging	100	112929 metric tonnes	33	

Public Reporting

- ✓ If publicly available, please indicate where this information can be found in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.
- No, we do not monitor the amounts of packaging materials used.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 123) Total weight used and % of recycled material used for:

Glass, Cardboard, Paper and Metal**Info Text:**

Question Rationale Packaging protects the products and also has an impact on consumers' decision to buy the product. However, before and after the use of the product, most packaging ends up in landfill. Therefore, reducing packaging and/or using recycled or certified material is an important factor in lowering the environmental impact of the product in its wider life cycle. This question tests whether the company's packaging strategy includes environmental considerations. Key Definitions Packaging: Packaging refers to all materials used to wrap, serve or protect goods. This only includes post-consumer packaging, which includes packaging waste produced during the shipping process, before having reached the company's end consumer or customer, as well as the packaging waste produced by the company's end consumer or customer after having used or consumed the product. This means that we expect companies to also include non-retail (e.g. polybags used during shipping) and operational packaging (e.g. plastic bags in stores, e-commerce packaging). Packaging which is returnable and reused several times should only be counted once in the total weight of packaging materials. Post-consumer waste: Waste is not limited to the company's end consumer, but to any party receiving the final packaged product, and includes B2B packaging. Post-consumer waste is distinguished from pre-consumer waste, which is the reintroduction of manufacturing scrap back into the manufacturing process. Materials used in the product itself are not to be included, only materials used to ship and package the products sold or provided to consumers and/or customers. Recycled material: Material that has been reprocessed from recovered (or reclaimed) material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or a component for incorporation into a product. Recovered material is defined as material that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and recovered (or reclaimed) as a material input, in lieu of new primary material, for a recycling or manufacturing process. This only includes post-consumer recycled material. Recyclable packaging which is collected by the company through take-back programs and sent to be recycled or is reused for the same purpose may also be included in this percentage, as such initiatives ensure that recyclable packaging actually gets recycled. Certified raw material: It is defined according to widely recognized schemes to provide assurance that materials are sourced in a way that limits negative externalities and meet minimum environmental and social standards. Examples include FSC, PEFC, and SFI for wood/paper fibers. Recycled material which is also certified should not be double counted. For example, if 25% of your packaging is made out of recycled content and certified for it, then you should only enter 25%. Coverage: Please indicate how much of your product packaging is included in the data disclosed by reporting the coverage as a percentage of cost of goods sold. For example, if you only report on your packaging for the United States, and operations in the United States represent X% of your COGS, please report X%. Cost of goods sold: Cost of goods sold refers to the direct costs of producing the goods sold by a company. This amount includes the cost of the materials and labor directly used to create the good. It excludes indirect expenses, such as distribution costs and sales force costs. A synonym is "cost of sales". For Retailing (RTS and FDR) companies, the cost of goods sold from their own-branded products should be considered. For companies which do not sell the products but offer them on a complementary basis to their customers (AIR, CNO & TRT), please consider the coverage as a percentage of the cost of procurement. Data Requirements This question focuses on packaging materials which are not plastics. Plastic packaging is covered in the next question. For packaging made from multiple materials, please report the weight of the different materials in the mixed packaging in each relevant category. If the material type is made out of recycled or certified content, then please include it in the relevant percentage. Companies in the FDR Food & Staples Retailing Industry that are classified as drug retailers should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide a brief explanation in the comment box. Companies in the Casinos & Gaming industry (CNO) that are only into online gaming should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Companies in the Retailing (RTS) and the Food & Staples Retailing (FDR) industry should only report on their own branded products. This only applies to these two industries. For companies which do not sell the products but offer them on a complementary basis to their customers (AIR, CNO & TRT), please consider the coverage as a percentage of the cost of procurement. "Not Applicable" may NOT be ticked for FDR, REX, FOA and BVG companies which are not legally allowed to use recycled content in their packaging. We expect them to have take-back programs in place to ensure that their packaging is recycled or reused for

the same purpose. For points to be awarded for public disclosure, the percentage of recycled/certified material needs to be publicly disclosed for at least one packaging material.

2.3.4 Plastic Packaging

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate whether your company measures its performance with regards to plastic packaging specifically and its progress on targets.

We monitor our performance with regards to plastic packaging.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
A. Total weight (tonnes) of all plastic packaging	481	548	369	320 metric tonnes	
B. Percentage of recyclable plastic packaging (as a % of the total weight of all plastic packaging)	99	99	99	99	
C. Percentage of compostable plastic packaging (as a % of the total weight of all plastic packaging)	0	0	0	0	
D. Percentage of recycled content within your plastic packaging (as a % of the total weight of all plastic packaging)	9	9	9	9	
Coverage (as a % of cost of goods sold)	100	100	100	100	

Public Reporting

If publicly available, please indicate where this information can be found in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

No, we do not monitor the amounts of plastic packaging used.

Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

In 2022, plastic represented a very small percentage of the non-renewable materials used in our packaging by weight. As a result, we do not set targets for the volume and type of plastic used in our packaging since this is not a material indicator of our sustainability impact.

Most of the non-renewable material used in our packaging is glass.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 123) Total weight used for LDPE, HDPE and PET

Info Text:

Question Rationale Sectors which produce large amounts of plastic packaging, such as the food, beverage and consumer goods sectors, face reputational and regulatory pressures to use alternative materials and recycled content at scale. This is creating opportunities for companies to collaborate and find solutions with different players across the value chain. The PRI's Plastic Investor Working Group consists of 29 global investors, representing USD 5.9 trillion in assets, who are committed to addressing the issue, making it increasingly pertinent for companies to start addressing plastic pollution within their sustainability frameworks. Moreover, the inception of the UN Environment's Global Plastics Platform indicates further and stricter regulatory coverage of the issue, designating a long-term advantage for companies which adopt this trend early on. Presumably, early adopters will bear higher costs in the short run but will benefit from a competitive advantage later on. Key Definitions Plastic packaging: Plastic packaging refers to all plastic materials used to wrap, serve or protect goods. This only includes post-consumer packaging, which includes packaging waste produced during the shipping process, before having reached the company's end consumer or customer, as well as the packaging waste produced by the company's end consumer or customer after having used or consumed the product. This means that we expect companies to also include non-retail (e.g. polybags used during shipping) and operational packaging (e.g. plastic bags in stores, e-commerce packaging). Packaging which is returnable and reused several times should only be counted once in the total weight of packaging. Post-consumer waste: Waste is not limited to the company's end consumer, but to any party receiving the final packaged product, and includes B2B packaging. Post-consumer waste is distinguished from pre-consumer waste, which is the reintroduction of manufacturing scrap back into the manufacturing process. Materials used in the product itself are not to be included, only materials used to ship and package the products sold or provided to consumers and/or customers. Recyclable plastic: Packaging material which, post-use, can be reprocessed by means of a manufacturing process into a new product, a component incorporated into a product, or a secondary (recycled) raw material; excluding energy recovery and the use of the product as a fuel. A packaging or packaging component is recyclable if its successful post-consumer collection, sorting, and recycling is proven to work in practice and at scale. Its main packaging components, together representing >95% of the entire packaging weight, need to be recyclable and the remaining minor components need to be compatible with the recycling process and to not hinder the recyclability of the main components. Please note that oxo-degradable plastics do not fall under this definition and should not be included as recyclable packaging. Compostable: A packaging or packaging component is compostable if it is in compliance with relevant international compostability standards and if its successful post-consumer collection, (sorting), and composting is proven to work in practice and at scale. As testing standards require packaging to disintegrate and biodegrade in a certain time frame, compostability is influenced not only by the material choice but also by, for example, the format, the dimensions, and the usage of inks and colourants. The use of compostable material is not enough to define packaging as compostable, as the material could be mixed with other items which would hinder its ability to compost. Therefore, only 100% compostable packaging should be considered here. Both home-composting or industrial composting may be included. Bio-based plastics and bio-degradable plastics which are not compostable should not be included. Oxo-degradable plastics should not be included as compostable packaging. Recycled content: Percentage of recycled content within your plastic packaging. This refers to new packaging produced from recycled plastics, not to plastics which are recyclable. Recycled content is defined as material that has been reprocessed from recovered (or reclaimed) material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or a component for incorporation into a product.

Recovered material is defined as material that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and recovered (or reclaimed) as a material input, in lieu of new virgin material, for a recycling or manufacturing process. This only includes post-consumer recycled material. Please indicate the percentage of recycled content and not the percentage of plastic packaging which contains recycled content. Recyclable packaging which is collected by the company through take-back programs and sent to be recycled or reused for the same purpose may also be included in this percentage, as such initiatives ensure that recyclable packaging actually get recycled. Coverage: Please indicate how much of your product packaging is included in the data disclosed by reporting the coverage as a percentage of cost of goods sold. For example, if you only report on your packaging for the United States, and operations in the United States represent X% of your COGS, please report X%. Cost of goods sold: Cost of goods sold refers to the direct costs of producing the goods sold by a company. This amount includes the cost of the materials and labor directly used to create the good. It excludes indirect expenses, such as distribution costs and sales force costs. A synonym is "cost of sales". For Retailing (RTS and FDR) companies, the cost of goods sold from their own-branded products should be considered. For companies which do not sell the products but offer them on a complementary basis to their customers (AIR, CNO & TRT), please consider the coverage as a percentage of the cost of procurement. Data Requirements For points to be awarded for public disclosure, at least one of the figures (from rows A, B, C or D) for the last fiscal year needs to be publicly disclosed. Companies in FDR Food & Staples Retailing Industry that are classified as drug retailers, should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide a brief explanation in the comment box. Companies in the Casinos & Gaming industry (CNO) that are only into online gaming should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Companies in the Retailing (RTS) and the Food & Staples Retailing (FDR) industry should only report on their own branded products. This only applies to the retailing (RTS and FDR) industry. "Not Applicable" may NOT be ticked for FDR, REX, FOA and BVG companies which are not legally allowed to use recycled content in their packaging. We expect them to have take-back programs in place to ensure that their packaging is recycled or reused for the same purpose. This question refers explicitly to plastic packaging. Plastics used within the product itself (for example clothing materials) are not to be considered here. However, disposable items such as disposable plates, cutlery, cups, straws... are to be included in the calculation of plastic waste. For packaging made from multiple materials, the weight of plastics included in the mixed material should be included in line A (total weight), and can be included in line D (recycled content) if the plastic used is made out of recycled content. However, mixed materials cannot be included in line B and C even if the plastic contained within it is recyclable or compostable, because here we are looking for the entire packaging to be recyclable or recyclable, which is typically not the case for mixed packaging. Please find below some examples for each industry. Please note that this is not an exhaustive list, the packaging definition above is to be considered when calculating amounts of plastic packaging. AIR, REX, TRT, CNO: This includes for example PET bottles; plastic wrappings and containers; film packages; plastic cutlery, cups, straws and plates; plastic films such as plastic bags; shampoo bottles; beauty products; etc. For companies which do not sell the products but offer them on a complementary basis to their customers (AIR, CNO & TRT), please consider the coverage as a percentage of the cost of procurement. BVG, FDR, FOA: This includes for example PET bottles; plastic wrappings and containers; film packages; plastic cutlery, cups and plates; plastic lids, trays, caps, egg cartons; loose fill; produce baskets, coatings and closures; plastic bags; etc. COS: This includes for example plastic wrappings; plastic containers such as shampoo and soap bottles, makeup and other beauty products containers; film packages; plastic bags; etc. HOU: This includes for example plastic wrappings such as toothbrush packages; plastic containers such as toothbrush bottles, makeup and other beauty products containers; film packages; etc. RTS: This includes for example plastic wrappings such as bubble wrap; plastic containers and boxes; film packages such as polybags; shopping bags; etc. TEX: This includes for example plastic wrappings such as bubble wrap; plastic containers and boxes; film packages such as polybags; shopping bags; plastic hangers; etc. This question looks only at plastic packaging (for example polybags). Targets, commitments or programs in place to reduce the use of plastics within clothing materials are not acceptable. TOB: This includes for example the lining and wrapping of individual cigarette packs as well as cartons of cigarettes; plastic wrapping and packaging of lighters and alternative products; plastic packaging of cartridges for vaping; etc. References Ellen MacArthur Foundation Glossary.

2.3.5 MSA Resource Efficiency and Circularity

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.4 Waste

The proper handling of waste can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. The key focus of this criterion is to identify trends of waste across business operations.

2.4.1 Waste Disposal

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide a breakdown of your company's **total solid waste recycled/reused and disposed**, disaggregated by the type of disposal method, for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. If you don't use a specific waste disposal method, please indicate "0". If you only have the breakdown of your waste disposed for some methods, please report these values in the respective rows and leave the other rows blank.

For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. Please also ensure that you have correctly filled in the "Company Information" section at the beginning of the questionnaire and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section.

If you have the **EP - Hazardous Waste, EP – Ash & Gypsum Waste and/or EP - Mineral Waste questions** in your industry questionnaire, please report information pertaining to these types of waste in those separate questions. If you **do not** have those questions in your industry questionnaire, please include all types of data here (e.g., including hazardous waste).

✓	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?	
	Total waste recycled/ reused	metric tonnes	58434	59870	79118	83987 metric tonnes	
	Total waste disposed	metric tonnes	2066	1589	1784	2242 metric tonnes	2242 metric tonnes
	- Waste landfilled	metric tonnes	2066	1589	1784	2242 metric tonnes	
	- Waste incinerated with energy recovery	metric tonnes					
	- Waste incinerated without energy recovery	metric tonnes					
	- Waste otherwise disposed, please specify:	metric tonnes					
	- Waste with unknown disposal method	metric tonnes					
	Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: revenues	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

- ✓ Our data on total waste disposed and/or waste generated and recycled/ reused (for at least the most recent financial year reported) is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

- ✓ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

- We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:
- We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:
- We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

- We do not track solid waste disposed.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 91) Waste data is consolidated on a holding level. 98% of total waste is recover/reused/recycled
- ESG Appendix for the 2021 Integrated Report, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/07/esg-appendix-2021.pdf> (Pages: 19) Total waste generated and reused(recycled)
- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 12) Waste data is consolidated on a holding level. 98% of total waste is recover/reused/recycled
- Waste Data Verification , Verificación Residuos 2022.pdf (Pages: All) This document is the proof of reception of information by SINADER (The National Waste Declaration System) in Chile. This institution not only works as a data center for waste numbers, also verifies its validity and audits companies when information is considered not valid.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The proper handling of waste can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. This question addresses trends in waste disposal and recycling, specific to each industry, as well as the target set for the current financial year. **Key Definitions** Total waste recycled/reused: This includes the part of the waste generated as a result of a company's operations (e.g., during extraction and processing of raw materials, manufacturing, consumption of final products or any other human activity), which has been diverted from disposal through preparation for reuse, recycling, composting or other recovery operations (i.e., processing of waste products, components or materials to be reused in place of new products, components or materials that should otherwise have been used for that purpose). This does not include waste incinerated with energy recovery (which is expected to be captured as part of the specific row under total waste disposed), or waste handled by third-parties (e.g., municipal waste management companies) unless it is clear that the waste is being recycled, prepared for reuse or composted by the third-party (see additional clarification in 'Special data requirement for Waste'). Total waste disposed: This is the total of all waste directed to disposal, including waste landfilled, incinerated with energy recovery, incinerated without energy recovery or otherwise disposed (e.g., deep well injection). It also captures waste with 'unknown disposal methods', such as waste handled by municipal waste management companies without any information available on the disposal methods used. For each method of disposal, the value includes both on and off-site disposal. **Data Requirements** Specific data requirements for waste Waste should be reported in dry metric tons of waste, disaggregated by the amount recycled/reused and the specific disposal method (waste landfilled, waste incinerated with or without energy recovery, waste otherwise disposed or waste with unknown disposal method), respectively. - In case the company reports zero total waste disposed, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate zero waste disposed - If you only have information available on the waste disposed by some or no specific disposal methods (waste landfilled, waste incinerated with or without energy recovery, otherwise disposed), please report the total waste disposed and the values for those disposal methods for which you have reliable data. The rows for disposal methods without available data should be left blank. The difference between total waste disposed and the sum of the specific disposal methods will be automatically captured in the row 'waste with unknown disposal method'. Please note that the company will not lose points if no detailed breakdown of the disposal methods used is available For companies who have the questions 'Hazardous

Waste', 'Ash and Gypsum Waste' or 'Mineral Waste' in their questionnaire, please do not report information on these types of waste here but rather, report relevant data for these types of waste separately in those questions. For example: if a company has the question on 'Waste Disposal' and the question on 'Hazardous Waste' in the questionnaire, non-hazardous waste should be captured in the question on 'Waste Disposal' and hazardous waste in the question on 'Hazardous Waste', respectively. If you do not have those questions in your industry questionnaire, please include all types of waste in this question. If a company sets long-term but not annual targets, an annual target can be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. If a company does not have a specific target on waste disposed but specific (internal or public) targets on waste generated and/or recycled, the conversion to a waste disposed target is acceptable. Waste from extraordinary activities should not be considered. The definition of what is considered to be extraordinary should be consistent with financial reporting. Example: we would not expect a pharmaceutical company building its new headquarters to report the resulting construction waste. Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Total waste disposed figure (or alternatively, total waste generated and recycled figures) for at least the most recent reported year. The specific breakdown of the disposal methods used is not required to be publicly available. Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Data Consistency - If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all. - If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to, for example, a major acquisition, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained. - If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting. - If the data reported are not consistent with the definition provided above, the data should be provided in the table, the option should be marked, and an explanation of how it differs should be provided in the comment box. General Data Requirements Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section question. In particular, environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules: - Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially. - Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group. - Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure. - Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore. - Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time. - Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known. - Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions. - Please ensure that the Company Information section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator. References Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Waste Framework Directive)

2.4.2 MSA Waste

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a

question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.5 Water

Water is becoming increasingly scarce, and such scarcity serves a considerable risk to many sectors. Consideration of water consumption, and exposure to water risks along the value chain of business operations can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. The key focus of this criterion is to identify trends of water use and the extent to which companies have considered their risks and exposure to water-related issues.

2.5.1 Water Consumption

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company's total net fresh water consumption, including data for fresh water extraction and consumption. Please refer to the information button for additional information. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values are provided in the same unit. Also, please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section. **If your company's final product is water (e.g. water utilities), please mark "Not applicable" in this question.**

✓	Water Consumption	Unit	Financial Year 2019	Financial Year 2020	Financial Year 2021	Financial Year 2022	Please indicate what was your target for the FY 2022
	A. Withdrawal: Total municipal water supplies (or from other water utilities)	Million cubic meters	0.099	0.181	0.1018	0.0968 Million m ³	

Water Consumption	Unit	Financial Year 2019	Financial Year 2020	Financial Year 2021	Financial Year 2022	Please indicate what was your target for the FY 2022
B. Withdrawal: Fresh surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.)	Million cubic meters	25.886	26.608	23.1168	30.4825 Million m ³	
C. Withdrawal: Fresh groundwater	Million cubic meters	17.402	17.81	13.9157	17.4186 Million m ³	
D. Discharge: Water returned to the source of extraction at similar or higher quality as raw water extracted (only applies to B and C)	Million cubic meters	0.744	0.672	0.7408	0.737 Million m ³	
E. TOTAL NET FRESH WATER CONSUMPTION (A+B+C-D)	Million cubic meters	42.643	43.927	36.3935	47.651 Million m ³	
Data Coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of Revenues	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION

Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

[Redacted]

We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

We do not track water withdrawal.

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

○ Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

TARGET: the 2022 target reported above is an indicative target, calculated based on our corporate target to achieve water efficiency in at least 50% of its processes and a reduction of close to 10% in consumption per bottle by 2025 compared to 2020

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 20) Table 1 Data for Water withdrawal, discharge and consumption
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 120) Data for water capture, discharge and consumption
- Impact Report - Zero Water Waste Program 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20\(PDF8\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20(PDF8)-min.pdf) (Pages: 24, 26, 28) Water withdrawal and consumption consolidated on holding level and by subsidiary
- Water Footprint Verification 2022 Concha y Toro, Independent Auditor Corporate Water Footprint Concha y Toro 2022.pdf (Pages: All) Deloitte performed the review of the Inventory Water data, period 2022, which was carried out in accordance with the Water Footprint Network (WFN) guidelines and the Guidelines for calculating crop water requirements according to FAO

Info Text:

Question Rationale Water is becoming increasingly scarce, and such scarcity serves as a considerable risk to many sectors. Consideration of water withdrawal, consumption and discharge practices can enhance companies' competitiveness through reduced costs and environmental liabilities. It can also mean companies are better prepared for future environmental regulations. Key Definitions Total net fresh water consumption (E): = Municipal water (A) + Fresh surface water (B) + Fresh ground water (C) - Water returned to the source of extraction at similar or higher quality as raw water extracted (D). Please do not include salt or brackish water into the reported figures. Rainwater collected and waste water should not be reported. Only water used for cooling and returned to the source at equal or higher quality should be reported under item D. Total municipal water supplies: All water supplied directly by the municipality and/or other public or private water utilities. Fresh surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.): It includes water from wetlands, rivers, lakes. Do not include sea water. Fresh ground water: Fresh water from below the surface. Do not include brackish ground water. Water quality: To define the levels of water quality, we consider the quality categorization of the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) as a good approach to be followed: Category 1: Water is of a high quality and may require minimal and inexpensive treatment (for example water disinfection and pond settlement of solids) to raise the quality to appropriate drinking water standards. Category 2: Water is of a medium quality with individual constituents encompassing a wide range of values. It would require moderate level of treatment such as disinfection, neutralization, removal of solids and chemicals to meet appropriate drinking water standards. Category 3: Water is of a low quality with individual constituents encompassing high values of total dissolved solids, elevated levels of dissolved metals or extreme levels of pH. It would require significant treatment to remove dissolved solids and metals, neutralize and disinfect to meet appropriate drinking water standards. Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Total net fresh water consumption for at least the most recent reported year. Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. Please note: In case the company has reported a value of zero in the table, third-party verification or supporting evidence is required (e.g., comprehensive comment, internal documentation or public reporting) to substantiate the zero reported. Data Consistency - If the environmental performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly

reported at all. - If there is a temporary reduction in coverage due to, for example, a major acquisition, the corresponding box should be marked and the reduction should be explained. - If it is not possible to report the figures in absolute terms, the data should be reported in relative terms and the corresponding box should be ticked. Please note that information should always be reported in absolute terms if possible, even if it deviates from public reporting. General Data Requirements Environmental performance data should cover the activities of the entire company with the same consolidation as used in financial reporting and must refer to the financial year (e.g., 01/01 to 31/12 for both financial and environmental data) and be aligned with the figures reported in the Company Information section Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period. In particular, environmental data of group companies should follow the following rules: - Environmental data of companies that are consolidated proportionally must be considered to the proportion at which they are consolidated financially. - Environmental data of companies that are fully consolidated must be fully considered irrespective of the proportion to which they belong to the group. - Environmental data of business travel other than by owned and/or operated fleet should not be included unless specifically asked for. - Environmental data should refer to the specific company structure of each particular year. There should be no pro-forma backward consolidation of the current company structure. - Environmental data of companies that are sold or no longer consolidated should be excluded from environmental data as of the reporting period in which the company has not been consolidated anymore. - Environmental data of companies that have been bought should only be included as of the reporting period in which the company is consolidated financially for the first time. - Where environmental data does not cover all consolidated activities of the company, the scope should be indicated together with the environmental data that is known. - Where the reported environmental data deviates from these definitions you are asked to explain in what way the data provided differs from the definitions. - If a company publicly reports on long-term but not annual targets, an annual target has to be estimated based on internal target setting or a linear distribution. - The data must be provided in the unit indicated in the question. If the company is tracking the specific indicator in a different unit, the unit converter must be used to convert the data into the preferred unit. - Please ensure that the Company Information section has been correctly filled in, and that the coverage in the table below is based on the same denominator. References Minerals Council of Australia (MCA), Water Accounting Framework, User Guide Version 2.0, 2022. <https://minerals.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/MCA-Water-Accounting-Framework-User-Guide-2.0-2022.pdf>

2.5.2 Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company's total net freshwater use for the part of your company's operations located in water-stressed areas and for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications. Please ensure that you have correctly filled in the Company Information section at the beginning of the questionnaire, and that the coverage in the table below is related to the denominator relevant for your company as indicated in that section. Please note that "data coverage" must not be misunderstood as the company's exposure to water stress as the latter one is asked already in another question. As an example, if 20% of your company's operations are exposed to water stress, please report the total net freshwater consumption at these 20% of sites for the past four years and put "data coverage" to 100%.

✓	Water consumption in areas with water stress (e.g. <1700 m3/ (person*year)	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022
	Total net freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas (Total water withdrawals – Total water discharges)	million cubic meters	40.084 Million m ³	27.234 Million m ³	31.6623 Million m ³	40.9798 Million m ³	
	Data coverage (as % of denominator)	percentage of: Reported revenues	100	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

✓ Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

✓ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference

[Redacted]

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal

[Redacted]

We are not able to report this information in absolute terms, the information provided in the table above is normalized data. For the purpose of this question, please always provide absolute figures if available.

The figures provided in the table above are NOT reported according to the definition provided (water withdrawn, net of water discharged to the source with higher or equal quality).

We do not track water use.

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted]

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> Table 2 Water consumption in water stressed areas

- Impact Report - Zero Water Waste Program 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20\(PDF8\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20(PDF8)-min.pdf) (Pages: 31-32) page 31: Analysis of consumption in water-stressed areas.

Page 32: consumption in water-stressed areas

- Water Footprint Verification 2022 Concha y Toro, Independent Auditor Corporate Water Footprint Concha y Toro 2022.pdf (Pages: All) Deloitte performed the review of the Inventory Water data, period 2022, which was carried out in accordance with the Water Footprint Network (WFN) guidelines and the Guidelines for calculating crop water requirements according to FAO

Info Text:

Question Rationale Water is becoming a scarcer resource, especially for companies and communities located in water-stressed areas. Water consumption in water-stressed areas can have an impact on local communities, leading to inadequate water access, poor sanitation and disease. This can also impact local ecosystems and agriculture, which remain dependent on water systems to thrive. Whilst climate change has played a major role in weather patterns and consequently, water availability, it is vital that companies recognize when their operations are contributing to levels of water stress. With the current rate of consumption, it is expected that by 2025, two-thirds of the world may face water shortages. Therefore, the purpose of this question is to understand how water-intensive companies' operations in water-stressed areas are performing in reducing their water consumption. Key Definitions Total net freshwater consumption: Municipal water supply + Fresh surface water + Fresh ground water - Water returned to the source of extraction at similar or higher quality as raw water extracted. Please do not include salt or brackish water into the reported figures. Rainwater collected and wastewater should not be reported. Please, report only the consumption of facilities located in water stressed areas according to your mapping (e.g. <1700 m³/ (person*year)) Total municipal water supplies: All water supplied directly by the municipality and/or other public or private water utilities. Fresh surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.): It includes water from wetlands, rivers, lakes. Do not include sea water. Fresh ground water: Fresh water from below the surface. Do not include brackish ground water Water quality: To define the levels of water quality, we consider the quality categorization of the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) as a good approach to be followed: - Category 1: Water is of a high quality and may require minimal and inexpensive treatment (for example water disinfection and pond settlement of solids) to raise the quality to appropriate drinking water standards. - Category 2: Water is of a medium quality with individual constituents encompassing a wide range of values. It would require moderate level of treatment such as disinfection, neutralization, removal of solids and chemicals to meet appropriate drinking water standards. - Category 3: Water is of a low quality with individual constituents encompassing high values of total dissolved solids, elevated levels of dissolved metals or extreme levels of pH. It would require significant treatment to remove dissolved solids and metals, neutralize and disinfect to meet appropriate drinking water standards. Water stress: "When withdrawals are greater than 20% of total renewable resources, water stress often is a limiting factor on development; withdrawals of 40% or more represents high stress. Similarly, water stress may be a problem if a country or region has less than 1,700 m³ yr⁻¹ of water per capita (Falkenmark and Lindh, 1976)." Source: IPCC Report 2001 Other acceptable definitions of water-stressed areas include: - "High Risk" or "Extremely High Risk" areas, as mapped by WRI's Aqueduct Global Water Tool - "High Risk" or "Extremely High Risk" areas, as mapped by Water Footprint Network - "High Risk" or "Very High Risk" areas, as mapped by WWF Water Risk Filter <https://riskfilter.org/water/explore/map> - Environmental Flow smaller than 40%, as mapped by UN FAO https://www.unwater.org/sites/default/files/app/uploads/2019/01/SDG6_EF_LOW2.pdf Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Total net freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas for at least the most recent reported year. Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. References <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/water-scarcity> <https://ourworldindata.org/water-use-stress>

2.5.3 Business Impacts of Water Related Incidents

Has your organization been subject to any water-related incidents (operation interruptions/plant closures etc.) with substantial (more than 10,000 USD) impacts on costs/revenues in the last four fiscal years? If yes, please provide the total cost or income losses in the table below. If your company didn't have any water-related incidents with a financial impact above 10,000 USD, please fill in "0." If you are unable to report the exact numbers for some years, leave those years empty. If you are unable to provide the exact numbers for all four years, please mark "Not known".

✓ We track the number of water-related incidents.

Supporting evidence:

Incidents	Currency	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total actual and opportunity costs (e.g. forgone income) from water-related incidents	CLP - Chilean Peso	0	0	0	0 Monetary Units

Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 94) No penalties were issued by the Superintendency of the Environment (Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente, SMA) in Chile or the equivalent entities in countries where our subsidiaries are located. As such, no compliance programs have been approved or executed, and no environmental damage repair plans have been submitted or executed.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies increasingly face water related risks in many of the regions in which they operate. With this question, we assess the effectiveness of a company's water risk management by evaluating the rate of several types of negative incidents over time and their impact on business operations. Key Definitions Incident: - An operation interruption or plant closure occurs when there is a physical interruption of water supply or if an authorized body (e.g., governmental body, independent commercial or non-commercial regulator, etc.) limits water withdrawal from a water source. - The cost of interruption/closure is over \$10,000. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: No document is required to support your response. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

2.5.4 Exposure to Water Stressed Areas

When considering physical water scarcity issues at a local level, please indicate what number of your company's production plants/sites are located in water-stressed areas and what percentage of cost of goods sold (COGS) these amounted to in the last fiscal year. If COGS is not a relevant metric for your company, please leave that information blank.

✓ Yes, we systematically track and map our plant water usage with a comprehensive water tool taking into account local water stress. Please review and, if necessary, update or complete the table on your company's number of sites located in water-stressed areas. Information has been pre-filled using the physical risk

mapping from Trucost (FY -2), an S&P Global company, and has been derived from public sources. If necessary, please update the figures for the last FY and provide relevant references outlining the underlying methodology or mapping tool and the results for each of your assets

✓ Mapping is in line with S&P key definition

No. of production plants in last FY in water-stressed areas (e.g. <1700 m ³ /(person*year))	71
Total No of production plants in last FY	96
% of production plants in last FY in water-stressed areas (e.g. <1700 m ³ /(person*year))	74
% of Cost of goods sold (COGS) in last FY (if applicable)	93.1

- No, we do not systematically track and map our plant water usage at a local level.
- Not applicable. According to our assessment and the above definition of water-stressed area, we currently have no productions plants/sites located in water-stressed areas. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

We assess our exposure to water-stress at a site-level using the WRI Aqueduct Global Water Tool, with the definition "High" or "Extremely High" risk. We linked the latest public version of CDP available (2022) this numbers are shared in our 2023 CDP assessment which will be published in January 2024

Company References:

- CDP Water Security 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Agua-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 4.1b)
- Impact Report - Zero Water Waste Program 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20\(PDF8\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20(PDF8)-min.pdf) (Pages: 31-32) Using the Aqueduct tool from the World Resources Institute (WRI), the facilities and amount of water used in water stress areas were updated for the year 2022. 86% of the operations of Viña Concha y Toro (Holding) are carried out in areas with stress high or very high water. The subsidiary Argentina Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos has the highest percentage, reaching 100%, followed by the subsidiary Concha y Toro (in turn the largest and the one that uses the greatest amount of water), with 87%.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The rationale for the following questions is twofold: (i) determining the exposure of the organization to water-related risks and (ii) determining if the organization has a system in place enabling awareness of its own exposure to water-related risks. We expect the company to use a generally accepted water risk tool or provide similar evidence that water risk mapping has been done on a local / plant-level detail. In order to ensure that the data we collect is as accurate as possible, leveraging the CSA as a powerful engagement tool with companies, we are presenting each company with an estimation of their total assets and their assets exposed to extreme water stress. This breakdown has been done based on publicly available sources from last FY. The exposure calculation is based on the WRI methodology and includes sites in "arid regions" and those exposed to "high" or "extremely high". We are providing companies with the opportunity to review and correct these assumptions within the CSA. So far, companies have been asked to do this as part of the annual Trucost data review. The corrected data will be reviewed by S&P Global analysts and may be used in other questions throughout the CSA or by Trucost to refine and update models used in their analytical tools. Key Definitions Water stress: "When withdrawals are greater than 20% of total renewable resources,

water stress often is a limiting factor on development; withdrawals of 40% or more represents high stress. Similarly, water stress may be a problem if a country or region has less than 1,700 m³ yr⁻¹ of water per capita (Falkenmark and Lindh, 1976)." Source: IPCC Report 2001 Other acceptable definitions of water-stressed areas include: - "High Risk" or "Extremely High Risk" areas, as mapped by WRI's Aqueduct Global Water Tool - "High Risk" or "Extremely High Risk" areas, as mapped by Water Footprint Network - "High Risk" or "Very High Risk" areas, as mapped by WWF Water Risk Filter - Environmental Flow smaller than 40%, as mapped by UN FAO Data Requirements Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

2.5.5 Quantity & Quality-Related Water Risks

How does your company manage risks with regard to the available quantity and quality of water relevant for your operations? At corporate level, we have the overview of the following measures (please tick only if the statement is valid **for the majority of your production plants/sites located in water-stressed areas** and provide supporting evidence).

If you do not have any production plants in water-stressed areas, please indicate which type of risk management measures have generally been taken with regards to water-related risks at your company.

- ✓ ✓ Corporate water management policy and plan in place, please specify:
Respect for the environment is one of the key elements of Concha y Toro's corporate policy and is central to the way in which the company operates. Our Sustainability Strategy focuses on six strategic pillars, which were selected based on an analysis of the most relevant issues and stakeholders. Under the Environment pillar, we aim to cultivate environmental excellence, including the efficient management of productive resources, such as water. The Company set the corporate target of reducing its water footprint by 10% by 2020 (from 2014), a target that has been achieved. For more information the principles of our approach to water management see: <https://conchaytoro.com/en/sustentabilidad/environmental-performance/water/>
- ✓ Systematic tracking and monitoring of availability at local level, please specify:
We systematically track indicators related to water consumption, discharge and reuse at a facility level. Since 2010, we have measured our water footprint (Water Footprint Network methodology), allowing us to quantify the consumption and pollution of fresh water throughout the production process. Measured under the ISO 14046 standard, this aims to deepen the analysis of the environmental impacts generated by the intake and discharge of water in each of the facilities of the company. This includes an analysis of the availability of water in each watershed where the company has operations. We annually assess the exposure to water risks of our operations and our supply chain using WRI Aqueduct, an assessment that includes indicators on availability, variability, quality, access and vulnerability of the ecosystem.
- ✓ Estimates of future changes in water availability at local level, please specify:
Concha y Toro's water footprint report looks at the impact of climate change on temperature and precipitation on various regions in Chile and assesses the impact on water availability. Estimates of future changes in water availability are made based on projections of climatic variables and analysis of current and future water scarcity using the WRI Aqueduct tool. Our assessment includes indicators on availability, variability, quality, access and vulnerability of the ecosystem. According to vulnerability studies developed in Chile a reduction of average monthly flows for basins located between the regions of Coquimbo (IV Region) and Los Lagos (X Region) (parallel 30 ° S and 42 ° S) is anticipated. Directly affecting the operations of Concha y Toro, which has facilities in the IV to Region VII.
- ✓ Scenario analysis with potential impact on operations, please specify:
Concha y Toro's corporate water footprint report looks at the impact of climate change on temperature and precipitation on various regions in Chile and assesses the impact on water availability for Concha

y Toro. Two climatic scenarios are evaluated (RCP 2.6, RCP 8.5) over two time periods (2011-2030, 2011-2030), with an analysis of changes in precipitation and temperature. This is used to understand impacts on the Agricultural Sector, and on Water Resources. Analysis of water resources, at a river basin level, also incorporates scenarios from the WRI Aqueduct tool to understand potential water-stress. Concha y Toro has also undertaken climate scenario analysis in line with the Recommendations of the TCFD, which includes analysis of water related risks. These are reported in our Sustainability Report, for example: Decreased availability of water for irrigation, impacting the quality and quantity of grapes produced (due to decreased rainfall).

- We have already taken some measures, though **not** for the **majority** of our productions plants/sites in water-stressed areas.
- We do not manage this at group level.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Water footprint report 2019, p44-45: (translated)

8.5. Climate Change and Expected Impacts Chile complies with the provisions of the UNFCCC in its article 4, number 8, on countries that are considered especially vulnerable: it has low-lying coastal areas; with arid, semi-arid zones; areas with forest cover and areas exposed to forest deterioration; it is a country prone to natural disasters; it presents areas prone to drought and desertification; it presents urban areas with air pollution problems; and areas of fragile ecosystems, including mountain systems.

Climate projections account for a range of possibilities for future climate. This will depend on how world society evolves, present and future technologies, energy sources used, population growth and the actions and policies that are carried out on climate change issues, among other factors. Consequently, the impacts are also a function of these variables. Within the framework of the preparation of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (Ministry of the Environment of Chile, 2014), simulations were carried out for the RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios, which correspond to the most favorable and most unfavorable scenarios, respectively, from the point of view of the concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. From these simulations, temperature and precipitation projections are obtained for two periods: 2011-2030 and 2031-2050, on the historical basis of 1961-1990.

This section of the Report goes on to presents the following results:

8.5.1. Impacts on Temperature

8.5.2. Impacts on Precipitation

8.5.3. Impacts on the Silvoagropecuario Sector

8.5.4. Impact on Water Resources

Company References:

- CDP Water Security 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Agua-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 3.3a - 3.3b) This section of our CDP response describes our approach for identifying water-related risks in our own operations and in our supply chain.
- Exposure to Water Risk Report 2017, VCT - Exposure to Water Risk 2017.pdf (Pages: 3, 5) This 2017 Report presents the results of an analysis to our exposure to water-related risks, including quality and quantity, using the WRI Aqueduct tool.
- Impact Report - Zero Water Waste Program 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20\(PDF8\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20(PDF8)-min.pdf) (Pages: 14-16) In terms of the processes of identification and evaluation of climate-related risks and their consequences on the availability of water resources for the company, there is a Strategic Risk Matrix, where the main business risks are identified, including transversally environmental risks to operations. This methodology has been applied since 2015 and includes risks associated with the availability

water.

Regarding the requirements of existing and emerging legislation related to water issues, the laws and regulations are monitored by the Environmental Management department in conjunction with the Legal department. Likewise, the 5 liquid waste treatment plants of the company are managed by the Environmental Management department, finding that during 2022 there were no breaches in the operations of said plants.

- Risks and Opportunities from Climate Change, Risks and Opportunities from Climate Change.pdf (Pages: 7-10, 38-42) (Pages: 7-13, 41) Example of table with scenarios and impacts on different regions on page 41. Translation of introduction: In this study we sought to determine the risks and opportunities of climate change for the Chilean winery Concha y Toro. The data used in this analysis come primarily from studies conducted by ECLAC and the Ministry of the Environment. To assess the impacts of climate change, it is necessary to establish possible future climate scenarios. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) offers two emission scenarios of greenhouse gases (GHG) by the year 2100, which are A2 and B2. The first of these (A2), is characterized by a "dynamic international economy with intensive use of fossil fuels, which leads to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere far above current values, which affects levels hikes temperature, changes in precipitation patterns, increase in average sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events "(ECLAC, 2009). Moreover, in the B2 scenario "would have a lower concentration of greenhouse gases and therefore a lower level of impacts associated with global warming" (ECLAC, 2009). In this study we focus on the valleys where Concha y Toro has vineyards, which are: Limari, Aconcagua, Casablanca, Leyda, Maipo, Cachapoal, Colchagua, Curicó and Maule, of which you can see information about each in Annex 1. also consider three other valleys (Itata, Bio-Bio and Malleco) to the south of the country, where although the company does not have production, we consider relevant analyze, as they are potential sites for the development of vineyards due to that will benefit from the conditions caused by climate change. The valleys were grouped by four geographical areas; Small North, Central Coast, Central / South Central and South (see Annex 2). Finally, to analyze the risks and opportunities of climate change in each area, we use three variables, which are; temperature, water resources and extreme weather conditions.

Extract from page 8:

Zone Norte Grande: You can see in Annex 5, for the early period a sharp decline in rainfall in the highland area is projected, however, under the late period of the A2 scenario, a slight increase in rainfall of up to 20% was recorded in the area of Arica and Calama. This increase is mitigated for the B2 scenario.

Zone Norte Chico: It is expected a sharp decline in rainfall of about 20 to 30% in the case of A2 scenario, which are accentuated in the later periods, even reaching a 40% decrease. This is a very critical situation for the wine area of Coquimbo, especially for the valleys of Limarí and Choapa. Under the B2 scenario, these declines in rainfall meet the same standards as those mentioned in the A2 scenario, however are attenuated to the higher parts of the region.

Central Zone: There is a widespread loss of precipitation under the A2 scenario, registering a decrease of up to 20% for the coming periods and up to 30% less rainfall to the late period, not exceeding 1000 mm of rain

- Water Footprint Report 2019, 2020-05-07_HH Corporativa VCT 2019.pdf (Pages: All) See translated exert in Additional Comments. Concha y Toro undertakes an annual calculation of its water footprint, enabling us to analyse our water consumption by component for our agricultural and industrial operations in Chile. This follows the methodology of the Water Footprint Network. This includes analysis of the current and future sustainability of water resources and activity at a site and river basin level, with RCP2.6 and RCP8.5 scenarios projected to understand: 8.5.1. Impacts on Temperature; 8.5.2. Impacts on Precipitation; 8.5.3. Impacts on the Silvoagropecuario Sector; 8.5.4. Impact on Water Resources.

Info Text:

Question Rationale As water is becoming an increasingly scarce resource, risks related to both the quality and quantity of available water have become of great importance for companies' operations. In this question, we assess how companies manage quantity and quality-related water risks that are relevant to their operations. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response.

- The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. For companies with exposure to water-stressed areas - indicate policies or risk management measures that apply to the majority of the plants/sites located in water-stressed areas. For companies with NO exposure to water-stressed areas - this question needs to be answered by all companies as it also assesses preparedness for future changes in conditions (both in terms of company structure and geographical conditions). Please indicate any policies or risk management measures that have been taken on a corporate level relating to water stress or water-related risks.

2.5.6 Water-Related Regulatory Changes & Pricing Structure

How does your company manage water-related risks in terms of regulatory changes and potential changes in price structure (e.g. water tariffs, withdrawal restrictions, discharge standards and discharge tariffs)? At the corporate level, we track and monitor the following (please tick only if the statement is valid **for the majority of your production plants/sites located in water-stressed areas** and provide supporting evidence).

If you do not have any production plants in water-stressed areas, please indicate which type of risk management measures have generally been taken with regards to water-related risks at your company.

- ✓ Regulatory changes at the local level, please specify:
As established in our Environmental Principles, Concha y Toro is committed to complying with the environmental laws and regulations of each country and region in which we operate, as well as to using water efficiently and ensuring that wastewater from our activities is treated in accordance with legal requirements. Regulators are a key stakeholder, as non-compliance with any type of regulation is a direct risk for operations, reputation and sales. In many of the markets in which we produce and sell our products, we operate in a highly regulated industry, and regulatory bodies have strict restrictions on agricultural operations and products that must be considered in order to maintain compliance. This includes risks related to the rights of water use and the possibility that these are insufficient to meet the water demand of the company.
- ✓ Estimates of future potential regulatory changes on a local level, please specify:
Regulatory frameworks are always considered in the risk assessments of our facilities. In many of the markets in which we produce and sell our products, we operate in a highly regulated industry. To assess this risk, the Company continually monitors the regulatory framework regarding water management and disposal of liquid waste in order to ensure regulatory compliance. For example, we build relationships with relevant governmental, union and regulatory bodies. This risk is assessed through our compliance committee, and compliance and legal offices.
- ✓ Scenario analysis with potential impact of regulatory or tariff changes on operations at local level, please specify:
Scenario analysis are always considered in the risk assessments of our facilities. Concha y Toro has undertaken climate scenario analysis in line with the Recommendations of the TCFD, which includes analysis of regulatory transition risks - in particular, related to water rights. These are reported in our Sustainability Report, for example: Regulatory risks associated mainly with water rights, which could be restricted.
- We have already taken some measures, though **not** for the **majority** of our production plants/sites in water-stressed areas.
- We do not manage this at group level.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Water Security 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Agua-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 3.3b) W3.3b: Regulatory frameworks are always considered in the risk assessments of our facilities. In many of the markets in which we produce and sell our products, we operate in a highly regulated industry. To assess this risk, the Company continually monitors the regulatory framework regarding water management and disposal of liquid waste in order to ensure regulatory compliance. For example, we build relationships with relevant governmental, union and regulatory bodies. This risk is assessed through our compliance committee, and compliance and legal offices.
- Determination of Strategic Risks, Determination of Strategic Risks-20170509-125424.pdf (Pages: 11,14,39) The determination of strategic risks is continues to be applicable this year. Page 11: Commercial relations , Economic circumstances , natural events or accidents , Activities and controls management , Human behavior , Technological and technical aspects. Page 14: Translation of line 2: Water supply/ Insufficient Water supply or Rights regarding Water/ Cannot count on water supply/ External/ Legal Risk/ To address this risk to the Vineyard considered using deep wells rights water channels , use of dams , irrigation Dripping with use of technology leaving aside the laying irrigation . If severe, droughts (as currently are Northern) can not be mitigated entirely . Page 39: Water rights and servitude/ Insufficient Water supply or Rights regarding Water/ Not all water rights and are bound to the name of Vina Concha y Toro, or not the validity of these are monitored/Internal/Legal Risk
- Viña Concha y Toro TCFD Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Reporte-TCFD-para-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-VF.pdf> (Pages: 4) The transitional risks for VCT are mainly associated with the use of energy for irrigation, field machinery, production and logistics. There could be an increase in costs due to the fact that the price of carbon could increase. There could also be regulatory risks associated with water rights and the restriction of these to avoid overexploitation of the resource.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Potential regulatory changes and changes in price structure (e.g. water tariffs, withdrawal restrictions, etc.) increase risks to companies' operations. With this question, we assess how companies manage these risks. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. For companies with exposure to water-stressed areas - indicate policies or risk management measures that apply to the majority of the plants/sites located in water-stressed areas. For companies with NO exposure to water-stressed areas - this question needs to be answered by all companies as it also assesses preparedness for future changes in conditions (both in terms of company structure and geographical conditions). Please indicate any policies or risk management measures that have been taken on a corporate level relating to water stress or water-related risks.

2.5.7 Exposure of Suppliers to Water Risks

Does your company know how exposed your critical tier 1 suppliers are to water-related risks? If so, please indicate what percentage of your company's agricultural commodities originate from water-stressed areas and what percentage of cost of goods purchased or acquired (COGA) these amounted to in the last fiscal year. If COGA is not a relevant metric for your company, please leave that information blank.

- ✓ Yes, we systematically track and map our supply chain water risks exposure with a comprehensive water tool taking into account local physical water risks. Please note that to be able to evaluate the other questions in this criterion, we expect clear evidence of your mapping in this question showing that the company is taking water stress into account for its supply chain
- ✓ Evidence that supplier assessment meets S&P Requirements

% of sourced agricultural commodities originating from water-stressed areas (e.g. <1700 m3/ (person*year) or high, very high and severe) (mandatory)	
Cattle products	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
Maize	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
Palm Oil	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
Rice	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%

% of sourced agricultural commodities originating from water-stressed areas (e.g. <1700 m3/ (person*year) or high, very high and severe) (mandatory)	
Soy	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
Sugar	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
Tobacco	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
Cotton	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%

% of sourced agricultural commodities originating from water-stressed areas (e.g. <1700 m3/ (person*year) or high, very high and severe) (mandatory)	
Other, please specify Grapes	<input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> Less than 1% <input type="radio"/> 1-10% <input type="radio"/> 11-25% <input type="radio"/> 26-50% <input type="radio"/> 51-75% <input checked="" type="radio"/> 76-99% <input type="radio"/> 100%
% of Cost of goods purchased in last FY (if applicable)	100

- We do not measure the exposure of our critical tier 1 suppliers to water-related risks
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

According to our most recent analysis, using the WRI Aqueduct tool, 7 of the areas in Chile (of 8), in addition to one water basin in Argentina, in which we produce grapes are in regions with "High" or "Extremely high" risk of "Baseline Water Stress". In the foreseeable future, we anticipate no significant changes, since the map of the WRI Aqueduct tool and the boundaries of our operations have not changed, and these conditions are likely to persist in the future. According to WRI's prediction for 2030 under a "business as usual" scenario, we anticipate that 100% of our grape commodities in these regions will continue to be produced in areas under high or extremely high risk of water stress.

Company References:

- CDP Water Security 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Agua-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: W-FB1.2e, W-FB1.2f)

Info Text:

Question Rationale Understanding water-related risks is not only important for companies' own operations, but also for those of their suppliers. With this question, we assess if companies have analyzed what proportion of their commodities are sourced from water stressed areas. This assessment can help companies better understand the resilience of their supply chains and to better mitigate these risks. Key Definitions Critical suppliers: are defined by us as suppliers goods, materials, services (including intellectual property (IP) / patents) have a significant impact on the competitive advantage, market success or survival of the company. Critical suppliers include high-volume suppliers, suppliers of critical components and non-substitutable suppliers. Tier 1 suppliers: refers to suppliers that directly supply goods, materials or services (including intellectual property (IP) / patents) to the company. Water Stress: When withdrawals are greater than 20% of total renewable resources, water stress often is a limiting factor on development; withdrawals of 40% or more represents high stress. Similarly, water stress may be a problem if a country or region has less than 1,700 m3 yr-1 of water per capita (Falkenmark and Lindh, 1976)." Source: IPCC Report 2001 Other acceptable definitions of water-stressed areas include: - "High water-stressed areas", as defined by the WBCSD Global Water Tool - "High Risk" or "Extremely High Risk" areas, as mapped by WRI's Aqueduct Global Water Tool - "High Risk" or "Extremely High Risk" areas, as mapped by Water Footprint Network - Environmental Flow

smaller than 40%, as mapped by UN FAO https://www.unwater.org/sites/default/files/app/uploads/2019/01/SDG6_EF_LOW2.pdf Agricultural commodities: refers to sourced crops or agriculturally-based inputs that are integrated in the company’s core business. Non-exhaustive list of agricultural commodities: wheat, cotton, flax, corn, dry beans, oats, barley, rye, tobacco, rice, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sugar cane, tomatoes, grain sorghum, sunflowers, raisins, oranges, sweet corn, dry peas, freezing and canning peas, forage, apples, grapes, potatoes, industrial hemp, timber and forests, nursery crops, citrus, and other fruits and vegetables, nuts, tame hay, native grass, aquacultural species including, but not limited to, any species of finfish, mollusk, crustacean, or other aquatic invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, or aquatic plants. Data Requirements Supporting evidence should evidence of tools or databases used to measure supply chain water risks, water risk assessments, supplier audits or assessments that specifically cover water risks. General supply chain assessments, audits or certifications that do not clearly show evidence that water was included are not acceptable as supporting evidence. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. References <https://www.cfr.org/background/water-stress-global-problem-thats-getting-worse>

2.5.8 Water Risks Management of Suppliers

Do you collaborate with critical tier 1 suppliers located in water-stressed areas to minimize the following types of risks? If so, please indicate what measures are being taken. Please provide supporting evidence.

✓	Measures
✓ Risks related to the quantity and quality of water	We work with our grape suppliers to share technology and resource management practices, including water risk management, aiming to generate and transfer skills and knowledge, thus creating shared value. A key part of our engagement strategy, is the Center of Research and Innovation (CRI), which was inaugurated in 2014 to improve the competitiveness of the wine industry through technological development, applied research and knowledge transfer. The CRI transfers research results and good practices identified to other wine industry stakeholders, including producers, suppliers, universities and neighboring communities. We work with our suppliers in the sharing of good management practices for natural resources, including water. The CRI has a building open to the community, serving as a space for conferences, workshops and training experts, as well as a lab available to our supply partners.

	Measures
✓ Risks related to regulatory changes or changes in pricing structures	Our public Code of Conduct for Suppliers, requires that suppliers, contractors and subcontractors comply fully with the rules and regulations in force. We work with our suppliers to support them to align with industry best practice and achieve regulatory compliance. During 2019, Viña Concha y Toro continued to advised its long-term grape suppliers in implementing the Sustainability Code of the Chilean Wine Industry from Wines of Chile. The Code requires suppliers to implement a wide-range of water management best practice, and is an effective way of managing risks related to potential regulatory changes.
✓ Risks related to stakeholder conflicts	We ask all suppliers to carry out their activities in accordance with its Code of Ethics and Conduct, which includes expectations regarding environmental practices. Our supplier assessment process evaluates performance against these criteria and where necessary we work with suppliers on the development and implementation of improvement plans. We analyse the exposure of our grape suppliers to water stress at a river basin level, enabling us to work with them to improve practices in those geographical areas where the risk of conflict related to competition for resources is highest. Moreover, we aim to support local economic development: In each of the countries in which we operate, we prioritize the procurement of local products and services as a way to contribute to local development and job creation.

- We do not collaborate with critical tier 1 suppliers located in water-stressed areas to minimize any of the above risks
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Water Security 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Agua-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 11-21) (Question W3.3c) Suppliers are included, as third-party grape producers are vital to the Company's production and so it is relevant to monitor their exposure to water risks in the same way that we monitor risk in our own grape-growing operations. We engage with grape suppliers to promote water conservation practices through the Sustainability Code of Wine of Chile. Furthermore, an assessment of the supply chain has been conducted to determine the relevance of the water footprint of our supply chain to our operations. (Question W4.2a) Our grape suppliers located in Maipo are in a water stressed river basin which means that there is already an elevated risk of insufficient availability of water for their operations, and the analysis of the WRI Aqueduct tool indicates that this is expected to increase in the future. In 2019, 56% of grapes processed by Viña Concha y Toro were purchased from suppliers. A decrease in water

availability could result in reduced quality, lower grape yield, additional water supply costs and/or higher prices to buy our grape supplier. These are costs that in turn may have to be passed on to customers.

- **Supplier Behaviour Guide (SPANISH)**, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Guia-de-Comportamiento-Proveedores-CyT.pdf> (Pages: All) At Viña Concha y Toro, we have a Sustainability Strategy, which considers as one of its fundamental pillars its Supply Chain, a strategic link in the creation of value and with which it is desired generate a bond of trust and transparency. Through the document "Suppliers Behavior Guide", we invite you to commit to the maximum with ethical values of the company, which are at the same time requirements demanded by our clients, each increasingly aware of the growing need respect for human rights, the environment environment and society in general.

Info Text:

Question Rationale It is in the best interest of companies that their critical Tier 1 suppliers are aware of and manage water-related risks as an effective risk management measure. With this question, we assess the degree of co-operation between companies and tier 1 suppliers in managing various water-related risks. **Key Definitions** Critical suppliers are defined by us as suppliers whose goods, materials, services (including intellectual property (IP) / patents) have a significant impact on the competitive advantage, market success or survival of the company. Critical suppliers include high-volume suppliers, suppliers of critical components and non-substitutable suppliers. Tier 1 suppliers refer to suppliers that directly supply goods, materials or services (including intellectual property (IP) / patents) to the company. **Data Requirements** Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - The CDP Water Security report may be used as evidence for this question if it is less than two years old - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.

2.5.9 MSA Water

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **No references needed**

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and

proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.6 Climate Strategy

Most industries are likely to be impacted by climate change, albeit to a varying degree; consequently, they face a need to design strategies commensurate to the scale of the challenge for their industry. While most focus on the risks associated with a changing climate, some seek to identify and seize the business opportunities linked to this global challenge. Most of the questions in this criterion have been developed in alignment with the CDP methodology as part of a collaboration between us and CDP (<https://www.cdproject.net>).

Additionally, some questions in this criterion are aligned with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD, <https://www.fsb-tcf.org/>), which published in 2017 a set of recommendations for voluntary and consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures in mainstream reporting. While the developed disclosure recommendations are voluntary, investors demand for companies to report in line with TCFD is growing exponentially and governments are starting to move toward requiring TCFD disclosures through regulation.

Finally, the EU action plan on sustainable finance and its EU Taxonomy Regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment have also been considered in the further development of this criterion. (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).

2.6.1 Climate Governance

This question requires publicly available information.

Is your company's board of directors and/or executive management responsible for the oversight and management of climate-related issues? Please specify where this is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- Yes, there is board-level oversight and/or management-level responsibility of climate-related issues
 - Board Oversight**
 - Yes, there is a board level committee with oversight of climate-related issues
Please select the committee from the drop-down list
 - Climate/Sustainability/ESG Committee
 - Risk Committee
 - Audit Committee
 - Other committee with clear oversight on climate-related issues
 - There is no board level committee with oversight of climate-related issues
 - Climate issues are on the agenda of the board of directors. Please specify the frequency with which climate-related issues are scheduled agenda items
 - At least annually
 - Less frequent than annually, or not specified

Management Responsibility

- Yes, there is a management position or committee with responsibility for climate-related issues.
Please select the appropriate option from the drop-down list.
 - Chief Climate/Sustainability/ESG Officer
 - Executive level climate or sustainability-specific committee

- Chief Risk Officer or another C-suite executive with climate responsibility (not CEO)
- Another committee with clear responsibility for management of climate-related issues
- Below C-suite management position with clear responsibility for management of climate-related issues
- There is no management position or committee with responsibility for climate-related issues.
- No, we do not publicly report on board oversight and/or executive management responsibility of climate-related issues.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 2-11) C1
- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 2-5) C1
- Corporate Sustainability Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Sustentabilidad-Corporativa.pdf> (Pages: All) Energy, Emissions and Climate Change are topics covered by Viña Concha y Toro Sustainability Policy. At the executive level, the Sustainability Management is responsible for reporting at least twice a year on progress in matters related to environmental, social and governance issues that are incorporated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. The purpose is that at least the following subjects are presented: (1) the annual plan, at the beginning of the calendar year. (2) the final balance at the end of the year. (3) details of a particular subject, eg climate change. 1
- Corporate Sustainability Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Sustentabilidad-Corporativa.pdf> (Pages: All) Energy, Emissions and Climate Change are topics covered by Viña Concha y Toro Sustainability Policy. At the executive level, the Sustainability Management is responsible for reporting at least twice a year on progress in matters related to environmental, social and governance issues that are incorporated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. The purpose is that at least the following subjects are presented: (1) the annual plan, at the beginning of the calendar year. (2) the final balance at the end of the year. (3) details of a particular subject, eg climate change.
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 14-15) To sustainably manage CO2 emissions, the company must continuously assess the risks associated with carbon emissions and analyze the strategies and practices necessary to mitigate them. For the analysis of sustainability risks and opportunities related to CO2 emissions, the company follows the guidelines provided by the Task Force on Climate Financial Disclosure, adapting this methodology to the context of carbon emissions and categorizing these issues into 4 main areas as shown in the attached figure. In these areas, different instances of review, monitoring and adjustment of matters related to the management of CO2 emissions are established. This is in addition to the transversal tasks carried out by the Internal Control department, which identifies and manages the risks that the organization is experiencing.
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 14-15) To sustainably manage CO2 emissions, the company must continuously assess the risks associated with carbon emissions and analyze the strategies and practices necessary to mitigate them. For the analysis of sustainability risks and opportunities related to CO2 emissions, the company follows the guidelines

provided by the Task Force on Climate Financial Disclosure, adapting this methodology to the context of carbon emissions and categorizing these issues into 4 main areas as shown in the attached figure. In these areas, different instances of review, monitoring and adjustment of matters related to the management of CO2 emissions are established. This is in addition to the transversal tasks carried out by the Internal Control department, which identifies and manages the risks that the organization is experiencing.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess whether a company's board of directors and management carry direct responsibility for the oversight and management of climate risks and opportunities. This information helps investors and other stakeholders understand whether climate-related issues receive sufficient attention at the highest levels of governance. This can be indicated by public disclosure of board oversight and management responsibility assigned to certain roles or committees, as well as the frequency of discussions on climate issues. This question is aligned with TCFD which recommends organizations disclose information on board's oversight of climate-related issues as well management's role in assessing and managing climate-related issues. **Key Definitions** Board-level committee with oversight: Assigned committee, formed of board members only, with responsibility for overseeing climate-related issues. Management position: Highest ranking individual with dedicated management responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related issues. Management-level committee: A management-level committee responsible for assessing and managing climate-related issues. Data Requirements Board Oversight: Board oversight refers to a board-level committee responsible for overseeing climate-related issues. Evidence that the committee oversees climate-related issues should be available in the relevant section in TCFD, CDP or other reports. Please select the correct option from the drop-down list. If the board committee is different from a climate or sustainability-specific committee, the climate responsibility needs to be clearly described within public reporting. In order to accept the committee as a board-level committee, all members must be part of the board. If the committee is made up of both board members and management, please record this committee in the 'Management Responsibility' section of the question. For two-tier boards, the board-level committee must be formed of members of the supervisory board. Management responsibility: Management responsibility refers to the highest level of management with dedicated responsibility for managing climate-related issues. This can either be an individual or a management-level committee. The individual or committee should not be part of the board of directors. Please select the correct option from the drop-down list. If you have both a Chief Climate/Sustainability/ESG Officer and a Chief Risk Officer who manage climate-related risks, please select Chief Climate/Sustainability/ESG Officer. For two-tier boards, management responsibility can be at the management board level. This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website.

2.6.2 TCFD Disclosure

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your organization apply the TCFD framework in the management of climate-related risks and opportunities? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting.

- ✓ Yes, we integrate the TCFD or are in the process of integrating it and publicly address the following requirements:

Governance

- ✓ a) Describe the board's oversight of climate related risks and opportunities.
- ✓ b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Strategy

- ✓ a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

- ✓ b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.
- ✓ c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Risk Management

- ✓ a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.
- ✓ b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.
- ✓ c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.

Metrics & Targets

- ✓ a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.
 - ✓ b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.
 - ✓ c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.
- We have publicly committed to integrating TCFD, but we do not yet report on any of the requirements. Please indicate the timeframe when you plan to disclose on the requirements:
- 2023
 - 2024 or later
- No, we do not apply the TCFD framework in our risk management. Please explain the reason.
[REDACTED]
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.
[REDACTED]

Company References:

- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 14-19, 29) 14-15 Risk Governance
 - 15: Scenarios used
 - 16: Risks
 - 18-19: supply chain work
 - 19 : Monitoring Metrics
 - 29-35: Emissions Scope 1,2 and 3
- Viña Concha y Toro TCFD Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Reporte-TCFD-para-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-VF.pdf> (Pages: All) (pages 5-8) TCFD requirements and recommendations considered in the report.

Info Text:

Question Rationale This question focuses on whether a company applies the TCFD framework in the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Demand for climate-related disclosure from investors has increased significantly since the release of the TCFD recommendations in 2017. In addition, public sector leaders have also noted the importance of transparency on climate-related issues within financial markets. Climate-related risk is increasingly the subject of new reporting requirements, such as the European Non-financial Reporting Directive 2014/95/EU, which embeds regulatory guidance based on

the TCFD recommendations. Many national governments and public sector organizations formally support the TCFD and some have started to issue regulations making TCFD disclosure mandatory. Delays in applying the TCFD framework may not only result in not meeting investors’ needs but also in compliance costs. Data Requirements This question requires public evidence. Please indicate where in your public reporting you report information about applying the TCFD framework.

2.6.3 Climate-Related Management Incentives

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets? Please indicate where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

- ✓ Yes, we provide details on the climate change-related incentives starting from the highest management level and the information is **publicly available**.

Who is entitled to benefit from this incentive? Select each option only once	Type of incentive	Incentivized KPIs: Please provide a description of the KPI and how it is incentivized
<input type="radio"/> Chief Executive Officer (CEO) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other Named Executive Officers <input type="radio"/> Business Unit Managers <input type="radio"/> Employees <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify Head of Operations	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Monetary <input type="radio"/> Recognition <input type="radio"/> Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Emissions reduction <input type="radio"/> Energy reduction <input type="radio"/> Efficiency <input type="radio"/> Purchasing <input type="radio"/> Supply chain engagement <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify Within Concha y Toro's corporate performance evaluation framework, all employees (including Executives) are set objectives and KPIs aligned with the Business Strategy, within which one of the four pillars is Sustainability. This framework determines monetary bonuses, although the weight of each goal is set according to the individual and is confidential. The Head of Operations is expected to contribute to the goal of reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2020 (a 5% annual reduction).

Who is entitled to benefit from this incentive? Select each option only once	Type of incentive	Incentivized KPIs: Please provide a description of the KPI and how it is incentivized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Chief Executive Officer (CEO) <input type="radio"/> Other Named Executives Officers <input checked="" type="radio"/> Business Unit Managers <input type="radio"/> Employees <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify Head of Engineering and Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Monetary <input type="radio"/> Recognition <input type="radio"/> Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Emissions reduction <input type="radio"/> Energy reduction <input type="radio"/> Efficiency <input type="radio"/> Purchasing <input type="radio"/> Supply chain engagement <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other, please specify Within Concha y Toro's corporate performance evaluation framework, all employees (including Executives) are set objectives and KPIs aligned with the Business Strategy, within which one of the four pillars is Sustainability. This framework determines monetary bonuses, although the weight of each goal is set according to the individual and is confidential. The Head of Engineering and Projects is expected to contribute to the goal of reducing the water footprint by 10% by 2020 (a 1.7% annual reduction). Water is an essential input to our operations and improving efficiency is an important element of our climate change adaptation and risk management strategy.

Who is entitled to benefit from this incentive? Select each option only once	Type of incentive	Incentivized KPIs: Please provide a description of the KPI and how it is incentivized
<input type="radio"/> Chief Executive Officer (CEO) <input type="radio"/> Other Named Executives <input type="radio"/> Business Unit Managers <input checked="" type="radio"/> Employees <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify Other members of Sustainability Team, for example, Deputy Sustainability Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monetary <input type="checkbox"/> Recognition <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Energy reduction <input type="checkbox"/> Efficiency <input type="checkbox"/> Purchasing <input type="checkbox"/> Supply chain engagement <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify Within Concha y Toro's corporate performance evaluation framework, all employees (including Executives) are set objectives and KPIs aligned with the Business Strategy, within which one of the four pillars is Sustainability. This framework determines monetary bonuses, although the weight of each goal is set according to the individual and is confidential. The Deputy Head of Sustainability is expected to contribute to the corporate goal of reducing scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% by 2020 (a 5% annual reduction).

- No, we do not publicly report on the incentives provided for the management of climate change issues
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 5) 1.3 1.3a

Info Text:

Question Rationale This question aims to capture how rewards are associated with the management of climate change issues, including attainment of targets. This ensures that climate-related ambitions and goals are embedded throughout the company and that management is held accountable for the achievement of these goals. Key Definitions Incentives: Please note that incentives can be positive (i.e. giving access to something) or negative (i.e. preventing access to something). Examples of incentive types include: - Monetary: a bonus or some form of financial remuneration. - Recognition (non-monetary): employee award (e.g. employee of the year) or career progression scheme, but not tied directly to any form of financial remuneration. - Other non-monetary rewards: including increased holiday allowances, special assignment, etc. Data Requirements If several types of incentives are used in your company, please select the incentive that is most commonly employed and include the fact that your company also uses other incentives in the comment box. Each employee group should only be selected once. When you select an incentive for a certain employee group, it is not necessary for all employees in this group to be entitled to benefit from this incentive. For example, you can

select the category "Business Unit Managers" even if only one manager is entitled to the incentive. Supporting evidence: - This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted.

2.6.4 Climate Risk Management

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a Climate Risk Management process? Please specify where this is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- Yes, we publicly report on our Climate Risk Management process

Climate Risk Management

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes, i.e. a documented process where climate change risks and opportunities are integrated into the company's centralized enterprise risk management program covering all types/sources of risks and opportunities
- A specific climate change risk management process, i.e. a documented process which considers climate change risks and opportunities separate from other business risks and opportunities

Types of climate-related risk included in risk assessment

- Current Regulation
- Emerging Regulation
- Technology Risk
- Legal Risk
- Market Risk
- Reputational Risk
- Acute Physical Risk
- Chronic Physical Risk

Value chain stages covered by climate risk assessment

- The assessment includes our own operations
- The assessment includes our upstream activities
- The assessment includes our downstream activities and/ or clients

Time horizon(s) covered by climate risk assessment

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

- We do not publicly report on our climate risk management process
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

2.2a

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 5-10) C2.1 C2.2 C2.3
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 14-19) To sustainably manage CO2 emissions, the company must continuously assess the risks associated with carbon emissions and analyze the strategies and practices necessary to mitigate them. For the analysis of sustainability risks and opportunities related to CO2 emissions, the company follows the guidelines provided by the Task Force on Climate Financial Disclosure, adapting this methodology to the context of carbon emissions and categorizing these issues into 4 main areas as shown in the attached figure. In these areas, different instances of review, monitoring and adjustment of matters related to the management of CO2 emissions are established. This is in addition to the transversal tasks carried out by the Internal Control department, which identifies and manages the risks that the organization is experiencing.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess whether your company has a climate risk management process – that is, a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks. Although nearly all organizations are affected by climate change-related risks, the most significant effects of climate change are likely to emerge over the medium to longer term, while the precise timing and magnitude of these impacts remain uncertain. Climate risk assessments covering different climate risk types, different value chain stages and time-horizons can be helpful to understand the potential effects of climate change on companies' businesses, strategies, and financial performance. This question is aligned with the TCFD Risk Management recommendations which include recommended disclosures on the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, and on how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management. This question is also aligned with the European Non-financial Reporting Directive 2014/95/EU, which demands that when reporting on their climate-related risks and opportunities, companies consider their whole value chain. Risks of negative impacts on an organization and risks of negative impacts on the climate may arise from companies' own operations and may also occur throughout the value chain, both upstream in the supply chain and downstream.

Key Definitions

Risk Assessment: Systematic process for an organization to evaluate potential risks that may impact its assets and operations. (TCFD (2017), Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures)

Physical risks: Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) in climate patterns. Physical risks may have financial implications for organizations, such as direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption. Organizations' financial performance may also be affected by changes in water availability, sourcing, and quality; food security; and extreme temperature changes affecting organizations' premises, operations, supply chain, transport needs, and employee safety.

- Acute physical risks refer to those that are event-driven, including increased severity of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods.
- Chronic physical risks refer to longer-term shifts in climate patterns (e.g., sustained higher temperatures) that may cause sea level rise or chronic heat waves. TCFD (2017) <https://www.tcfhub.org/Downloads/pdfs/E06%20-%20Climate%20related%20risks%20and%20opportunities.pdf>

Transition risks: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology, and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change. Depending on the nature, speed, and focus of these changes, transition risks may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to organizations. Transition risks can be divided into four categories: policy and regulatory risks, technological risks, market risks, and reputational risks.

- Policy, regulation and legal risks include implementing carbon-pricing mechanisms to reduce GHG emissions, shifting energy use toward lower-emission sources, and adopting energy-efficiency solutions. The risk associated and financial impact of policy changes depend on the nature and timing of the policy change. Another important risk is litigation risk, which can occur as a result of litigation by for example property owners, municipalities, states, insurers, shareholders, and public interest organizations.
- Current regulations include current laws and regulation related to carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions reporting, existing products and services, the supervision of climate risks in the financial sector (Financial services only)
- Emerging regulations include emerging laws and regulation related to carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions reporting, existing products and services, the supervision of climate risks in the financial sector (Financial services only)
- Technological risks result from technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economy. For example, the development and use of emerging technologies such as renewable energy, battery storage, energy efficiency,

and carbon capture and storage will affect the competitiveness of certain organizations, their production and distribution costs, and ultimately the demand for their products and services from end-users. - Market risks can impact companies in various ways. One of the major ways is through shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products, and services. - Reputational risks may arise from changing customer or community perceptions of an organization's contribution to or detractor from the transition to a lower-carbon economy. TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities) Value Chain: Terminology used to describe the upstream and downstream life cycle of a product, process, or service, including material sourcing, production, consumption, and disposal/recycling. - Upstream activities include operations that relate to the initial stages of producing a good or service, e.g. material sourcing, material processing, and supplier activities. - Own operations include operations related to the direct stages of producing a good or service, such as manufacturing or processing the materials into a finished product. - Downstream activities include operations that relate to processing the materials into a finished product, delivering it to the end user, and the customer use phase (e.g. transportation, distribution and consumption). (TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities) Time Horizon: Terminology used to describe what your organisation considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons (from year to year) considering the expected lifetime of the assets or activities. Data Requirements For the first part of the question, please select the option that best describes the risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities. If you have more than one climate risk management process in place in your organization, please select the one that is most commonly employed. Please include in your response which types of physical and transition risks are considered in your risk assessment, along with the value chain stages covered and the time horizons considered. Value chain stages considered may differ depending on which types of physical and transition risks are considered. Please select all the value stages considered and time horizons included if they were used to assess at least one of the physical or transition risk types selected. Time horizons must be available for at least one of the physical or transition risk types selected. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents must be available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) will not be accepted References TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities <https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/publications/final-technical-supplement/> CDP (2017), CDP Technical Note on Scenario Analysis – Conducting and disclosing scenario analysis EU, Technical Expert Group (TEG) (2020) Technical Annex on technical screening criteria for economic activities that can make a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation or adaptation. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/tools-and-standards/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en European Commission, Guidelines on reporting climate-related information https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/policy/190618-climate-related-information-reporting-guidelines_en.pdf

2.6.5 Financial Risks of Climate Change

Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditures?

- ✓ Yes, we have identified climate change-related risks with potential impact. Please estimate the financial impact for the most significant risk from each category and provide supporting evidence:

Risks driven by changes in regulation:

Currency:

CLP - Chilean Peso

- ✓ Brief description of the most significant risk and methods used to manage this risk:

- ✓ Estimated financial implications of the risk before taking action:

6701580000

Average estimated time frame (in number of years) for financial implications of this risk:

1

- ✓ Estimated costs of these actions:

1116930000

Risks driven by change in physical climate parameters or other climate-change related developments

Currency:

CLP - Chilean Peso

✓ Brief description of the most significant risk and methods used to manage this risk:

✓ Estimated financial implication of the risk before taking action:

2233860000

Average estimated time frame (in number of years) for financial implications of the risk:

2

✓ Estimated costs of these actions:

1489240000

- We have conducted an analysis of our climate change risk, but our company is not exposed to climate change risks that have the potential to generate a substantive change in business operations, revenue, or expenditure.
- We have not conducted an analysis related to climate change risks.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2020 Sustainability Report [SPANISH], <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2021/06/vina-concha-y-toro-reporte-sustentabilidad-2020.pdf> (Pages: 42, 46) Concha y Toro can be affected by different regulatory risks, as disclose in pages 42 and 46 of the 2020 sustainability report, there are Risks associated with changes in the laws tax and interpretations in Chile, Argentina, United States, United Kingdom and countries in which it operates and markets its products, Regulatory risks associated mainly to extraction rights of water, which could be restricted, Also there are risks associated with government regulations, referring to requirements license, product labeling, advertising, among others.
- 2021 CDP Climate Change Viña Concha y Toro, VyC CDP Climate.pdf (Pages: 7) C2.2a risk types are considered
C2.3a Risk 1: Extreme events and changing weather patterns can damage crops or make essential resources (such as water) less available, therefore impacting harvest and production. The change in precipitation patterns that is projected in Global Climate Model scenarios for our regions of operation, will compound the risk of water scarcity as well as flooding in our operations. We have already experienced production disruptions due to lack of water in the north of Chile
- 2021 CDP Climate Change Viña Concha y Toro, VyC CDP Climate.pdf (Pages: 7, 9) C2.2a risk types are considered
C2.3a Risk 3: The EU's regulatory system for public and private investment for Climate Change mitigation is currently limited to certain industry sectors, but future expansions of the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme to other sectors, particularly to Agriculture and Retail may affect imports to the country.
- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 7-10) C2.2a risk types are considered C2.3a Risk 3: The EU's regulatory system for public and private investment for Climate

Change mitigation is currently limited to certain industry sectors, but future expansions of the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme to other sectors, particularly to Agriculture and Retail may affect imports to the country.

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 7-10) C2.2a risk types are considered C2.3a Risk 3: The EU's regulatory system for public and private investment for Climate Change mitigation is currently limited to certain industry sectors, but future expansions of the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme to other sectors, particularly to Agriculture and Retail may affect imports to the country.
- Concha y Toro-IR-2021-SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/04/vina-concha-y-toro-memoria-integrada-2021.pdf> (Pages: 52-53) Considered one of the key risks worldwide, due to global warming and climate change, the company is aware that it is not exempt from adverse phenomena, such as droughts, frosts, hail, temperature increase, among others; which may affect the quality, quantity and cost of the grapes supplied to the company from its own and third-party vineyards. Meanwhile, the vineyards are exposed to diseases caused by pests, fungi, among others, which could generate impacts similar to climatic phenomena.
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 16) Viña Concha y Toro believes that climate change is the main reason for the extreme conditions for our vineyards, such as increases in temperature, more intense and concentrated rainfall, and long periods of drought, among others. For this reason, periodically, a risk analysis is carried out, following the TCFD guide, and with this the analysis of future risks is carried out jointly and coupled with the four climate scenarios identified by the IPCC to analyze the potential changes to 2050.
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 16) Viña Concha y Toro believes that climate change is the main reason for the extreme conditions for our vineyards, such as increases in temperature, more intense and concentrated rainfall, and long periods of drought, among others. For this reason, periodically, a risk analysis is carried out, following the TCFD guide, and with this the analysis of future risks is carried out jointly and coupled with the four climate scenarios identified by the IPCC to analyze the potential changes to 2050.
- Viña Concha y Toro TCFD Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Reporte-TCFD-para-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-VF.pdf> (Pages: 4) The effect of climate change on temperature could create physical risks and opportunities for VCT, such as: • Changes in temperatures will alter the growth cycles of the vines; • Higher temperatures can affect blood sugar levels; • Heat waves cause damage to plants and fruit, although the level depends on the phenological stage of the wine grapes; • Harvests may start early.
- Viña Concha y Toro TCFD Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Reporte-TCFD-para-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-VF.pdf> (Pages: 4) The transitional risks for VCT are mainly associated with the use of energy for irrigation, field machinery, production and logistics. There could be an increase in costs due to the fact that the price of carbon could increase. There could also be regulatory risks associated with water rights and the restriction of these to avoid overexploitation of the resource.

Info Text:

Question Rationale With this question we aim to find out if companies have identified the risks where there is the potential for substantive changes in business operations, revenue or expenditure to arise. Key Definitions Climate change risks: can include, but are not limited to: - Currently being experienced or expected to arise in the future - Already managed and therefore not expected to generate negative residual impacts (e.g. because of an insurance policy) - Newly identified - Risks which cannot be managed - Well understood or with high levels of uncertainty with regard to the likelihood of the risk materializing and the extent to which it will impact the business Regulatory risks: arise from current and/or expected city, state, regional, national or global governmental policy related to climate change. Risks include, but are not limited to, the imposition of emissions limits, energy efficiency standards and carbon trading schemes. Physical risks: may arise from dramatic extreme weather events or subtle changes in weather patterns. Other climate-related risks: include, but are not limited to: reputation, changing consumer behavior, induced changes in human and cultural

environments, fluctuating socio-economic conditions and increasing humanitarian demands. Under financial implications: you are asked to provide quantitative estimates of the inherent financial impacts of the risks before taking into consideration any controls you may have in place to mitigate the impacts. An example would be the cost of destruction of facilities from extreme weather before taking into consideration how much insurance coverage you have. It is acknowledged that these will be estimates. The methods: you are using or plan to use to manage the risk could include diversification of product/service offering, research and development in new product lines or lobbying of decision makers. In all cases please identify how this action has affected (or is expected to affect) the likelihood and/or magnitude of the risk (i.e. the residual risk) and over what time frame the risk is expected to or has been reduced. The costs associated: with the management actions you have described can be annual or capital costs. Where there is no additional cost for action, please explicitly state this is the case. Where the cost is integrated into existing budgets, please provide some estimate of the scale of those costs. Time frame: the time frame refers to the time when you expect the risks are likely to materialize. It is acknowledged that risks further into the future are likely to have a higher degree of uncertainty associated with them. For companies submitting to CDP: please use the average between the two numbers of the time frame range. E.g. if the estimated time frame for financial implications of this risk is between 0 and 3, please disclose '1.5' years $((0+3)/2 = 1.5)$ in the estimated time frame field. Data Requirements Please describe and provide figures concerning the most significant risk from each category (i.e. the risk which has the most potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure). Please provide quantification of climate change risks for those parts of the business where such analysis has been conducted. If this assessment does not cover all business operations, please provide data for those measured areas only and provide an explanation of which areas are covered in the comment box. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attach will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

2.6.6 Financial Opportunities Arising from Climate Change

Have you identified any climate change-related opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive positive change in your business operations, revenue, expenditure (i.e. opportunities driven by changes in regulation, physical, or other climate change-related developments)?

Yes, we have identified climate change-related opportunities. Please briefly describe the most significant opportunity resulting from climate change on your business operations, revenue growth, or expenditures and provide supporting evidence:

Please provide description below:

Currency:

CLP - Chilean Peso

Please estimate the annual financial positive implications of this opportunity:

2233860000

Estimated time frame (in number of years) for positive financial implications of this opportunity:

5 years

Please estimate the current annual costs associated with developing this opportunity:

744620000

We do not consider climate change related opportunities (current or future) to be relevant to our business, please explain why:

We have not conducted an analysis of our climate change opportunities.

- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

2.4a

Company References:

- 2020 Sustainability Report [SPANISH], <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2021/06/vina-concha-y-toro-reporte-sustentabilidad-2020.pdf> (Pages: 46) Considering the possible new areas to produce our wines, there will be a development of new products and services that could be desing under sustainability standards to increase efficiency like low in emissions and decreased water use, reducing the level of water and carbon intensity per unit produced, for example, through drought-resistant hybrids. Also there could be a Reduction of inputs and waste, for example, through nutrient management practices, conservation practices, biofuels and waste reduction.
- 2021 CDP Climate Change Viña Concha y Toro, [VyC CDP Climate.pdf](https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2021/06/vina-concha-y-toro-reporte-sustentabilidad-2020.pdf) (Pages: 11) C2.4a Opportunity 2: In Chile, the ability to produce wines beyond the 45° parallel represents an opportunity for Concha y Toro. As more areas become viable for winemaking due to the changes in temperatures, new wine valleys can provide interesting quality for its product line. This potential scenario could be an opportunity because of the constant research regarding new productive lands within the national territory, looking for quality and diversity of its products, which has been a philosophy of the winery since its origins.
- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 11-13) C2.4a Opportunity 2: In Chile, the ability to produce wines beyond the 45° parallel represents an opportunity for Concha y Toro. As more areas become viable for winemaking due to the changes in temperatures, new wine valleys can provide interesting quality for its product line. This potential scenario could be an opportunity because of the constant research regarding new productive lands within the national territory, looking for quality and diversity of its products, which has been a philosophy of the winery since its origins.
- Viña Concha y Toro TCFD Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Reporte-TCFD-para-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-VF.pdf> (Pages: 17) In terms of opportunities these may include: • Increased efficiency – for example, through the development of drought resistant hybrids. • Reduction of inputs and waste generation – nutrient management practices, practices of conservation, reduction of waste generation, etc. • Development of new products and services low in emissions and use of water- packaging, logistics, renewable energy, etc.

Info Text:

Question Rationale When a company faces risks associated with climate change (reported in previous question) it is possible that they may also experience opportunities. Both arise from changes in the operating environment of a company and as some changes can represent additional costs, others (or even the same changes) represent opportunities to exploit new markets or products. This question aims to find out if companies have identified climate change related opportunities that have the potential to generate positive change in their business operations, revenue generation and expenditure. Key Definitions Climate Change Opportunities: can include, but are not limited to: - Currently being experienced or expected to arise in the future - Being managed or newly identified - Well understood or with high levels of uncertainty with regard to the likelihood of the opportunity materializing and the extent to which it will impact the business Opportunities can be related to any of the following categories: Regulation: on climate change related issues may present opportunities for your organization if it is better suited than its competitors to meet those regulations, or more able to help others to do so. Possible scenarios would include a company whose products already meet anticipated standards designed to curb emissions, those whose products will enable its customers to meet mandatory requirements or those companies who provide services assisting others in meeting regulatory requirements. Regulation may also create new markets such as emission trading markets leading to new opportunities. Physical changes: related to climate change may present opportunities in a variety of ways.

Reduced sea ice may allow access to new areas for vessels. Changing temperatures and rainfall may extend growing seasons for farmers. Alternatively, your organization may have goods and services that enable others to adapt to physical changes. Other climate-related opportunities: include those posed by changes in consumer attitude or improved standing due to your organization's stance or action on climate change. The financial implications: of the opportunity should be expressed quantitatively. It is acknowledged that these will be estimates and where possible the assumptions made in arriving at a financial impact figure should be stated in the comment box. The costs associated: with developing the opportunities refer to the cost arising from the actions needed to exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization. Where there is no cost for action, please explicitly state this in the comment box, and in this case insert "0" to the text box provided. Time frame: – the timeframe refers to the time when you expect the opportunities to materialize. It is acknowledged that opportunities further into the future are likely to have a higher degree of uncertainty associated with them. For companies submitting to CDP: please use the average between the two numbers of the time frame range. E.g. if the estimated time frame for positive financial implications of this opportunity is between 4 and 8, please disclose '6' years $((4+8)/2 = 6)$ in the estimated time frame field. Data Requirements Please describe and provide figures concerning the most significant opportunity identified. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

2.6.7 Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

This question requires publicly available information.

Has your company conducted climate-related scenario analysis? Please specify where this is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- Yes, we have conducted climate-related scenario analysis
 - We use qualitative climate-related scenario analysis
 - We use quantitative climate-related scenario analysis
 - We use qualitative and quantitative climate-related scenario analysis

Please select any climate-related scenarios your organization has used in their climate-related scenario analysis

Scenario Type	2°C or below 2°C	Above 2°C
Transition Scenario	<input type="checkbox"/> IEA NZE 2050 <input type="checkbox"/> IEA 2DS <input type="checkbox"/> IEA B2DS <input type="checkbox"/> IEA 450 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IEA SDS <input type="checkbox"/> IEA APS or Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) <input type="checkbox"/> Greenpeace <input type="checkbox"/> DDP <input type="checkbox"/> IRENA <input type="checkbox"/> BNEF NEO <input type="checkbox"/> NGFS (2°C and below scenarios)	<input type="checkbox"/> IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS) <input type="checkbox"/> IEA CPS <input type="checkbox"/> NGFS (Above 2°C scenarios)
Physical Scenario	<input type="checkbox"/> RCP 1.9 (or SSP1 1.9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RCP 2.6 (or SSP1 2.6)	<input type="checkbox"/> RCP 3.4 (or SSP4 3.4) <input type="checkbox"/> RCP 4.5 (or SSP2 4.5) <input type="checkbox"/> RCP 6.0 (or SSP4 6.0) <input type="checkbox"/> RCP 7.0 (or SSP3 7.0) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RCP 8.5 (or SSP5 8.5)

Our analysis covers at least one 2°C or below 2°C scenario that is not listed in the table, please provide further details.

[Redacted]

Our analysis covers at least one above 2°C scenario that is not listed in the table, please provide further details.

[Redacted]

- No we do not publicly report on our climate-related scenario analysis.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

3.2a

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 14) 3.2a
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 15-16) In a deeper way, the risk analysis is carried out in the two most extreme scenarios, in order to evaluate the effect and implications for the company in the worst possible situation, to anticipate and generate risk mitigation measures (RCP 8.5), and the best possible scenario, characterized by rapid shifts to low-emission

technologies and global cooperation to reduce them (RCP 2.6). These scenarios cover the spectrum of possibilities, which is why it is considered a good exercise.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies need to consider a broad range of assumptions, uncertainties, and potential future states to understand the potential effects of climate change on their businesses, strategies, and financial performance across different time horizons and different temperature pathways. One way to do this is through conducting climate-related scenario analysis. This question is aligned with the TCFD recommendations, which include a recommended disclosure on the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario. Key Definitions Scenario Analysis: Process for identifying and assessing a potential range of outcomes of future events under conditions of uncertainty. In the case of climate change, for example, scenarios allow an organization to explore and develop an understanding of how the physical and transition risks of climate change may impact its businesses, strategies, and financial performance over time. Climate-related scenario analysis should consider climate risks that are material to companies' operations and value chain. (TCFD (2017), Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) Qualitative scenario analysis explores relationships and trends for which little or no numerical data is available. This is generally a high-level, narrative approach to scenario analysis, suitable for organizations that are familiarizing themselves with the process. For example, relying on industry trends and applying them to a specific organization or business activity, or undertaking quantitative research into a specific trend. Quantitative scenario analysis assesses measurable trends and relationships using quantitative models, data sets and other analytical techniques to illustrate potential pathways or outcomes. This is a more detailed approach to conducting scenario analysis. External, third-party scenarios or data sets can be used, or companies can develop in-house modeling capabilities considering specific assumptions or parameters. 2°C or below 2°C, and above 2°C: Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, nearly 200 countries agreed to limit global warming to no more than 2 degrees Celsius by 2100, and to aim for a no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius increase. The 2-degree scenario is widely seen as the global community's accepted limitation of temperature growth to avoid significant and potentially catastrophic changes to the planet. 2-degree or below scenarios can also be referred to as 'Paris Aligned'. Scenarios for above 2°C warming show a potential situation where this agreement is not met. <https://www.spglobal.com/en/research-insights/articles/what-s-the-deal-with-the-2-degree-scenario> IPCC RCP/SSP: The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) produces physical risk scenarios under a variety of warming pathways. Within its sixth-assessment report (AR6), new scenarios were developed called 'Shared Socio-Economic Pathways' (SSPs), which aim to replace Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) although RCPs still form the basis of SSPs and are widely used. <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/> International Energy Agency (IEA): The IEA produces various energy and transition risk-related scenarios, details of which can be used for transition risk scenario analysis. <https://www.iea.org/reports/global-energy-and-climate-model> Other listed transition scenarios: - Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): <https://www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal/> - Greenpeace: <https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/legacy/Global/usa/report/2009/4/energy-r-evolution-a-sustain.pdf> - Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP): <https://ddpinitiative.org/display/> - International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA): <https://www.irena.org/publications/2020/Sep/Scenarios-for-the-Energy-Transition-Global-experience-and-best-practices> - BloombergNEF New Energy Outlook (BNEF NEO): <https://about.bnef.com/new-energy-outlook/> Data Requirements Please select all the climate scenarios you have used to assess physical and transition risks. In line with the TCFD recommended disclosure, at least two scenarios are required for full scoring. One of these scenarios should be a 2 °C or lower scenario, the other should be an above 2 °C scenario. If your company conducts climate scenario analysis with scenarios that are not listed in the question table, please describe the following elements in the text box below the selected option. Please note that this information should be available in the public domain. - A description of the scenarios used, and whether the scenarios used are 2°C or lower scenarios or above 2°C scenarios. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents must be available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) will not be accepted References TCFD (2017), Technical Supplement: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities <https://www.fsb-tcf.org/publications/final-technical-supplement/> CDP (2017), CDP Technical Note on Scenario Analysis – Conducting and disclosing scenario analysis European Commission, Guidelines on reporting

climate-related information https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/policy/190618-climate-related-information-reporting-guidelines_en.pdf

2.6.8 Physical Climate Risk Adaptation

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Based on your climate risk assessment, has your company set up a plan to adapt to the identified physical climate risks? Please provide supporting evidence and indicate where this is available in the public domain.

- ✓ Yes, we have a **context-specific plan** to adapt to physical climate risks in existing and/or new operations. Please provide supporting evidence and indicate if this is available in the public domain.
 - ✓ We publicly report on our context-specific plan to adapt to physical risks
 - ✓ The risk assessment and plan to adapt to physical climate risks cover the following share of our **existing operations** (Percentage of total revenues):
100
The plan includes a target to implement relevant adaptation measures within the following timeline for existing operations:
 - ✓ Less than 5 years
 - 5 to 10 years
 - More than 10 years
 - ✓ The risk assessment and plan to adapt to physical climate risks cover the following share of our **new operations** (Percentage of new operations):
100
 - We have no new asset planned.
- Yes, we have an **overall plan** to adapt to potential physical climate risks. Please provide supporting evidence and indicate if this is available in the public domain.
 - We publicly report on overall plan to adapt to physical risks
 The plan includes a target to implement relevant adaptation measures within the following timeline:
 - Less than 5 years
 - 5 to 10 years
 - More than 10 years
- No, we have no existing plan to adapt to physical climate risks.
- Not applicable. We have performed a climate risk assessment for physical risks, but do not consider our company's assets and operations to be exposed to any material physical risks. Please provide a detailed explanation in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Concha y Toro-IR-2021-SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/04/vina-concha-y-toro-memoria-integrada-2021.pdf> (Pages: 82, 95-98,) Water Management: The company has established in its

2025 Sustainability Strategy to achieve water efficiency in at least 50% of its processes and a reduction of close to 10% in consumption per bottle compared to 2020.

Energy Management; By 2025, it is expected to achieve 50% independence in internal processes. This means bringing to electrification the processes that are carried out using fossil fuel as an energy source.

The company's aspiration is to reduce absolute CO2 emissions, in line with global climate action, and reach emission levels of less than 180,000 tCO2e by 2025.

To quantify the company's impact on climate change, there is an annual fund of carbon. This is linked to an internal fund in accordance with the emissions issued by each area of the company.

- Impact Report - Zero Water Waste Program 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20\(PDF8\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.01%20Programa%20Cero%20Desperdicio%20de%20Agua%202022%20(PDF8)-min.pdf) (Pages: 15-20) In terms of the processes of identification and evaluation of climate-related risks and their consequences on the availability of water resources for the company, there is a Strategic Risk Matrix, where the main business risks are identified, including transversally environmental risks to operations. This methodology has been applied since 2015 and includes risks associated with water availability. Regarding the requirements of existing and emerging legislation related to water issues, the laws and regulations are monitored by the Environmental Management department in conjunction with the Legal department. Likewise, the 5 liquid waste treatment plants of the company are managed by the Environmental Management department, finding that during 2022 there were no breaches in the operations of said plants.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The climate risk assessment of physical and transition risks builds the basis for companies to plan adaptation and mitigation measures in response to those risks. Adaptation and mitigation measures are ideally planned so that context-specific factors are considered for all relevant assets and operations, since climate-related hazards are location and context-specific. This question focuses specifically on adaptation measures for physical risks. Climate change adaptation can be understood as anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage it can cause. It includes business opportunities such as new technologies to use scarce water resources more efficiently, or the building of new flood defenses. Climate change mitigation and adaptation is a central part of the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities. The information on risk assessment of physical impacts is required for evaluating compliance with the EU Taxonomy Do No Significant Harm criteria on climate change adaptation. The EU taxonomy demands that an activity integrates physical and non-physical measures aimed at reducing all material risks that have been identified through a climate risk assessment. For existing activities, the implementation of those physical and non-physical measures may be phased and executed over a period of time of up to five years. For new activities, implementation of these measures must be met at the time of design and construction. (EU Technical Expert Group, Taxonomy Report, Technical Annex). Key Definitions Adaptation: Anticipating the adverse effects of climate change and taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the damage they can cause or taking advantage of opportunities that may arise. Context-specific: Adaptation responds to physical climate risks that are mostly location and context-specific. Due to this nature, organizations can best assess climate-related risks and mitigate them based on a context-specific plan. For example, there are in principle several engineering and non-engineering options available to a coastal city to respond to the risk resulting from increased sea level. Responses will vary according to where the city is located, its size, the institutional and financial capacity of the city administration to deal with climate risk, the technical and engineering expertise available, the priority of the city, the perception of the citizens, and other factors. The adaptation responses will benefit the city that adopts them and possibly the systems that depend on or interact with the city. A context-specific plan integrates physical and non-physical measures aimed at reducing - to the extent possible and on a best-effort basis - all material risks that have been identified through a climate risk assessment (EU Technical Expert Group, Taxonomy Report, Technical Annex) New operations: refers to assets planned, under construction or put in use after the current reporting cycle (i.e. after 2021 for the 2022 CSA). Data Requirements Additional credit will be granted for public disclosure of a context-specific or an overall plan to adapt to physical climate risks. If your company has performed a climate risk assessment for physical risks and no material physical risks were identified, please select "not applicable" to this question and provide a detailed explanation. References EU, Technical Expert Group (TEG)(2020) Technical Annex on technical screening criteria for economic activities that can make a substantial contribution to

climate change mitigation or adaptation. https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/200309-sustainable-finance-teg-final-report-taxonomy-annexes_en.pdf
European Commission, Guidelines on reporting climate-related information https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/policy/190618-climate-related-information-reporting-guidelines_en.pdf

2.6.9 Emissions Reduction Targets

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have any corporate-level emissions reduction targets **publicly** available?
If your company also answers the question Net-Zero Commitment, please do not provide your Net-Zero target in this question, but provide details of your related near-term emissions reduction target.

- ✓ Yes, we have a company-wide absolute emissions target and/or an emissions intensity target publicly available that covers Scope 1, Scope 2, and/or Scope 3 emissions. Please provide details in the table below.

Target Type and Metric

✓ Absolute targets

○ Intensity targets

Intensity Metric

- Metric tons CO₂e per square meter
- Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of aluminum
- Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of steel
- Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of cement
- Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of cardboard
- Grams CO₂e per kilometer
- Metric tons CO₂e per unit revenue
- Metric tons CO₂e per unit FTE employee
- Metric tons CO₂e per unit hour worked
- Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of product
- Metric tons of CO₂e per liter of product
- Metric tons CO₂e per unit of production
- Metric tons CO₂e per unit of service provided
- Metric tons CO₂e per square foot
- Metric tons CO₂e per kilometer
- Metric tons CO₂e per passenger kilometer
- Metric tons CO₂e per megawatt hour (MWh)
- Metric tons CO₂e per barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)
- Metric tons CO₂e per vehicle produced
- Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of ore processed
- Metric tons CO₂e per ounce of gold
- Metric tons CO₂e per ounce of platinum
- Metric tons of CO₂e per metric ton of aggregate
- Metric tons of CO₂e per billion (currency) funds under management

- Grams CO2e per revenue passenger kilometer
- Metric tons CO2e per USD(\$) value-added

Scope covered by the target	Target Timeframe	Baseline year emissions covered and as a % of total base year emissions	% reduction target from base year	Is this target validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative?
<input type="radio"/> Scope 1 + 2 combined <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 1 + 2 + 3 combined	Base Year 2017 Fiscal Year Target Year 2030 Fiscal Year	Base year emissions 304932 met. ton. CO2e Percentage of total base year emissions 100	55	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi <input type="radio"/> No, but we consider the target to be science-based <input type="radio"/> No, the target is not science-based
<input type="checkbox"/> Scope 1	Base Year Target Year	Base year emissions Percentage of total base year emissions		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi <input type="radio"/> No, but we consider the target to be science-based <input type="radio"/> No, the target is not science-based
<input type="checkbox"/> Scope 2	Base Year Target Year	Base year emissions Percentage of total base year emissions		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi <input type="radio"/> No, but we consider the target to be science-based <input type="radio"/> No, the target is not science-based

Scope covered by the target	Target Timeframe	Baseline year emissions covered and as a % of total base year emissions	% reduction target from base year	Is this target validated by the Science-based Targets Initiative?
<input type="checkbox"/> Scope 3	Base Year Target Year	Base year emissions Percentage of total base year emissions		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by the SBTi <input type="radio"/> No, but we consider the target to be science-based <input type="radio"/> No, the target is not science-based

- No, we do not have any company-wide absolute emissions target or emissions intensity target publicly available.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 17-21) C4.1 C4.2
- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: 11) As a global company, we understand that our responsibility is to make our best efforts to minimize or reverse the impact in terms of emissions generation and for this reason, we are advancing in the implementation of mitigation measures that allow us to achieve a 35% reduction by 2025 and 55% by 2030, compared to the base year 2017. Our commitment is Zero Net Emission by 2050 or earlier.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Most industries are likely to be impacted by climate change, albeit to a varying degree. Consequently, they need to design strategies which are adapted to the size of the challenge for their industry. Whilst the majority of the companies focus on risks associated with the changing climate, some seek to identify and seize the business opportunities linked to these global challenges. Setting emission reduction targets enables companies to adopt a systematic and disciplined approach towards reducing their emissions. With this question, we aim to find out if a company has set absolute or relative corporate targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Key Definitions Absolute target: a target that describes a reduction in actual emissions in a future year when compared to a base year. Intensity target: a target that describes a future reduction in emissions that have been normalized to a business metric when compared to normalized emissions in a base year. Intensity measure: Grams CO2e or Metric tons CO2e per kilometer, per USD(\$) value-added, square meter, per unit revenue, per unit FTE employee, per unit hour worked, per unit of production, per unit of service provided etc. Science-based targets: "Targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – limiting global warming to

well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.” Source: Science-based targets Initiative Data Requirements - We expect companies to set absolute or intensity emission targets. If your company has both absolute and intensity targets, please prioritize your absolute target. - If you provide the intensity target in this question, please select the intensity measure used (metric). Scopes covered by the target: Scopes covered by the company’s emissions reduction target and reduction of emissions to be achieved in the target year compared to the base year. - If you report a target which covers Scope 1+2 combined, please complete the first row and tick “Scope 1+2 combined”. You can also add a separate Scope 3 target in the last row. - If you report a target which covers Scope 1+2+3 combined, please complete the first row, tick “Scope 1+2+3 combined” and leave the last 3 rows blank. - If you report a target which covers Scope 1, 2 and 3 separately, please complete the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 rows. - If you report a target which only covers Scope 3, please complete the last row only. - If you report both combined and individual targets for all 3 scopes, please only provide individual targets in the table. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents must be available in the public domain. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) will not be accepted Industry-Specific Guidance: Financial Institutions (BNK/FBN/INS) - We expect short-term emission targets to focus on operational emissions. - Category 15 Financed emissions targets should be accounted for under the Net-Zero Targets for Financed Emissions under the Decarbonization Strategy Criteria. References <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/>

2.6.10 Low-Carbon Products

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions. You may provide information on either low carbon products, avoided emission products or both, depending on the relevance of the product types to your business. Please attach supporting evidence.

Type & Description of product(s)	Public Reporting	Level of aggregation	% of total revenues from "climate change" product(s) in FY 2022	Estimated total avoided emissions per year	Comment
<p>Low carbon product(s)</p> <p>✓ Please specify a relevant example: Low carbon wine production: Concha y Toro has set an ambitious, Science-Based emissions reduction target of 55% by 2030, compared to 2017, in addition to the 2050 goal of carbon neutrality. To achieve these objectives, we implement various emissions reduction and energy efficiency initiatives in our operations, including the purchase and incorporation of renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency and management of refrigerant gases. We reduced the emissions intensity of</p>	<p>✓ Description publicly available</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Product</p> <p>✓ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group of products</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Company-wide</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>309</p>	<p>Our corporate emissions reduction target applies to 100% of our production operations. From 2018 to 2019, we reduced Scope 1+2 emissions by around 3,000 tCO₂e. In addition to achieving emissions reductions in our direct operations, we also offset emissions from some areas of the business: Since 2016, Fetzer (USA) has been CarbonNeutral certified, mitigating scope 1,2 and 3 emissions from waste and business travel through pioneering offset projects. In Chile, Viña Cono Sur annually neutralizes its emissions derived from the transport of products to all its destination markets through the CarbonNeutral Delivery certification.</p>

Type & Description of product(s)	Public Reporting	Level of aggregation	% of total revenues from "climate change" product(s) in FY 2022	Estimated total avoided emissions per year	Comment
our products by 18% in 2020 compared to 2019 (2019: 1.65 kgCO2e/9 Liter case; 2020: 1.34 kgCO2e/9 Liter Case).					

Type & Description of product(s)	Public Reporting	Level of aggregation	% of total revenues from "climate change" product(s) in FY 2022	Estimated total avoided emissions per year	Comment
<p>Avoided emissions for third-parties</p> <p>✓ Please specify a relevant example: Lightweight bottles: Since 2016, Concha y Toro has rolled out the second generation of lightweight bottle ("Eco glass" 2) in its product range. On average, this bottle is 18% lighter than the standard non-lightweight bottle, and contains 25% recycled glass. The avoided emissions are due to a lower use of glass in bottle production (and associated emissions for producing glass) and lower consumption of fuel for distribution (given that lighter bottles means that less fuel is required to</p>	<p>✓ Description publicly available</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Product</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Group of products</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Company-wide</p>	<p>78</p>		<p>Currently, 98% of wines produced by the company use lightweight bottles. The avoided emissions is due to a lower use of glass in bottle production (and associated emissions for producing glass) and lower consumption of fuel for distribution (given that lighter bottles means that less fuel is required to distribute them). When choosing Concha y Toro products this means that customers are choosing a product that generates lower emissions than a standard bottle. GHG emissions from final product distribution represent more than 20% of our total carbon footprint</p>

Type & Description of product(s)	Public Reporting	Level of aggregation	% of total revenues from "climate change" product(s) in FY 2022	Estimated total avoided emissions per year	Comment
distribute them). This enables third parties to avoid emissions, for example by reducing the weight in transportation, or by reducing the volume of packaging waste that has to be collected and processed.					

- No, our products are not low carbon and/or the use of our products does not directly enable avoiding GHG emissions.
- Not applicable. Given the nature of our products, services and/or business model, this question is not applicable to our company. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 25-26) 4.5
- Concha y Toro-IR-2021-SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2022/04/vina-concha-y-toro-memoria-integrada-2021.pdf> (Pages: 95-98, 141) (p95-98) In 2018, Concha y Toro committed to the Science Based-Targets Initiative to calculate new long-term reduction targets based on science and thus ensure that these are aligned with the level of decarbonization necessary to avoid global warming above 1.5 °C In 2022, Trivento and Fetzer Vineyards will begin the process to also join this initiative.

(p141) To minimize the environmental impact of its product packaging, Viña Concha y Toro works, together with its suppliers and customers, to ensure that the packaging used is sustainable and effective since lighter packaging implies fewer associated emissions and less environmental impact. Thus, the company works continuously to reduce the weight of its packaging supplies, mainly glass bottles and cardboard supplies. This is to achieve efficient use of resources, which saves more than 13 thousand tons of glass and 300 tons of cardboard per year.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 123-125) Internally, we have sought to systematically incorporate lighter bottles and work closely on the design and prototyping global warming stratospheric ozone depletion ionising

radiation ozone formation, human health particulate matter ozone formation, land ecosystems land acidification fresh water eutrophication marine eutrophication land ecotoxicity fresh water ecotoxicity marine ecotoxicity human toxicity, cancer human toxicity, non-cancer soil use mineral resources fossil resources water use ← lower impact higher impact → bag in box tetra pak pet glass cans formats. We also have worked with our main supplier to identify options for reducing its emissions and thus the emissions of the glass input. Our main supplier is also part of the SBT 2025 Suppliers programme, which is designed to reduce emissions based on climate science.

- Impact Report - Climate Action 2025 (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20\(PDF11\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.04%20Ambicion%20Climatica%20(PDF11)-min.pdf) (Pages: All) Climate change is one of the main challenges facing humanity in this century. One of the material issues for Viña Concha y Toro is being able to continue operating our business, preventing the effects of climate change from affecting the quality of our wines and the viability of operations. As a global company, we understand that our responsibility is to make our best efforts to minimize or reverse the impact in terms of emissions generation and for this reason, we are advancing in the implementation of mitigation measures that allow us to achieve a 35% reduction by 2025 and 55% by 2030, compared to the base year 2017. Our commitment is Zero Net Emission by 2050 or earlier.

Info Text:

Question Rationale This question focuses on the initiatives companies have in place to reduce the emissions derived from their activities – whether directly through their products or through the provision of products or services to third-parties to reduce their own emissions. The question focuses on the concepts of “low carbon products” and “avoided emissions”. There are various circumstances in which a company might consider that the use of its goods and services by others has the potential to reduce GHG emissions. For example, an insulation company might consider that the installation of its insulation in another organization’s premises might reduce the consumption of gas to heat the building, with the consequent reduction of GHG emissions from the property. Similarly, a consultancy providing advisory services on energy efficiency/ emissions reductions or a manufacturer producing a product with lower energy use requirements, compared with equivalent products on the market, could also consider themselves to reduce the GHG emissions of others (avoided emissions). As the pressing need for reducing greenhouse gas emissions continues, investors are looking at different mechanisms to reduce the carbon intensity of their investments. They look beyond direct emissions and increasingly consider low-carbon products and avoided emissions at 3rd parties (scope 3 emissions) for the overall calculation of the carbon footprints of their portfolios. Taxonomies such as the Climate Bonds Taxonomy, Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy, Addressing the Avoided Emissions Challenge for the Chemicals sector similarly function within this scientific parameter. Companies are encouraged to use this parameter when evaluating whether a product is low-carbon or not and should evaluate their low-carbon products in relation to their contribution to a low-carbon economy. Different goods and services will have pertinent characteristics in which they can do this. This can include improving the energy efficiency of certain technologies so that they are consistent with avoiding dangerous climate change or contributing to the adaptation side of dangerous climate change. Key Definitions Low carbon products: products with low embedded emissions that contribute to the transition of a low carbon economy e.g. products requiring less raw material during the production process. Avoided emissions products: products or services that allow a company's client (i.e. a third party) to reduce their environmental footprint and avoid emissions e.g. eco-efficient products. Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering each of the aspects selected. % of total revenues from "climate change" product(s): Please specify the proportion of your revenue during the reporting year from your products that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions. Revenue is defined as sales, net of taxes. Estimated total avoided emissions per year: Please specify what is the amount of avoided emissions per year that your products facilitate. Level of aggregation: In this field, you need to select what level of aggregation you wish to report on. For example, you may only produce one product that can be classified as 'low carbon.' In this case, you may want to report at the product level of aggregation. Alternatively, if your company produces hundreds of low carbon products, you may wish to report at a company-wide level. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches

to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. References Low Carbon Investment Registry: This is a database of low carbon and emissions-reducing investments made by institutional investors <https://www.iigcc.org/download/low-carbon-investment-registry-report/?wpdmdl=1597&refresh=623092bf9e5de1647350463>

2.6.11 Net-Zero Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Has your company publicly committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions and set targets and programs to fulfil the commitment? *Please note that this question should only be answered if a near-term absolute or relative emission reduction target is reported in the previous question Emissions Reduction Targets.*

- ✓ Yes, we have publicly committed to reaching net-zero emissions across our value chain. Please provide details of a long-term emission reduction target linked to your net-zero commitment and indicate where this is available in your public reporting.

Target Time Frame	Target scope & related emission reduction target (as % of base year emissions)	Is the target validated by Science-Based Targets initiative?
Base Year 2017 Target Year 2050	Scope 1 & 2 100 Scope 3 100	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, but we have publicly committed to seek validation to the target by SBTi <input type="radio"/> No, but we consider the target to be science-based <input type="radio"/> No, the target is not science-based

Net-zero Strategy:

- ✓ We have defined or already implemented programs or activities to achieve the emission reduction targets.
 - ✓ Scope 1 & 2
 - Scope 3
- ✓ We intend to neutralize residual emissions and/or further mitigate emissions beyond our value chain with the following activities:
 - Offsetting, e.g., purchasing carbon credits
 - ✓ Investing in permanent carbon removal
- No, we don't have a public net-zero commitment.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- CDP Climate Change 2022 Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Cuestionario-CDP-Cambio-Climatico-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 22) 4.2c

- Concha y Toro Net Zero Commitment, <https://vinacyt.com/en/noticia/sustainability/vina-concha-y-toro-is-the-first-chilean-company-to-commit-zero-emissions-to-2050> (Pages: All) Viña Concha y Toro today signed a commitment to establish climate objectives that cover greenhouse gas emissions from its operations and that align itself with the global goal of not exceeding 1,5°C in the increase in the planet's temperature. This initiative is responsible for the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which warned about the catastrophic consequences if global warming exceeds 1.5°C. As the report states, the next decade is critical, and warns of the severe consequences for the planet if this limit is exceeded. By signing the CEO of Viña Concha y Toro, Eduardo Guilisasti, the company became the only winery in the world and the first Chilean company to join the select Business Ambition for 1,5°C.

This initiative led by the United Nations seeks to generate high levels of commitment on the part of the business world to accelerate the achievement of the climate objectives set out in the Paris agreement. Furthermore, through specific and strategically planned actions, Viña Concha y Toro will implement an action plan that will allow it to reach zero net emissions by 2050.

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 40-44) Carbon in forests is an essential component in the global carbon cycle. Trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, converting it into biomass and releasing oxygen as a byproduct. This ability of forests to act as carbon sinks helps mitigate climate change by reducing the amount of atmospheric CO₂, a major greenhouse gas. The forest carbon emissions inventory is carried out to assess how much carbon is stored in forests and how much is released into the atmosphere due to different factors, such as deforestation, forest fires or forest degradation. Measuring these emissions is crucial to understand the impact of forests on climate change and to guide conservation and forest management policies.
- Impact Report - Fossil Fuel Independence (SPA) 2025, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.02%20Energía%20%28PDF9%29-min.pdf> (Pages: 30-34) With the objective of coordinating and establishing the strategy towards the corporate goal of fuel reduction, a multidisciplinary team has been created made up of the Agricultural, Enological, Engineering and Project, Negotiations, Transportation and Sustainability departments. This team has the task of joining efforts, evaluating initiatives and sharing good practices in order to electrify various production processes. Since 2021, the team meets quarterly to assess progress and gaps related to energy, thus ensuring effective monitoring of ongoing initiatives and projects.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies are increasingly adopting net-zero targets in order to align their activities with the aim of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Due to the lack of common understanding of the definition of net-zero, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has developed a global science-based standard for companies to set net-zero targets. The purpose of this question is to find out if a company has made a net-zero commitment, how well it is aligned with the science-based targets and what activities are planned to reach the target. This question follows the criteria and definitions of the SBTi Net-Zero Standard. Key Definitions Net-zero commitment: A credible corporate net-zero commitment includes commitments to: - Reducing scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions to zero or to a level that is consistent with reaching net-zero emissions at the global or sector level in eligible 1.5°C-aligned pathways. - Neutralizing any remaining emissions that could not be reduced at the net-zero target year and any GHG emissions released into the atmosphere thereafter. Science-based targets: "Targets are considered 'science-based' if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – limiting global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C." Source: SBTi Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi): A global body that defines and promotes best practices in emissions reductions and net-zero targets in line with climate science. It provides technical assistance, expert resources to companies who set science-based targets, and independent assessment and validation of those targets. The SBTi process for target setting and validation is as follows: - Committing to a Science Based Target via a letter of intent - Developing a target in line with SBTi criteria - Presenting target to SBTi for official validation (within 2 years of committing) - Communicating this validation to stakeholders - Reporting progress against these targets annually Base Year: Companies should use the same base year for near-term targets and long-term net-zero targets. Target Year: To limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels we must reach net-zero GHG emission by 2050. Hence, companies are expected to set their own net-

zero targets by 2050 or sooner. Residual emissions: Emissions sources that remain after a company has included all technically or economically feasible emission reductions to their target. Beyond value chain mitigation: Mitigation action or investments that fall outside a company's value chain. This includes activities outside of a company's value chain that avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon credits or other "offsetting", or measures that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and permanently store them. Data Requirements This question requires public evidence. As public evidence, we can accept the company's own website and reporting, public CDP reports, or information disclosed in the Science Based Targets initiative's website: <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action>. Please note that we will not accept targets without Target Year specified. Target scope & related emission reduction target (as % of base year emissions): We require the emission reduction target as a percentage of the base year emissions. This question should only be answered if a near-term emission reduction target is reported in the previous question.

2.6.12 MSA Climate Strategy

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.7 Biodiversity

Biodiversity forms the foundation for all of life. It plays a critical role in maintaining the quality, quantity, and resilience of ecosystems and provides services that the planet relies upon. Businesses have long utilized nature's resources and services without having to pay a full price for the privilege. The externalities of these actions have brought us to a turning point—either continue elevated levels of dependency and impact on nature or follow a path to a more holistic approach. The world—humans, businesses, economies—face a risk of collapse if we continue to exceed nature's boundaries. The only foreseeable option is a transformative path where businesses deeply consider their relationship with nature and work collaboratively with stakeholders to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

This criterion focuses on the ability of companies to recognize the importance of biodiversity and the impact- and dependency-related risks and opportunities. Risks must be identified in order to alleviate pressure on ecosystems and to help them thrive, while still working within the parameters of business operations. This

criterion also seeks a high-level of industry collaboration with external stakeholders—to create meaningful policies, operate within supply chains and to transform existing systems.

2.7.1 Biodiversity Risk Assessment

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Has your company assessed dependency- and impact-related biodiversity risks covering all relevant activities?

Yes, we have completed a biodiversity risk assessment.

Please provide supporting evidence for options selected below and indicate if the evidence is publicly available.

Process Description

Describe the processes used for identifying and assessing dependency- and impact-related biodiversity risks covering the elements below and indicate if this information is reported in the public domain. Please provide supporting evidence:

- We publicly report on the process steps of our biodiversity risk assessment
- Use of location-specific approach
- References to methodologies or frameworks used for assessment
- Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes
- Dependency-related biodiversity risks considered in risk assessment
- Impact-related biodiversity risks considered in risk assessment

Scope of biodiversity risk assessment Please indicate the scope of your biodiversity risk assessment, and indicate if this information is reported in the public domain. Please provide supporting evidence:

- We publicly report on the scope of our biodiversity risk assessment
- Own operations
- Adjacent areas to own operations
- Upstream activities
- Downstream activities

Risks identified

Indicate if biodiversity risks were identified, and indicate if this information is reported in the public domain. Please provide supporting evidence:

- We publicly report on the biodiversity-related risks which were identified.
- Biodiversity-related risks identified
- No biodiversity-related risks
- No, we have not done a biodiversity risk assessment
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Monitoring Report Implementation of FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) Certification FSC® C154029 in Viña Concha y Toro, https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/01/Informe_Monitoreo_FS_C_2022-.pdf (Pages: 4) The total area of natural vegetation of the 9 farms included in the scope is 4,272 ha of native forest and scrub.
- Monitoring Report Implementation of FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) Certification FSC® C154029 in Viña Concha y Toro, https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/01/Informe_Monitoreo_FS_C_2022-.pdf (Pages: 6) Viña Concha y Toro periodically implements monitoring of compliance with the Corporate Ethical Standard (EEC). The Corporate Ethical Standard is a management tool for ethical and social requirements that apply to the company's operations, compiling the principles and values of the organization's Code of Ethics and at the same time incorporating the requirements of voluntarily adhered international requirements and ethical standards. requested by different clients.
- Monitoring Report Implementation of FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council) Certification FSC® C154029 in Viña Concha y Toro, https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/01/Informe_Monitoreo_FS_C_2022-.pdf (Pages: All)
- Public Summary of Forest Management Plan According to Forest Stewardship Council® Requirements (Fsc® C154029), <https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/04/Resumen-Publico-Plan-de-Manejo-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-2022.pdf> (Pages: 5) The total area of natural vegetation of the 9 farms included in the scope is 4,272 ha of native forest and scrub.
- Public Summary of Forest Management Plan According to Forest Stewardship Council® Requirements (Fsc® C154029), <https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/04/Resumen-Publico-Plan-de-Manejo-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-2022.pdf> (Pages: All)
- Technical Report on Monitoring Forests with High Conservation Value in Viña Concha y Toro's Forest Heritage, <https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/04/Informe-Monitoreo-BAVC-2022.pdf> (Pages: All) High conservation value forests (BVAC IN SPANISH) in the forest heritage of viña concha y toro. The determination of the presence of BAVC has been made on the assets of Viña Concha y Toro containing native forest declared by the National Forestry Corporation, this is a total of 9 farms totaling 8,097.6 hectares (4272,3 with Natural Vegetation) located in the Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Region and Del Maule Region.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to determine to what extent companies are taking inventory of biodiversity risks. Biodiversity forms the foundation for all of life. Businesses have long utilized nature's resources without having to pay a full price for the privilege. The externalities of these actions have brought the planet to a turning point—either continue elevated levels of dependency and impacts on nature or follow a path towards a more holistic approach. The world—humans, businesses, economies—face a risk of collapse if we continue to exceed nature's boundaries. The only foreseeable option asking businesses to deeply consider their relationship with nature and work collaboratively with stakeholders to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. This question focuses on the ability of companies to recognize the importance of biodiversity and related risks and opportunities. This includes identifying risks to alleviate pressure on ecosystems while still working within the parameters of business operations. The risk assessment should then be used to inform a company-wide risk management process, ideally through a location-specific approach. This question also asks for a high level of industry collaboration with external stakeholders—to create meaningful processes; operate sustainably within upstream and downstream activities; and transform existing systems. **Key Definitions** Location-specific approach: Refers to any dependencies or impacts that are occurring at a particular place in a company's value chain. Methodologies and Frameworks: A methodology refers to a system of methods used for assessing biodiversity-related risks, to assess the reliability of the assessment. A framework provides a structure intended to guide the development of an assessment. A framework is intended to assure stakeholders that the biodiversity assessment is guided by a reliable foundation. Acceptable methodologies may include: - TNFD LEAP Nature Risk Assessment Approach - Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) - Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric (STAR) - Natural Capital Finance Alliance's Encore Impact: Can be a positive or negative contribution of a company toward the state of nature. Examples might include pollution of air, water, soil; the fragmentation or disruption of systems and natural habitats; and the alteration of ecosystems. Dependency: Aspects of nature's contributions to people that a person or organization relies on to function. This might include water flow and quality regulation; regulation of hazards like floods and fires; pollination; and carbon sequestration. Own Operations: Includes any business activity which directly impacts

natural capital through its own operations—own employees, business, subsidiaries, products and services, business units, regions, sites, plants, and facilities. This also includes indirect impacts that depend on critical commodities in its supply chain. Such activities may include production, extraction, plantation, construction, power generation, transmission, or development activities. Adjacent Areas: Value chain sites which are adjacent (between 0 and 2km from nearest site) to landscapes, seascapes, and watersheds critical to biodiversity. Upstream Activities: Activities that include operations that relate to the initial stages of producing a good or service, e.g. material sourcing, material processing, and supplier activities. This includes brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, tier-1 and 2 suppliers and wholesalers. Downstream Activities: Activities that include operations that relate to processing materials into a finished product and delivering it to the end user (e.g. transportation, distribution and consumption). Data Requirements Additional credit will be granted for the public disclosure of the section elements listed below: - Process description - Use of a location-specific approach - References to methodologies or frameworks used for assessment - Scope of the biodiversity risk assessment - All options need to be verifiable from public documents - Risk identified - All options need to be verifiable from public documents This question may be marked “Not applicable” for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has: - No impact on biodiversity in its own operations - No impact on biodiversity in the company’s key raw material supply chains - No impact at the use-phase or end-of-life of products/services use - No financing activities which impact or depend on biodiversity Industry-Specific Guidance: Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW) - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/gas distribution should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. Real Estate (REI and REM) - Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable”. - Companies that have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. Consumer Discretionary (CNO, REX, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - REX Restaurants & Leisure Facilities - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines Industrials (ICS) Companies that are not involved in waste management activities should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. References TNFD- LEAP: <https://framework.tnfd.global/the-leap-nature-risk-assessment-process/evaluate/identification-environmental-assets/> Nature Positive: <https://naturepositive.com/baseline-biodiversity-assessments/> Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT): <https://www.ibat-alliance.org/> Natural Capital Finance Alliance’s Encore: <https://encore.naturalcapital.finance/en> STAR (Species Threat Abatement and Restoration Metric): <https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/species-threat-abatement-and-recovery-star-metric> WWF Risk Biodiversity Filter: <https://www.wwfse.cdn.triggerfish.cloud/uploads/2022/05/wwf-a-biodiversity-guide-for-business.pdf>

2.7.2 Biodiversity Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a public policy or commitment on biodiversity? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- ✓ Yes, we have a public policy or commitment in place on biodiversity

Policy or Commitment aspects

Our policy or commitment defines the following aspects:

- ✓ Achievement of a net positive impact (NPI) on biodiversity
Please indicate the target year:
2025 Calendar Year
- ✓ Definition of biodiversity-related targets for priority areas to work towards no net loss

- ✓ Commitment required of value chain to avoid operational activities near sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity
- ✓ Application of a mitigation hierarchy
- ✓ Conducting a biodiversity risk assessment
- ✓ Engagement with stakeholders on biodiversity

Scope of Commitment

Which parts of your value chain are covered by your biodiversity policy or commitment?

- ✓ Own Operations
- Suppliers
- Partners

Policy Endorsement

- ✓ Is your policy endorsed by a member of either the Board of Directors, or Executive Management?
 - ✓ Board of Directors
 - Executive Management

- No, we don't have a public group-wide policy, commitment, or pledge on Biodiversity
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Biodiversity and Non-deforestation Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-Biodiversidad-y-No-Deforestacion.pdf> (Pages: All) The scope of this policy is applicable to all areas of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its national and foreign subsidiaries

As a way of fulfilling the commitment established in the previous point, the company will carry out restoration, maintenance, preservation, conservation and/or protection activities, as appropriate to the condition and need of each area or zone. This must be done jointly with the agricultural management of each of the respective origins and approved by them, prior to any implementation on the ground.

This commitment includes plans to Avoid operational activities near sites that contain globally and nationally important biodiversity. Minimize, restore and compensate when operating in areas close to critical biodiversity and being proactive in disseminating relevant information.

- Corporate Sustainability Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Sustentabilidad-Corporativa.pdf> (Pages: All) Nature, Biodiversity and Reforestation are topics covered by Viña Concha y Toro Sustainability Policy. At the executive level, the Sustainability Management is responsible for reporting at least twice a year on progress in matters related to environmental, social and governance issues that are incorporated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. The purpose is that at least the following subjects are presented: (1) the annual plan, at the beginning of the calendar year. (2) the final balance at the end of the year. (3) details of a particular subject, eg climate change.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 11) Annual Targets

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to evaluate the disclosure of a company's public policy or commitment to biodiversity, covering aspects to systematically address its dependency and impact-related biodiversity risks. This includes commitments to engage with its stakeholders, conduct risk assessments, and disclose its priority areas identified, as well as a commitment to setting targets to work towards no net loss. Furthermore, companies are expected to commit to disclosing mitigating actions they take as well as setting a long-term net positive impact commitment. All aspects covered are expected to be applied to its entire value chain and be endorsed by either a member of the board of directors or executive management.

Key Definitions

Net Positive Impact (NPI): Is a commitment, aligned with the 'Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework', for outcomes in which the impacts on biodiversity across a company's value chain are stabilized in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050".

Mitigation Hierarchy: A framework to help companies minimize negative impacts on nature with a long-term outlook. This prioritized approach guides companies to first, avoid the impacts, and if not possible, to limit or reduce impacts on nature, and next, to hold themselves accountable for restoring areas and ecosystems adversely impacted by business operations. Additionally, the option to offset or compensate aims to compensate for any residual, adverse impacts after full implementation of the previous three steps of the mitigation hierarchy. Building on this, companies might take transformative actions that address the socio-economic systems in which organizations are embedded and currently accelerate biodiversity loss.

Targets to work towards no net loss: Must be linked to a company's biodiversity commitment/strategy and reduce dependency- and impact-related biodiversity risks for priority areas identified through the biodiversity risk assessments. Targets may be related to: - Avoidance or reduction of sourcing from areas of critical biodiversity - Reduction of land use change (e.g., Deforestation) - Reduction of resource exploitation (e.g., water use in water-stressed areas, fisheries with stocks outside biologically sustainable levels) - Restoration or regeneration in critical value chain locations related to ecological integrity, connectivity, soil quality, etc. - Compensation through reforestation programs / creation of protected areas or reserves

No Net Loss (NNL): It is defined as the point at which project-related impacts on biodiversity are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimize the project's impacts, to undertake on-site restoration, and finally to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale (e.g., local, landscape-level, national, regional).

Priority Areas: Are identified based on risk assessment data on dependencies and impacts across a company's value chain to determine the relative contribution of different locations to a company's overall biodiversity-related risk exposure. Criteria for identifying priority areas may include: - High-priority sites, inputs, or product lines based on environmental and financial materiality. - Contribution of different locations, commodities, suppliers to total impact of the company - State of nature in value chain locations - Needs of value chain stakeholders, such as dependency on ecosystem services

Risk Assessment: Businesses should carry out risk assessments of their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. From global risk mapping that allows companies to identify operations with a high degree of exposure to potential biodiversity and ecosystem service risks, to further site-level risk assessments, aimed at mitigating potential environmental and social risks.

Stakeholders: Persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/ or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. Examples of stakeholder engagement may include any of the following: - If the company collaborates with experts (consultants and NGOs) to create their own biodiversity strategy - Suppliers - Local community engagement - NGOs on specific conservation or restoration projects - Investee companies

Natural Capital: Is another term for the stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources on earth (e.g., plants, animals, air, water, soils, minerals) that combine to yield a flow of benefits or "services" to people. These flows can be ecosystem services or abiotic services, which provide value to businesses and to society.

Ecosystem services: Are defined as the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing and have an impact on survival and quality of life. There are four types of ecosystem services: provisioning (oil, timber, fiber, etc.), regulating (pollination, flood control, climate regulation, etc.), cultural (recreation, aesthetic values) and supporting services (photosynthesis, water/ nutrient cycles, etc.).

Abiotic services: Are benefits to people that do not depend on ecological processes but arise from fundamental geological processes and include the supply of minerals, metals, and oil and gas, as well as geothermal heat, wind, tides, and the annual seasons.

Biodiversity: Is the total variety of all Earth's species, their genetic information, and the ecosystems they form. It is critical to the health and stability of natural capital as it provides resilience to shocks like floods and droughts, and it supports fundamental processes such as the carbon and water cycles as well as soil formation. Therefore, biodiversity is both a part of natural capital and also underpins ecosystem services.

Critical Commodities: Raw materials which have either been extracted (i.e., hard commodity) or grown (i.e., soft commodity). These critical commodities either have a significant impact on biodiversity in their production process or depend on functioning biodiversity to achieve an optimal output. Examples of such critical commodities (such as

defined by the EU rules for deforestation-free products) may include: - Beef - Wood - Palm oil - Soya - Coffee - Cocoa Additionally, considering their high potential impact on biodiversity, we consider rubber and cotton as potential supply chain risks. Areas: Refers to land, sea, or any other natural environment which is used, owned, leased, operated, or permitted by the company Site Proximity: Value chain sites which either contain (i.e., overlapping) or are adjacent (between 0 and 2km from nearest site) to landscapes, seascapes, and watersheds critical to biodiversity. Sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity: Also referred to in the criteria as 'Critical Biodiversity' and can include: - Species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, endemic species. - Internationally recognized areas: World Heritage sites, Ramsar Wetlands, UNESCO MAB, Biodiversity Hotspots - Nationally important biodiversity can include legally protected areas, habitats, and species. Companies are expected to have a position or commitment on biodiversity and the impact of their operations, even if they do not currently operate in sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity. Own Operations: Own employees, own business, subsidiaries, own products and services, business units, regions, sites, plants, facilities Suppliers: Include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, tier-1 and 2 and wholesalers Partners: Include agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, customers, clients Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g., annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. This question may be marked "Not applicable" for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has: - No impact on biodiversity in its own operations - No impact on biodiversity in the company's key raw material supply chains - No impact at the use-phase or end-of-life of products/services use - No financing activities which impact or depend on biodiversity. Industry-Specific Guidance: Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW) - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/gas distribution should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Real Estate (REI and REM) Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark "Not Applicable". Companies that have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Consumer Discretionary (CNO, REX, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - REX Restaurants & Leisure Facilities - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines Industrials (ICS) Companies in the Commercial Services and Supplies (ICS) industry that are not involved in waste management activities should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. References Natural Capital Coalition: www.naturalcapitalcoalition.org/protocol Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) Initial Guidance for Business: <https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/SBTN-initial-guidance-for-business.pdf> Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) NATURE IN SCOPE: <https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/TNFD-Nature-in-Scope-2.pdf> European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) Joint Committee (JC) draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on non-financial disclosures: https://www.esma.europa.eu/sites/default/files/library/jc_2021_03_joint_esas_final_report_on_rts_under_sfdr.pdf UN Convention on Biological Diversity: <https://www.cbd.int> Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: <https://www.cites.org/> UNESCO World Heritage Centre: <https://whc.unesco.org/> International Union for Conservation of Nature: <https://www.iucn.org/> International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM) guidance: <https://www.icmm.com/en-gb/publications/biodiversity/mining-and-biodiversity-good-practice-guidance> International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA): <https://www.ipieca.org/resources/good-practice/biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-fundamentals/> Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI) guidance: <http://www.csbi.org.uk/> Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) guidance: <https://www.wbcscd.org/contentwbc/download/3055/38872/1> Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: <https://www.cbd.int/article/draft-1-global-biodiversity-framework>

2.7.3 No Deforestation Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a publicly available no-deforestation policy or commitment for your company's own operational activities, and is this commitment applicable to your company's supply chain?

- Yes, we have a public policy or commitment in place on no-deforestation

Extent of Policy or Commitment

Indicate the extent of your policy or commitment to no-deforestation:

- End all deforestation (no gross deforestation)
- Compensate with future reforestation (no net deforestation)

Our targets are time-bound. Planned year for full implementation:

2025 Calendar Year

Scope of commitment

Which parts of your value chain are covered by your no-deforestation policy or commitment?

- Own Operations
- Suppliers
- Partners

Policy Endorsement

- Is your policy or commitment endorsed by a member of either the Board of Directors, or Executive Management?
- Board of Directors
- Executive Management

- No, we don't have a policy or commitment on no deforestation.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Biodiversity and Non-deforestation Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-Biodiversidad-y-No-Deforestacion.pdf> (Pages: All) The scope of this policy is applicable to all areas of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its national and foreign subsidiaries
- Corporate Sustainability Policy Viña Concha y Toro, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-de-Sustentabilidad-Corporativa.pdf> (Pages: All) Nature, Biodiversity and Reforestation are topics covered by Viña Concha y Toro Sustainability Policy. At the executive level, the Sustainability Management is responsible for reporting at least twice a year on progress in matters related to environmental, social and governance issues that are incorporated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. The purpose is that at least the following subjects are presented: (1) the annual plan, at the beginning of the calendar year. (2) the final balance at the end of the year. (3) details of a particular subject, eg climate change.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 11) Annual Targets

Info Text:

Question Rationale No deforestation commitments are voluntary sustainability initiatives adopted by companies to signal the intention to end all deforestation in their supply chains. Commitments to end all deforestation that have targets set with immediate deadlines and clear sanction-based implementation mechanisms in biomes with a high risk of forest commodity conversion can be effective tools to achieve

deforestation-free value chains. Engagement with external stakeholders and with the entire supply chain exposed to deforestation risks, as well as monitoring and disclosure of compliance, further support effective implementation of no-deforestation commitments. Key Definitions No gross deforestation: Also referred to as zero or zero-gross deforestation, it refers to voluntary commitments to stop or reduce all deforestation associated with commodities that they produce, trade, and/or sell. No net deforestation: Also referred to as zero-net deforestation, these are promises of future reforestation to compensate current forest loss, while future implementation deadlines allow for preemptive clearing. Scope of commitment: Effective commitments to end deforestation must cover all products & services, and be applicable to all suppliers and partners. Failure to indicate complete coverage and applicability to the value chain results in uncertainty. Own Operations: Own employees, own business, subsidiaries, own products and services, business units, regions, sites, plants, facilities Suppliers: Include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, tier-1 and 2 and wholesalers. Partners: Include agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, customers, clients. Commitment and oversight: A statement that the commitment/policy is approved, overseen, reviewed, or adopted by the board of directors or executive management. A policy can also be signed by the respective director. Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. This question may be marked “Not applicable” for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company is not exposed to deforestation risk at any stage in its value chain. Industry-Specific Guidance Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW) - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/ gas distribution should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. Real Estate (REI and REM) - Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable”. - Companies that have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. Consumer Discretionary (CNO, REX, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - REX Restaurants & Leisure Facilities - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines Industrials (ICS) Companies in the Commercial Services and Supplies (ICS) industry that are not involved in waste management activities should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box.

2.7.4 Biodiversity Exposure & Assessment

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Has your company assessed sites used for your own operational activities to identify sites with significant biodiversity impacts?

- ✓ Yes, we have assessed own operational sites to identify sites with significant biodiversity impacts
Please complete each row of the table below and provide supporting documents. Indicate if this information is publicly available. See Additional information and question guidance for further information.

	Number of sites	Area (Hectares)	Supporting evidence
a) Overall What is the total number and the total area of your own operational sites?	96	14104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Please provide supporting evidence: ✓ Documentation regarding the item available is public

	Number of sites	Area (Hectares)	Supporting evidence
b) Assessment Have you conducted biodiversity impact assessments for your own operational sites?	9	4272	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public
c) Exposure Of the sites assessed, how many sites have a significant biodiversity impact, or are in proximity to critical biodiversity, and what is the total area of these sites?	3	2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public
d) Management plans Of those sites that have a significant biodiversity impact, or are in proximity to critical biodiversity, how many sites have a biodiversity management plan, and what is the total area of these sites?	3	2005	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public

- No, we have not conducted any site assessments.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2021.pdf> (Pages: 9) Table 3 Biodiversity assessment data
- ESG Report 2021, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2021.pdf> (Pages: 9) Table 3 Biodiversity assessment data
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 60) The main properties owned by the Company in Chile are its vineyards, wineries, and bottling plants. The total cultivable surface area is 12,028 hectares, 10,629 of which have been planted. They are distributed over 10 wine valleys. The total vineyards planted include long-term rental properties in the Casablanca, Maipo, and Colchagua Valleys. In Argentina, Trivento has a cultivable surface area of 1,652 hectares, 1,460 of which have been planted. In the US, Bonterra Organic Estates has 424 agricultural hectares, including its own vineyards and long-term rentals, with a surface area of 384 hectares.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 13) Through the sustainable management of all types of forests, reflected in the FSC certification of sustainable

forest management, we ensure the conservation of 4,272 hectares of Mediterranean forest and seek to increase afforestation with native species, helping to avoid deforestation.

- **Public Summary of Forest Management Plan According to Forest Stewardship Council® Requirements (Fsc® C154029), <https://conchaytoro.com/content/uploads/2020/04/Resumen-Publico-Plan-de-Manejo-Vina-Concha-y-Toro-2022.pdf> (Pages: 5) The total area of natural vegetation of the 9 farms included in the scope is 4,272 ha of native forest and scrub.**

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess whether companies conduct periodic assessments of sites used for operational activities (e.g., production, extraction, plantation, or development activities) to determine the exposure to critical biodiversity. Companies that are exposed to critical biodiversity are expected to implement biodiversity management plans to protect and restore habitats. **Key Definitions** **Biodiversity:** Is critical to the health and stability of natural capital as it provides resilience to shocks like floods and droughts, and it supports fundamental processes such as the carbon and water cycles as well as soil formation. Therefore, biodiversity is both a part of natural capital and also underpins ecosystem services. **Operational Activities:** Includes any business activity which directly impacts natural capital through its own operations, or indirectly by depending on critical commodities in its supply chain. Such activities may include production, extraction, plantation, construction, power generation, transmission, or development activities. **Areas:** Refers to land or any other natural environment which is used, owned, leased, operated, or permitted by the company. **Biodiversity impact assessments:** Defined as an evaluation exercise that involves identifying, measuring, quantifying, valuing the impacts on biodiversity of sites used for operational activities and/or areas in proximity to these sites. Measures at the level of species or populations are directed towards the attainment of an index of the number of species and their relative abundances within a given landscape (e.g. Mean Species Abundance). **Critical biodiversity:** Also referred to in the criteria as 'Sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity' and can include: - Species classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, endemic species. - Internationally recognized areas: World Heritage sites, Ramsar Wetlands, UNESCO MAB, Key Biodiversity Areas - Nationally important biodiversity can include legally protected areas, habitats, and species. Companies are expected to have a position or commitment to biodiversity and the impact of their operations, even if they do not currently operate in sites containing globally or nationally important biodiversity. **Proximity to critical biodiversity:** Sites that either contain (i.e., overlapping) or are adjacent (between 0 and 2km from nearest site) to critical biodiversity. **Biodiversity Management Plans:** Programs addressing threatened species and habitats and are designed to protect and restore biological systems. **Data Requirements** This question may be marked "Not applicable" for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has: - No impact on biodiversity in its own operations - No impact on biodiversity in the company's key raw material supply chains - No impact at the use-phase or end-of-life of products/services use - No financing activities which impact or depend on biodiversity. **Supporting evidence:** Additional credit will be granted for relevant evidence for at least one indicator covering each row. Further credit will be granted for information available in the public domain. Each column must be completed. a) Overall - The number of sites should include only those sites linked to operational activities such as the following: production, extraction, forestry plantations, or development. - Company offices and premises should not be included in the count. b) Assessment - In this question, we are looking for assessments that are periodically conducted and can be an initial baseline or periodic re-assessment. - The total area of sites assessed may include areas which are in close proximity to operational sites, and sites that are no longer used for operational activities. Sites that have since been sold may be excluded. - Data entered in row b) Assessment should not be greater than row a) Overall. c) Exposure - Data entered in row c) Exposure should not be greater than row b) Assessment. d) Management Plans - Sites used for operational activities may only be partially covered by biodiversity management plans. Please only indicate the area which is covered by such a management plan. - Data entered in row d) Management plans should not be greater than row c) Exposure. **Industry-Specific Guidance:** Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW): - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/gas distribution should mark Not Applicable and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark Not Applicable and provide an explanation in the comment box. - Areas flooded for hydropower generation can only be excluded from the count if the artificial water body has already existed for more than 10 years. - Transmission lines or gas pipelines should not be counted as "sites" but should be included in the "hectares" column (please use an appropriate geometrical projection - e.g., length of line x width of line). **Real Estate (REI and REM):** Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark "Not Applicable". Companies that

have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Consumer Discretionary (CNO, TRT): Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines

2.7.5 Biodiversity Mitigating Actions

This question requires publicly available information.

Is your company taking mitigating actions to reduce your dependency and impact on biodiversity?

- Yes, we are taking mitigating actions. Provide public supporting evidence of mitigating actions you are taking for each of the steps below:
 - Avoid** Provide examples of avoidance measures which prevent impact or dependency from happening in the first place; eliminate the impact entirely.
 - Reduce** Provide examples of reduction measures which minimize impacts, but without necessarily eliminating them.
 - Regenerate** Provide examples of regeneration measures which improve existing processes' biophysical function and productivity of an ecosystem or its components
 - Restore** Provide examples of restoration measures which initiate or accelerate the recovery of an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity, and sustainability, with a focus on permanent changes in state
 - Transform** Provide examples of transformation measures which take actions contributing to system-wide change, notably to alter the drivers of nature loss, e.g., through technological, economic, institutional, and social factors and changes in underlying values and behaviours
- No, we have not taken any mitigating actions that we publicly report on.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 19-55) (Reduce) (pages 40-44)
Carbon in forests is an essential component in the global carbon cycle. Trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, converting it into biomass and releasing oxygen as a byproduct. This ability of forests to act as carbon sinks helps mitigate climate change by reducing the amount of atmospheric CO₂, a major greenhouse gas. The forest carbon emissions inventory is carried out to assess how much carbon is stored in forests and how much is released into the atmosphere due to different factors, such as deforestation, forest fires or forest degradation. Measuring these emissions is crucial to understand the impact of forests on climate change and to guide conservation and forest management policies.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 19-55) Avoid (pages 22,24)

Example 1: In order to enhance animal permanence in the company's farms and prevent the ecosystem from collapsing, hydration points or drinking fountains are incorporated. The most efficient action to maintain the permanence of fauna in a territory is to provide places where they can obtain water constantly over time. During the years 2020 and 2022, it has been possible to incorporate 266 drinking fountains in a total of 30 farms, considering 8 drinking fountains per 100 hectares.

nest houses

Example 2: Through the nest houses, the company generates a breeding place suitable for keeping pairs of birds of prey constantly in the place, such as kestrels, chunchos, owls, etc. This technique is efficient in generating an effective biological control that has already been proven, the birds identify it as a refuge or place of reproduction since in the area there are no trees that provide them with that structure or hollowed-out holes in a natural way, which is where some species nest. .

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 19-55) Regenerate (page 36)

Through the Native Forest Conservation Program, different initiatives have been implemented to protect the native vegetation present in the different farms of Chile. Between 2012 and 2015, biodiversity inventories were prepared in the farms with the presence of native forests, which were carried out by the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity. In 2013, a study was carried out to quantify the carbon content in the company's forests and vineyards, in conjunction with the Climate Change Center of the Catholic University of Chile. Between 2016 and 2018, specific management plans were prepared for each forest, according to their own geographic conservation characteristics, establishing management actions, costs, and technical considerations. This work allowed us to identify, to name a few, the species *Myrceugenia colchagüensis*, a small shrub commonly known as Arrayán de Colchagua, one of the most threatened plant species in Chile. In order to protect and guarantee the care of the forest that Vina Concha y Toro conserves, in 2019 it was possible to obtain the FSC certification, according to the "Standard for the FSC Certification of Native Forests on a Small and Large Scale".

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 19-55) Restore (page 30, 49)

Example 1: Durante el 2021 se logro forestar en fundos, bodegas y plantas un total de 5.444 arboles nativos, provenientes del Vivero Rauquen y viveros de CONAF. Durante el 2022 se continuo avanzando con la forestación logrando alcanzar los 10.934 arboles forestados y 1.000 arboles regalados voluntariamente a los colaboradores que se comprometieron a forestar en sus hogares. La gran mayoría de los arboles provienen de nuestro Vivero Rauquen. A la fecha se a logrado forestar 16.378 arboles nativos en nuestras distintas instalaciones desde la IV a la VII Región .

Example 2: Propagation of native species: Since 2019, the Rauquén nursery has a production unit for native and ornamental species for the restoration and landscape design of Viña Concha y Toro estates. The production of native species has been incipient, with a focus on the native species quillay and hawthorn. In recent years, the company has made progress in various commitments in terms of biodiversity and it has become increasingly necessary to have its own production plants, with species adapted to the edaphoclimatic conditions of their farms. With the support of CONAF, more than 30,000 native species have been nursed, coming from seeds collected in their own Native Forests.

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 19-55) Transform (page 39, 50)

Example 1: Different types of training and support to the community are carried out annually, always hand in hand with the collaboration agreement with CONAF. These trainings are focused on caring for the forest, conversations about the FSC certificate, fire prevention and preventive forestry. By the year 2022, the total number of interested parties is 212 representatives in total.

Example 2: CONAF SUPPORT NATIVE VIVERIZATION

Since 2019, the Rauquén nursery has a production unit for native and ornamental species for the restoration and landscape design of Viña Concha y Toro estates. The production of native species has been incipient, with a focus on the native species quillay and hawthorn. In recent years, the company has made progress in various commitments in terms of biodiversity and it has become increasingly necessary to have its own production plants, with species adapted to the edaphoclimatic conditions of their farms

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess what relevant actions a company has taken in its operations that consider the well-being of nature. These mitigation actions include Avoid, Reduce, Regenerate, Restore, and Transform. Nature forms the basis of human well-being, and it is the cornerstone of all economic activity. Degradation of ecosystems and the hindrance of ecosystem services productivity has a material and all-encompassing effect on business. Without it, businesses are left lacking the ecosystem services and the natural capital necessary to function. We are asking companies this question to show their adaptability and willingness to lead. Additionally, emerging regulations, standards, and frameworks solidify the demand for asking companies to disclose mitigating actions. Ultimately, any environmental impacts that can be avoided should be; however, when this is not possible, a company is expected to reduce its impacts. Regenerate and Restore are the actions needed to (1) remediate impacts on nature that cannot be avoided or reduced, and (2) achieve measurable positive outcomes for nature, as a part of achieving societal goals. While these actions—avoiding, reducing, regenerating, and restoring—are critical to minimize and contain the pressures fuelling nature loss, transformative actions are also necessary to tackle the fundamental drivers of nature loss. Drivers include the dominant belief and value systems of individuals and organizations which persist today and influence decision-making. **Key Definitions** **Mitigation Hierarchy:** A framework to help companies minimize negative impacts on nature with a long-term outlook. This prioritized approach guides companies to first, avoid the impacts, and if not possible, to limit or reduce impacts on nature, and next, to hold themselves accountable for restoring areas and ecosystems adversely impacted by business operations. Additionally, the option to offset or compensate, aims to compensate for any residual, adverse impacts after full implementation of the previous three steps of the mitigation hierarchy. Building on this, companies might take transformative actions that address the socio-economic systems in which organizations are embedded and currently accelerate biodiversity loss. **Avoid:** The steps that have been taken to prevent environmental impacts. These could be either based on dependencies, impacts, or both. The most obvious type of avoidance example would be forgoing an impactful activity altogether; however, companies can utilize spatial, technological, and temporal actions when processes are a necessity. - **Spatial:** Avoid implementing activities within or sourcing from a particular area - **Technological:** Avoid impacts on nature through employing alternative project design, using a different process, choosing a different technology, or using different chemical inputs (i.e. pesticides or fertilizers) - **Temporal:** Avoid implementing activities during a particular season or time period (i.e. pollution control technology or using recycled inputs) **Reduce:** The actions taken by a company to minimize or reduce their impact or dependency on nature. Reduction examples might include production process changes, product design changes, product stewardship, business model changes, sourcing/supplier engagement, etc. **Regenerate:** The actions taken to increase ecological productivity in relation to nature's contribution to people. Regenerative activities are usually most compatible with ecosystems currently in use by humans and do not require a reclassification of the land/seascape, like agriculture, aquaculture, and agroforestry. **Restore:** Restoration measures aim to return an area to the original ecosystem that was present before impacts, whereas rehabilitation only aims to restore basic ecological functions and/or ecosystem services – such as through planting trees to stabilize bare soil. Rehabilitation and restoration are frequently needed towards the end of a project's life cycle but may be possible in some areas during operation. Examples may include supporting species recovery or ecological restoration of specific sites. **Transform:** The actions that a company takes in order to address the fundamental drivers of nature loss. This refers to rejecting the dominant belief and value systems that prevail today which have led to biodiversity loss. How do companies act as environmental stewards by protecting nature and human well-being and improving the functioning of real and financial economies? Examples might include new partnerships across supply chains and sectors, investment in the landscapes and seascapes where they operate, and lobbying the government to raise its policy ambition for nature and climate change. **Impact:** Can be a positive or negative contribution of a company toward the state of nature. Examples might include pollution of air, water, soil; the fragmentation or disruption of systems and natural habitats; and the alteration or ecosystems. **Dependency:** Aspects of nature's contributions to people that a person or organization relies on to function. This might include water flow and quality regulation; regulation of hazards like floods and fires; pollination; and carbon sequestration. **Data Requirements** This

question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. This question may be marked “Not applicable” for companies that can credibly demonstrate in a comprehensive comment that their company has: - No impact on biodiversity in its own operations - No impact on biodiversity in the company’s key raw material supply chains - No impact at the use-phase or end-of-life of products/services use - No financing activities which impact or depend on biodiversity

Industry-Specific Guidance: Utilities (ELC, GAS, MUW): - ELC & GAS: Utilities that have no power generation or transmission business or are only in electricity/gas distribution should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - MUW industry: Pure water utilities should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. Real Estate (REI & REM) - Companies that have not marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' should mark “Not Applicable”. - Companies that have marked 'Development of major renovation and new construction' as one of the main activities of the business in question '0.1 Denominator Area' but are only operating in urban environments should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. Consumer Discretionary (CNO, TRT) Companies in the following industries that are only providing online services should mark “Not Applicable” and provide an explanation in the comment box. - CNO Casinos & Gaming industry - TRT Hotels, Resorts & Cruise Lines

References Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosure (TNFD): <https://framework.tnfd.global/disclosure-recommendations/strategy/> Science-based Targets for Nature (SBTN) Initial Guidance for Business: <https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Science-Based-Targets-for-Nature-Initial-Guidance-for-Business.pdf> Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative: A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy: <http://www.csbi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/CSBI-Mitigation-Hierarchy-Guide.pdf>

2.7.6 MSA Biodiversity

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.8 Food Loss & Waste

In 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated that a third, by weight, of all food produced in the world was lost or wasted, highlighting the significant economic, environmental and social impact of the inefficiencies in existing food systems.

International investor and civil society attention on the issue of food loss and waste is firmly reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, Target 12.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), calls for the halving of per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels, and reducing food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

In order to make effective progress on this issue, quantification of food loss and waste needs to be accurate and follow internationally recognized standards in order to understand how much food is lost and wasted, as well as where and why.

Corporations are called on to develop clear objectives to reduce their food loss and waste inventories. Whether this is addressing the costs of goods sold, improving social and environmental performance, informing internal decision-making, or complying with government, industry association or other third-party reduction efforts. Defining such objectives need to be met with clear actions and measures in order to meet time-bound, long-term targets to significantly reduce overall inventory volumes.

2.8.1 Food Loss & Waste Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a strategy to address food loss & waste? Please indicate where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

- Yes, we address aspects in our food loss & waste strategy
Please indicate which group-wide commitment and associated programs you have in place to monitor and reduce your food loss & waste volumes and provide supporting **public** evidence for each tick box:
 - Programs established to measure food loss & waste
 - Programs to reduce the total volume of food loss & waste
 - Measurable group-wide targets to reduce the total weight of food loss & waste
 - Our targets are time-bound. Planned year for full implementation of the targets:
2025 Calendar Year
 - Break-down of food loss & waste volumes by food category and/or lifecycle stage
 - Programs aimed at using food loss & waste for alternative uses
 - Collaboration with up/downstream partners to reduce the amount of food loss & waste in the value chain
- No, we do not address any of these aspects publicly in our food loss & waste strategy
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 91, 93) page 91: 2022 Waste data broke down by type, including food loss and waste broke down by pomace stem and lees

page 93: Targets 2025 for Waste Management.

- **Food Loss & Waste Policy Viña Concha y Toro**, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Politica-Perdida-y-Desperdicio-de-Alimentos.pdf> (Pages: All) i. Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its national and foreign subsidiaries declare their firm commitment to reducing food losses and waste in all their facilities and processes.

Viña Concha y Toro defines Food Loss as a "Decrease in the quantity or quality of food as a result of the decisions and actions of suppliers in the food chain"

Collaboration with employees and contractors v.e Through internal campaigns and training, collaborators and contractors will be made aware of the need to reduce the total volumes of food losses and waste in existing processes, participating in the different initiatives that the company develops. The Sustainability Management will be responsible for carrying out or coordinating these activities with the respective managements.

Programs: v.a Valorization of food loss v.d.Valorization of Food Waste

Info Text:

Question Rationale Quantifying food loss & waste is an important foundation for reduction efforts that can deliver a diverse array of benefits—from reducing costs associated with over-purchase and disposal to avoiding greenhouse gas emissions, or supporting efforts to eliminate hunger. By following recognized standards, corporations are better equipped to understand why and where losses occur and therefore also how to take appropriate actions to minimize food loss & waste volumes. Furthermore, efforts to appropriately quantify food loss & waste need to be met by clear, time-bound targets and actions across the value chain. Key Definitions Food: Any substance—whether processed, semi-processed, or raw—that is intended for human consumption. “Food” includes drink and any substance that has been used in the manufacture, preparation, or treatment of food. “Food” also includes material that has spoiled and is therefore no longer fit for human consumption. It does not include cosmetics, tobacco, or substances used only as drugs. It does not include processing agents used along the food supply chain, for example, water to clean or cook raw materials in factories or at home. Inedible parts: Components associated with a food that is not intended to be consumed by humans. Examples of inedible parts associated with food could include bones, rinds, and pits/stones. Inedible parts do not include packaging. What is considered inedible varies among users, changes over time, and is influenced by a range of variables including culture, socioeconomic factors, availability, price, technological advances, international trade, and geography, and is, therefore, to be included in food loss & waste quantifications. Food loss: Losses that occur in the food supply chain up to but excluding, retail. Any food that is discarded, incinerated, or otherwise disposed of, and does not re-enter in any other productive utilization, such as feed or seed or other industrial uses. Losses that occur during storage, transportation, and processing, also of imported quantities, are therefore all included. Losses include the commodity as a whole with its non-edible parts Food waste: Waste which occurs at retail and consumer level. Food may be wasted in many ways; such as fresh produce that deviates from what is considered optimal, for example in terms of shape, size, and color, is often removed from the supply chain during sorting operations. Similarly, foods that are close to, at, or beyond the “best-before” date are often discarded by retailers and consumers and large quantities of wholesome edible food are often unused or leftover and discarded eating establishments. Food loss & waste: Refers to the total volume of food that has either been lost or wasted, regardless of lifecycle stage. Food loss and/or food waste may be reported separately, or be aggregated into a total volume. If a company is only exposed to one category (e.g. restaurants exposed to food waste only), reporting on the one category only is acceptable. Measuring food loss & waste: Options may include: daily logs, mass balance, survey, proxy data, records, direct weighing, modeling, etc. Often, the options present a trade-off between accuracy and completeness on the one hand and the cost of conducting the quantification on the other. Hence, a company may have to use a range of methods that may be accepted if the method used is relevant to the goals, scope, and resources of the company. Break-down of food loss & waste volumes by food category and/or lifecycle stage: Not a requirement of the FLW Standard, but companies may find it useful to do so in order to identify critical areas for improvement. Companies may also disaggregate results in other ways (e.g. by geography or organizational units). Alternative uses of food loss & waste: Streams that are utilized for other processes that may have economic, environmental, or social benefits instead of being discarded without any value creation, since some level of food loss or waste might be inevitable. Therefore, it is essential that the current destination of food loss & waste volumes is tracked and that actions are taken to optimize the value created. Destinations and repurposing actions may include any of the below: - Recycling for energy production

or industrial products: consists of the conversion of food loss or waste material into industrial products, and may include examples such as packaging (e.g. bioplastic) materials, traditional materials (leather or feather), or any other products which do not enter the food chain. Using processes to convert the material into energy or biofuels might include processes such as biochemical, anaerobic digestion/co-digestion, controlled combustion, or biomaterial processing. - Recycling for land applications or animal feed: Examples of land application may include: spreading, spraying, injecting, or incorporating organic material (e.g. harvestable crops left/tilled into the soil) onto or below the surface of the land to enhance soil quality. Diverting materials from the food chain (directly or after processing) to animals is also to be included in this category. - Food rescue: May take place through formal programs or informal efforts (that may also be referred to as food recovery, redistribution, or donation). Collection may take place at any point along the food supply chain, such as at the farm (e.g. field gleaning), the food processing facility, or the food distribution outlet (e.g. supermarket, restaurant). Other destinations may include collection by a third-party. If relevant destinations have not been listed, please provide information on your chosen destination in the company comment. Reduction of total food loss & waste volumes in existing processes: Actions taken in order to deliver tangible total volume reductions of your food loss & waste volumes in the value chain may include programs that address pre-harvest/-slaughter losses, food storage, handling, manufacturing, inventory management, purchasing practices, employee engagement, revisiting shelf-life/sell-by date extensions, new product formulations, packaging innovations, new service solutions, etc. Data Requirements Companies that are not exposed to food products, or evaluate food loss & waste to be a non-material issue for the company (e.g. financial impact negligible), may mark "Not Applicable" if a detailed explanation is provided in the comment box. Companies in the Food & Drug Retailing Industry that: - only do drug retailing should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box - only sell durable goods should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box - have operational control over the production of products (e.g. own brand label products), should also include food losses. Companies in the Casinos & Gaming industry (CNO) that are only into online gaming should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. Supporting evidence: This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. References Food loss & waste protocol: www.flwprotocol.org

2.8.2 Food Loss & Waste Impact

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company’s total food loss & waste volumes and targets for the recent financial year, for the part of your company's operations for which you have a reliable and auditable data acquisition and aggregation system. This includes the share used for alternative purposes, volumes that are discarded, and your food loss & waste intensity. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the appropriate unit and that at least data for the most recent reporting year is reported.

✓ Yes, we measure our performance with regards to food loss & waste

Food loss & waste	Supporting evidence	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Target for 2022
a) Total weight of all food loss & waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting document: ✓ Documentation regarding the item available is public 	53537 metric tonnes	54332 metric tonnes	72544 metric tonnes	78892 metric tonnes	

Food loss & waste	Supporting evidence	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Target for 2022
b) Total weight of food loss & waste volumes used for alternative purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting document: ✓ Documentation regarding the item available is public 	53458 metric tonnes	54214 metric tonnes	72544 metric tonnes	78892 metric tonnes	78892 metric tonnes
c) Total discarded (a-b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting document: ✓ Documentation regarding the item available is public 	79 metric tonnes	118 metric tonnes			0 metric tonnes
d) Food loss & waste intensity Total Food Loss & Waste discarded (kg) / Liters of wine sold (9L box)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting document: ✓ Documentation regarding the item available is public 	0.0023	0.0033	0	0	0
e) Coverage Revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting document: ✓ Documentation regarding the item available is public 	100	100	100	100	

Third-party verification

- Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence
 - Documentation regarding the item available publicly

- No, we don't measure our performance with regards to food loss & waste
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a

question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

The target 2022 for total food loss & waste used for alternative purposes comes from the commitment of having 100% recycle/reused waste, which in the case of pomace, stalk and lees, was achieved in 2021, using them for compost and after use for soil remediation.

Company References:

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 91) 98% of all waste is reused by Concha y Toro, this includes 100% of food loss&waste in reused, which results in 0 intensity
- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 91) 98% of all waste is reused by Concha y Toro, this includes 100% of food loss&waste in reused
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- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 91) Waste data (including food loss and waste) is consolidated on a holding level.

Food Loss&Wadte is broken down by pomace stem and lees

- 2022 Impact Report (SPA), https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Informe-de-Impactos-2022_ESP.pdf (Pages: 91) Waste data (including food loss and waste) is consolidated on a holding level.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 20) Table 3. Total food loss and waste generated and used for alternative purposes
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 20) Table 3. Total food loss and waste generated and used for alternative purposes
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 20) Table 3. Total food loss and waste generated and used for alternative purposes
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 20) Table 3. Total food loss and waste generated and used for alternative purposes
- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 12) 98% of all waste is reused by Concha y Toro, this includes 100% of food loss&waste in reused which results in 0 intensity
- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 12) 98% of all waste is reused by Concha y Toro, this includes 100% of food loss&waste in reused
- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 12) 98% of all waste is reused by Concha y Toro, this includes 100% of food loss&waste in reused
- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 12) Waste data (including food loss and waste) is consolidated on a holding level.

Food Loss&Wadte is broken down by pomace stem and lees

- Impact Report - Circular Innovation, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular\(PDF10\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.03%20Innovaci%C3%B3n%20Circular(PDF10)-min.pdf) (Pages: 12) Waste data (including food loss and waste) is consolidated on a holding level.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies that have established the appropriate framework to quantify food loss & waste volumes, are able to take a systematic and disciplined approach towards reducing their overall food loss & waste. Some level of food loss or waste might be inevitable. However, it is essential that these waste streams are utilized for other processes that may have economic, environmental, or social benefits instead of being discarded without any value creation. Therefore, it is essential that the current destination is tracked and that actions are taken to progress towards total food loss & waste volume reduction as well food fit for human consumption getting recycled or ending in landfill. Key Definitions Alternative uses of food loss & waste: Streams that are utilized for other processes that may have economic, environmental, or social benefits instead of being discarded without any value creation since some level of food loss or waste might be inevitable. Therefore, it is essential that the current destination of food loss & waste volumes is tracked and that actions are taken to optimize the value created. Destinations and repurposing actions may include any of the below: - Recycling for energy production or industrial products: consists of the conversion of food loss or waste material into industrial products, and may include examples such as packaging (e.g. bioplastic) materials, traditional materials (leather or feather), or any other products which do not enter the food chain. Using processes to convert the material into energy or biofuels might include processes such as biochemical, anaerobic digestion/co-digestion, controlled combustion, or biomaterial processing. - Recycling for land applications or animal feed: Examples of land application may include: spreading, spraying, injecting, or incorporating organic material (e.g. harvestable crops left/tilled into the soil) onto or below the surface of the land to enhance soil quality. Diverting materials from the food chain (directly or after processing) to animals is also to be included in this category. - Food rescue: May take place through formal programs or informal efforts (that may also be referred to as food recovery, redistribution, or donation). Collection may take place at any point along the food supply chain, such as at the farm (e.g. field gleaning), the food processing facility, or the food distribution outlet (e.g. supermarket, restaurant). Other destinations may include collection by a third-party. Total discarded: Sending material to an area of land or an excavated site that is specifically designed and built to receive waste. This may also include abandoning material on land or disposing of it in the sea, such as open dumps (i.e. uncovered, unlined), open burn (i.e. not in a controlled facility), the portion of harvested crops eaten by pests, and fish discards (the portion of total catch that is thrown away or slipped). Volumes for which the destination is unknown due to off-site processing should be added to this category. Sending material down the sewer (with or without prior treatment) without control over wastewater treatment is to be considered as discarded unless the company utilized wastewater to generate alternative uses (e.g. energy recovery). Data Requirements Please report all food loss & waste volumes in metric tonnes. a) Total weight of all food loss & waste: The weight of food loss & waste should reflect both the total weight of food waste and the total weight of food loss, if applicable. b) Food loss & waste intensity: Please state the chosen approach to calculate the intensity. The recommended approach is to use food loss/waste weight per food sales. However, alternative intensity calculation approaches are also accepted (e.g. food loss & waste volumes by revenue). - If your intensity calculation is based on estimation due to challenges of data collection (e.g. AIR Airlines), please provide details of your approach in the textbox available. - If you only capture food loss and/or waste data in monetary values, please provide a comment in the comment section at the bottom of the question. c) Coverage: The coverage (or boundary/scope) of food loss & waste is determined by the food category, lifecycle stage, geography, and organizational unit for which the company has operational control (i.e. own operations). Please provide the food loss & waste as a percentage of total food volumes or revenue generated by your organization and provide supporting explanations. For further details on definitions of 'boundary', please review page 47 of the FLW Standards (see references). Target: Please indicate the type of target you have set for food loss & waste. Please note, only one target is expected to be reported with preference given to total volume reduction targets. - if your company reports its target for food loss & wasted discarded, or alternative uses, in percent (or any other metric), please convert it to metric tonnes Supporting evidence: Additional credit will be granted for relevant evidence in the most recent financial year covering each row. Further credit will be granted for information available in the public domain. Third-party verification: For third-party verification, we expect that data in the most recent year reported has been third-party verified and that relevant documentation is attached showing this verification. Internal audits or verification will not be considered. When referring to 'food loss & waste', we do not expect reporting on both categories. Food loss and/or food waste may be reported separately, or a company may only be exposed to one category. Companies that are not exposed to food products, or evaluate food loss & waste to be a non-material issue for the company (e.g. financial impact negligible), may mark "Not Applicable" if a detailed explanation is provided in the comment box. Industry-Specific Guidance Companies in the Food & Drug Retailing Industry that: - only do drug retailing should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box - only sell durable goods should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box - have operational control over the production of products (e.g. own brand label products), should also include food

losses. Companies in the Casinos & Gaming industry (CNO) that are only into online gaming should mark "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. References Food Loss & Waste Protocol: www.flwprotocol.org

2.8.3 MSA Food Loss & Waste

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective to verify the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

2.9 Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Food and beverage companies rely on stable high-quality agricultural raw materials including fresh water in their supply chain. It is therefore in their long-term interest to maintain stable supplier relations and promote sustainable agriculture. Agricultural raw materials, and in particular freshwater resources, are often limited and there is local competition between industry, agriculture, and private households to access these resources. Our questions focus on how companies are managing these competing interests and the extent to which they work with their suppliers to promote sustainable agriculture.

2.9.1 Sustainable Agriculture Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Please indicate whether your company has a **publicly available** commitment to sustainable agriculture. *The scope of this question includes:- Production of soft commodities- Production of ingredients derived from soft commodities- Production of products containing soft commodities- Production of products containing ingredients derived from soft commodities*

✓ Yes, we have a commitment to sustainable agriculture

Commitment

Please attach your **publicly available** commitment to sustainable agricultural practices and evidence that this commitment is required of your supply chain and partners:

Scope of commitment

Please indicate the scope of your commitment

- Requirement of own production
- Requirement of tier 1 suppliers
- Requirement of non tier 1 suppliers

Topics

Please indicate which topics are part of your group-wide commitment to sustainable agriculture and provide **publicly available** examples of associated programs you have in place which demonstrate your commitment.

- Programs to reduce water consumption
- Programs to reduce environmental pollution
- Programs to protect soil health
- Programs to prevent the destruction of ecosystems
- Programs to reduce GHG emissions
- Other, please indicate:
Native Restoration, Community Engagement

- We do not have a commitment to sustainable agriculture
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 18-34) The GEA Program – Agricultural Ecosystem Management, was born with the purpose of transforming agriculture in Viña Concha y Toro and manage to integrate the elements of the surrounding ecosystem, understanding that we are part of a larger natural system. It consists of the integration with the natural environment and the recovery of the natural ecosystems where our farms are inserted. For this, the program considers as one of its pillars, the application of regenerative practices whose main objective is the health of the company's soils, through the incorporation of organic matter, the increase in carbon availability and finally a better condition of the soils that support the vines.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 20) COVER PLANTING PROGRAMS
Cover planting between rows is a common practice in viticulture to improve soil health, control weeds and promote biodiversity in vineyards. Groundcovers are plant crops that are intentionally planted between rows of vines and allowed to grow during the growing season.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 21-30) (pages 21-26) The fauna in an agricultural ecosystem is of vital importance due to its role in the ecological balance. It plays an important role in the control of crop pests and diseases, since many animals feed on insects and other organisms that can

harm the plants. In addition, the fauna also helps in the pollination of plants, which is essential for the production of fruits and vegetables.

Through different initiatives in the company, they promote the increase in the existence of fauna, among them we can find the following: • Nest Houses. • Perches • Puddles • Drinking troughs • Pircas • Pollinating orchards

(page 27) The incorporation of pollinating flower orchards in one of the company's farms is an excellent way to promote biodiversity and attract beneficial pollinators, such as bees, butterflies and other insects. These orchards provide food and shelter for pollinators, which contributes to the reproduction and conservation of different species.

This initiative has been spreading since 2019 with the support of Syngenta

(page 28) Reptiles play important roles in the company's farms and ecosystems. Some of the outstanding functions of the reptiles are mainly support in pest control since they feed on rodents, insects and other small animals considered pests on the company's farms, at the same time they play a role in the pollination of certain plants by carry pollen from one flower to another. In addition, certain species of reptiles feed on fruits and disperse the seeds through their feces, contributing to the reproduction and dispersal of plants on the farms.

(page 29) Flora plays a vital role in the company's funds and overall ecosystems. Some of the outstanding reasons why we promote the existence of flora in the farms are the following:

Oxygen production, Soil conservation, Habitat and biodiversity, Temperature and climate control

- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 30) During 2021, a total of 5,444 native trees were planted in farms, warehouses and plants, from the Rauquen Nursery and CONAF nurseries. During 2022, progress continued with afforestation, reaching 10,934 forested trees and 1,000 trees voluntarily donated to employees who committed to afforestation in their homes. The vast majority of the trees come from our Rauquen Nursery. To date, 16,378 native trees have been planted in our different facilities from Region IV to Region VII.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 39) Different types of training and support to the community are carried out annually, always hand in hand with the collaboration agreement with CONAF. These trainings are focused on caring for the forest, conversations about the FSC certificate, fire prevention, and preventive forestry. By the year 2022, the total number of interested parties is 212 representatives in total.
- Impact Report - Nature-based Solutions (SPA), [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1\(PDF12\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/3.05%20Informe%20SBN%202022_V1(PDF12)-min.pdf) (Pages: 40-44) Carbon in forests is an essential component in the global carbon cycle. Trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, converting it into biomass and releasing oxygen as a byproduct. This ability of forests to act as carbon sinks helps mitigate climate change by reducing the amount of atmospheric CO₂, a major greenhouse gas. The forest carbon emissions inventory is carried out to assess how much carbon is stored in forests and how much is released into the atmosphere due to different factors, such as deforestation, forest fires or forest degradation. Measuring these emissions is crucial to understand the impact of forests on climate change and to guide conservation and forest management policies.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Because of the high pressure that industrialized agriculture puts on ecosystems to provide enough high quality agricultural raw materials, it is important for companies to create comprehensive guidelines and standards in order to preserve and not ruin the resources on which they depend. Through this question, we ascertain what guidelines and standards the company has implemented to promote sustainable agriculture practices. Key Definitions Soft commodities: Also referred to as agricultural and seafood commodities, soft commodities are grown instead of extracted or mined. Soft commodities include animal products which also include animals farmed or caught in aquaculture and wild fisheries, respectively. Examples include; palm oil, soy, cocoa, coffee, rice, wheat, cotton, tobacco, legumes, fruits, rice, cattle, poultry, cattle, dairy, salmon, tilapia, shrimp, cod, herring, mackerel, etc. Please note that the list above is

not conclusive and that pulp, paper, and timber (PPT) are not considered to be soft commodities. Suppliers: This refers to the combination of: - Tier 1 suppliers that directly supply goods, materials or services (including intellectual property (IP) / patents) to the company - Non tier 1 suppliers that provide their products and services to the supplier at the next level in the chain - i.e. Tier 2 or lower Suppliers may include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, and wholesalers. Water consumption: Agriculture is the largest consumer of freshwater which results in, among other issues, the depletion of freshwater resources and reduction of water quality due to unsustainable irrigation practices throughout the world. Some examples of programs that reduce water consumption may include: - No-till/conservation agriculture in rainfed areas - Appropriate water pricing, management, and technology in irrigated areas - Promotion of agroforestry to increase ecosystem resilience and maintain biodiversity - Maintenance of livestock mobility in pastoral areas subject to drought Environmental pollution: Agriculture is the leading source of pollution in many countries. Pesticides, nitrates, phosphates, and other toxic farm chemicals can poison freshwater, marine ecosystems, air, and soil. This pollution has a significant impact on human health and biodiversity. Similarly, aquaculture's release of effluents into water bodies causes eutrophication, and loss of fishing gear has a significant impact on wildlife. Some examples of programs that reduce environmental pollution may include: - Production of organic products - Use of "smart" pesticides, - Resistant crop varieties - Ecological methods of pest control (IPM) - Enclosed production systems (aquaculture) Soil health: Healthy soils contain a quarter of our planet's biodiversity which interact and contribute to the cycles that make all life possible. Maintaining healthy soils increases our resilience to climate change, by storing carbon, locking in greenhouse gases that would otherwise be released into the atmosphere, and retaining and filtering water which in turn helps to prevent flooding. However, soils have been exposed to, among others, fertility loss, soil erosion/ degradation, which prevented the maintenance of soil physical properties conducive to plant growth and to soil ecosystem functioning. Some examples of programs that reduce environmental pollution may include: - Low frequency and intensity of tillage - Matching the supply of soil nutrients with nutrient demands of crops, fodder, and pasture plants - Buffer strips on field margins - Cover crops - Sourcing of feed ingredients that are certified to be deforestation-free Destruction of ecosystems: The extent and methods of agriculture, aquaculture, and fishing are the leading causes of the loss of the world's biodiversity. Agricultural expansion is a major driver of deforestation and other ecological destruction, decimating habitats and biodiversity. Oil palm displaces lowland forests in Indonesia while soy production damages the Cerrado and Atlantic Forests of Brazil and Paraguay. Similarly, aquaculture may have significant impacts on ecosystems through the clearance of mangroves for the creation of artificial ponds, the spread of parasites and diseases, or the accidental release of fish. Furthermore, the dependence on fishmeal or oil derived from wild-caught fish further amplified pressures on ecosystems. Fishing practices such as bottom trawling or longline fishing are other examples of unsustainable practices. Some examples of programs that prevent the destruction of ecosystems may include: - No fishmeal or oil derived from wild-caught fish - MSC or ASC certifications which ensure sustainable production - Certifications that ensure deforestation-free production GHG Emissions: Agriculture is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is estimated that the livestock sector alone is responsible for 18% of all anthropogenic GHG emissions but other major emissions sources are irrigated rice farming or associated natural processes (e.g. leaching, etc.) Some examples of programs that reduce GHG emissions associated with food production may include: - Development of rice varieties emitting less methane - Improved management of livestock waste - Improvement of crop residue management - Development of livestock feeds reducing enteric fermentation - Reduced transport distances through - Local products offerings in retail Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Companies in the Food & Drug Retailing Industry that only do drug retailing, should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box.

2.9.2 Certifications of Agricultural Crops

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Is your company exposed to agricultural crops and are these certified or accredited by one or more independent third-parties, or do you demand or monitor such certification or accreditation from your suppliers?

The scope of this question includes: - Production of agricultural crops - Production of ingredients derived from agricultural crops - Production of products containing agricultural crops - Production of products containing ingredients derived from agricultural crops

Yes, we are exposed to agricultural crops. Please indicate the independent certification or accreditation and its coverage for the listed agricultural crops. Furthermore, select the level of exposure to the listed agricultural crops as a percentage of your annual production volume/procurement spend.

Agricultural crop	Certification or accreditation	Coverage	Exposure	Supporting documents
<p>Palm oil</p>	<p>Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	<p>Indicate the coverage in terms of palm oil certified/ accredited as a % of total palm oil sourced/produced</p>	<p>Select your company's level of exposure to palm oil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public

Agricultural crop	Certification or accreditation	Coverage	Exposure	Supporting documents
Soy	Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	Indicate the coverage in terms of soy certified/ accredited as a % of total soy sourced/ produced	Select your company's level of exposure to soy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public
Sugar	Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	Indicate the coverage in terms of sugar certified/ accredited as a % of total sugar sourced/ produced	Select your company's level of exposure to sugar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public

Agricultural crop	Certification or accreditation	Coverage	Exposure	Supporting documents
Cacao	<p>Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	<p>Indicate the coverage in terms of cacao certified/ accredited as a % of total cacao sourced/ produced</p>	<p>Select your company's level of exposure to cacao</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public
Coffee	<p>Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	<p>Indicate the coverage in terms of coffee certified/ accredited as a % of total coffee sourced/produced</p>	<p>Select your company's level of exposure to coffee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public

Agricultural crop	Certification or accreditation	Coverage	Exposure	Supporting documents
<p>Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Rice, Corn/ Maize)</p>	<p>Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	<p>Indicate the coverage in terms of cereals certified/ accredited as a % of total cereals sourced/produced</p>	<p>Select your company's level of exposure to cereals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public
<p>Cotton</p>	<p>Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation 	<p>Indicate the coverage in terms of cotton certified/ accredited as a % of total cotton sourced/produced</p>	<p>Select your company's level of exposure to cotton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public

Agricultural crop	Certification or accreditation	Coverage	Exposure	Supporting documents
Tobacco	Describe the certifications or accreditations obtained and select the appropriate options from the dropdown below. <input type="radio"/> Leading certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Other recognized certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> No certification/ accreditation <input type="radio"/> Not applicable/ No exposure <input type="radio"/> Other certifications/ accreditation	Indicate the coverage in terms of tobacco certified/ accredited as a % of total tobacco sourced/produced	Select your company's level of exposure to tobacco <input type="radio"/> <1% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 1-5% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> 5-25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> >25% of annual production volume OR procurement spend <input type="radio"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Please provide supporting evidence: <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation regarding the item available is public

- No, we do not have any certifications or accreditations for agricultural crops we are exposed to
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

The only commodity that is applicable to us is Grapes. Concha y Toro does not produce or purchase Tobacco, Cotton, Cereal, Coffee, Cacao, Sugar, Soy, Palm oil. For the grapes produced in Concha y Toro, we have several certifications:

Wines of Chile: <https://www.sustentavid.org/vinas-certificadas/>

Bodegas Argentinas: <https://www.bodegasdeargentina.org/socios/>

California Sustainable Winegrowing Alliance: https://www.sustainablewinegrowing.org/amass/library/29/docs/CCSW_Wineries_List_May_2023.pdf

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale Agriculture is a major driver of global environmental impacts. The industrialized production of agricultural commodities puts high pressure on the ecosystem and requires substantial resources. The awareness of environmental issues associated with food production (such as GHG emission, biodiversity loss, and deforestation) is increasing. In light of rising consumer demands for more transparency and natural products, the global production volume of certified agricultural commodities has increased in recent years. While it isn't the only solution to a complex problem, voluntary certification does provide a systematic approach to measure and document progress on pre-defined sustainability indicators. Robust, independent

sustainability certifications allow stakeholders to monitor and compare companies' positioning on agricultural production. Key Definitions Agricultural crops: Crops can be classified as food, feed, fiber, or oil crops which are relevant to this question Critical agricultural crops: The agricultural crops in this question have been selected based on their sensitivity to social and environmental risks which include - but are not limited to - climate change, biodegradation, deforestation, health and safety, human, labor & community rights. Third-party certification: In this question it refers to the certificate that was issued by an independent organization based on the company's compliance with pre-defined social and environmental standards related to the sustainable production of a particular agricultural commodity. Accreditation: Procedure by which a competent authority gives formal recognition that a qualified body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks. Coverage: The volume/weight or associated procurement spend of a given agricultural crop that is certified or accredited as a percentage (%) of the total volume/weight or procurement spend of said given crop. Exposure: The production volume/weight or procurement spend of a given agricultural crop as a percentage (%) of total production volume/weight or procurement spend. Data Requirements Please answer each row (select option in column B). The scope of this question includes: - Production of agricultural crops - Production of ingredients derived from agricultural crops - Production of products containing agricultural crops - Production of products containing ingredients derived from agricultural crops Coverage: - If you have selected 'We use this product and have obtained the following certification or accreditation' in column B (Certification and accreditation), please ensure to also provide data in column C (Coverage) and D (Exposure). - If your company is not exposed to or has not obtained certification or accreditation for a given crop, please leave empty. Exposure: - If your company is not exposed to a given crop, please leave -Blank-. Otherwise, please provide your level of exposure. - If you are unable to estimate the exposure, please select 'Not known'. Supporting documents: The information disclosed in this question needs to be supported by either private or public documents for the following two aspects of each applicable crop. Please note that additional credit will be awarded for publicly available information: - Certification or accreditation - Coverage Leading Third-Party Certification List: - Palm Oil: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) - Soy: Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS) - Sugar: BonSucro - Cacao: Fairtrade - Coffee: Rainforest Alliance incl. UTZ - Cereals: FSA Gold - Cotton: Global Organic Textile Standards - Tobacco: Sustainable Tobacco Programme (STP) Other Recognized Certification and Standards List: - Palm Oil: Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB), Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN), International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC), High Carbon Stocks Approach (HCS), Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO), Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) - Soy: Proterra, Cefetra Responsible Soy (CRS), International Sustainability & Carbon Certification Plus (ISCC+), ADM Responsible Soybean Standard, Cargill Triple 'S' - Sugar: Cristal Vision Level A, Vive, Fairtrade, Cristal Vision below Level A (e.g. B, C,D), Legislation Castilla Y Leon, Suiker Unie - Cacao: Rainforest Alliance incl. UTZ, Bird Friendly - Coffee: Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C), Fairtrade - Cereals: Red Tractor Assurance, Stichting Veldleeuwerik (Dutch legislation), IRTAC, Sustainable growing malting barley, Sustainable Hellenic Farmland in a Glass (Barley), Soufflet Agriculture Production Charter (French legislation), SRP Sustainable Rice Platform, Selbstech Hopfenbau, Irish Grain Assurance Scheme (IGAS), LEAF Marque Standard, GlobalGAP Combinable Crops, Vegaplan (Belgian Legislation), VVAK Sustainability Module (Dutch Legislation), Global G.A.P. - Cotton: Better Cotton Standard, Organic Cotton Standards in the EU, USA and Japan, Fairtrade Industry-specific guidance Companies in the Food & Drug Retailing Industry that only do drug retailing should mark this question as "Not Applicable" and provide an explanation in the comment box. References SASB CN0101-25 & SASB CN0103-20 are relevant for this question.

2.9.3 MSA Sustainable Agricultural Practices

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3 Social Dimension

3.1 Labor Practice Indicators

Employees represent one of a company's most important assets. Maintaining good relations with employees is essential for the success of businesses' operations, particularly in industries characterized by organized labor. Beyond providing a safe and healthy working environment, companies should support fair treatment practices such as guaranteeing diversity, ensuring equal remuneration and supporting freedom of association. In accordance with international standards on labor and human rights, companies are increasingly expected to adhere to and apply these standards equally across all operations within the organization. Furthermore, growing customer awareness leads to higher expectations from companies in their role as global corporate citizens and their ability to drive sustainable business practices forward.

The key focus of the criterion is on gender diversity in management, equal remuneration, and freedom of association.

3.1.1 Discrimination & Harassment

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a public group-wide non-discrimination and anti-harassment policy, and what are the measures in place to effectively deal with discrimination and harassment in the workplace?

- ✓ Our policy and measures include the following:
 - ✓ Explicit statement prohibiting harassment:
 - ✓ Sexual harassment
 - ✓ Non-sexual harassment
 - ✓ Zero tolerance policy for discrimination
 - ✓ Trainings for all employees on discrimination and harassment in the workplace
 - ✓ Defined escalation process for reporting incidents
 - Corrective or disciplinary action taken in case of discriminatory behavior or harassment
- We do not have a public group-wide non-discrimination and anti-harassment policy.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Code-of-Business-Conduct-and-Ethics.pdf> (Pages: 6) 1.4 Labor relations
There shall not be arbitrary discrimination of any kind in the workplace. Every employee shall enjoy equality of opportunities and treatments regardless of their ethnic origin, religion, nationality, color, marriage status, age, political opinions, gender, physical impediment or others.
Are particularly reprehensible and rejected by the Company the sexual or labor harassments, the behaviors related to child labor or that implies situations of forced or obligatory labor. Every Company employee who considers itself to be a victim of such conduct, or witnesses it, has the right to proceed according to the denouncement procedures contained in this Code, in the labor law and in the respective Company's Internal Regulations for Order, Hygiene and Safety.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 28,75,80) On page 28:
Respect: Our way of relating is based on respect for each other regardless of status, gender, age, nationality or place of origin. We want to stand out for our friendliness positive attitude, and constructive approach. The full integration of all areas in an effort to achieve maximum synergy is based on respectful best practices that are incorporated across the organisation.

On page 75:

EQUITY POLICY

There are no salary differences between men and women who hold the same position at Viña Concha y Toro. The differences are due to internal diversity associated with each employment category and the relative presence of women in each category. The company is also developing an equity policy meant to reinforce that principle.

The company has a Compensation Policy and Strategy that has been approved by the Board and CEO. It has been presented to first line managers, and provides salary guidelines, establishing the compensation level for employees

based on the data provided by agencies that specialise in such matters. These agencies are independent from the Board and do not provide other services within the organisation. This policy privileges the competencies and experience of each worker without discriminating on the basis of sex in any way. There is also a Structure Committee that analyses the areas' organisational structure, evaluates proposals for new positions and salary increases, and monitors the decisions made.

A Compensation Plan is developed each year and is approved by the Structure Committee based on the company strategy, budgetary availability, performance, potential, and benchmarking. This plan does not discriminate on the basis of gender or any other condition.

On page 80: The company's internal regulations Corporate Ethics Standard, and Code of Conduct and Ethics set out rules regarding workplace and sexual harassment. Both the Internal Regulations and Code of Conduct and Ethics must be signed by all workers when they sign their contract and each time they are updated.

Workers also have access to complaints channels, suggestion boxes, and direct communication as well as period training programmes.

The contents of the 2022 training activities that address these topics are described below:

1. Sexual harassment
2. Workplace harassment
3. Distinction between harassment and abuse
4. The multiple dimensions of workplace harassment
5. The profile of an abuser
6. The profile of a victim
7. Intervention

In 2022, 267 workers attended workplace harassment workshops, each of which lasted one hour. This represents 10% of the total workforce in Chile (2,684 people).

The company received 22 complaints of workplace harassment in 2022 and one complaint of sexual harassment. All of the complaints were received and resolved internally.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to evaluate the quality of the company's non-discrimination and anti-harassment policy. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), discrimination based on the mentioned identity markers is a violation of human and labor rights. Furthermore, diverse companies with strong non-discriminatory practices have been proven to perform better in terms of innovation, efficiency, productivity, employee engagement, and talent attraction and retention, thus making anti-discrimination practices a key strategic topic for companies. **Key Definitions** **Discrimination:** Discrimination is defined as the act and the result of treating people unequally by imposing unequal burdens or denying benefits, instead of treating each person fairly on the basis of individual merit. Discrimination can also include harassment. **Harassment:** Harassment is defined as a course of comments or actions that are unwelcome, or should reasonably be known to be unwelcome, to the person towards whom they are addressed. Non-sexual harassment includes but is not exclusive to mobbing and bullying, while sexual harassment includes a sexual component. **Zero tolerance:** Zero-tolerance policies against harassment and discrimination dictate that any allegations are taken seriously and handled confidentially and sympathetically. If allegations are confirmed, remedial action, disciplinary action, dismissal, or legal action will be taken. **Defined escalation process:** System consisting of specific procedures, roles, and rules for receiving complaints and providing remedy. Grievance mechanisms are also accepted here. It should be specified in the company's public domain that discrimination and harassment incidents are to be reported through the defined escalation process. **Corrective action:** Corrective action is a process of communicating with the employee and taking active measures to improve unacceptable behavior. **Disciplinary action:** A disciplinary action is a reprimand or corrective action in response to employee misconduct, rule violation, or poor performance. Depending on the severity of the case, a disciplinary action can take different forms, including a verbal warning, a written warning, a poor performance review or evaluation, a reduction in rank or pay, and termination. **Data Requirements** This question requires publicly available information. We expect companies to have a statement explicitly prohibiting both sexual and non-sexual harassment. We expect the company's policies and measures to be explicitly relevant to discrimination and harassment. A simple mention of discrimination in the Codes of Conduct is not considered sufficient. If discrimination and harassment are included in trainings, escalation processes, and disciplinary actions together with other breaches of the Codes of Conduct, it should be mentioned that each aspect also covers discrimination and harassment specifically. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. **References** ILO: Convention no. 111 ILO: Business, Discrimination and Equality

3.1.2 Workforce Breakdown: Gender

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company monitor the following indicators regarding workforce gender diversity? If so, please complete the table. Please provide the coverage reported on as a percentage of FTEs and attach supporting public evidence where indicated if available.

Please also indicate whether you have set a public target for women representation. We expect companies to have set at least one public target for one representation level in order to meet our requirements for the targets. We do not expect companies to have targets for each level of representation.

- Yes, we monitor the following indicators:
Please select the coverage of the data reported on as a % of FTEs:
 - >75% of FTEs
 - 50-75% of FTEs
 - 25-50% of FTEs
 - <25% of FTEs

Diversity Indicator	Percentage (0 - 100 %)	Public Target
Share of women in total workforce (as % of total workforce)	24.3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public reporting available:	Target year: <input type="checkbox"/> Public reporting:
Share of women in all management positions, including junior, middle and top management (as % of total management positions)	27.5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public reporting available:	Target year: <input type="checkbox"/> Public reporting:
Share of women in junior management positions, i.e. first level of management (as % of total junior management positions)	28.8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public reporting available:	Target year: <input type="checkbox"/> Public reporting:
Share of women in top management positions, i.e. maximum two levels away from the CEO or comparable positions (as % of total top management positions)	10.5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public reporting available:	Target year: <input type="checkbox"/> Public reporting:
Share of women in management positions in revenue-generating functions (e.g. sales) as % of all such managers (i.e. excluding support functions such as HR, IT, Legal, etc.)	24 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public reporting available:	Target year: <input type="checkbox"/> Public reporting:
Share of women in STEM-related positions (as % of total STEM positions)	39 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public reporting available:	Target year: <input type="checkbox"/> Public reporting:

- No, we do not monitor the gender breakdown of our workforce.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a

question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Note: The following equivalence of the statements of the Chilean Law is defined

1) Top Management = Senior Management. The company's senior executives.

2) Middle Manager = Management. People who are responsible for a division or equivalent unit.

3) Junior Management = Department Heads. People who are responsible for a department or equivalent unit.

These 3 categories combined define our entire management positions

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 22) During the year 2022, 24% of managerial positions related to revenue generation in the business were held by women, while 39% of STEM-related positions were held by women.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 22) During the year 2022, 24% of managerial positions related to revenue generation in the business were held by women, while 39% of STEM-related positions were held by women.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 73) See the table "Number of employees"
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 73) See the table "Number of employees."
Note: The following equivalence of the statements of the Chilean Law is defined

1) Top Management = Senior Management. The company's senior executives.

2) Middle Manager = Management. People who are responsible for a division or equivalent unit.

3) Junior Management = Department Heads. People who are responsible for a department or equivalent unit.

These 3 categories combined define our entire management positions

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 73) See the table "Number of employees. Note: The following equivalence of the statements of the Chilean Law is defined

1) Top Management = Senior Management. The company's senior executives.

2) Middle Manager = Management. People who are responsible for a division or equivalent unit.

3) Junior Management = Department Heads. People who are responsible for a department or equivalent unit.

These 3 categories combined define our entire management positions

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 73) See the table "Number of employees. Note: The following equivalence of the statements of the Chilean Law is defined

1) Top Management = Senior Management. The company's senior executives.

2) Middle Manager = Management. People who are responsible for a division or equivalent unit.

3) Junior Management = Department Heads. People who are responsible for a department or equivalent unit.

These 3 categories combined define our entire management positions

Info Text:

Question Rationale We assess various Labor KPIs of an organization to determine not only the quality, but also the transparency of its reporting on diversity issues. Gender diversity can improve a company's performance as it increases the likelihood of bringing people with different types of knowledge, views and perspectives together. This diversity results in better innovative and problem-solving skills, improves talent attraction and retention, increases employee engagement and results in higher efficiency. Several initiatives have already been taken by shareholders and governments to increase the share of women in the workforce and in leadership positions. Companies who are early adopters of inclusive hiring and retention practices will therefore benefit from positive recognition and lower compliance costs in the future. This question specifically assesses workforce gender diversity by asking about the proportion of women at different levels of responsibility. We expect companies to also commit to gender balance across the talent pipeline by setting targets for the levels of representation where they face the greatest challenges. This question looks at the companies' ability to disclose this data, as well as its performance compared to its industry peers and its ability to retain women talent.

Key Definitions The definitions provided below are guidelines that should be followed as closely as possible. If a different definition is used, this should be explained accordingly and a consistent definition should be used in any other questions that may require information about organizational structures.

Gender identity: Each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms (European Institute for Gender Equality). In this question, we refer to employees who self-identify as women, i.e. who consider their gender identity to be woman.

Management positions: This refers to all levels of management, including junior, middle and senior level management.

Junior management positions: refer to first-line managers, junior managers and the lowest level of management within a company's management hierarchy. These individuals are typically responsible for directing and executing the day-to-day operational objectives of organizations, conveying the directions of higher level officials and managers to subordinate personnel.

Middle management positions: refer to managers who head specific departments (such as accounting, marketing, production) or business units, or who serve as project managers in flat organizations. Middle managers are responsible for implementing the top management's policies and plans and typically have two management levels below them.

Top management positions: refer to management positions with a reporting line at most two levels away from the CEO. They include individuals who plan, direct, and formulate policies, set strategy, and provide the overall direction of enterprises/organizations for the development and delivery of products or services, within the parameters approved by boards of directors or other governing bodies.

Revenue-generating functions: refer to line management roles in departments such as sales, or that contribute directly to the output of products or services. It excludes support functions such as HR, IT, Legal. May also be referred to as roles that have P&L responsibility.

STEM: Science, technology, engineering and mathematics. STEM workers use their knowledge of science, technology, engineering or mathematics in their daily responsibilities. To be classified as a STEM employee, the employee should have a STEM-related qualification and make use of these skills in their operational position. Positions include, but are not limited to, the following: Computer programmer, web developer, statistician, logistician, engineer, physicist, scientist.

Coverage: The coverage corresponds to the scope of the data reported on. For example, if a company only reports on its employees in one country, and these employees represent X% of the total workforce, then the company should select the bracket which includes this X%. Please use a consistent coverage for all indicators.

Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering each of the following aspects of this question: - Women in the total workforce - Women in all management positions - Women in junior management positions - Women in top management positions - Women in revenue-generating positions - Women in STEM-related positions We expect companies to have set at least one public target for one representation level in order to meet our requirements for the targets. We do not expect companies to have public targets for each level of representation, but only for one level. This target needs to be publicly available or will not be considered as relevant in the scoring of this question. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

References - The gender equality questions were developed in collaboration with EDGE, leveraging its robust research on gender equality. EDGE is the leading global assessment methodology and business certification standard for gender equality. It measures where organizations stand in terms of gender balance across their pipeline, pay equity, effectiveness of policies and practices to ensure equitable career flows as well as inclusiveness of their culture. Launched at the World Economic Forum in 2011, EDGE has been designed to help companies not only create an optimal workplace for women and men, but also benefit from it. EDGE stands for Economic Dividends for Gender Equality and is distinguished by its rigor and focus on business impact. EDGE Certification's diverse customer base consists of 200 large organizations in 44

countries across five continents, representing 29 different industries and employing globally more than 2.4 million employees - ILO convention No. 111

3.1.3 Workforce Breakdown: Race/ Ethnicity & Nationality

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company provide a breakdown of its workforce according to racial and ethnic self-identifications, or nationality? Please refer to the information button for further guidance on which option to select. Please provide the coverage reported on as a percentage of FTEs and attach supporting public evidence where indicated if available.

- At least 20% of our workforce is based in the US and we monitor the breakdown of our workforce according to ethnic and racial indicators.
Please select the coverage of the data reported on as a % of FTEs:
 - >75% of FTEs
 - 50-75% of FTEs
 - 25-50% of FTEs
 - <25% of FTEs

Breakdown	Share in total workforce (as % of total workforce)	Share in all management positions, including junior, middle and senior management (as % of total management workforce)
Asian		
Black or African American		
Hispanic or Latino		
White		
Indigenous or Native		
Other, please specify:		

- This information is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence:
- Less than 20% of our workforce is based in the US and we monitor the breakdown of our workforce according to under-represented and structurally disadvantaged ethnic and racial minorities. If you are not able or allowed to provide such a breakdown, please report on the breakdown of your workforce based on nationality. Please fill in the table below with the relevant categories used.
 - We report on the breakdown of our workforce based on ethnic and racial minorities. Please specify the ethnic and racial categories in the table below.
 - We are not able or allowed to report on ethnic and racial minorities, and therefore provide a breakdown based on nationality. Please specify the nationalities which make up the highest percentage of your workforce in the table below.
 - This information is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence:
Please select the coverage of the data reported on as a % of FTEs:
 - >75% of FTEs
 - 50-75% of FTEs

- 25-50% of FTEs
- <25% of FTEs

Breakdown based on, please specify: Nationality	Share in total workforce (as % of total workforce)	Share in all management positions, including junior, middle and senior management (as % of total management workforce)
Category name: Chilean	71.4	63.8
Category name: Argentinian	11.8	10.4
Category name: USA	6.3	6.6
Category name: Brazilian <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	2.7	7
Category name: Venezuelan <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	2.5	1.9
Category name: Others <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	5.2	10.3

- No, we do not monitor the breakdown of our workforce according to ethnic or racial minorities.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 73) See the table "Number of Employees"

Info Text:

Question Rationale Provisions on equality and non-discrimination are enshrined in international human rights law and in the constitutions and legislations of most countries. Nonetheless, many people continue to face prejudice, harassment, and discrimination because of their ethnic or racial origins. According to the OECD, the collection of accurate and comprehensive data on diversity is therefore central to providing information on the racial and ethnic breakdown to implementing, monitoring, and evaluating practices and policies that aim to address disadvantages and promote equal opportunities in all sectors of society. To achieve the optimum mix of skills, backgrounds, and experience, workforce diversity needs to go beyond discussing the percentage of women to also include other diversity indicators. Collecting and analyzing data on racial and ethnic diversity is difficult but not impossible. This question seeks to encourage companies to measure the racial and ethnic composition of their workforce in order to understand whether it fairly represents the broader demographic composition of their geographical locations. Collecting and disclosing this data is key to identifying any practices of discrimination or unequal opportunities and provides an important indicator to

shareholders that diversity and inclusion are considered as high on the corporate agenda. Indeed, the attention of shareholders and regulatory agencies is now expanding to include diversity factors such as ethnic and racial diversity. Companies that are early adopters of inclusive hiring and retention practices and are transparent about these indicators will therefore benefit from positive recognition and lower compliance costs in the future.

Key Definitions

Self-identification: This refers to the assigning of a particular characteristic or categorization to oneself. In this question, we ask for the proportion of employees who self-identify as such, meaning that they have expressed their identification with this characteristic rather than having been assigned it by others based on physical or other attributes.

Structurally disadvantaged racial and ethnic minorities: Minorities that experience a higher risk of poverty, social exclusion, discrimination, and violence than the general population, based on race or ethnicity.

Structural disadvantage refers to disadvantages experienced as a result of the way society functions, for example how institutions are organized, who has power, how resources are distributed, how people relate to each other, etc. This question focuses on such minorities.

Race: In the absence of any internationally agreed definition, race is most often statistically characterized in terms of phenotype and appearance (e.g. skin colors), or with regard to ancestry. This should not be understood as an attempt to trace the definition of race to biological, anthropological, or genetic factors but rather to (somewhat artificially) distinguish it from the concept of ethnicity. (OECD, 2018)

Ethnicity: Describes a shared culture: the practices, values, and beliefs that characterize those belonging to a community. This multidimensional concept acts as an umbrella term encompassing language, religious traditions, and others (United Nations, 2017). A number of related concepts, including ancestry, citizenship, and nationality, may overlap with ethnicity. However, ethnicity is not the same as nationality or citizenship, nor it is a measure of biology or genes. (OECD, 2018)

Indigenous identity: While no universal definition exists in international law, the term is used to refer to “tribal peoples whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated (wholly or partially) by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations; and to peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country (or a geographical region thereof) at the time of conquest, colonization or establishment of present state, and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions” (ILO, 1989).

Migrant background/origin: A person who has migrated into their present country of residence; and/or previously had a different nationality from their present country of residence; and/or at least one of their parents previously entered their present country of residence as a migrant (European Commission). In some countries, migrant origins are used as a proxy for ethnicity.

Foreign origin: A person who was born outside of the country of residence; and/or holds another nationality from their present country of residence; and/or at least one of their parents were born outside of the country of residence or hold nationality from another country. In some countries, foreign origins are used as a proxy for ethnicity.

Nationality: Generally defined as being a member of a given state. Nationality can be acquired by birth or adoption, marriage, descent, or naturalization. Based on international conventions, every sovereign state is entitled to determine who can be a national of their country.

Coverage: The coverage corresponds to the scope of the data reported. For example, if a company only reports on its employees in one country, and these employees represent X% of the total workforce, then the company should select the bracket which includes this X%. If the company gave the opportunity to self-report to its employees, but a proportion of these employees have actively decided to refrain from providing this personal data, the proportion of these employees can still be included as part of the coverage.

Data Requirements

In Europe, according to Article 9 of the GDPR, it is prohibited to process personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, except if the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data, provided this is not prohibited by national law. Other exemptions exist, such as reasons of substantial public interest which might include statistical research purposes for equality of opportunity and treatment. However, if as a result, your company does not collect racial or ethnic data, please report on the nationalities which make up the highest percentage of your employees, providing the name of each nationality in each “category name” text box. Not Applicable will not be accepted, as we expect companies to report on the breakdown of nationalities. We expect companies to report on at least three different categories (racial or ethnic categories, or nationalities) in order to score full points for this question. The coverage provides an indication of the scope of the data reported on but is not considered in the scoring of this question as we recognize that the data is complex to consolidate at the global level.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering at least one level of responsibility for at least three minority groups. If your company has more than 20% of its workforce in the US, then we require you to select the first option and report according to the categories defined in the table. We expect public disclosure in at least three categories. If more than 20% of your workforce is in the US, but you also have employees in other parts of the world, please select the coverage bracket which covers your employees in the US. You will not be penalized for not reporting on the full coverage of your FTEs as we recognize that the data is complex to consolidate at the global level.

If your company has less than 20% of its workforce in the US, please select the second option and fill in the table according to the relevant categories for the highest share of your workforce. We expect public disclosure in at least three categories. Please select the coverage bracket which covers the scope of employees you are reporting on. You will not be penalized for not reporting on the full coverage of your FTEs as we recognize that the data is complex to consolidate at the global level. If your company has less than 20% of its workforce in the US and you are unable or not allowed to report on ethnic and racial indicators, please select the second option and report on the nationalities which make up the highest share of your workforce. Please note that this is not the preferred option as nationality is an imperfect proxy for the diversity indicator assessed in this question. We do not accept disclosure on the geographical spread of the workforce, here we refer to the nationalities of the employees rather than their geographical location. We expect disclosure on at least three different nationalities. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. References ILO convention No. 111 GDPR Article 9

3.1.4 Gender Pay Indicators

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company monitor and disclose the results of your gender pay gap or equal pay assessment? If your company conducts both, please select the option with the highest coverage.

- We monitor and disclose the results of our equal pay analysis.

Currency:

[Redacted]

Please provide the coverage reported on (as a % of FTEs):

- >75% of FTEs
- 50-75% of FTEs
- 25-50% of FTEs
- <25% of FTEs

Employee Level	Average Women Salary	Average Men Salary
Executive level (base salary only)		
Executive level (base salary + other cash incentives)		
Management level (base salary only)		
Management level (base salary + other cash incentives)		
Non-management level (base salary only)		

- If the equal pay information (or the ratios) is publicly reported, please provide the relevant URL.

- Our equal pay assessment is third-party verified. Please provide supporting evidence:

- We monitor and disclose the results of our gender pay gap analysis.

- If the gender pay gap information is publicly reported, please provide the relevant URL.

Please provide the coverage reported on (as a % of FTEs):

- >75% of FTEs
- 50-75% of FTEs
- 25-50% of FTEs
- <25% of FTEs

Indicator	Difference between men and women employees (%)
Mean gender pay gap	111.2
Median gender pay gap	110.6
Mean bonus gap	73.6
Median bonus gap	74.2

✓ Our gender pay gap assessment is third-party verified. Please provide supporting evidence:

- We conduct gender pay assessments but do not disclose the results. Please provide supporting qualitative evidence:
- We do not conduct gender pay assessments.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 75) See: SALARY GAP
The salary gap is the percentage of women's gross salary with respect to that of men including all fixed and variable allocations that comprise workers' gross salary, such as base salary, social laws, transportation and food allowances, bonuses, overtime, commissions, and other elements. We report our salary gap by job position. For DJSI, we have calculated the mean gender pay and median gender pay .
- Social Verification ENG, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Verificacion-Informe-Impactos-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 1) Standards and verification process
The review was carried out according to the International Auditing and Assurance Standards of the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).
Our review work consisted of formulating questions to Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Management that has been involved in the process of preparing this report, as well as the application of analytical procedures and review tests described below.
 - Meeting with the team that led the process of preparing the Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report.
 - Request for requirements and evidence review with the areas participating in the preparation of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, focusing on the report's Pillars of Consumers, Customers, Suppliers, Our People and Community.
 - Verification through review tests of the quantitative and qualitative information related to the Indicators of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, and its adequate compilation based

on the data provided by Viña Concha y Toro's information sources.

Info Text:

Question Rationale This question assesses a company's pay practices by evaluating the results of its gender pay assessments. An increasing number of countries are adopting regulations which require companies to conduct such pay assessments and to disclose the results, making this topic of high strategic importance. Furthermore, unequal remuneration and gender pay gaps pose a threat to a company's ability to attract and retain women talent, lowers employee engagement, and can lead to reputationally damaging controversies.

Key Definitions Executive level: Employees who have an executive function and play a strategic role within an organization. They hold senior positions and impact company-wide decisions. Executives usually report directly to the CEO and the CEO is included in the definition of executive level. Management level: All management-level positions from first-line/junior managers up to top/senior managers with a reporting line 2 levels or less from the CEO, but excluding executive-level positions. Managerial functions are those that involve planning, policy-making, strategizing, leading, and controlling. Non-management level: Employees in charge of executionary functions, such as production and administrative positions. These employees have limited or no managerial role. Other cash incentives: These are monetary incentives paid on top of the employee's regular salary to reward employees for job performance or longevity. These incentives have an explicit monetary value and can include rewards such as bonuses and stock options. Equal pay: Equal pay compares the salary of men and women who have the same or equivalent positions to assess whether they are paid the same for equal work. Gender pay gap: The gender pay gap is the difference in average gross hourly earnings between women and men – it therefore assesses the difference in pay at the aggregated level. Calculated this way, the gender pay gap does not take into account all the different factors that may play a role, for example, education, hours worked, type of job, career breaks, or part-time work. However, it reflects the work that women do and their position in the company hierarchy, therefore also providing an indicator of equality of opportunities to develop one's career and access higher-paid positions. Mean gender pay gap: The difference between the mean hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees. Median gender pay gap: The difference between the median hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees. Mean bonus gap: The difference between the mean bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees. Median bonus gap: The difference between the median bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees. Coverage: Please select the coverage range on which you are reporting. For example, if you are reporting on your employees in country ABC, and these employees make up 80% of your total workforce, please select the coverage range ">75%". Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence disclosing the metrics requested either for equal remuneration or for the gender pay gap. If your company conducts both equal pay and gender pay gap assessments, please select the option for which you have data for the highest proportion of your employees. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. References International standards: ILO convention No. 111 The gender equality questions were developed in collaboration with EDGE, leveraging its robust research on gender equality. EDGE is the leading global assessment methodology and business certification standard for gender equality. It measures where organizations stand in terms of gender balance across their pipeline, pay equity, effectiveness of policies and practices to ensure equitable career flows as well as inclusiveness of their culture. Launched at the World Economic Forum in 2011, EDGE has been designed to help companies not only create an optimal workplace for women and men but also benefit from it. EDGE stands for Economic Dividends for Gender Equality and is distinguished by its rigor and focus on business impact. EDGE Certification's diverse customer base consists of 200 large organizations in 44 countries across five continents, representing 29 different industries and employing globally more than 2.4 million employees. The study "Do Firms Respond to Gender Pay Gap Transparency?" (January 2019) examined the effect of pay transparency on the gender pay gap and firm outcomes by examining a 2006 policy change in Denmark that required firms to provide gender dis-aggregated wage statistics. Using detailed data and a differences-in-differences statistical approach, Bennedsen et al. found that the law indeed reduced the gender pay gap.

3.1.5 Freedom of Association

This question requires publicly available information.

What percent of your total number of employees are represented by an independent trade union or covered by collective bargaining agreements? Please indicate where this is available in your public reporting.

Please note: employees who are eligible but are not actually covered by collective bargaining agreements should be excluded from the count.

✓ % of employees represented by an independent trade union or covered by collective bargaining agreements:	Link to public reporting
42	

- We do not track freedom of association metrics.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 88) Union relations
In Chile, there are eight unions for Viña Concha y Toro employees that represent 42% of all employees. The relationship between the company and its employees is based on openness, ongoing dialogue, understanding of each party's needs and, above all else, commitment and respect.

Info Text:

Question Rationale We assess various Labor KPIs at an organization to determine the quality and transparency of its reporting. In line with ILO Convention No. 87 and No. 98, this question assesses if your company allows employees to join an independent trade union. Key Definitions Collective bargaining agreements: Written legal contracts between an employer and a union representing the employees. These agreements can be at the sector, national, regional, organizational, or workplace level. An independent trade union: A trade union which is not under the control of an employer or group of employers or of one or more employers' associations, and is free from interference by an employer or any such group or association. Data Requirements Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements: Employees who are eligible but are not actually covered by collective bargaining agreements should be excluded from the count. This question requires public evidence. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

3.1.6 MSA Labor Practice Indicators

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.2 Human Rights

The questions in this criterion aim to assess whether or not companies are meeting the implementation requirements of the UN guiding principles for business and human rights.

3.2.1 Human Rights Commitment

This question requires publicly available information.

Do you have a publicly available, company-specific policy in place for your commitment to respect human rights? The policy must be **company-wide, covering all company operations**. Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- ✓ Yes. We have a publicly available policy for our commitments to human rights. The policy covers/contains the following:
 - ✓ A statement of commitment to respect human rights in accordance with internationally accepted standards
 - ✓ A statement of commitment to prevent/respect at least:
 - ✓ human trafficking
 - ✓ forced labor
 - ✓ child labor
 - ✓ freedom of association
 - ✓ the right to collective bargaining
 - equal remuneration
 - ✓ discrimination
 - ✓ other rights
 - Health and safety

The policy also covers the following:

- ✓ Requirements for our own operations (employees, direct activities, products or services)
- ✓ Requirements for our suppliers
- Requirements for our partners

- No, we do not have a human rights policy.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Code-of-Business-Conduct-and-Ethics.pdf> (Pages: 6) 1.4 Labor relations
There shall not be arbitrary discrimination of any kind in the workplace. Every employee shall enjoy equality of opportunities and treatments regardless of their ethnic origin, religion, nationality, color, marriage status, age, political opinions, gender, physical impediment or others.
Are particularly reprehensible and rejected by the Company the sexual or labor harassments, the behaviors related to child labor or that implies situations of forced or obligatory labor. Every Company employee who considers itself to be a victim of such conduct, or witnesses it, has the right to proceed according to the denouncement procedures contained in this Code, in the labor law and in the respective Company's Internal Regulations for Order, Hygiene and Safety. Every employee, with the sole exception of the applicable legal restrictions, has the right to freely organize trade unions or associations of workers and join or leave them, with the sole condition of respecting the law and their bylaws. This Code shall consider as reprehensible those actions that go against the employee's freedom to affiliate or unionize.
Where there is no trade union, the Company shall adopt a neutral position and shall not prevent workers from organizing trade unions, by not discriminating either in favor or against such affiliation.
The Company recognizes the right of the personnel, with the exception of the applicable legal restrictions, to decide whether they wish their working conditions to be established within a collective bargaining process or an individual negotiation of the work contract, in accordance with the pertinent rules contained in the Labor Code. This Code shall consider as reprehensible those actions that act against the liberty of negotiating collectively or joining together in negotiating groups for these purposes, in accordance with the applicable law.
The Company, its executives and personnel shall comply with diligence, accuracy and good faith with the obligations deriving from the individual and collective labor contracts, with the regulations that establish social benefits for the personnel, and with the Internal Regulations for Order, Hygiene and Safety, and applicable labor and social-security legislation.
The Company intends to offer its personnel a safe working environment, without risks that could threaten their safety, physical or psychological integrity, and health, providing when necessary protective clothing and suitable equipment to prevent potential risks of accidents or prejudicial health effects. As for the personnel, they commit to support the work-safety programs developed by the Company, adopting and ensuring the adoption of all the necessary measures for safe work, and to use appropriately the safety elements provided for their personal protection by the Company
- Code of Conduct for Suppliers, https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Code-of-Conduct_-Eng.pdf (Pages: 4-6) 3.1. FORCED LABOR
Suppliers may under no circumstances use or benefit from forced labor. Suppliers shall only employ people who work on their own free will. Employees will not be asked to hand over or be deprived of their identity card when employed by a Supplier; they will also be free to leave their employer after giving timely notice, according to the applicable labor legislation. It is strictly prohibited for any Supplier to use psychological punishment, confinement, threats of violence or any other form of harassment or abuse as a method of discipline and control.
3.2. CHILD LABOR
The use of all forms of child labor is absolutely forbidden for all Suppliers of the Company. Therefore, the "87th Session of the International Labour Conference (1999)", in which the

“CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR” was established, is absolutely applicable. Child labor refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful or dangerous for children, or that inappropriately interferes with their educational needs.

3.3. WORKING HOURS AND WAGES

Working hours and wages shall comply at least with the applicable laws and regulations in the country where the Supplier carries out its operations. This includes, especially, compliance with laws or regulations relating to minimum wages, duration of working day, and maximum daily, weekly and monthly working hours.

3.4. HUMAN RIGHTS

Dignity is the supreme legal value independent of age, intellectual capacity or state of consciousness.

Therefore, Suppliers shall respect the human rights of their employees, agents, contractors and subcontractors, respecting the provisions of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, so that no employee suffers violations against his/her physical or psychological integrity, or any other form of abusive treatment by the Supplier.

3.5. FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Suppliers should recognize the freedom of employees to establish or join an organization of their choice (including trade unions) and respect that right. Suppliers will not hold a person's employment to the condition that he/she shall not join a union or resign in the event that he/she is already a member; they shall not ask for the resignation or otherwise harm an employee for the simple reason of being associated to a union.

Suppliers must recognize the right of employees, except for the applicable legal restrictions according to each country, to decide if they want their working conditions to be established in a collective bargaining process or through individual negotiation of a work contract, in accordance with the applicable regulations of each country

3.6. NO DISCRIMINATION

Suppliers shall not discriminate in their hiring and employment practices on grounds of race, color, religion, sex, age, physical ability, national origin, sexual orientation or any other condition that could lead to discrimination

- Modern Slavery Act, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/2017-07-24-UK-SLAVERY-ACT-STATEMENT-Final.pdf> (Pages: All) The United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act of 2015 requires organizations that supply goods or services in the U.K. and which have a total annual turnover above a certain threshold to publish a slavery and human trafficking statement, to disclose policies, plans and actions to address these issues each financial year. This statement should disclose the steps the organization has taken to ensure there is no slavery or human trafficking in its supply chains or its own business.

Our Organization

Founded in 1883, Viña Concha y Toro is Latin America's leading producer and occupies an outstanding position among the world's most important wine companies, currently exporting to more than 140 countries worldwide. Uniquely, it owns around 10,800 hectares of prime vineyards in Chile, Argentina and United States. The Concha y Toro Holding comprises a wide range of successful brands from the top of the range Don Melchor and Almaviva to the flagship brand Casillero del Diablo, in addition to Trivento in Argentina and Fetzer Vineyards in California. The Company has 3,800 employees worldwide and is headquartered in Santiago, Chile.

Commitment and Policies

Viña Concha y Toro contributes to the fulfilment of human rights through compliance with laws and regulations wherever we have operations, as well as through our policies and programs. We are committed to ensuring that slavery and human trafficking do not enter our product supply chains or any part of our business. We have corporate policies and management systems addressing the need for a safe and fair working environment where the rights of those who work for and with us are respected.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Since 2004, Viña Concha y Toro has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all the operations of Viña Concha y Toro and its Subsidiaries. It also includes all the directors, executives and personnel of Viña Concha y Toro and its Subsidiaries who are expected to take good note of its contents and comply with its requirements.

Viña Concha y Toro has defined as one of its essential aims for the development of the Company's activities, that in each stage of the products' preparation, distribution and sale, every one of the directors, executives and personnel comply with the current law, rules and regulations of the jurisdiction where they operate. Viña Concha y Toro also requires its directors, executives and personnel to know and commit to the maximum with the Company's ethical values and integrity in pursuit of excellence and transparency.

In its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Company has summarized the ethical principles and values and minimum conduct in which the actions of the directors, executives and personnel of Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiary companies, without exception, should be performed.

Viña Concha y Toro has adopted an "Anonymous Complaint Procedure" for receiving, accepting, investigating and taking actions concerning anonymous complaints made by employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders and third parties regarding any matter related to the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

This financial year, the company has taken the following steps to combat modern slavery:

§ Corporate Ethics Standard

During 2015, the company developed an internal Corporate Ethics Standard based in our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and other ethical codes required by our clients, mainly Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI), Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), Global Social Compliance Program (GSCP) and Suppliers Codes by many retailers from United States and Europe.

During 2016, we were implementing this standard and its 127 requirements in the company, reaching about 97% compliance. We truly believe that forced, bonded, child labor or involuntary prison labor is not to be used. This Standard has also been applied to our supply chain. During 2016, mainly contractors in bottling plants and cellars.

§ Audits

Corporate Ethics Standard Audits are performed in Viña Concha y Toro's facilities, and also some suppliers. The company requires its suppliers to comply with applicable laws and regulations, which would include laws related to human rights and working conditions. If such information or another breach or non-compliance of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Ethics Standard are identified during an audit, it would be appropriately noted and an action plan would be requested, and audits required throughout the year.

§ Due Diligence on UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

During 2016, Viña Concha y Toro carried out an identification of the main potential impacts on human rights caused by the activities of the company and its businesses, through a review of the implications of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of the United Nations (Ruggie Framework).

Through a review of internal and public documents, an evaluation of the company's practices was carried out, and gaps were identified that gave way to a series of recommendations to mitigate the identified impacts. These will be addressed through the company's ethical management system, with the aim of improving the management of the company in these aspects and more comprehensively guarding the detection and prevention of practices that could jeopardize the human rights of all who participate in Concha y Toro's value chain, particularly migrant and seasonal workers.

§ Training and Accountability

All employees are required to complete periodic training related to the Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Ethics Standard and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Top management personnel within the company are also required to complete an annual training.

Any employee or contractor or supplier discovered to be involved in inappropriate conduct or in violation of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Ethical Standard, policies, procedures and/or applicable laws or regulations, is subject to corrective action, up to and including termination of employment or contract. Additionally, in contractual agreements, we request our suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and also the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Viña Concha y Toro believes in every human being's right to dignity, and respects individual rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These principles are reflected in our company's mission and core values. We recognize that companies have a responsibility in promoting human rights within our spheres of influence and among commercial partners

- UK Slavery Statement ENG, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/UK-SLAVERY-ACT-STATEMENT.pdf> (Pages: All) The United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act of 2015 requires organizations that supply goods or services in the U.K. and which have a total annual turnover above a certain threshold to publish a slavery and human trafficking statement, to disclose policies, plans and actions to address these issues each financial year. This statement should disclose the steps the organization has taken to ensure there is no slavery or human trafficking in its supply chains or its own business.

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Commitment and Policies

Viña Concha y Toro contributes to the fulfilment of human rights through compliance with laws and regulations wherever we have operations, as well as through our policies and programs. We are committed to ensuring that slavery and human trafficking do not enter our product supply chains or any part of our business. We have corporate policies and management systems addressing the need for a safe and fair working environment where the rights of those who work for and with us are respected.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Since 2004, Viña Concha y Toro has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all the operations of Viña Concha y Toro and its Subsidiaries. It also includes all the directors, executives and personnel of Viña Concha y Toro and its Subsidiaries who are expected to take good note of its contents and comply with its requirements.

Viña Concha y Toro has defined as one of its essential aims for the development of the Company's activities, that in each stage of the products' preparation, distribution and sale, every one of the directors, executives and personnel comply with the current law, rules and regulations of the jurisdiction where they operate. Viña Concha y Toro also requires its directors, executives and personnel to know and commit to the maximum with the Company's ethical values and integrity in pursuit of excellence and transparency

In its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, the Company has summarized the ethical principles and values and minimum conduct in which the actions of the directors, executives and personnel of Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiary companies, without exception, should be performed. Viña Concha y Toro has adopted an "Anonymous Complaint Procedure" for receiving, accepting, investigating and taking actions concerning anonymous complaints made by employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders and third parties regarding any matter related to the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

This financial year, the company has taken the following steps to combat modern slavery:

§ Corporate Ethics Standard

During 2015, the company developed an internal Corporate Ethics Standard based in our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and other ethical codes required by our clients, mainly Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI), Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI), Global Social Compliance Program (GSCP) and Suppliers Codes by many retailers from United States and Europe.

During 2016, we were implementing this standard and its 127 requirements in the company, reaching about 97% compliance. We truly believe that forced, bonded, child labor or involuntary prison labor is not to be used. This Standard has also been applied to our supply chain. During 2016, mainly contractors in bottling plants and cellars.

§ Audits

Corporate Ethics Standard Audits are performed in Viña Concha y Toro's facilities, and also some suppliers. The company requires its suppliers to comply with applicable laws and regulations, which would include laws related to human rights and working conditions. If such information or another breach or non-compliance of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Ethics Standard are identified during an audit, it would be appropriately noted and an action plan would be requested, and audits required throughout the year.

§ Due Diligence on UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

During 2016, Viña Concha y Toro carried out an identification of the main potential impacts on human rights caused by the activities of the company and its businesses, through a review of the implications of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights of the United Nations (Ruggie Framework).

Through a review of internal and public documents, an evaluation of the company's practices was carried out, and gaps were identified that gave way to a series of recommendations to mitigate the identified impacts. These will be addressed through the company's ethical management system, with the aim of improving the management of the company in these aspects and more comprehensively guarding the detection and prevention of practices that could jeopardize the human rights of all who participate in Concha y Toro's value chain, particularly migrant and seasonal workers.

§ Training and Accountability

All employees are required to complete periodic training related to the Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Ethics Standard and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Top management personnel within the company are also required to complete an annual training.

Any employee or contractor or supplier discovered to be involved in inappropriate conduct or in violation of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Corporate Ethical Standard, policies, procedures and/or applicable laws or regulations, is subject to corrective action, up to and including termination of employment or contract. Additionally, in contractual agreements, we request our suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and also the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Viña Concha y Toro believes in every human being's right to dignity, and respects individual rights as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These principles are reflected in our company's mission and core values. We recognize that companies have a responsibility in promoting human rights within our spheres of influence and among commercial partner

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to identify companies that have an active commitment to respect human rights in their business relationships in line with the UN Guiding Principles or another internationally accepted standard. The policy needs to be company-specific with a company-wide commitment and not just for a single site, business unit, or project. Following the most recent international developments in the field of corporate non-financial disclosures, we want to know not only the coverage of business human rights policies but what are the specific human rights issues considered within them and whether they highlight particular human rights for attention, whether the commitment is limited to a particular set of rights, encompasses all internationally recognized human rights, or encompasses all internationally recognized human rights but highlights some as needing particular attention according to the context in which the company operates. This input will reinforce the understanding of a company's approach to human rights, building increased trust with different stakeholders and demonstrating international good business practices. **Key Definitions** Respecting human rights: - Avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur - Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products, or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts. **Suppliers:** Include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, and wholesalers. **Partners:** Include agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, governments, customers, clients, and local communities. **Human trafficking:** The recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring, or receipt of a person by such means as threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, or deception for the purpose of exploitation. **Forced labor:** Forced labor can be understood as work that is performed involuntarily and under the menace of any penalty. It refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as manipulated debt, retention of identity papers, or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities. **Child labor:** Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: - is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or - interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. **Freedom of association:** The right of workers and employers to form and join organizations

of their own choosing
Right to collective bargaining: The right of workers to bargain freely with employers is an essential element in freedom of association. Collective bargaining is a voluntary process through which employers and workers discuss and negotiate their relations, in particular terms and conditions of work.
Equal remuneration: This means the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.
Right to non-discrimination: The principle of non-discrimination seeks “to guarantee that human rights are exercised without discrimination of any kind based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status such as disability, age, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation.
Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Only referring to or being a signatory to external entities such as the UN Global Compact (UNGC) or International Labour Organization (ILO) is not sufficient for the statement of commitment. A letter from your company to the UNGC is also not sufficient. We require a company-specific statement of commitment. Also, Modern Slavery Statements won't be accepted as human rights commitments.
References
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf
 Business & Human Rights Resource Center: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/big-issues/un-guiding-principles-on-business-human-rights/>
 UN Global Compact guide to developing a policy: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/human_rights/Resources/HR_Policy_Guide_2nd_Edition.pdf

3.2.2 Human Rights Due Diligence Process

This question requires publicly available information.

Has your company developed a **company-wide** due diligence process to proactively identify and assess potential impacts and risks relating to respecting human rights?

✓ Yes, and our process covers the following:

Please provide public supporting evidence of a risk mapping or other forms of assessment to identify areas of potential risk:

- ✓ Risk identification in our own operations
- ✓ Risk identification in our value chain or other activities related to our business
- Risk identification in new business relations (mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, etc.)
- ✓ We do a systematic periodic review of the risk mapping of potential issues

Please indicate the issues and vulnerable groups covered or identified in your due diligence risk identification process. Please attach public supporting evidence for all of the aspects covered.

Actual or potential human rights issues covered/identified:

Check all that apply and provide relevant evidence for each issue covered. We expect at least four issues to be covered.

- ✓ Forced labor
- Human trafficking
- ✓ Child labor
- ✓ Freedom of association
- ✓ Right to collective bargaining
- ✓ Equal remuneration
- ✓ Discrimination
- ✓ Others, please specify:
Hygienic and safe working conditions

Groups at risk of human rights issues covered/identified:

Check all that apply and provide evidence for each group covered. We expect at least four groups to be covered.

- Own employees
- Women
- Children
- Indigenous people
- Migrant workers
- Third-party employees
- Local communities
- Others, please specify

- We are developing a process, but we have not yet conducted any assessments. Please provide information indicating the status and expected completion date.
- No, we do not have a process.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 22) The Corporate Ethics Standard of the company is guided by international principles of human rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour 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. The Corporate Ethics Standard covers 100% of the operations of Concha y Toro subsidiary in Chile. Through this standard, the company commits to identifying, preventing, and mitigating adverse impacts that could arise in relation to human rights, either as a result of its business activities or as a consequence of mitigation and due diligence processes. When national laws and international human rights standards differ, the company will follow the higher standard; depending on where conflicts arise, the company will adhere to national legislation.
Viña Concha y Toro conducts compliance evaluation audits of its Corporate Ethics Standard at its facilities to identify and mitigate potential risks of human rights violations. During 2022, these audits were conducted at Bodega Genéricos Lontué and the Pirque Plant. In both audits, the following human rights risks were evaluated: Diversity, equity, and inclusion; Prohibition of child labor and protection of young workers; Prohibition of forced labor; Fair wages and working hours; Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; and Hygienic and safe working conditions for our employees, third-party employees, and children. In these audits, the company has not identified operations at risk of violating these rights. However, possible improvements have been identified at these two sites. One of the potential improvements is to provide regular reports to the People Management department about documentation that is not currently available, such as overtime agreements.
Regarding active suppliers, as well as any new supplier, the company periodically conducts Due Diligence through a technological platform to verify whether they have been convicted of infractions and crimes, including forced labor and child and youth labor.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 22) The Corporate Ethics Standard of the company is guided by international principles of human rights as set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour 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. The Corporate Ethics Standard covers 100% of the operations of Concha y Toro subsidiary in Chile. Through this standard, the company commits to identifying, preventing, and mitigating adverse impacts that could arise in relation to human rights, either as a result of its business activities or as a consequence of mitigation and due diligence processes. When national laws and international human rights standards differ, the company will follow the higher standard; depending on where conflicts arise, the company will adhere to national legislation.

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Winery Lontué Generics with 73% compliance. For improve this number, Viña Concha y Toro resolved to strengthen internal dissemination and training regarding human rights matters in the company, both for internal and external workers. In these audits, the company has not identified operations with risk of violation of rights such as freedom of association, child labor or forced labor. Regarding active suppliers as well as any new supplier, the company periodically performs a Due Diligence through a technological platform, where you can check if they have been convicted of infractions and crimes, including forced labor and child and youth labor. 1 2020 Sustainability Report [SPANISH] · Date 13.07.2021 · Access All users Page 90, 133 · Comment Our 2020 Sustainability Report details the annual Human Rights Due Diligence process carried out in 2020, where risks have been identified in our own operations and in contractors and service providers. This Due Diligence process covers issues such as freedom of association/collective bargaining, child labor, forced labor, health and safety conditions and discrimination. Groups at risk included, our own employees, contractors, children, women and migrant workers. See page 90 for the risks included in process for suppliers, and page 133 for general due diligence process information.

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Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess whether your company has a due diligence process to proactively and systematically identify potential human rights impacts and where they could occur. Here we ask about the scope of your due diligence risk identification process, whether it covers only your own operations or also your value chain and other activities, and whether you perform a human rights due diligence process before entering into new business relationships (mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, etc.). We also focus on the type of issues you've specifically addressed when carrying out the due diligence process and what type of vulnerable groups you've clearly considered throughout the process. A passive approach such as a whistle-blowing or confidential reporting system is not sufficient for this question. There is an increasing number of studies addressing the link between good corporate performance, human rights, and financial returns. For example, some studies indicate that businesses that properly address human rights issues are likely to have a more productive and more profitable workforce and avoid costly risks. (Baglayan, Basak & Landau, Ingrid & McVey, Marisa & Wodajo, Kebene. Good Business: The Economic Case for Protecting Human Rights, 2018) Key Definitions Adverse human rights impact: An "adverse human rights impact" occurs when an action removes or reduces the ability of an individual to enjoy his or her human rights. Human rights risks: The risks that a company's operations/activities/products pose to people's fundamental human rights. Human rights due diligence: Understood as the process through which enterprises can identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how they address their actual and potential adverse impacts as an integral part of business decision-making and risk management systems. Due diligence can be included within broader enterprise risk management systems, provided that it goes beyond simply identifying and managing material risks to the enterprise itself, to include the risks of adverse impacts related to human rights. Data Requirements Supporting documentation should be recent, provide a clear description of the due diligence process, indicate the coverage of business activities, and demonstrate that it is an ongoing activity. The information should

be available in the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. For the actual or potential human rights issues identified, we expect evidence that some of the listed issues were identified or covered as part of the risk identification process. For the groups at risk, we expect public evidence on the vulnerable groups you have taken into account in the risk identification process (we expect public proof of having considered the specific risks faced by those groups or of having considered them as relevant stakeholders through the process). We do not expect all issues and all groups to be covered. The outcomes of conducting the risk identification process should be provided in the following “Human Rights Assessment” question. A passive approach such as a whistleblowing or confidential reporting system is not sufficient for this question. References OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Chapter IV. <https://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/48004323.pdf> OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct. <https://www.oecd.org/investment/due-diligence-guidance-for-responsible-business-conduct.htm>

3.2.3 Human Rights Assessment

Has your company conducted an assessment of potential human rights issues across your business activities in the past three years?

- ✓ Yes. We have proactively conducted an assessment of potential human rights issues in the last 3 years. Please complete the table below related to the portion of activities assessed, the portion of activities where risks have been identified, and the portion of activities with mitigation actions taken. If any of the business categories are not material to your company, select "Not relevant" and provide an explanation.

If an entity has been assessed multiple times in the last three years, it should only be counted once.

Supporting evidence:

Category	A. % of total assessed in last three years	B. % of total assessed (column A) where risks have been identified	C. % of risk (column B) with mitigation actions taken
✓ Own Operations (including Joint Ventures where the company has management control) Please select the basis for reporting (denominator): as a % of <input type="radio"/> FTEs <input type="radio"/> Revenues <input type="radio"/> Clients <input type="radio"/> Investment Portfolio <input checked="" type="radio"/> Sites <input type="radio"/> Products <input type="radio"/> Not relevant <div style="background-color: #cccccc; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	100	32	100

Category	A. % of total assessed in last three years	B. % of total assessed (column A) where risks have been identified	C. % of risk (column B) with mitigation actions taken
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractors and Tier I Suppliers (as a % of contractors or Tier I Suppliers) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant [Redacted]	34	8	100
<input type="checkbox"/> Joint Ventures (including stakes above 10%) (as a % of joint ventures) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not applicable. We do not have any joint ventures at stakes above 10%. We have not had any joint venture			

- No, we have not conducted a human rights assessment in the last three years.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted]

Company References:

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Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess the extent your company is proactively identifying where risks are and managing them. The process should consider the country contexts in which the organization operates, the potential and actual human rights impacts resulting from the organization's activities, and the relationships connected to those activities. (source: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/news_events/8.1/human_rights_translated.pdf). **Key Definitions** Own Operations: Include direct activities, own employees, own sites, own products/services Contractors and Tier I Suppliers: Include brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees or licensees, home workers, independent contractors, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, and wholesalers. Joint ventures (including stakes above 10%): all joint ventures not included in Own Operations as defined above. Percentage of suppliers assessed in the last 3 years: This refers to the number of entities across the different categories of business activities that have been assessed in the last three years, divided by the total absolute number of entities within the different categories of business activities in the current year. If an entity has been assessed multiple times in the last three years, it should only be counted once. **Data Requirements** For information on their own operations, companies may choose the basis for reporting from the following options: % of FTEs, % of revenues, % of clients, % of investment portfolio, % of sites, or % of products. For information on contractors and Tier I suppliers, the basis for reporting should be the % of contractors and Tier I suppliers. For information on joint ventures, the basis for reporting should be the % of joint ventures. **Supporting evidence:** No document is required to support your response. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. **References** Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf Business & Human Rights

Resource Center: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/big-issues/un-guiding-principles-on-business-human-rights/>

3.2.4 Human Rights Mitigation & Remediation

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company **publicly disclose** on the following measures?

- Yes, our company publicly reports on human rights mitigation and remediation actions. The following are publicly available:
 - Processes implemented to mitigate human rights risks
 - The number of sites with mitigation plans
 - The type of remediation actions taken
- No, we do not publicly report about mitigation and remediation actions
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

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Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to know through concrete examples, what the reporting company has done during the reporting period to reduce the likelihood of negative impacts related to each human rights risk and what actions has it taken when the impact has already happened. In assessing human rights impacts, companies will have searched for both actual and potential adverse impacts. Potential impacts should be prevented or mitigated through the horizontal integration of findings across the business enterprise, while actual impacts—those that have already occurred – should be a subject for remediation. **Key Definitions** **Mitigation actions:** The mitigation of a negative human rights impact refers to actions taken to reduce the extent of the impact. The mitigation of a human rights risk refers to actions taken to reduce the likelihood that a potential negative impact will occur. **Remediation actions:** Here they are understood as processes that apply when the company has caused or contributed to a negative human rights impact (an actual violation has already happened) and through which it is able to help ensure that the people who were impacted receive an effective remedy. The remediating action aims to restore individuals or groups that have been harmed by a business's activities to the situation they would have been in had the impact not occurred. Where this is not possible, it can involve compensation or other forms of remedy that try to make amends for the harm caused. These outcomes may take a range of forms such as apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, and punitive sanctions (whether criminal or administrative, such as fines), as well as the prevention of harm through, for example, injunctions or guarantees of non-repetition. This should not be confused with 'remediation' in the context of social audits, where the concept includes and typically focuses on forward-looking actions to prevent non-compliance from recurring. **Data Requirements** Information should be specifically related to human rights issues, general information on ESG or sustainability would not be accepted unless it concretely states the specific human rights topics considered within a more general approach. We require supporting evidence to be available in the public domain. **Note:** For the number of sites with mitigation plans, information on the general number of mitigation plans or the number of mitigation plans for operations/business units/business operations/products/investment portfolio/clients will also be accepted. For remediation actions, in case the company has been involved directly or indirectly in a human rights impact, information should be provided on the type of remediation actions taken. The information should always be linked with an existing impact or violation. In case the company has not caused nor contributed to any human rights violation, this should be stated in the public domain. In this case, the option can be ticked as no remediating actions would be expected. **Note for companies in BNK, FBN, INS:** **Number of sites:** The number of sites can be interpreted as the number of portfolios, client relationships or products with mitigation actions in place. **Mitigation actions:** The following types of mitigation actions could also be considered when they specifically refer to human rights in case of indirect involvement in a potential adverse human rights impact: - specific human rights requirements in investment mandates or clear

human rights conditions precedent to investments, - due diligence requirements with respect to investee companies, - use of leverage in case of investee company breach of covenants, - exclusions (maintaining a no-go list) of high-risk companies or companies that are in breach/violation of human rights principles, - active engagement with the investee, - divestment decisions. Remediation actions: As for remediation actions, companies within the BNK, FBN, and INS would frequently only be indirectly linked with the adverse impact. In those cases, where the company has not contributed to the impact but is still directly linked to the harm through its business relationships, information about the efforts to persuade the investee company/business relationship to remediate the harm and about its participation in dialogue or mediation processes regarding the remediation of the adverse impact is expected. Also, information about cooperation with judicial and non-judicial mechanisms would be expected for companies involved in judicial or non-judicial proceedings related to human rights issues. Besides, an entity acknowledging the harm suffered and demonstrating efforts to improve its processes to ensure that similar adverse impacts will not reoccur is also acceptable. In addition, information on direct mitigation and remediation actions is expected when the company has directly caused or may have caused an adverse human rights impact. References Doing business with respect for human rights, A guidance tool for companies, 2nd edition, 2016, Shift, Global Compact Network Netherlands, Oxfam. https://www.businessrespecthumanrights.org/image/2016/10/24/business_respect_human_rights_full.pdf

3.2.5 MSA Human Rights

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.3 Human Capital Development

Human capital can make up a significant part of a company's intangible assets and for many industries, human capital development is one of the most financially material sustainability factors. Considering the drivers in technological disruption and innovation, demographic shifts, and societal developments, companies need to focus on developing their human capital and make sure that their employees have the necessary skill set needed to perform well and execute the business strategy. To address the skills gap challenge, companies must carefully consider their investments in training, upskilling and reskilling their workforce.

3.3.1 Training & Development Inputs

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please fill out the following table for the related training & development data for the last fiscal year and attach supporting evidence of where this information is reported.

- ✓ Please indicate the percentage of global FTEs the data in the table below represents:
 - ✓ > 75% of all FTEs globally
 - 50-75% of all FTEs globally
 - 25-50% of all FTEs globally
 - < 25% of all FTEs globally

	FY 2022
Average hours per FTE of training and development ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link:	52.05 hours
Average amount spent per FTE on training and development. ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link:	203129 Monetary Units Currency: CLP - Chilean Peso

DATA BREAKDOWN

We break down the data for either of the KPIs above based on the following categories. Please select any that apply and attach supporting evidence:

- ✓ Age group
- Gender
- ✓ Management level (e.g. junior/low level, middle, senior/top level management)
- Race, ethnicity, nationality, country of origin, cultural background
- ✓ Type of training
- We do not track these metrics related to employee training and development.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 77) See Hours of training.
Total: 186,294
FTE: 3,579
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 77) See Investment in training.
Total: 727 millions (727,000,000 CLP)

FTE: 3,579

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 77-78) On page 77: See Hours of training by gender and Training by type of role
On page 78: See types of training

Info Text:

Question Rationale To address the skills gap challenge and remain competitive in attracting and retaining talents, companies must carefully assess their investments in training, upskilling, and reskilling their workforce. Training & development can lead to positive outcomes such as reduced turnover, reduced external hiring costs, and a more engaged and committed workforce. This question assesses whether companies are leveraging their current workforce capabilities by investing in their training & development and whether these investments are made fairly across the entire employee base. Key Definitions FTEs: Full-Time Equivalents is the number of working hours that represents one full-time employee during a fixed time period, such as one month or one year. The concept is used to convert the hours worked by several part-time employees into the hours worked by full-time employees. Average hours of training and development per FTE: it refers to the total number of hours of training and development provided in the last fiscal year divided by the total number of FTEs. Average amount spent on training and development per FTE: it refers to the total amount spent on training and development in the last fiscal year divided by the total number of FTEs. This figure should not include the 'learning and development' team operational cost like that team's employee salaries. By type of training: Here different types of training may include but are not limited to "on-the-job" training, coaching, mentorship, leadership training, compliance training, cultural diversity training, IT training, OHS training, etc. Data Requirements Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'. Disclosure Requirements - Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: "Average hours of training spent per FTE" and/or "Average amount spent per FTE on training and development programs". - Difference in coverage of the different KPIs: This question asks for two different KPIs. In case the reporting coverage of these KPIs is different, e.g. a company can provide data for "Average hours of training spent per FTE" for 70% of FTEs, but "Average amount spent per FTE" for only 30% of FTEs, then for consistency reasons, the company should provide data for both KPIs for 30% of FTEs. - Difference between publicly and privately available data: Companies should report information in line with their public reporting. That means in case a company publicly reports on "Average hours of training and development per FTE" for 50% of FTEs but could answer the question with a larger coverage that it is only privately available (e.g. for 100% of FTEs), the company should fill out the question only based on the information publicly reported and hence verifiable. Data breakdown: - Companies can provide data breakdown for either of the two KPIs asked, i.e. "Average hours of training spent per FTE" and/or "Average amount spent per FTE on training and development programs". - We don't expect companies to break down the data by all the categories mentioned in the question, but full points for this section will be granted for having a breakdown for at least 2 categories. The purpose of this section is to assess whether companies are able to track these KPIs in a way that allows them to evaluate and reassure fair treatment of all employees. - In Europe, according to Article 9 of the GDPR, it is prohibited to process personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, except if the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data, provided this is not prohibited by national law. Other exemptions exist, such as reasons of substantial public interest which might include statistical research purposes for equality of opportunity and treatment. We therefore expect companies to report on only two different categories in order to not penalize companies that do not report data breakdown on race. - For this section, companies can attach either private or public evidence and we expect to see the specific data broken down by these categories e.g. "x% average hours of training spent per FTE" for junior employees, y% for mid-level managers and z% for senior managers.

3.3.2 Employee Development Programs

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have employee development programs that have been developed to upgrade and improve employee skills? Please indicate where this information is available in your **public reporting** or **corporate website**.

For further clarifications on the information asked below, please consult the information text.

- ✓ Yes, We have employee development programs that have been developed to upgrade and improve employee skills and are publicly available.

	Program 1	Program 2
Name & Description of the program	<p>✓ Please provide description of the program: Corporate Leadership Program: This program focuses on our Managers, Assistant Managers, and Executives.</p>	<p>✓ Please provide description of the program: Program Train the trainers: This corporate program aims to provide knowledge and tools to strengthen formative and communicative skills directed towards achieving the training objectives for new technical and operational positions in key areas of Concha y Toro.</p>
Description of program objective/ business benefits	<p>✓ Please provide objective/ business benefits of the program: This corporate program aims to develop transformative, modern, and inspiring leadership behaviors in our Managers, Assistant Managers, and Executives.</p>	<p>✓ Please provide objective/ business benefits of the program: This program focuses on training operators and supervisors who play the role of internal instructors within the organization and support the induction and internal training processes. This facilitates the adaptation of new employees to their roles and the company's culture, enhances job performance, and ensures the proper use of machinery and tools in accordance with the quality and safety policies of the Vineyard. The initiative is specifically aimed at critical roles in the Operations, Supply Chain, and Enology areas.</p>

	Program 1	Program 2
Quantitative impact of business benefits (monetary or non-monetary)	✓ Please provide quantitative impact of business benefits: This program aims to enhance employee productivity through a people-centered leadership approach. Additionally, it aims to elevate the quality of service provided by both leaders and employees, while also increasing the level of engagement and involvement. It is also expected to reduce the turnover rate.	✓ Please provide quantitative impact of business benefits: Through a comprehensive training approach supported by a practical and standardized methodology in the field, the program aims to reduce workplace accident rates and increase levels of commitment and collaboration among employees. Throughout 2022, the program engaged 2% of our workforce, with five editions that trained a total of 53 individuals, including both operational-level employees and supervisors, in the role of Internal Instructor. The results were promising, with a 95% approval rate and an average rating of 6.4 on a scale of 1 to 7. These metrics reflect the success in achieving objectives and the quality of the provided training.
% of FTEs participating in the program	6	2
Supporting Evidence		

- No, we do not offer any employee development program.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 23) The objective of this program is to develop transformative, modern, and inspiring leadership behaviors in our Managers, Assistant Managers, and Executives. Within the program's purposes, there is the aim of enhancing employee productivity through a leadership approach centered on them. Additionally, the program aspires to elevate the quality of service provided by both leaders and employees, while also aiming to increase the level of engagement and participation. In the year 2022, 6% of our staff participated in this program.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 23) The purpose of this corporate program is to provide knowledge and tools that strengthen the training and communication competencies necessary to achieve training objectives in new technical and operational positions in key areas of Concha y Toro. Focused on the roles of operators and supervisors who serve as internal instructors within the organization, this program supports induction and internal training processes. Its goal is to facilitate the adaptation of new employees to their roles and the company culture, improve their performance in

their tasks, and ensure the proper use of machinery and tools in accordance with the quality and safety policies of the winery.

The initiative is particularly directed towards critical roles in Operations, Supply Chain, and Enology. Through a comprehensive training approach supported by practical and standardized methodology in the field, the program aims to reduce workplace accident rates and increase levels of engagement and collaboration among employees.

During the year 2022, the program involved 2% of our workforce, presenting five editions that trained a total of 53 individuals, including both operational-level employees and supervisors, in the role of Internal Instructor. The results were promising, with a 95% approval rate and an average rating of 6.4 on a scale of 1 to 7. These indicators reflect the success in achieving objectives and the quality of the provided training.

Info Text:

Question Rationale One of the challenges companies face is to fully understand the positive business and financial effects of investing in employees and whether the investments they are making are having the desired impact on their people and their organizations. This question measures how and to what degree companies can measure the benefits to their businesses of their investments in human capital by describing two examples of employee development programs, demonstrating their benefits to the business, and asking whether companies are able to quantify these benefits. For investors, understanding whether companies are maximizing the benefits of their investments in people can be key to understanding how efficiently capital is deployed across the organization and how companies are making forward-looking, strategic investments in their people.

Key Definitions Employee development programs: these refer to programs that have been developed to enhance or improve your employees' skills. They can be functional, leadership, on the job-trainings such as leadership or management development programs, young talent development programs, sales training for sales executives, green or black belt certifications, project management training etc. This does not cover programs providing employees with the basic skills they need to carry out their daily work or to help them reach certain minimum requirements, such as mandatory compliance training, annual recertification programs, basic OHS or workplace security training, board training for new board members, training programs that are necessary to bring new employees up to a minimum standard in order to fulfill their job requirements, graduate/ trainee or apprenticeship programs.

Name & Description of the program: companies are expected to provide specific examples of programs and explain how they can provide business benefits. A general reference to the existence of a Learning Academy or Institute or a purchase of a LinkedIn Learning license is not sufficient.

Description of program objective/business benefits: it refers to the benefits that the company derives as a result of providing the training, not the benefits for the employee undertaking the training. Of course, programs may result in benefits to both the company and the employees. This should not be a description of the employee development program but rather an explanation of how the program aids the company's overall performance or helps it meet its strategic targets.

Quantitative impact of business benefits: they refer to either monetary or non-monetary metrics that a company uses to track and measure the impacts of its development programs. These metrics should be directly linked to the employee development program described in terms of a measurable outcome as a relevant indicator of more effective business performance. Examples include but are not limited to quantitative information showing changes in employee engagement, employee turnover, efficiency, productivity, revenue generation cost savings, sales, internal employee promotions, employee retention etc. (i.e. specific statements of x% increase in employee engagement, x% decrease in employee turnover etc.) This does not refer to the number of trainees/ participants or any qualitative description of the beforementioned metrics (i.e. statements like "increased number of trainees", "increase in employee engagement" etc.)

FTEs: Full-Time Equivalents is the number of working hours that represents one full-time employee during a fixed time period, such as one month or one year. The concept is used to convert the hours worked by several part-time employees into the hours worked by full-time employees.

Percentage of FTEs participating in the program: it refers to the percentage of FTEs actively participating/ made use of the program, not the number of people that are eligible or have access to the program, out of the total amount of FTEs in the latest reporting year.

Data Requirements - Companies should select the programs they will report on based on their strategic importance. Companies should select programs that can sufficiently demonstrate their business impact than select the programs that have simply higher employee coverage; "% of FTEs participating in the program" field is appraised only on disclosure and therefore greater values of employee coverage will not necessarily lead to a better scoring performance for this question.

- Quantitative impact of business benefits: The quantitative impact reported should be linked to the program's business benefit described in the previous field and not unrelated.

- Supporting Evidence: Please

share a public document or weblink and indicate the relevant page where the information related to selected programs are described. Disclosure Requirements - The public document(s) or weblink(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response also require public supporting evidence. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

3.3.3 Human Capital Return on Investment

This question requires publicly available information.

Do you **publicly** report the following information on a standard Human Capital Return on Investment metric, serving as a global measure of the return on your Human Capital programs.

- Yes, we report on a standard Human Capital Return on Investment metric. Please indicate where the information is available in your **public** reporting.

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
a) Total Revenue, as specified in the "Denominator" question Currency: CLP - Chilean Peso	656980000000 Monetary Units	769067000000 Monetary Units	836713000000 Monetary Units	870582000000 Monetary Units
b) Total Operating Expenses Currency: CLP - Chilean Peso	581779285000 Monetary Units	650378612000 Monetary Units	711969602000 Monetary Units	768616690000 Monetary Units
c) Total employee-related expenses (salaries + benefits) Currency: CLP - Chilean Peso	80481530000 Monetary Units	86155263000 Monetary Units	105350345000 Monetary Units	120421689000 Monetary Units
Resulting HC ROI (a - (b-c)) / c	1.93438 Monetary Units	2.37761 Monetary Units	2.18408 Monetary Units	1.84674 Monetary Units
Total Employees, as specified in the "Denominator" question.	3363	3275	3297	3579

- No, we do not track any of the above metrics.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 73,149) On page 73: See our total of employees.
On page 149: See our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow:

Payments to and on behalf of employees (total employee-related expenses)

- IR 2022 SPA, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/07/memoria-integrada-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 250,) Document in Spanish.
On page 250: COSTOS Y GASTOS POR NATURALEZA refers to our Total Operating Expenses, see total.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The Human Capital Return on Investment provides a means of measuring a company's profitability in relation to total employee costs. It is derived by removing non-employee costs from overall operating costs and deriving the resulting operating profitability. This metric provides a view into the degree to which economic value is derived by looking at profitability solely in relation to human capital costs.

Key Definitions Total Revenue: it refers to the amount your company has received in revenues before any deductions are made. Total operating expenses: it refers to all the expenses your company has from its operations. It should be in line with accepted financial accounting and reporting standards including everything a company will have defined in its income statement. Total employee-related expenses (salaries + benefits): this includes training and development programs, pensions, hiring, etc., as it covers all costs directly related to employees. **Data Requirements** - By subtracting Total Operating Expenses (b) less Total employee-related expenses (salaries + benefits) (c) from Total Revenue (a), your company's profitability prior to human capital costs is calculated. Dividing this figure by Total employee-related expenses (salaries + benefits) (c) then leads to the ratio that examines your company's level of profitability in relation to the total human capital expenses. **Supporting evidence:** - This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications, separate fuel efficiency strategy document) or corporate website. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached public document(s) will not be accepted. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'.

3.3.4 MSA Human Capital Development

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.4 Talent Attraction & Retention

Successful talent attraction & retention management is a powerful enabler for companies to maintain their competitive advantage and to execute their corporate strategies. Employee engagement, satisfaction or wellbeing surveys and the evaluation of metrics such as employee turnover continue to be essential tools to evaluate employee experience and measure the impact of corporate development. Offering robust health and wellbeing programs is essential to ensuring employee satisfaction, productivity and retention which can improve a company's overall financial and non-financial performance. Further, measuring individuals' performance and providing long-term incentives and internal career mobility opportunities remain core practices to attract and retain top talent.

3.4.1 Hiring

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate the total number of new employee hire rates and the percentage of open positions filled by internal candidates. Please also report the average hiring cost/FTE for the last fiscal year.

Please note: The average hiring cost/FTE should specifically relate to the number of employees hired last year, not average cost for all employees.

✓	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Total number of new employee hires ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link:	1053	650	573	194
Percentage of open positions filled by internal candidates (internal hires) ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link:	63	74	34	35.5
Average hiring cost/FTE Currency: CLP - Chilean Peso	59685 Monetary Units	83740 Monetary Units	82006 Monetary Units	117043 Monetary Units

DATA BREAKDOWN

We break down the new employee hires and/or internal hires data based on the following categories. Please provide supporting evidence:

- Age group
- Gender

- Management level (e.g. junior/low level, middle, senior/top level management)
- Race, ethnicity, nationality, country of origin or cultural background
- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 24) During the year 2022, we carried out 194 new hires, resulting in a total expenditure of 418,897,901 Chilean pesos. Likewise, we managed to fill 35.5% of the available vacancies through the promotion of internal candidates.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 24) During the year 2022, we carried out 194 new hires, resulting in a total expenditure of 418,897,901 Chilean pesos. Likewise, we managed to fill 35.5% of the available vacancies through the promotion of internal candidates.
- Hiring 2022, Hiring 2022.xlsx (Pages: 1) The document shows or hiring for 2022

Info Text:

Question Rationale Employees are one of the most important intangible assets for companies. The ability to attract qualified and talented employees, as well as retain and nurture internal talents is pivotal for corporate success. Companies focused on attracting the best talents should not forget about their internal talents who have grown with the company and understand the organization, its mission and culture. Companies need to build organized internal career mobility processes to retain talents and reduce external hiring costs. This question asks for the number of new employee hires, the percentages of positions filled by internal candidates, the hiring cost, and data breakdown by age, gender, race/ ethnicity, and management level.

Key Definitions FTEs: Full-Time Equivalents is the number of working hours that represents one full-time employee during a fixed time period, such as one month or one year. The concept is used to convert the hours worked by several part-time employees into the hours worked by full-time employees. Total number of new employee hires: refers to the number of new full-time equivalents (FTEs) hired in the reporting year. It should not include internal candidates i.e. existing employees that have been hired in different positions or internally promoted. Percentage of open positions filled by internal candidates (or internal hires or promotions): refers to the total number of open positions filled by a company's own employees divided by the total number of vacancies in the company in the reporting year. This metric provides a mean of determining the effectiveness of human capital development by providing employees with the skills required for promotion, and it also demonstrates how proactive organizations are in providing their employees with new challenges for growth and development throughout their careers. Average hiring cost/FTE: refers to the average cost of hiring a new full-time equivalent (FTE) in the reporting year. This figure should be calculated based on the costs of hiring all new FTEs in the reporting period and not based on the costs of hiring FTEs who were already at the company before the last fiscal year started. The average hiring cost includes internal and external recruiting costs e.g. recruiter salaries, interviews, agency fees, advertising, job fairs, travel, and relocation costs. Disclosure Requirements Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question, for at least the most recent reported year. - Total number of new employee hires - Percentage of open positions filled by internal candidates (internal hires) IMPORTANT if you are prefilling data from previous assessments: Please note that for technical reasons, the data from the fiscal year 2019 is being prefilled in all 4 years for the "percentage of open positions filled by internal candidates" and the "average hiring cost/FTE". Please make sure to review the prefilled data and update it accordingly for each fiscal year. Duplicated data which is not supported by an explanation in the comment box will be removed. Data Breakdown: - We don't expect companies to break down the data by all the categories mentioned in the question, but full points will

be granted for this section for having a breakdown for at least 2 categories. The purpose of this section is to assess whether companies are able to track these metrics in a way to be able to evaluate and reassure fair treatment of all employees. - In Europe, according to Article 9 of the GDPR, it is prohibited to process personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, except if the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data, provided this is not prohibited by national law. Other exemptions exist, such as reasons of substantial public interest which might include statistical research purposes for equality of opportunity and treatment. We therefore expect companies to report on only two different categories, in order to not penalize companies that do not report data breakdown on race. - For this section, companies can attach either private or public evidence and we expect to see the specific quantitative data broken down by these categories Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

3.4.2 Type of Performance Appraisal

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company conduct individual and/or team-based performance management appraisals and publicly share this information?

- Yes, our type(s) of individual and/or team-based performance management appraisals are publicly available and include the following: (Click all that apply)
 - Management by objectives
 - Multidimensional performance appraisal (e.g. 360 degree feedback)
 - Team-based performance appraisal
 - Agile conversations
- Performance Appraisal Frequency:**
Please indicate the frequency at which performance appraisals take place, for at least one type of performance appraisal
 - Ongoing
 - Quarterly/ Twice a year
 - At least yearly
 - Not reported
- No, we do not have any of these types of performance appraisals in place
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 24) At Concha y Toro, we take the time to assess the performance of our collaborators. That's why we conduct objective-based evaluations and multidimensional evaluations on a quarterly basis.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to assess the various methods that companies use to measure performance and how often performance appraisals take place. This aids the personal development

of individual employees and ensures a holistic approach to team management. It also contributes to skills management and to the development of human capital within the organization. Regular performance and career development reviews can also enhance employee satisfaction, which correlates with improved business performance. Key Definitions Employees: Refers to full-time and part-time employees. Management by objectives: Refers to a systematic process in which employees have pre-defined and measurable goals that are set in a collaborative manner on at least a yearly basis together with their line manager and routinely followed up on. Multidimensional performance appraisal: Refers to a system in which the employee's performance is assessed using a variety of inputs, not just the targets set by a manager. This can include an assessment of how the employee meets the values and objectives of the department or company, receiving feedback from their peers, direct reports, and other employees where a "360-degree" view of the employee's performance is provided and/or receiving client or external feedback. Team-based performance appraisal: Refers to a system where employees are assessed as part of a team rather than only as individuals. It is likely that companies will use a two-pronged approach e.g. team goals and employees' personal goals are set and weighting applied to an individual review and team review. Agile conversations: Agile performance management is an unstructured approach to managing employee performance and development throughout the year as opposed to on an annual or bi-annual basis. It is collaborative, involving regular conversations and continuous feedback. Agile performance management isn't solely focused on the destination (i.e. an annual performance outcome or rating) — it is more about the process of getting there, which involves regularly re-addressing objectives and barriers to effective performance. Ongoing: Refers to "more than quarterly". Having a conversation with a superior/manager/senior leader about professional development. These can be formal reviews and regular check-ins. We can also accept this if the company is carrying them out for the first time but with the explicit intention of conducting them on an ongoing basis. Data Requirements Supporting evidence can be provided to support your response. This can be a reference to an integrated report, sustainability report, or weblink. This question requires publicly available evidence covering the following aspects of this question, for at least the most recent reported year. - The type of performance appraisal. - How often a type of performance appraisal was carried out Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'.

3.4.3 Long-Term Incentives for Employees

Does your company provide long-term incentives for **employees below the senior management level**? Long-term incentive programs are programs tied to an employee's performance. The performance can be measured during one or multiple years. These incentive programs do not include employee benefits (please see the information button definitions for more information).

Please note: senior management includes employees that are at most two management levels from the CEO (or equivalent). Below senior management level refers to all employees that are more than two management levels away from the CEO. If your company uses a different definition for "below senior management level" please provide the definition in your answer.

Long-term incentives for the executive management and/or senior management are not accepted in this question.

<p><input type="radio"/> Please describe the following aspects (both): 1) the type of long-term incentive program (e.g. stock options, restricted stock units, cash incentives, etc.); 2) the type of employees below the senior management level the program applies to:</p>	<p>Our long-term incentives for employees below the senior management level are on average paid out after:</p>	<p>Please report the percentage of your workforce below senior management level (max. two levels from the CEO) that this program applies to:</p>	<p>Do the long-term incentives include targets associated with sustainability performance? Please explain in the comment box below:</p>
<p>Please provide supporting evidence: <input type="checkbox"/> Please provide relevant information below: [Redacted]</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 2 years <input type="radio"/> 3 years <input type="radio"/> Longer than 3 years</p>	<p>% of our employees</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Please provide relevant information below: [Redacted]</p>

- No, we do not offer long-term incentive programs for employees below the senior management level.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:
Question Rationale Long-term incentive programs can be essential for companies to retain well-qualified employees over time. Such programs serve to orient key decisions throughout the organization around longer-term goals and strategic objectives, giving companies a greater likelihood of success over time. This question assesses the long-term incentive programs the company has in place, the time frame for which performance incentives are paid out, the extent to which these programs apply to employees across the organization, and the extent to which they are associated with sustainability principles. Key Definitions Long-term incentives: Variable compensation that is tied to the performance of an employee. The performance can be measured during one or multiple years. This can include deferred cash bonuses, stock options, and restricted stock units. Employee benefits, such as pension contributions (whether mandatory or voluntary) or extra vacation days, should not be included as these are not linked to employee performance. Sustainability performance: It can relate to any sustainability goals set by your company, whether they are related to environmental issues, social issues such as occupational health and safety, or any other sustainability issue defined as material by your company. Senior management level: Refers to employees that are within two levels of the CEO as a maximum. "Employees below senior management" thus refers to all employees that are below the "senior management level". Please note that the definition of "senior management level" is up to the company as we allow the company to choose the best definition according to its business plan and company structure. If your definition differs from our definition due to your business model, please explain this in the question. Data Requirements Average time period for performance: The average pay-out time period on which these incentive programs are based. If different pay-out time periods are used for different employee categories, please use a weighted average of the pay-out time periods for long-term incentive programs that exist. Percentage of your workforce below senior management level (max. two levels from the CEO): Refers to the percentage of employees that are not considered senior management that are part of the long-term incentives program. For example, if your company has 100 employees, 10 are senior management (a maximum of two levels from the

CEO in the organizational structure) and 10 employees below senior management are part of the long-term incentives program, then 11% ($=10/90*100$) of employees below senior management level are covered in the program. Long-term incentives for executive management and/or senior management are not accepted in this question. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

3.4.4 Employee Support Programs

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company provide special training and/or measures to foster employees' health and well-being in the following areas? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

- Yes, we have the following programs and policies in place:

Please provide supporting evidence:

Employee Benefits

- Workplace stress management
- Sport & health initiatives

Work Conditions

- Flexible working hours
- Working-from-home arrangements
- Part-time working options

Family Benefits

- Childcare facilities or contributions
- Breast-feeding/lactation facilities or benefits
- Paid parental leave for the primary caregiver (please enter total number of paid leave in weeks offered to the majority of your employees):
14
- Paid parental leave for the non-primary caregiver (please enter total number of paid leave in weeks offered to the majority of your employees):
6
- Paid family or care leave beyond parental leave (care for a child, spouse, partner, dependent, parent, sibling, or other designated relation with a physical or mental health condition)

- We do not publicly report on programs or policies.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 74) On page 74: see the tables "Workplace Flexibility" and "Telework".

On page 79: BENEFITS

At Viña Concha y Toro, we believe that people are the centre of our work. As such, the Company sets priorities when it establishes the lines of action for each year. One of the programmes promoted in 2022 was “We want you healthy, diverse, and happy.” It is designed to allow workers and their families to achieve work-life balance both physically and emotionally so that they will go to work happy and radiate motivation and energy within the company. The programme is supported by various specific actions, such as a complementary health insurance policy that allows employees to receive support when they face unexpected health-related challenges. They also can access specialists through a platform that provides psychological support to employees and their families.

Some of the benefits available to workers in Chile in 2022 are outlined below: a) For employees with open-term and fixed contracts:

- # Complementary and catastrophic health insurance policy with 70% employer funding and 30% employee funding.
 - # 100% free telemedicine for the employee and their family with specialists such as general physicians, psychologists, nutritionists, personal trainers, and health plan advisors.
 - # Life insurance 100% paid for by the company.
 - # Mental health care 100% paid for by the company.
 - # School supplies for employees’ children from pre-K to high school.
 - Gift for the birth of a child
 - # Holiday party
 - # Employee Support Programme (ESP).
 - # Free online physical activity platform.
 - # Alcohol and Drug Assistance Programme for employees who face substance use challenges.
 - # Each employee may visit the tourism centre in Pirque four times per year.
- b) For employees with open-term contracts:
- # Christmas gift box.
 - # Wine and sparkling wine for the national holidays and Christmas.
 - # Birthday gift.
 - # Grant funds for cultural, athletic, and artistic projects submitted by employees, with up to 80% funding.
 - # Preferential rates with recreational centres.

Bonuses and payments included in salary payments:

- # Tuition allowances
- # National holiday bonus
- # Christmas holiday bonus
- # Vacation bonus
- # Bonus for the birth of a child
- # Daycare bonus
- # Years of service bonus
- # Death benefit

Info Text:

Question Rationale Employee health and well-being are essential to ensuring employee satisfaction, productivity, and retention. While flexible work arrangements allow employees to adapt their work schedule to their individual needs and personal commitments, paid parental and care leave, as well as childcare facilities and lactation rooms, ensure that employees have the possibility to balance work and care responsibilities. This flexibility and these benefits boost employee morale, increase productivity, reduce absenteeism, and help to attract and retain top talent while reducing turnover. As a result, companies can improve their financial and non-financial performance indicators. This question assesses the company's programs and policies that aim to foster employee health & well-being. To reward greater flexibility and equality for both caregivers, the question considers the % of parental leave for the non-primary caregiver compared to the total number of weeks provided for the primary caregiver.

Key Definitions

Workplace stress management: This refers to programs, information, or training offered, targeted at helping employees manage their stress levels. This relates to both work and non-work-related stress. Examples of workplace stress management programs include, for example, meditation classes, mental health benefit programs, and other wellness programs or education that aim to help employees reduce stress.

Sport & health initiatives: This refers to programs or initiatives that help promote the overall health of employees involving physical activity, mental well-being, and/or nutrition goals. Such programs could include onsite fitness facilities, virtual exercise classes, fitness tracking and biometrics, or gym reimbursement.

Flexible working hours: This refers to a schedule which allows employees to decide when to start and/or finish their workday according to their individual needs. Flexible working hours may give the employee total freedom over their working schedule or may require employee presence for a core set of hours in the day/week and manage the rest of their working hours as best suits them.

Working-from-home arrangements: This refers to a working arrangement by which employees can work from their own homes or other locations of their choice outside of the company facilities.

Part-time work: Part-time work is a form of employment by which the employee works fewer hours in the week than what is deemed full-time employment.

Childcare facilities: This refers to on-site childcare centers or services which allow parents to drop off their children to qualified caregivers during their working hours.

Childcare contributions: This refers to the financial support provided to parents specifically designed to ensure that they have access to qualified childcare services to take care of their children during working hours.

Breast-feeding/lactation facilities: This refers to a dedicated lactation room or facility so that new mothers can breastfeed or breast-pump for their newborn child. This space should be located at the workplace and offer privacy, comfort, storage, and hygiene.

Breast-feeding/lactation benefits: This refers to benefits provided to new mothers to ensure they have the capacity and support to allow them to breastfeed or breast-pump for their newborn child at work. These benefits include, but are not limited to, paid break times for feeding or pumping (15-20 minutes every 2-3 hours depending on individual needs), subsidies for the purchase of portable breast-feeding or breast-pumping equipment.

Paid parental leave for the primary caregiver: This refers to paid leave which is offered on top of normal paid vacation time in order to specifically support primary caregivers during pregnancy, after birth or for the adoption or fostering of a child. This paid leave is separate from other types of leave such as sick leave or paid time off. The primary caregiver is the person primarily responsible for the care and upbringing of a child.

Paid parental leave for the non-primary caregiver: This refers to paid leave which is offered on top of normal paid vacation time in order to specifically support non-primary caregivers during pregnancy, after birth or for the adoption or fostering of a child. This paid leave is separate from other types of leave such as sick leave or paid time off. A non-primary caregiver is a person with parental responsibility for a child that does not have primary responsibility for the care and upbringing of the child.

Paid family or care leave beyond parental leave: This refers to paid leave granted to the employee in order to take care of a spouse, domestic partner, child, dependent, parent, parent-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, sibling or other designated relation when this person has a physical or mental health condition which requires additional care. This is separate from paid parental leave which is granted to parents who have a new child.

Data Requirements

Disclosure requirements for public questions: Supporting evidence available in the public domain is required for each aspect of this question. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'. References - WELL Certification C08, C09 and C10

3.4.5 Employee Turnover Rate

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate your company's total and voluntary turnover rates for the last four years as a percentage of total number of employees in the table below.

✓		FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
	Total employee turnover rate ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence:	17.1	8.9	13.3	13.2
	Voluntary employee turnover rate ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence:	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.4
	Data coverage (as % of all FTEs globally)	100	100	100	100

DATA BREAKDOWN

We break down the data of the total employee turnover rate based on the following categories. Please provide supporting evidence:

- ✓ Age group
- ✓ Gender
- Management level (e.g. junior/low level, middle, senior/top level management)
- Race, ethnicity, nationality, country of origin or cultural background
- We do not report this information
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 24) Throughout 2022, our overall turnover rate stood at 13.2%, of which 4.4% was attributed to voluntary turnover within the same period.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 24) Throughout 2022, our overall turnover rate stood at 13.2%, of which 4.4% was attributed to voluntary turnover within the same period.
- Turnover 2022, Turnover 2022.xlsx (Pages: 1) The document shows our breakdown of our turnover for 2022.

Info Text:

Question Rationale People are one of the main drivers of corporate growth and play an essential role in the successful execution of companies' strategies. In this question, we assess both total and voluntary turnover. Total turnover may fluctuate and reflect industry trends or economic cycles. Voluntary turnover is a better indicator to evaluate a company's ability to retain its employees. This indicator may reflect high levels of uncertainty or dissatisfaction among employees or structural organizational changes. High turnover may impact employee productivity and lead to increased costs due to higher expenses for employee recruitment. Finally, it is very important to evaluate turnover patterns by age, gender, or other employee groups as this can be an indication of incompatibility or potential inequity in the workplace.

Key Definitions
Total employee turnover: Refers to the proportion of employees who leave an organization over a set period (often a year), expressed as a percentage of the total employees. The figure should be calculated using the total number of employees at the end of the latest reporting year. The total employee turnover rate number should be the sum of the voluntary employee turnover and the involuntary employee turnover rate.
Voluntary employee turnover: Refers to the proportion of employees who choose to leave an organization (such as resignation, retirement, early retirement etc.) over a set period (often a year), expressed as a percentage of the total employees. The figure should be calculated using the total number of employees at the end of the latest reporting year.

Data Requirements - If the company doesn't have a lot of FTEs because they outsource all their activities to contractors, then contractors are to be considered employees and the question will be applicable. - If the company's definition of the turnover rates does not match our definition, then mark "Not Applicable" for this question
Disclosure requirements: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspects of this question, for at least the most recent reported year. - Total employee turnover rate - Voluntary employee turnover rate
Data Breakdown: - We don't expect companies to break down the data by all the categories mentioned in the question, but full points will be granted for this section for having a breakdown for at least 2 categories. The purpose of this section is to assess whether companies are able to track these metrics in a way to be able to evaluate and ensure fair treatment of all employees. - In Europe, according to Article 9 of the GDPR, it is prohibited to process personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, except if the data subject has given explicit consent to the processing of those personal data, provided this is not prohibited by national law. Other exemptions exist, such as reasons of substantial public interest which might include statistical research purposes for equality of opportunity and treatment. We therefore expect companies to report on only two different categories, in order to not penalize companies that do not report data breakdown on race. - For this section, companies can attach either private or public evidence and we expect to see the specific quantitative data broken down by these categories. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'.

3.4.6 Trend of Employee Wellbeing

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate if your company conducts an employee survey.

- ✓ Yes, we conduct an annual employee survey

Please indicate in the following table the percentage of employees that are for example **highly engaged, with highly positive experience or a high level of wellbeing as found through your company's scaled employee surveys**. Please select only the core focus of your survey as well as its coverage. Please note: If your company only conducts its primary employee survey every two years, please duplicate the value of the previous year in the table and provide the target for the most recent year the primary survey was conducted.

Core Focus	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employee Engagement <input type="checkbox"/> Employee Satisfaction <input type="checkbox"/> Employee Wellbeing <input type="checkbox"/> Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS)	% of employees with top level of engagement, satisfaction, wellbeing, or employee net promoter score (eNPS)	66	66	67	67	72
Data coverage	% of employees who responded to the survey	83	83	85	85	

Public Reporting

The results of our annual employee surveys are publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

In tracking **employee metrics**, which of the following **aspects** are addressed in your employee surveys (select all that apply). Please provide supporting evidence.

- Job satisfaction (external motivation, e.g. I am satisfied with my job)
- Purpose (internal motivation, e.g., my work has a clear sense of purpose)
- Happiness (e.g., I feel happy at work most of the time)
- Stress (e.g., I feel stressed at work most of the time)

- No, we do not conduct an annual employee survey.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 25) In order to assess employee engagement, our surveys cover a range of indicators encompassing job satisfaction, motivation, feelings of happiness, and stress levels. It's worth mentioning that during the year 2022, the survey aimed at evaluating our team's engagement was not conducted. However, we have plans to carry it out during the course of the year 2023.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 25) In order to assess employee engagement, our surveys cover a range of indicators encompassing job satisfaction, motivation, feelings of happiness, and stress levels. It's worth mentioning that during the year 2022, the survey aimed at evaluating our team's engagement was not conducted. However, we have plans to carry it out during the course of the year 2023.

- **ESG Report 2022**, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 25) In order to assess employee engagement, our surveys cover a range of indicators encompassing job satisfaction, motivation, feelings of happiness, and stress levels. It's worth mentioning that during the year 2022, the survey aimed at evaluating our team's engagement was not conducted. However, we have plans to carry it out during the course of the year 2023.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Employee engagement, satisfaction, and well-being surveys are crucial tools for evaluating employee conditions and developing policies to attract, retain and develop the best employees and identify areas for improvement. In this question, we determine whether companies conduct regular employee surveys and in how far metrics on Job satisfaction, Purpose, Happiness and Stress are addressed in the employee surveys. The four aspects Job satisfaction, Purpose, Happiness and Stress have been recommended by the World Wellbeing Movement as evidence-informed employee wellbeing outcome measures developed by the University of Oxford's Wellbeing Research Centre. They capture the complementary dimensions of wellbeing at work as experienced by the employee and align with how statistical agencies across the OECD are measuring general wellbeing. Research indicates there is a strong link between employee wellbeing and business outcomes such as employee productivity, retention, recruitment, and firm performance.

Key Definitions

Top level engagement or score: The top level based on a classification where for example "highly engaged" is 7-10 on a 10 point scale, or equivalent. While companies might conduct multiple surveys, in this question we ask for the top level engagement or score only on the core focus of the survey. Depending on the core focus of the survey, top level can refer to the highest category of either engagement, satisfaction, well-being, or top level of employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS).

% Of employee survey respondents: Refers to the percentage of FTE employees who responded to the survey. This should not be the percentage of employees invited to participate in the survey.

Target: Targets can be the precise, stated target for the year in which the survey was conducted, or if the target is long-term for a specific future year, it can be linearly extrapolated. For instance, if the company reported 70% of employees were engaged or satisfied in FY2020, and set a two-year target of reaching 80% by FY2022, the linearly extrapolated target for FY2021 would be 75% (e.g. 10% improvement divided by two years equals 5% per year).

Employee Engagement: definitions of employee engagement may vary, but the following are representative: - Gallup: Those who are involved in, enthusiastic about, and committed to their work and workplace. - Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES-9): "A positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind that is characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption." - Grovo: "A deep, personal, and empowered investment in work." Deep because the employee cares about the quality of their work. Personal because the work and its contribution to the success of the company matter to the employee. And empowered because "the employee is capable of delivering a quality that will reward their investment of time, talents, effort, and care."

Employee Satisfaction: Refers to external motivation. How happy employees feel about their job; specifically concerning external incentives such as employment benefits.

Employee Wellbeing: Gallup: Wellbeing refers to "all of the things that are important to each of us and how we experience our lives. Key wellbeing measures include how employees rate their current and expected future lives (life evaluation) and how strongly employees believe their organization cares about their wellbeing."

Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS): Refers to the question "on a scale of 0 to 10, how likely would you be to recommend this company to a friend or colleague as a place to work?" Responses which fall in between 9-10 are considered promoters or a company's most positive, motivated, and satisfied people. Those who fall between 7-8 are passives or employees who are neutral, or generally content but not fully committed to the organization. Employees who answer between 0-6 are considered detractors or those who wouldn't recommend your company and are unhappy and disengaged to varying degrees.

Aspects addressed in employee surveys: The four aspects included in the question involve metrics related to the complementary dimensions of wellbeing at work as experienced by the employee. They align with how statistical agencies are measuring general wellbeing and how Indeed surveys workplace wellbeing.

- Job satisfaction: Refers to questions in the survey aiming at measuring evaluative wellbeing (e.g. "I feel completely satisfied with my work")
- Purpose: Refers to questions in the survey aiming at measuring eudemonic wellbeing (e.g. "My work has a clear sense of purpose")
- Happiness: Refers to questions in the survey aiming at measuring positive affect (e.g. "I feel happy at work, most of the time")
- Stress: Refers to questions in the survey aiming at measuring negative affect (e.g. "I feel stressed at work, most of the time")

Data Requirements - If your company only conducts an employee survey every two years, please duplicate the value of the previous year in the table and provide the target for the most recent year a survey was conducted - For the employee metric aspects section of the question, companies can attach either private or public evidence, however only information that can be verified will be accepted.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly

available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - The results of the annual employee survey (i.e., the % of employees with top level of engagement, satisfaction, wellbeing, or employee net promoter score (NPS) figure for at least the most recent reported year). Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

3.4.7 MSA Talent Attraction & Retention

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.5 Occupational Health & Safety

Poor occupational health and safety (OHS) performance has a direct negative impact on labor costs through lower productivity. Moreover, it can also affect a company's reputation, impact staff morale or increase operating costs through fines and other contingent liabilities. Our key questions focus on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for a company's own operations, and for its suppliers and their performance against industry benchmarks. Industry-specific questions additionally focus on training, audits and transparency. Industries operating in areas where HIV/AIDS is widespread are also expected to support their employees and minimize the risks of disruption to their business activities.

3.5.1 OHS Policy

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have an OHS policy/ commitment?

- ✓ Yes, we have a publicly available commitment on Occupational Health and Safety and it includes the following elements:

- ✓ Is applicable to the company's entire operations/ employees as well as contractors or individuals under the company's supervision.
- ✓ Compliance with relevant OHS international standards and regulations, voluntary programs and/or collective agreements on OHS.
- ✓ Consultation with and participation of workers, and, where they exist, workers' representatives.
- ✓ A commitment to continually improve the performance of the OHS management system.
- ✓ Setting up prioritization and action plans.
- ✓ Establishment of quantitative targets for improving OHS performance metrics.
- ✓ Endorsement of the implementation of the OHS policy. Please select the highest endorsing decision-making body:
 - ✓ Board of directors
 - Executive management
- No, we do not have a public Occupational Health and Safety policy.
- Not applicable. Please provide an explanation in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Code-of-Business-Conduct-and-Ethics.pdf> (Pages: 6,12) On page 6: 1.5 Working environment and conditions
The Company intends to offer its personnel a safe working environment, without risks that could threaten their safety, physical or psychological integrity, and health, providing when necessary protective clothing and suitable equipment to prevent potential risks of accidents or prejudicial health effects. As for the personnel, they commit to support the work-safety programs developed by the Company, adopting and ensuring the adoption of all the necessary measures for safe work, and to use appropriately the safety elements provided for their personal protection by the Company.

In their dealings with the personnel, managers and supervisors shall always maintain an attitude that favors the development of a constructive working environment, including the habitual rules of social comradeship, avoiding any discriminatory behavior or disrespect toward other workers or toward union organizations or associations that legitimately represent them. Respect is due to the privacy and dignity of the employees, only holding the personal data that is needed for the good functioning of the Company

On page 12:

This Code shall come into effect once published on the Company's web site, which shall be within thirty days of its approval by the Board. A copy of it or an abstract will be handed to every employee and shall be presumed to be known once it is received and thus its compliance may be demanded of the employees of Viña Concha y Toro and its Subsidiaries.

Notwithstanding, the Company shall hand and/or make available to each director, executive and employee a copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics at the time of their contracting.

Any consultation or doubt about the interpretation or scope of this Code of Ethics and Conduct should be addressed to the Company's Legal Counsel who, together with the General Management, shall be responsible for determining the sense and scope of the provisions contained in it. The Legal Counsel, with the agreement of the General Management, shall also be responsible for evaluating any eventual regulatory change that requires amendments to this Code and propose to the Board the amendments to its text.

- Code of Conduct for Suppliers, https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2020/09/Code-of-Conduct_-Eng.pdf (Pages: 6) 4.1. WORK ENVIRONMENT
Suppliers must provide a safe working environment for their employees, without risks that threaten their health and safety, providing, when necessary, clothing or protective equipment appropriate to prevent accidents or adverse health effects. Suppliers must also provide training to their employees and make sure they are educated in health and safety matters.
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 25) Concha y Toro has established a robust internal policy regarding Health and Occupational Safety, which has been endorsed by the executive members of our team.
This policy encompasses the following fundamental principles:
Its application extends to all our operations, including our contractors.
There is a strong commitment to continuously enhance the performance of our Health and Occupational Safety Management System.
Consultation and participation of labor representatives are encouraged through Joint Committees.
Priorities are set through the development of action plans, supported by on-site risk assessments.
Annual goals are taken into account for accident and incident rates, aiming for a 15% reduction compared to the previous year for the latter.

Info Text:

Question Rationale The purpose of this question is to identify companies that have an active commitment to occupational health and safety in line with the most relevant international OHS standards. The policy needs to be company-specific with a company-wide commitment and not just for a single site, business unit, or project. The OHS policy should cover a set of commitments that capture the long-term direction of the organization in terms of health and safety. It sets the company's approach to health and safety and establishes in a clear way what the company's expectations towards employees and other interested parties are. The OHS policy provides an overall commitment, as well as a necessary framework for the organization to set its objectives and take action to achieve the intended outcomes of the OHS management system. The commitments included in the policy are then reflected in the processes companies establish to ensure a robust, credible, and reliable OHS management system. Therefore, an OHS commitment is a precious and necessary step on what to build further measures. The OHS policy should set the direction for effective health and safety management. Board members need to establish a health and safety policy that is much more than a document – it should be an integral part of the organization's culture, of its values, and performance standards. Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. References ISO 45001 ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)

3.5.2 OHS Programs

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have an OHS management system?

- ✓ Yes, we have an OHS management system that covers the following elements:
Please provide public supporting evidence
 - ✓ OHS risk and hazard assessments to identify what could cause harm in the workplace.
 - ✓ Prioritization and integration of action plans with quantified targets to address those risks.
 - ✓ Integration of actions to prepare for and respond to emergency situations.
 - ✓ Evaluation of progress in reducing/preventing health issues/risks against targets.
 - ✓ Internal inspections.

- ✓ Independent external verification of health, safety and well-being: please provide the names and standards used (such as ISO 45001):
ISO 45001
- ✓ Procedures to investigate work-related injuries, ill health, diseases and incidents.
- ✓ OHS training provided to employees and/or other relevant parties to raise awareness and reduce operational health & safety incidents.
- ✓ OHS criteria introduced in procurement and contractual requirements.
- No such measures in place to ensure effective management of health risks/issues.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Consumer Pillar ESP, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.01%20Programa%20De%20Principio%20a%20Fin%202022%20\(PDF13\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.01%20Programa%20De%20Principio%20a%20Fin%202022%20(PDF13)-min.pdf) (Pages: 19document(21pdf)) Document in Spanish
Translation:
Other sustainable certifications
Cono Sur is currently certified by ISO 4500:2018
- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 26) From our Health and Safety policy, we have constructed an integrated management system and a risk prevention plan that encompass the following essential components:
Risk Assessments: We conduct thorough risk analyses to identify potential sources of hazard in work environments.
Strategic Planning and Prioritized Actions: We integrate action plans with measurable objectives focused on specifically addressing those identified risks.
Continuous Monitoring of Key Indicators: We consistently track KPIs related to absenteeism and accidents, with well-defined annual goals.
Emergency Protocols: We have detailed protocols for emergency situations such as fires or earthquakes, ensuring an effective response.
Interactive Training: We provide training and encourage "conversations" with our employees to prevent workplace accidents.
Rigorous Inspections: We conduct rigorous internal inspections in the realm of Health and Safety to uphold high standards.
Incident Case Investigations: We establish procedures to thoroughly investigate injuries, illnesses, and other work-related incidents.
Integration in Acquisitions and Contracts: We have incorporated Health and Safety criteria into our acquisition processes and contractual requirements.
As a demonstration of our commitment, Cono Sur is certified in ISO 45001:2018.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 81) The company and its subsidiaries have a team of engineers and technicians who specialise in risk prevention as well as a team of paramedics who plan, organise, oversee, execute, and manage occupational health and safety programmes for internal employees and contractors. The focus areas of these efforts are criticality, case studies of accidents, and compliance with national regulations and customer conduct standards.

The strategy centres on campaigns for improving risk

prevention through training and constant updating in an effort to reinforce positive and effective responses to accident prevention efforts. The training activities deliver and reinforce workplace safety aspects and techniques that allow the worker to perform their work in a healthy and safe manner by using personal protective equipment.

The Psychosocial Protocol was implemented throughout the organisation in 2022. It measures exposure to stressors at work. The Istas 21 questionnaire was applied and determined that 85% of workers are low risk and that the remaining 15% are medium risk.

We also implemented and achieved 100% compliance with Alcohol and Drugs Policy plans. This allowed us to provide education on alcohol use and present the issues related to drug use. We also helped employees who have required assistance in this area.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Poor occupational health and safety (OHS) performance has a direct negative impact on labor costs through lower productivity. Lower performance not only poses a threat to a company’s reputation and staff morale but also results in increased operating costs in the form of fines and other contingent liabilities. With this question, we aim to find out how a company ensures effective management of health risks/ issues and to identify companies that have dedicated programs for Occupational Health and Safety. The OHS programs should cover a set of actions that ensure a robust, credible, and reliable OHS management system. It aims at providing tools to assess and improve performance in the prevention of workplace incidents and accidents via the effective management of hazards and risks in the workplace. Disclosure Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. annual report, sustainability report, integrated report, company publications) or corporate website. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. References ISO 45001 ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)

3.5.3 Fatalities

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please complete the following table with the number of **work-related fatalities** for employees and contractors.

✓ Fatalities	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Employees ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link:	0	0	0	0

Fatalities	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Contractors ✓ This data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link:	1	0	0	0

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

- ✓ Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

- We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

- We do not track employee and contractor fatalities.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted]

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 26) In 2022, our contractors did not experience any fatalities.
- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 82) See the table "Workplace safety" Fatality rate: 0
- Social Verification ENG, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Verificacion-Informe-Impactos-2022-1.pdf> Standards and verification process
The review was carried out according to the International Auditing and Assurance Standards of the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).
Our review work consisted of formulating questions to Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Management that has been involved in the process of preparing this report, as well as the application of analytical procedures and review tests described below.
 - Meeting with the team that led the process of preparing the Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report.
 - Request for requirements and evidence review with the areas participating in the preparation of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, focusing on the report's Pillars of Consumers, Customers, Suppliers, Our People and Community.
 - Verification through review tests of the quantitative and qualitative information related to the Indicators of Viña

Concha y Toro’s Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, and its adequate compilation based on the data provided by Viña Concha y Toro's information sources.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Keeping track of work-related injuries and fatalities should cover a company's entire operations, covering both internal employees and external contractors. This is crucial for ensuring that legal requirements are met, that problematic and/or dangerous operations can be identified and that safety measures can be improved. Key Definitions Work-related fatalities: The death of a worker arising from an occupational disease or injury sustained or contracted while performing work that is controlled by the organization or that is being performed in workplaces that the organization controls. Contractor: Persons or organizations working onsite or offsite on behalf of an organization. A contractor can contract their own workers directly, or contract sub-contractors or independent contractors. Data Requirements Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Number of work-related fatalities for employees and contractors for at least the most recent reported year. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'.

3.5.4 Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Employees

This question requires publicly available information.

Please provide your company's lost-time injury frequency rate for employees (per one million hours worked). For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. If your company’s LTIFR for employees is equal to zero for one or more fiscal years, this data will only be accepted if evidence of third-party verification is provided. Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website.

If you only track LTIFR on a consolidated basis, without distinguishing between employees and contractors, please use this question to report the consolidated number.

✓ LTIFR	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Employees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LTIFR <input type="checkbox"/> LTIR	LTIFR (n/million hours worked) LTIR (n/200,000 hours worked)	19.3	17.7	14.2	20.5
Data coverage (as % of employees, operations or revenues)	percentage of: <input type="checkbox"/> Employees <input type="checkbox"/> Operations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues	100	100	100	100

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

- We only track lost-time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) on a consolidated basis.
Please provide the combined figures in the table above and mark "Not applicable" in the next question (Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors).

Alternative Metric

Please provide your company's Lost Workday Rate (LWR) or Days Away/Restricted or Transfer Rate (DART) for employees (per 200,000 hours worked). For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. If your company's LWR or DART for employees is equal to zero for one or more fiscal years, this data will only be accepted if evidence of third-party verification is provided.

Alternative Metric	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Employees <input type="radio"/> Lost Workday Rate <input type="radio"/> Days Away Restricted Transfer Rate	n/200,000 hours worked				
Data coverage (as % of employees, operations or revenues)	percentage of: <input type="radio"/> Employees <input type="radio"/> Operations <input type="radio"/> Revenues				

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

- Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

- We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

- We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

[Redacted]

- We only track DART or LWR on a consolidated basis.
Please provide the combined figures in the table above and mark "Not applicable" in the next question (Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors).

- We do not track any of these metrics (LTIFR, DART or LWR) for our employees.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

[Redacted]

Company References:

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 82) See Average days lost due to accidents
- Social Verification ENG, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Verificacion-Informe-Impactos-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 1) Standards and verification process

The review was carried out according to the International Auditing and Assurance Standards of the International

Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

Our review work consisted of formulating questions to Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Management that has

been involved in the process of preparing this report, as well as the application of analytical procedures and review

tests described below.

- Meeting with the team that led the process of preparing the Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability

Strategy 2025 Progress Report.

- Request for requirements and evidence review with the areas participating in the preparation of Viña Concha y

Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, focusing on the report's Pillars of Consumers,

Customers, Suppliers, Our People and Community.

- Verification through review tests of the quantitative and qualitative information related to the Indicators of Viña

Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, and its adequate compilation based

on the data provided by Viña Concha y Toro's information sources.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Poor occupational health and safety (OHS) performance has a direct negative impact on labor costs through lower productivity. Lower performance not only poses a threat to a company's reputation and staff morale but also results in increased operating costs in the form of fines and other contingent liabilities. We expect companies to keep track of the lost time injuries of their employees and to prevent exacerbation of the injuries. Key Definitions Lost-time injuries frequency rate (LTIFR): Any work-related injury that results in the company employee or third-party contractor employee not being able to return to work the next scheduled work day/shift. The LTIFR is the number of lost-time injuries per million hours worked, calculated using the formula: $LTIFR = (\text{Number of lost-time injuries}) / (\text{Total hours worked in accounting period}) \times 1'000'000$ Lost- Time Injury Rate (LTIR) Any work-related injury that results in the company employee or third-party contractor employee not being able to return to work the next scheduled workday/shift. The LTIR is the number of lost-time injuries per 200,000 hours worked, calculated using the formula: $LTIR = (\text{Number of lost-time injuries}) / (\text{Total hours worked in accounting period}) \times 200'000$ DART (Days Away/Restricted or Transfer Rate): A mathematical calculation that describes the number of recordable injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees that resulted in days away from work, restricted work activity and/or job transfer that a company has experienced in a fiscal year. Dart rate formula: $\text{total number of DART incidents} \times 200,000 / \text{number of employee labor hours worked in the fiscal year}$. LOST WORKDAY RATE (LWD): A mathematical calculation that describes the number of lost workdays per 100 full-time employees in the last fiscal year. LWD Rate formula: $\text{Total Number of Lost Days} \times 200,000 / \text{Number of Employee Labor Hours Worked}$ A Lost Workday Incident takes into account the number of days of missed work, not days that involved restricted tasks. The day the illness or injury occurred is not counted as a lost workday, and the total number possible for lost days due to a single incident is capped at 180. Data Requirements If your company combines LTIFR for employees and contractors, then please answer this question combining the two figures and mark the question "Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors" as "Not Applicable". Disclosure requirements for public question: Publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question must be included: - Employee Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for at least the most recent reported year OR - Employee Days Away/Restricted or Transfer Rate (DART) for at least the most recent reported year OR - Employee Lost Workday Rate (LWD) for at least the most recent reported year. Please note: if Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is only tracked on a consolidated basis (employees and contractors combined) the combined rate for at least the most recent reported year should be provided. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'. Data Consistency If the occupational health & safety performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all. Please note that we only expect your company to report ONE metric only. If your company reports both LTIFR and one of the alternative

metrics, please use the LTIFR as this is the preferred metric. If your company reports one metric for employees and another for contractors, this is acceptable. Please note that Lost Time Injury Rate (200,000 hours) can be selected in the Standard Metric table as the figure can be multiplied by 5 to reach the calculation of LTIFR (1 million).

3.5.5 Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please provide your company's lost-time injury frequency rate for contractors (per one million hours worked). For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. If your company's LTIFR for contractors is equal to zero for one or more fiscal years, this data will only be accepted if evidence of third-party verification is provided.

If you only track LTIFR on a consolidated basis, without distinguishing between employees and contractors, please mark this question as "**Not applicable**" and use the LTIFR - Employees question to report the consolidated number.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LTIFR	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Contractors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LTIFR <input type="checkbox"/> LTIR	LTIFR (n/million hours worked) LTIR (n/200,000 hours worked)	9.16	8.59	11.12	
Data coverage (as % of contractors, operations or revenues)	percentage of: <input type="checkbox"/> Contractors <input type="checkbox"/> Operations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues	100	100	100	

PUBLIC REPORTING

Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

[Redacted]

Alternative Metric:

Please provide your company's Lost Workday Rate (LWR) or Days Away/Restricted or Transfer Rate (DART) for contractors (per 200,000 hours worked). For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit. If your company's LWR or DART for contractors is equal to zero for one or more fiscal years, this data will only be accepted if evidence of third-party verification is provided.

Alternative Metric	Unit	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Contractors <input type="radio"/> Lost Workday Rate <input type="radio"/> Days Away Restricted Transfer Rate	n/200,000 hours worked				
Data coverage (as % of employees, operations or revenues)	percentage of: <input type="radio"/> Contractors <input type="radio"/> Operations <input type="radio"/> Revenues				

PUBLIC REPORTING

- Our data is publicly available. Please provide supporting evidence or web link.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION

- Our data has been third-party verified in the most recent financial year reported. Please provide supporting evidence.

DATA CONSISTENCY

- We report publicly on this information, but the data in the table above differs from our publicly reported figures. Please provide an explanation in the comment box for this difference:

[Redacted]

- We have a temporary coverage reduction or target challenge due to corporate actions. Please briefly explain if a merger, acquisition, divestment, etc. has temporarily caused a reduction in your ability to report optimal coverage or caused your target to appear abnormal:

[Redacted]

- We do not track any of these metrics (LTIFR, DART or LWR) for our contractors.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Data for Contractors LTIFR was being calculated by the submission of the CSA, but will soon be available. Please, do check our ESG Report for 2022 for incoming information.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 27) See updates for Contractors LTIFR.
- Social Verification ENG, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Verificacion-Informe-Impactos-2022-1.pdf> (Pages: 1) Standards and verification process
The review was carried out according to the International Auditing and Assurance Standards of the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).
Our review work consisted of formulating questions to Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Management that has been involved in the process of preparing this report, as well as the application of analytical procedures and review tests described below.

- Meeting with the team that led the process of preparing the Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report.
- Request for requirements and evidence review with the areas participating in the preparation of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, focusing on the report's Pillars of Consumers, Customers, Suppliers, Our People and Community.
- Verification through review tests of the quantitative and qualitative information related to the Indicators of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 Progress Report, and its adequate compilation based on the data provided by Viña Concha y Toro's information sources.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Poor occupational health and safety (OHS) performance has a direct negative impact on labor costs through lower productivity. Lower performance not only poses a threat to the company's reputation and staff morale but also results in increased operating costs in the form of fines and other contingent liabilities. We expect companies to keep a track of the lost time injuries of their contractors to restrict the occurrence of such events and ensure overall safety across the supply chain. Key Definitions Lost-time injuries frequency rate (LTIFR): A lost-time injury is defined as any work-related injury that results in the company employee or third-party contractor employee not being able to return to work the next scheduled work day/shift. LTIFR ONLY counts the lost time on the company's premises for contractors. The LTIFR is the number of lost-time injuries per million hours worked, calculated using the formula: $LTIFR = (\text{Number of lost-time injuries}) / (\text{Total hours worked in accounting period}) \times 1'000'000$ Lost-Time Injury Rate (LTIR) Any work-related injury that results in the company employee or third-party contractor employee not being able to return to work the next scheduled workday/shift. The LTIR is the number of lost-time injuries per 200,000 hours worked, calculated using the formula: $LTIR = (\text{Number of lost-time injuries}) / (\text{Total hours worked in accounting period}) \times 200'000$ DART (Days Away/Restricted or Transfer Rate): A mathematical calculation that describes the number of recordable injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees that resulted in days away from work, restricted work activity and/or job transfer that a company has experienced in a fiscal year. Dart rate formula: $\text{total number of DART incidents} \times 200,000 / \text{number of employee labor hours worked in the fiscal year}$. LOST WORKDAY RATE (LWD): A mathematical calculation that describes the number of lost workdays per 100 full-time employees in the last fiscal year. LWD Rate formula: $\text{Total Number of Lost Days} \times 200,000 / \text{Number of Employee Labor Hours Worked}$ A Lost Workday Incident takes into account the number of days of missed work, not days that involved restricted tasks. The day the illness or injury occurred is not counted as a lost workday, and the total number possible for lost days due to a single incident is capped at 180. Contractor: Persons or organizations working onsite or offsite on behalf of an organization. A contractor can contract their own workers directly, or contract sub-contractors or independent contractors. Data Requirements If your company combines LTIFR for employees and contractors, then please answer "Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Employees" combining the two figures, mark "Lost-Time Injuries Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors" as "Not Applicable" and explain in the comment box. Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Contractor Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for at least the most recent reported year. - Contractor Days Away/Restricted or Transfer Rate (DART) for at least the most recent reported year OR - Contractor Lost Workday Rate (LWD) for at least the most recent reported year. Please note: If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not Applicable'.. Data Consistency If the occupational health & safety performance data reported in the questionnaire do not correspond to the publicly reported figures, the corresponding option should be marked and the discrepancy should be explained. This option should not be indicated if the information is not publicly reported at all. Please note that we only expect your company to report ONE metric only. If your company reports both LTIFR and one of the alternative metrics, please use the LTIFR as this is the preferred metric. If your company reports one metric for employees and another for contractors, this is acceptable. Please note that Lost Time Injury Rate

(200,000 hours) can be selected in the Standard Metric table as the figure can be multiplied by 5 to reach the calculation of LTIFR (1 million).

3.5.6 MSA Occupational Health & Safety

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.6 Health & Nutrition

Poor diet and eating habits are among the main causes of obesity worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.5 billion adults are currently overweight, with some 500 million classified as obese. Figures show that obesity has doubled since the 1980s – and that by now 65% of the world's populations live in countries where more people die from being overweight or obese than from hunger: a situation that can and should be addressed. Research helps create new opportunities for a more balanced and healthier nutrition, but it is ultimately the consumer who decides whether health, product quality and transparency are important purchasing criteria for daily shopping. Corporations are adapting their product portfolio and providing appropriate information regarding the content and nutritional value of their products. Our questions focus on the company's overall strategy, including product innovation, reformulation, labeling and marketing.

3.6.1 Development of Health & Nutrition Strategy

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Please indicate your company's strategic approach to Health & Nutrition. For this question, please refer to the products for which you own the brand and/or you determine the recipe and ingredients in this question.

- Policy statement on health & nutrition publicly available. Please attach the relevant document and/or indicate website:
[REDACTED]
- Advisory panel on health & nutrition established. Please attach the relevant document and/or indicate website:
[REDACTED]
- R&D centers focused on health & nutrition established. Please attach the relevant document and/or indicate website:
[REDACTED]
- R&D health & nutrition focus area defined. Please attach the relevant document and/or indicate website:
[REDACTED]
- Measurable "healthy nutrition" criteria defined for product innovations. Please attach the relevant document and/or indicate website:
[REDACTED]
- Measurable "healthy nutrition" criteria defined to measure nutritional progress of existing product portfolio. Please attach the relevant document and/or indicate website:
[REDACTED]
- No such approaches
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Concha y Toro's main products are alcoholic beverages and the revenues of the company come in 99% from these kinds of products, and only 1% from non-alcoholic beverages.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale The main drivers of product innovation (private labels or generics) in the field of health & nutrition are the increasing health awareness of consumers, the growing number of allergies, new scientific findings, authorities' stricter nutrition and marketing regulations, NGO campaigns, and increasingly critical media coverage. Obesity rates in industrialized countries have reached the epidemic level and even worst-case scenarios have proven to be too optimistic. This development is not limited to developed markets: in emerging markets (headed by China and Brazil), obesity rates and related disease symptoms have spread dramatically. Companies which adapt to changing customer demands and authorities' stricter regulations can capitalize on the global trend towards healthier diets and embrace new opportunities in a fast-growing nutrition segment while contributing to a healthier society. With this question, we assess a company's strategy to adapt to new market conditions. Data Requirements For companies producing only alcoholic beverages, please mark all questions in this criterion as Not Applicable. For bottling companies, please answer these questions based on the strategies, approaches, and initiatives of the beverage producers you work with. The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted.

Disclosure requirements for partially public question: Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Policy statement on health & nutrition

3.6.2 Health & Nutrition Reformulation

Does your company assess the status of your health & nutrition product reformulation program based on your company’s defined "health and nutrition" criteria? For this question, please refer to the products for which you own the brand and/or you determine the recipe and ingredients in this question.

○ Indicator	Percentage of total sales volume
Please provide the percentage of total sales volume of consumer products that are lowered in saturated fat, trans fats, sodium or added sugars by the end of FY 2022:	
Please provide the percentage of total sales volume of consumer products that contain increased nutritious ingredients like fiber, vitamins, minerals, phytochemicals or functional food additives by the end of FY 2022:	
Please provide the percentage of total sales volume of consumer products that are renovated/ reformulated by the end of FY 2022:	

Please provide a reference that describes your corporate program below:

- Our company does not have an health and nutrition renovation/reformulation program.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Concha y Toro’s main products are alcoholic beverages and the revenues of the company come in 99% from these kinds of products, and only 1% from non-alcoholic beverages.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale Companies which adapt to changing customer demands and authorities' stricter regulations can capitalize on the global trend towards healthier diets and contribute to a healthier society. Data Requirements For companies producing only alcoholic beverages: Please mark this question and all other questions in this criterion as Not Applicable. For bottling companies: Please answer these questions based on the strategies, approaches, and initiatives of the beverage producers you work with. For Food Retailers: Please answer these questions referring to your private label products. Supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples

of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain.

3.6.3 Marketing Self-Regulation on Health & Nutrition

Please indicate your company's approach to marketing self-regulation with regards to health & nutrition information facts on product labelling. For this question, please refer to the products for which you own the brand and/or you determine the recipe and ingredients.

- Use of EU CIAA/FDE Nutrition Labelling Scheme or any other voluntary internationally/government recognized labelling scheme (e.g. Food Standards Agency's traffic light scheme), implemented for [REDACTED] % of total product lines
- Company-specific health & nutrition labelling scheme, implemented for [REDACTED] % of total product lines
Please provide a brief description of the key elements and/or attach the relevant document:
[REDACTED]
- Front-of-pack and back-of-pack labelling
- Uniform list of ingredients
- Introduction of Guideline Daily Amounts/Reference intake
- No corporate-wide self-regulation labelling approach in place
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references. Concha y Toro's main products are alcoholic beverages and the revenues of the company come in 99% from these kinds of products, and only 1% from non-alcoholic beverages.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale An important step towards a healthier society is consumer empowerment. Consumers need proper education about food, nutrition content, and how a balanced diet can contribute to high energy levels, health, and longevity. However, education is worthless if basic information about ingredients and nutrition levels is not accessible. Therefore, it is food producers' and retailers' responsibility to make nutritional information available to their customers. **Key Definitions** EU CIAA/FDE nutrition labeling scheme: In 2006, the Confederation of the Food and Drink Industry of the EU (CIAA, now FDE - FoodDrinkEurope) made a commitment to implement a voluntary nutrition-labeling scheme for the entire food and drink industry across all EU Member States. The scheme is based on internationally accepted and scientifically-derived Guideline Daily Amounts (GDAs) and aims to encourage consumers to adopt a balanced diet as part of an overall healthy lifestyle. **Data Requirements** For companies producing only alcoholic beverages: Please mark this question and all other questions in this criterion as Not Applicable. For bottling companies: Please answer these questions based on the strategies, approaches, and initiatives of the beverage producers you work with. **Supporting evidence:** - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information

provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. References FoodDrinkEurope - www.fooddrinkeurope.eu

3.6.4 MSA Health & Nutrition

In this section we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.7 Customer Relationship Management

Strong relationships with customers lead to increased customer loyalty. Harvard Business School research revealed that a 5% increase in retention can result in a profit increase of up to 75%, depending on the industry. The value of retaining customers makes perfect business sense when one considers that a consumer retained for life is more cost effective, requires less service, provides more business and contributes to new customer acquisition by offering positive referrals. Additionally, customer relationship management tools provide important data which allows the company to target relevant customer groups, develop specific products, and ensure that it has all relevant information to strengthen customer relationships. Online presence and channels have reshaped customer relationships: companies need to be present on several platforms to reach out to customers, and for some sectors today it is strategic development to develop strong online capabilities. In some industries, customer data privacy and safety risks have emerged and companies need to ensure strong policies to avoid increasing costs of breaches and negative reputational impact. The key focus of the criterion is on the tools a company has implemented or is using to manage customers, online strategy, sales and distribution channels, customer satisfaction and customer protection.

3.7.1 Online Strategies & Customers Online

Please provide information regarding the use of your online services by customers and revenues derived from online services.

Please note that if your company earned more than 95% of its revenues online in the previous fiscal year this question should be marked as 'Not applicable' and an explanation should be provided in the comment box.

- We are able to provide information regarding the use of our online services by customers and revenues derived from online services.

Online customers

Please indicate how many of your customers are actively using your electronic services solutions as percentage of all customers.

Supporting evidence:

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for 2022?
% of total customers using your online services solutions/sales platform	33	65	70	70	

Online revenues

Please indicate how much of your revenues are generated online/from e-commerce. If your company does not generate any revenues from online activities, please select "We do not generate sales/revenues from online activities. Please explain."

- We generate revenues online/from e-commerce.

Supporting evidence:

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for 2022?
% of revenues generated online (e.g. through direct sales, advertising, etc.)	0.003	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8

- We do not generate sales/revenues from online activities. Please explain:

[Redacted]

- We do not track the number of customers using our online services or the percentage of revenues generated from online activities.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- **Online Strategies and Customers Online Evidence, Online Strategies & Customers Online.xlsx (Pages: 1)**
The document shows our % of total customers using your online services solutions/sales platform and our % of revenues generated online

- **Online Strategies and Customers Online Evidence, Online Strategies & Customers Online.xlsx (Pages: 1)**
The document shows our % of total customers using your online services solutions/sales platform and our % of revenues generated online

Info Text:

Question Rationale All industries are facing an increased speed of information flow toward their customers. Companies need to adapt to this dynamically changing environment, in developed and emerging markets. To ensure a company's reputation, increase revenue generation, and improve customer engagement, companies need to develop an online strategy. We assess if companies have defined a group-wide online strategy covering overall development capabilities. This question is looking for information covering the overall positioning of the company with respect to online business practices that ensure reputation and recognition by using online tools and digital presence to improve business performance. To benefit from these new platforms, companies also have to monitor the percentage of customers online and the percentage of revenue from e-commerce, direct online sales systems, and/or advertising. **Key Definitions** Customer: One buying services or goods from another. In the context of this questionnaire, we focus on customers for B2B companies. Consumer: One consuming a particular product or commodity. In the field of economics, a consumer can either be a single person or an entire organization using a certain type of service. In the context of this questionnaire, we focus on consumers for B2C companies. **Data Requirements** % of total customers using your online services solutions/sales platform: percentage of total customers that make use of/come from online products and services in the last four financial years. % of revenues generated online (e.g. through direct sales, advertising, etc.): percentage of total revenues generated through online channels in the last four financial years. **Target:** We require the absolute percentage target for the most recent reporting year (i.e. a target of 15% of revenues generated online for the previous fiscal year, not a yearly 2% increase in online revenues over the previous three fiscal years). If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative increase target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period. **Applicability:** Please note that if your company has more than 95% of revenues generated online in the previous fiscal year this question should be marked as 'Not applicable' and an explanation should be provided in the comment box. In addition, if your company does not directly sell online and has no further access to online customers, please select "We do not generate sales/revenues from online activities. Please explain." For companies providing pure IT solutions without selling products or operating traditional retail outlets, this question should be marked "Not Applicable". IT solutions include online services, customized applications (both online and offline) as well as consulting services. **Supporting evidence:** No document is required to support your response. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided quantitative information.

3.7.2 Customer Satisfaction Measurement

Additional credit may be granted for publicly available evidence.

Does your company monitor and set quantitative targets to improve satisfaction and are targets and results communicated externally? Please attach documents and indicate the coverage for the data provided. Please refer to the information button for additional clarifications. For each row in the table, it is mandatory that the values provided are in the same unit.

- ✓ Yes, we measure customer satisfaction using relevant unit of measurement. Please attach supporting evidence.
- ✓ Document Satisfactory:

Satisfaction Measurement	Unit (Please select the unit of measurement)	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	What was your target for FY 2022?
Satisfaction Measurement	Satisfaction measurement methodology: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Percentage of satisfied customers/tenants <input type="checkbox"/> Net promoter score or similar <input type="checkbox"/> Rank or similar	79	81	96	87	
Data coverage:	percentage of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers <input type="checkbox"/> Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Revenues <input type="checkbox"/> Tenants	44	39	42	54	

Information is available in the public domain

- Satisfaction is not monitored.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- ESG Report 2022, <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Anexo-ESG-2022.pdf> (Pages: 27) In the year 2022, customer satisfaction was 87%, covering 54% of surveyed customers.

Info Text:

Question Rationale Research from Harvard Business School has shown that a 5% increase in retention can result in a bottom-line profit increase of up to 75%, depending on the industry. The dramatic economic power of customer retention is revealed when viewing customers in terms of lifetime value (LTV). The value of retaining customers makes perfect business sense when one considers that a consumer retained for life is more cost-effective, requires less service, provides more business, and contributes to new customer acquisition by offering positive referrals. Companies in consumer-facing industries (B2C) should therefore monitor customer satisfaction and report the results of satisfaction surveys targeting consumers (i.e. end users) of their products/services. Key Definitions Customer or client: Buyer of services or goods from someone else. In the context of this questionnaire, we focus on customers/clients for B2B companies. Consumer: User of a certain product or commodity. In the field of economics, a consumer can either be a single person or an entire organization using a certain type of service. In the context of this questionnaire, we focus on

consumers for B2C companies. Data Requirements - B2C companies should report the results of satisfaction surveys targeting consumers of their products/services (i.e. end users of the products/services instead of the distributor/retailers they sell their products through). - B2B companies should report the results of satisfaction surveys for their customers or clients (direct buyers of their products or services) In case your company is active in different businesses involving B2C activities (consumers) and B2B (customers), please report the information corresponding to the business that represents the highest share of your total revenue. Unit: % of satisfied customers out of the total number of customers responding to the survey The percentage should be calculated as follows: Number of satisfied customers / Total number of customers responding to the survey Data Coverage: % of customers surveyed (both respondents and non-respondents) out of total customers The data coverage should be calculated as follows: Number of customers surveyed (both respondents and non-respondents) / Total number of customers Companies may report full coverage if a statistically significant, representative sample of its customer base has been surveyed. Target: We require the absolute target for the most recent reporting year. If your company has a multiple-year and/or relative target, please extrapolate what the target value would have to be for the last financial year to make sure you are progressing well towards achieving the target by the end of the target period. Bi-annual satisfaction surveys: if your company only conducts a customer satisfaction survey every two years, then please copy the results from the previous year (when you did conduct a survey) into the box for the following year (when you did not conduct one). For example, if you conducted a survey in 2015 but not in 2016, copy the results from the 2015 survey in the 2016 box, so as to fill the entire table and make it possible to calculate a trend (FY-2 – FY0). Disclosure requirements for partially public question. Additional credit will be granted for relevant publicly available evidence covering the following aspect of this question: - Percentage of satisfied clients in the last reported year (measured through a satisfaction survey or through an alternative approach) Guidance for utilities (ELC, MUW, GAS) In the case of a company that has only exposure to electricity transmission and/or distribution, we expect to use this question to gather information about the satisfaction of the clients using the services provided by the company regardless of the income model. For instance, we intend to capture information about the satisfaction of generators and/or consumers and/or distributors requesting connection access to the infrastructure, generators, and consumers participating in markets operated by the company, participants in the network planning process if it is coordinated by the infrastructure operator, etc. Guidance for Real Estate Management & Development and Equity REIT If in the 'Denominator – Area' question, business activity “Management of Standing Investments” is chosen, we expect companies to choose “tenants” in the dropdown list for data coverage. If this activity is not chosen, i.e. only the activities “Development of new construction and/or major renovation projects” and/or “Services” are selected, we expect companies to report on “customers”.

3.7.3 MSA Customer Relationship Management

In this section, we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality

of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper "Measuring Intangibles" available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

3.8 Sustainable Marketing & Brand Perception

A brand is a living business asset. It differentiates a company's products from those of its competitors and encourages customer loyalty. Indeed, the brand conveys the values and long-term strategy of the organization. Marketing is the mean by which the brand can be depicted. Therefore, the two elements cannot be dissociated. Customers are now more than ever seeking companies to demonstrate sustainable values and achievement. Ethical marketing follows this logic by providing accurate and adequate information about the brand and its environmental and social impact. This in return leads to an increased perception of the sustainability of the brand among customers. The positive outcome of this perception is the customer retention and gain which is directly linked to revenue growth. On the other hand, if this approach is not adopted or respected it can lead to reputational risks or fines.

3.8.1 Ethical Marketing & Advertising

This question requires publicly available information.

Does your company have a **publicly available** worldwide commitment for ethical marketing and advertising practices? Please indicate where this information is available in your public reporting or corporate website

- Yes, we have a publicly available policy for our commitments to ethical marketing, advertising and sales practices. The policy covers/contains the following:
 - Provide accurate and balanced information about our company's products/services
 - Reject exaggerated claims about the social and environmental impacts of our work
 - Protect vulnerable market segments (i.e. children, market illiterates etc.)
 - Abstain from disinforming customers on competitors' work/product
- No, we do not have a publicly available commitment for ethical marketing and advertising practices.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Consumer Pillar ESP, [https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.01%20Programa%20De%20Principio%20a%20Fin%202022%20\(PDF13\)-min.pdf](https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/wp-content/cms/wp-includes/download/4.01%20Programa%20De%20Principio%20a%20Fin%202022%20(PDF13)-min.pdf) (Pages: 14(16pdf), 20(22pdf)) You can find the document in the following link: <https://qa.sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/>
Go to Personas (People) Consumidores (Consumers).
Document in Spanish.
Translation:
On page 14(16pdf)
Responsible consumption is the kind of consumption carried out by healthy adults, which doesn't exceed risk limits and doesn't affect their well-being or that of third parties. Viña Concha y Toro

promotes moderate wine consumption, and this is reflected in their ongoing campaign to encourage these practices.

PRINCIPLES OF RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

Our corporate principles of Responsible Consumption express our conviction and intention in inspiring people to establish better ways of engaging with wine consumption. Viña Concha y Toro:

Adheres to, promotes, and prioritizes moderate wine and alcoholic beverage consumption according to international standards proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO).

- a. Develops programs and communication materials, both internal and external, in favor of responsible consumption.
- b. Promotes and disseminates moderate consumption of all its products through truthful, certified information delivered directly and promptly.
- c. Informs about the benefits derived from moderate wine consumption as part of a healthy lifestyle.

Objects to and disapproves of wine and alcoholic beverage consumption in at-risk groups: minors, pregnant women, individuals driving vehicles, and people with alcohol-related health problems.

Integrates and communicates responsible wine and alcoholic beverage consumption and sales as part of its corporate and marketing codes.

- a. Updates and adjusts corporate and marketing codes.
- b. Develops and implements processes for self-regulation and dissemination of its products.
- c. Markets and advertises its brands responsibly. Facilitates timely consumer access to information about responsible consumption.

Establishes alliances with public and private organizations aimed at promoting responsible consumption.

On page 20(22pdf): TRAINING "HOW TO AVOID GREENWASHING"

With the aim of reinforcing the proper way to communicate the sustainability attributes of products to consumers and avoiding falling into poor communication practices or "greenwashing" within the company's marketing and commercial teams, the Sustainability Communication Toolkit was developed in 2018.

This document serves as an internal support guide to ensure that the communication of Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability attributes is aligned with the best practices, both nationally and internationally. This alignment helps support our consumers' decision-making process while avoiding reputational risks.

During 2022, the training on "How to Avoid Greenwashing" was conducted for all Marketing teams in Chile. This training will continue to be conducted on an annual basis.

- IR 2022 ENG, <https://vinacyt.com/content/uploads/2023/06/integrated-report-2022-vina-concha-y-toro.pdf> (Pages: 128) On page 128:
 - The responsible consumption campaign "Enjoy Responsibly from Start to Finish" was relaunched in 2021.
 - The campaign has a corporate programme, that is, it must be implemented by all of our subsidiaries.
 - The principles of the campaign are based on the global strategy for reducing harmful alcohol use developed by the WHO and align with the Sustainable Development Goals/United Nations 2030 Agenda (SDG 3).
 - The road map towards 2025 lists communication with all markets in which the company operates through subsidiaries and brands on different platforms.
 - We worked on dissemination at the social media and online platform levels through our subsidiaries in 2021. In addition to continuing the work that was implemented during previous year, the message was incorporated into the company brands' social media and digital platforms in 2021.

- Furthermore, one of the guidelines of the Responsible Consumption corporate campaign involves informing and educating employees, customers, and suppliers about moderate wine consumption, providing recommendations and key information about correct measurements, reinforcing non-consumption among risk groups (minors, pregnant people, drivers), and offering advice for avoiding harmful consumption.
- The campaign is scheduled to last for five years (2021-2025), increasing levels of contact with the consumer, distributor, and retailers.
- The website <https://consumoresponsable.vinacyt.com> is available to the general public.

Work internal to the company:

- Creation of a Responsible Consumption Committee.
 - Internal dissemination of the programme and its contents (internal newsletter, responsible consumption messages on Christmas gifts to all employees, etc.).
 - Dissemination of the responsible consumption message at the Pirque Tourism Centre.
 - Actively working with associations to reinforce initiatives and actions related to responsible consumption of wine and alcohol.
 - The Human Resources division implements an internal alcohol and consumption prevention programme.
- Responsible Consumption Website, <https://consumoresponsable.vinacyt.com/en/#> (Pages: 1) Provide accurate and balanced information about our company's products/services: check at the right side of the website, "Know your measures"

Info Text:

Question Rationale Having a clear commitment to pursuing ethical marketing helps to maintain trust between the company and the customer. This element of trust is essential to ensure customer loyalty which has a direct impact on revenue. It also allows companies to avoid key reputational and financial (i.e. fine) risks as some forms of marketing are unlawful. Key Definitions Balanced and accurate information: Fair and truthful description of the product/ services. The aim is to portray the full picture of the product/ service to avoid being misleading or deceptive. Exaggerated claims: Overstatement of environmental and/or social benefits/ attributes of the product/ service or its use. Examples of this practice can include highlighting a marginal improvement as a major gain, using statistics in a misleading way, stating without appropriate substantiation that the product/ service extends to the whole sustainability performance of the company, group or industry, referring to terms such as “environmentally friendly”, “ecologically safe”, “green”, “sustainable”, “carbon friendly” without qualification, etc. Vulnerable Market Segment: Group of the population which has limited knowledge about selling strategies, the functioning of the media, or the product itself. Data Requirements This question requires supporting evidence from the public domain. The information provided has to be included in your public reporting (e.g. specific policy, sustainability report, integrated report, annual report) or your own corporate website. Only referring to an aspect of the law is not sufficient. This criterion may be marked "Not applicable" (with an explanation) if you are a bottling company which is not involved in the marketing and branding activities of the companies you work with and which do not have any product they are directly responsible for. This criterion may be marked “Not applicable” (with an explanation) if you are a PUB company exclusively working in advertising, publishing, event/ virtual events, or movies & entertainment, and do not advertise your own product/services.

3.8.2 Brand Management Metrics

Do you track the progress of your brand perception on sustainability topics and how it impacts business performance?

✓ Brand Perception Survey

We track the evolution of customer brand perception through a survey which includes sustainability topics:

- ✓ Description of the sustainability metric(s) used in the brand perception survey
Kantar undertakes the responsibility of crafting a biennial perception survey aimed at gauging consumer sentiments towards our brand. Within this survey, we meticulously track five key metrics, prominently featuring sustainability as one of its integral components.

- Description of the quantified target set on the sustainability metric(s)

Survey Result Analysis

We perform a statistical analysis of our brand perception survey result

- ✓ In our brand perception result analysis, sustainability topics have a weight of (percentage):

6

- ✓ Brand perception is linked to overall business performance by:

- ✓ Revenue Growth / Decrease
- Sales Volume Growth / Decrease
- Market Share Increase / Decrease
- Other, Please Specify:

If other, please specify:

We have calculated the impact of brand perception on the business performance selected above. In the most recent fiscal year, it has had an impact of (percentage):

- No, we do not conduct brand perception surveys which include sustainability topics.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- Brand management Metrics, Brand management metrics.xlsx (Pages: 1) This document shows the metrics regarding our brand management
- Brand management Metrics, Brand management metrics.xlsx (Pages: 1) This document shows the metrics regarding our brand management

Info Text:

Question Rationale Customers are increasingly expecting companies to move towards a more sustainable way of conducting business. The perception of how sustainable a brand is can even drive customer choice. Therefore, being perceived as becoming more sustainable is key to retaining customers but also attracting new ones, and ensuring business growth. On the other hand, a bad perception of a brand's sustainability can lead to reputational and financial risks, as customers can move away from the brand. Thus, it is essential to understand how customers perceive the brand in terms of sustainability and how this impacts the company's performance. Key Definitions Sustainability metrics: In your brand perception survey, we expect your customers to answer a question related to your brand's sustainability activities/ performance (i.e. Do you trust our brands in relation to sustainability?), or to provide an answer related to sustainability to open-ended questions (i.e. 63% of our customers chose the word environmentally-friendly to describe our brand). Impact of brand perception: This reflects the percentage of your business growth/ performance related to brand perception. For example, you may have calculated that your brand perception improvement is responsible for 2% of sales growth in the last fiscal year as more customers switched to using your brand. Data Requirements Supporting evidence: The document(s) you attach will be used to verify the qualitative part of your response. If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. Any qualitative response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. Quantitative figures provided in the response do not need supporting evidence. You may still provide a reference using the reference clip. This

could include examples of the underlying calculations or approaches to data aggregation used to compile the provided information. Further details: For the option “Description of the quantified target set on the sustainability metric(s)”, please make sure that the target disclosed is related to the metric described just above. For example, we have set the target to reach 70% of “yes” within 5 years to the question “Do you believe our brand to be more sustainable than our competitors?”. Please note that although the section “Survey Result Analysis” aims to assess whether your company performs a more general brand perception survey analysis, it can only be accepted if the brand perception survey contains sustainability metric(s) as expected in the section “Brand Perception Survey”. If you perform several types of brand perception survey result analysis, please select the one which includes the sustainability metrics and is linked to at least one element of the overall business performance. In case your company is active in different brands, please report the information corresponding to the brand that represents the highest share of your total revenue. This criterion may be marked “Not applicable” (with an explanation) if you are a bottling company which is not involved in the marketing and branding activities of the companies you work with and do not have any product they are directly responsible for. This criterion may be marked “Not applicable” (with an explanation) if you are a PUB company exclusively working in advertising, publishing, event/ virtual events, or movies & entertainment, and do not aim to brand your own product/ services.

3.8.3 MSA Sustainable Marketing & Brand Perception

In this section, we include a performance score on the Corporate Sustainability Monitoring with the objective of verifying the company's involvement and management of crisis situations that can have a damaging effect on reputation. The evaluation will be filled in by the responsible analyst of your industry. No additional information is required from your company.

100

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

Info Text:

Based on a Media and Stakeholder Analysis (MSA), the consistency of a company's behavior and management of crisis situations is reviewed in line with its stated principles and policies. Results of the MSA range from no impact to high impact - the latter reflecting serious reputational risks with consequences on the company's bottom line (e.g. legal liabilities or high probability of imminent legal liabilities). In addition, the overall quality of the management response to a situation is assessed, evaluating whether a company has transparently and proactively managed the issue. For further details, please refer to our white paper “Measuring Intangibles” available via: www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/csa-resources/csa-methodology

4 Future Questions (Optional)

In this section, questions on new, developing sustainability topics are asked with the intention of adding them to future revisions of the Corporate Sustainability Assessment. **Questions asked in this section will not contribute to the Total Sustainability Score in the specific year they are asked. We may choose to ask these questions in the same or modified format in future years, and add them to the standard part of the questionnaire, in which case they will contribute to the Total Sustainability Score in that year.**

We encourage companies to complete the questions in this section in order to allow us to perform data analysis on the results to inform future revisions of the questions and scoring schemes, as well as to provide companies the opportunity to engage with us on these topics.

4.1 Talent Planning and Analytics

4.1.1 People Analytics

Does your company use any People Analytics (PA) in any of the following analysis? If yes, please select any practice that apply and provide a supporting evidence indicating the page number where the relevant information can be found and a comment in the reference field with a short description of how People Analytics is applied in your case.

Please note that companies are not expected to make use of PA in all the following analysis. For further clarifications, please consult the information text.

- Yes. Please select any relevant analysis that apply:
- Measuring employee performance
 - Strategic workforce planning
 - Identifying current workforce skills gaps
 - Recruiting & hiring (e.g. evaluating recruiting channels, screening of candidates, assessing talent supply/demand)
 - Identifying flight risks to improve retention
 - Competitive intelligence
 - Organizational network analysis
- No, our company does not use People Analytics.
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below.
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale People Analytics (also known as HR or Talent analytics) refers to the application of advanced analytics and use of large data sets in human capital management. Using the knowledge gained through analysis of human capital related data can help companies identify current risks and opportunities and make better informed decisions to improve talent management and eventually business performance. The main cases for which companies have started using analytics are employee performance measurement and workforce planning. Companies are also applying data to identify skills gaps, evaluate recruiting channels, screen candidates and assess talent supply and demand etc. Asking about the use of People Analytics, i.e. collection and analysis of HR related data in order to draw insights (e.g. solving existing problems or capitalizing on new opportunities) doesn't suggest the dehumanization of the employer-employee relationship. On the contrary, it is proven that evaluating data that companies are already collecting might be useful to further improve employee experience, better inform employee training and development efforts, promote fair treatment of employees and eliminate bias. Key Definitions People analytics: it is also known as HR, Talent or

workforce analytics. It is the practice of collecting and analyzing Human Resources and organizational data through the application of statistics and other data interpretation techniques. The aim of this method is to transform this data into actionable insights that improve the company's systems, processes and strategies in order to achieve sustainable business success. Strategic workforce planning: it is the long-term planning aiming at "the strategic alignment of an organization's human capital with its business direction. It is a methodical process of analyzing the current workforce, determining future workforce needs, identifying the gap between the present and the future, and implementing solutions so the organization can accomplish its mission, goals, and objectives." (Minnesota Management and Budget cited, HR Society 2013, p.3). Types of Workforce planning: - Strategic planning: long-range planning, usually covering a 3 to 5 year forecast period, aligned to business needs and outcomes. It focuses on identifying the workforce implications, current, transition and future of business strategic objectives and includes scenario planning. - Operational planning: mid-range planning, usually covering the next 12 to 18 months. It should align with the timeframe of the business planning cycle. It is the process and systems applied to gathering, analyzing and reporting on workforce planning strategy. - Tactical or short-range planning: it takes place once a year and is usually part of budgeting Identify current workforce skill gaps: this practice should be considered as a part of the Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP) process. Some companies may identify current workforce skill gaps for operational reasons or for short-term planning, e.g. they may evaluate that they are currently more in need of employees with a specific programming knowledge and decide to open two positions in a specific year, without necessarily taking into consideration the more long-term planning and strategic direction. Recruiting & hiring (e.g. evaluating recruiting channels, screening of candidates, assessing talent supply/demand): examples may include but are not limited to engaging assessments identifying successful candidates, use of external databases to evaluate talent pool, screening of internal databases to identify internal employees with relevant skills etc. Identifying flight risks to improve retention: this refers to the process of identification of disengaged or dissatisfied employees with their current compensation, job or career prospects that may look elsewhere for new opportunities. These employees are deemed as high-risk employees to quit. Competitive intelligence: Competitive Intelligence (CI) is the systematic collection and analysis of information from multiple sources, often used in marketing, product, and sales departments in order to understand a company's competitive landscape. In the Human Resource field, CI is used in developing human capital strategies, identifying related threats and opportunities and advancing organization's talent retention and acquisition efforts from industry information, company research, organizational charts, employee information, labor market information, and overall trends. Organizational network analysis: Also known as Relational Analytics, Organizational Network Analysis (ONA) is a method for studying information flow, interaction and socio-technical networks within an organization. This technique creates statistical and graphical models of people, tasks, groups, knowledge and resources of organizational systems. It is based on social network theory and more specifically, dynamic network analysis. ONA is a growing trend in the field of People Analytics, especially around the concept of understanding diversity and inclusion, innovation, as well as employee performance and motivation. Data Requirements - If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. - Companies are not expected to make use of PA for all the type of analysis listed in the question. One option is sufficient to achieve maximum score in this question, if the supporting evidence and short description comment meet our requirements. - It is possible that a company uses People Analytics for different cases that correspond to more than one of the options available. Please select all that apply, provide relevant supporting evidence and a short description. - The analysis shared in this question do not need to apply to the whole company, it can also apply to a local/regional/segment/business unit. - In this question, it is not required to share the actual data of your analysis but rather the analytical process that has been followed. The analysis can be qualitative, quantitative, predictive or perspective. For example, this question doesn't ask whether your company is measuring employee performance but rather whether any software, systems, real-time monitoring or other tools are used to collect and analyze this data in order to better evaluate employee performance. Supporting evidence: - Any type of supporting evidence that can demonstrate the type of analysis conducted is acceptable (e.g. screenshots of online systems, documents of application procedures, documentation of a successful application case, comprehensive comments). Further details on supporting evidence: - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. - People Analytics tools can be internally and/or externally developed (e.g. LinkedIn) but they should have an internal focus i.e. aiming to improve the company's systems, processes and strategies in order to achieve better talent management. - Companies are not expected to have high-tech systems or platforms in place in order to conduct HR data analysis, use of simple tools (e.g. Excel) is also

sufficient if they serve companies' analytical purposes. - General statements that a company uses People Analytics are not acceptable. - Evidence of the outcome of the analysis is welcome but not necessary. This information is necessary in the Strategic Workforce Planning question. - Simple tracking of HR data and sharing of data sheets is not sufficient. This question doesn't seek evidence of simple data collection, but it focuses on understanding what type of data analysis has been conducted in order to identify issues or key areas of improvement in talent management. References Global Talent Trends, 2020, LinkedIn Talent Solutions. Minnesota Management and Budget cited, The Complete Guide to Workforce Planning. In HR Society, 2013, p.3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organizational_network_analysis People Analytics Grows Up: Healthy New Focus On Productivity". Josh Bersin.

4.1.2 Strategic Workforce Planning

Does your company currently use People Analytics (PA) for your Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP)? If your company has different processes in place for different business unit, please select one that you perceive as the most strategic and it is more broadly applied within your organization. For further clarifications, please consult the information text.

- Yes. Please describe the process in the table below and provide supporting evidence:
Please indicate what is the application coverage of the process described (in percentage of global FTEs):
 - > 75% of all FTEs globally
 - 50 - 75% of all FTEs globally
 - 25 - 50% of all FTEs globally
 - < 25% of all FTEs globally

Description	
Opportunity: Why does your company use PA for SWP?	
Action/process/tool used: How PA have been used?	
Outcome: What is the business impact/result of the initiative?	

- No, we do not use People Analytics for our Strategic Workforce Planning
- Not applicable. Please provide explanations in the comment box below
- Not known

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:
No references attached

Info Text:

Question Rationale One of the most common areas where companies have started applying People Analytics is in their Strategic Workforce Planning. By applying data analysis, companies try to estimate future company's workforce needs along with studying external landscape. For example, they can estimate how many new and replacement hires will be needed in the months or years ahead, gather data for current turnover and work with business strategists to understand where and how growth will occur. This helps companies to earlier address risks that may occur or capitalize on opportunities by finding solutions to better manage talents. Key Definitions FTEs: Full-Time Equivalents is the number of working hours that represents one full-time employee

during a fixed time period, such as one month or one year. The concept is used to convert the hours worked by several part-time employees into the hours worked by full-time employees. Workforce planning: It is the long-term planning aiming at “the strategic alignment of an organization’s human capital with its business direction. It is a methodical process of analyzing the current workforce, determining future workforce needs, identifying the gap between the present and the future, and implementing solutions so the organization can accomplish its mission, goals, and objectives.” (Minnesota Management and Budget cited, HR Society 2013, p.3). Types of Workforce planning - Strategic planning: long-range planning, usually covering a 3 to 5 year forecast period, aligned to business needs and outcomes. It focuses on identifying the workforce implications, current, transition and future of business strategic objects and includes scenario planning. - Operational planning: mid-range planning, usually covering the next 12 to 18 months. It should align with the timeframe of the business planning cycle. It is the process and systems applied to gathering, analyzing and reporting on workforce planning strategy. - Tactical or short-range planning: it takes place once a year and is usually part of budgeting. Data Requirements - If you have less than 100 employees or no employees in your organization, then please mark the question as 'Not applicable'. - This question is different from the People Analytics (PA) question. This question requires a more detailed description of the company’s Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP). In the People Analytics question, companies are asked if they collect and analyze HR related data through the application of statistics or other data interpretation techniques in different practices (e.g. in order to measure employee performance, in their recruiting & hiring processes, etc.). The Strategic Workforce Planning question focuses only on the application of PA in SWP and requires extensive description of the purpose of the analysis, the method/tool used and the result of the analysis. - Companies that have more than one relevant processes in place should report on the one that they perceive as the most strategic and for which they can provide the best description of the opportunity, the process / tools / techniques / methods / models used and their outcomes. Description: An acceptable description should include the following elements: - Opportunity: Why does the company apply People Analytics in Strategic Workforce Planning? The aim of the activity or the purpose the company is seeking to address with such analysis should be described. For example, a company may be investing in analytics in order to combat high voluntary employee turnover. - Action: How People Analytics have been used? Description of process / tools / techniques / methods / models being used to collect and use the necessary data and the type of data that is used. For example, a company builds and rolls out dashboards of data on headcounts, employee engagement, compensation or a company develops predicting models to analyze the data already collected. - Outcome: What is the business impact/result of the initiative? For example, a company is able to develop models to effectively predict employees with high flight risk, modify its strategy and thereby lower voluntary employee turnover. Supporting evidence: please provide supporting documentation (private or public) that will help better support the description of your PA application in SWP. Any type of supporting evidence that can demonstrate the type of analysis conducted is acceptable (e.g. screenshots of online systems, documents of application procedures, documentation of a successful application case, comprehensive comments). - The document(s) you attached will be used to verify your response. - The supporting documents do not need to be available in the public domain. - If a question text field is available, a comprehensive answer in that field can be accepted instead of a supporting document. - Any response that cannot be verified in the attached document(s) or via the information provided in the related question text field (if available) will not be accepted. Minnesota Management and Budget cited, The Complete Guide to Workforce Planning. In. HR Society, 2013, p.3 Strategic Workforce Planning: Developing Optimized Talent Strategies for Future Growth, Ross Sparkman, cited, Global Talent Trends, 2020, LinkedIn Talent Solutions. Sloan, Julie. The Workforce Planning Imperative JSM, 2010, cited.

5 Feedback Survey: Your input is welcome

Your feedback is a crucial component for the further development of the Corporate Sustainability Assessment. We very much value your honest and direct feedback and input on CSA improvement ideas. Thank you for taking the time to provide your valuable feedback.

This feedback section is not used in the assessment or scoring of your company, is not mandatory and is strictly confidential.

Please note that this feedback survey section will also appear in the PDF version of the questionnaire.

5.1 Overall Impression

How likely is it that you would recommend the CSA to a peer or colleague?

- 10 - Extremely Likely
- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1
- 0 - Not at all

What motivates you/your company to participate in our Corporate Sustainability Assessment? Your answers enable us to do our best for you to get the most value out of your participation. We kindly ask you to rank the following reasons in order of importance to your company (1 = most important motivation, 6 = least important motivation) and to specify why each driver is important to you.

Rank of importance (1= most important, 6= least important)	Motivation to participate	Please specify why this driver is important to your company:
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Increase visibility with sustainability focused investors <input type="radio"/> Enhance reputation with internal and external stakeholders (other than investors) <input type="radio"/> Learn from the CSA results and help prioritize sustainability initiatives (e.g. benchmarking, identify gaps and improvements areas) <input type="radio"/> Use as internal management tool (e.g. to set KPIs) <input type="radio"/> Understand the link between sustainability and business strategy and increase interaction across the company <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify 	

Rank of importance (1= most important, 6= least important)	Motivation to participate	Please specify why this driver is important to your company:
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Increase visibility with sustainability focused investors <input type="radio"/> Enhance reputation with internal and external stakeholders (other than investors) <input type="radio"/> Learn from the CSA results and help prioritize sustainability initiatives (e.g. benchmarking, identify gaps and improvements areas) <input type="radio"/> Use as internal management tool (e.g. to set KPIs) <input type="radio"/> Understand the link between sustainability and business strategy and increase interaction across the company <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify 	
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Increase visibility with sustainability focused investors <input type="radio"/> Enhance reputation with internal and external stakeholders (other than investors) <input type="radio"/> Learn from the CSA results and help prioritize sustainability initiatives (e.g. benchmarking, identify gaps and improvements areas) <input type="radio"/> Use as internal management tool (e.g. to set KPIs) <input type="radio"/> Understand the link between sustainability and business strategy and increase interaction across the company <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify 	

Rank of importance (1= most important, 6= least important)	Motivation to participate	Please specify why this driver is important to your company:
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Increase visibility with sustainability focused investors <input type="radio"/> Enhance reputation with internal and external stakeholders (other than investors) <input type="radio"/> Learn from the CSA results and help prioritize sustainability initiatives (e.g. benchmarking, identify gaps and improvements areas) <input type="radio"/> Use as internal management tool (e.g. to set KPIs) <input type="radio"/> Understand the link between sustainability and business strategy and increase interaction across the company <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify 	
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Increase visibility with sustainability focused investors <input type="radio"/> Enhance reputation with internal and external stakeholders (other than investors) <input type="radio"/> Learn from the CSA results and help prioritize sustainability initiatives (e.g. benchmarking, identify gaps and improvements areas) <input type="radio"/> Use as internal management tool (e.g. to set KPIs) <input type="radio"/> Understand the link between sustainability and business strategy and increase interaction across the company <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify 	

Rank of importance (1= most important, 6= least important)	Motivation to participate	Please specify why this driver is important to your company:
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Increase visibility with sustainability focused investors <input type="radio"/> Enhance reputation with internal and external stakeholders (other than investors) <input type="radio"/> Learn from the CSA results and help prioritize sustainability initiatives (e.g. benchmarking, identify gaps and improvements areas) <input type="radio"/> Use as internal management tool (e.g. to set KPIs) <input type="radio"/> Understand the link between sustainability and business strategy and increase interaction across the company <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify 	

Do you believe that the current CSA ranking is a fair representation of the Corporate Sustainability Performance in your peer group?

- 6 = The ranking completely reflects the sustainability performance of the peer group
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1 = The ranking does not at all reflect the sustainability performance of the peer group

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

5.2 Methodology Development Input

The ongoing development of our questionnaire benefits a lot from your input. Your answers in this section help us to improve our focus and update the areas that are most important to companies.

Which topics within the questionnaire do you think are **in most need of improvement**? Please choose the three most important topics in the drop down lists below. If you choose 'Other', please specify which topic within the questionnaire you find most material in the text box.

1st priority improvement topic

- Antitrust Policy
- Biodiversity
- Climate Strategy
- Codes of Conduct/Compliance/Corruption&Bribery
- Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy
- Corporate Governance
- Customer Relationship Management
- Environmental Policy/Management System
- Environmental Reporting
- Human Capital Development
- Innovation Management
- Labor Practice Indicators and Human Rights
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Operational Eco-Efficiency
- Product Stewardship
- Risk & Crisis Management
- Social Reporting
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Strategy for Emerging Markets
- Supply Chain Management
- Talent Attraction & Retention
- Tax Strategy
- Other, please specify

Please specify:

2nd priority improvement topic

- Antitrust Policy
- Biodiversity
- Climate Strategy
- Codes of Conduct/Compliance/Corruption&Bribery
- Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy
- Corporate Governance
- Customer Relationship Management
- Environmental Policy/Management System
- Environmental Reporting
- Human Capital Development
- Innovation Management
- Labor Practice Indicators and Human Rights
- Occupational Health and Safety

- Operational Eco-Efficiency
- Product Stewardship
- Risk & Crisis Management
- Social Reporting
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Strategy for Emerging Markets
- Supply Chain Management
- Talent Attraction & Retention
- Tax Strategy
- Other, please specify

Please specify:

[Redacted]

3rd priority improvement topic

- Antitrust Policy
- Biodiversity
- Climate Strategy
- Codes of Conduct/Compliance/Corruption&Bribery
- Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy
- Corporate Governance
- Customer Relationship Management
- Environmental Policy/Management System
- Environmental Reporting
- Human Capital Development
- Innovation Management
- Labor Practice Indicators and Human Rights
- Occupational Health and Safety
- Operational Eco-Efficiency
- Product Stewardship
- Risk & Crisis Management
- Social Reporting
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Strategy for Emerging Markets
- Supply Chain Management
- Talent Attraction & Retention
- Tax Strategy
- Other, please specify

Please specify:

[Redacted]

Is there any topic material to your company which has not been addressed in the CSA?

[Redacted]



Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.



Company References:

- No references needed

5.3 Platform Development Input

The functionality of the CSA platform is constantly evolving. We want to develop the features that are the most important to participating companies. Your input and ideas help us to prioritize our development pipeline. Please rank (1= most important, 6= least important) the platform components provided in the drop down menu below which you would most like to see further developed. Choose “other” if you would like to suggest a new feature for an element not included in the list.

Rank of importance (1= most important, 6= least important)	Platform feature	Please describe what functionality you would benefit from
1.	<input type="radio"/> Questionnaire layout <input type="radio"/> Document management <input type="radio"/> User management <input type="radio"/> PDF export <input type="radio"/> “Benchmarking” and/or “Leading Practices” tabs <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify	
2.	<input type="radio"/> Questionnaire layout <input type="radio"/> Document management <input type="radio"/> User management <input type="radio"/> PDF export <input type="radio"/> “Benchmarking” and/or “Leading Practices” tabs <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify	
3.	<input type="radio"/> Questionnaire layout <input type="radio"/> Document management <input type="radio"/> User management <input type="radio"/> PDF export <input type="radio"/> “Benchmarking” and/or “Leading Practices” tabs <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify	

Rank of importance (1= most important, 6= least important)	Platform feature	Please describe what functionality you would benefit from
4.	<input type="radio"/> Questionnaire layout <input type="radio"/> Document management <input type="radio"/> User management <input type="radio"/> PDF export <input type="radio"/> “Benchmarking” and/or “Leading Practices” tabs <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify	
5.	<input type="radio"/> Questionnaire layout <input type="radio"/> Document management <input type="radio"/> User management <input type="radio"/> PDF export <input type="radio"/> “Benchmarking” and/or “Leading Practices” tabs <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify	
6.	<input type="radio"/> Questionnaire layout <input type="radio"/> Document management <input type="radio"/> User management <input type="radio"/> PDF export <input type="radio"/> “Benchmarking” and/or “Leading Practices” tabs <input type="radio"/> Other, please specify	

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

5.4 CSA and Investor Relations

Do you use the information collected through the CSA in your discussion with investors and analysts?

- Yes
- No

Do you pro-actively refer to your S&P Global ESG Scores in your discussion with investors and analysts?

- Yes

No

Do investors/analysts inquire about your S&P Global ESG Scores?

Always

Often

Sometimes

Never

Interest by investors/analyst in the CSA and related scores increased compared to last year

Strongly Agree

Somewhat Agree

Somewhat Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

5.5 Link to Performance Based Compensation and Sustainability Investments

CSA Performance link to compensation

Is your company's CSA performance linked to executive or top management compensation?

Yes

No

Is your company's CSA performance linked to your compensation or the compensation of your team?

Yes

No

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed

5.6 Reporting Process

5.7 Other Feedback

Please provide any other feedback that you might have related to the content of the questionnaire or the assessment process in the text box below.

Confidential additional comments: Use the text field below only in the following cases: (i) to describe significant changes in data or calculation methodology compared to last year's submission, (ii) to explain why a question is not applicable to your company's business model, (iii) to explain if your data deviates from the unit or format requested, or (iv) to provide supporting notes on translations of non-English references.

Company References:

- No references needed