PROGRAM | OUR PLANET PILLAR

# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

2022

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

The following report presents the 2022 progress of the **"Nature-Based Solutions"** program, which seeks to generate a positive impact on our planet. This program is implemented together with our agricultural department, which is linked to the elements of soil and nature.

PREPARED BY:

**Sustainability Management**
**Viña Concha y Toro**

May 2023

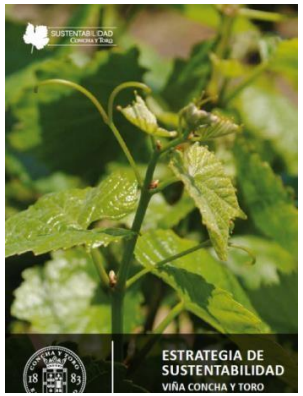
# CONTENTS

# INTRODUCTION

01

# SUSTAINABLE TRAJECTORY

## 3 STAGES

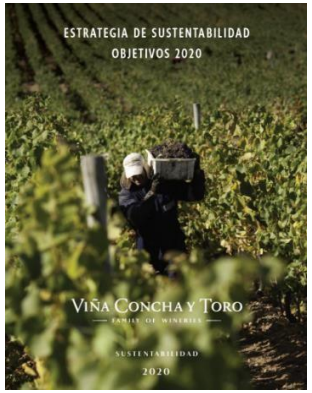



## 2012-2015

FIRST CYCLE

### THE BEGINNING

During 2011, the development of the Sustainability Strategy began, which was launched in 2012. 93% of the goals defined for 2015 were achieved.




## 2016- 2020

SECOND CYCLE

### CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY

In 2015, a new stage began with more ambitious goals for 2020 and incorporating the alignment with the United Nations **Sustainable Development Goals**. 95% of the goals set for 2015 were achieved.


## 2021- 2025

THIRD CYCLE

### UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

Aiming towards 2025, we incorporated the focus on generating positive impacts which gives us the certification as a **B Company** and the strategy generates the concept of "Uncork a Better Future".

Over the last 10 years, Viña Concha y Toro has considered a strategic approach to sustainability management, guided by a vision of mobilization and impact.

Initially, **giving back in each bottle, what the earth has given us,** thanking for the generosity of the fruits of the earth and our people, for allowing us to thrive. With every step we took, we looked for ways to give back.

Today, we want to go further by incorporating into this statement our commitment to **generate net positive impacts.** To leave a legacy in our journey so we can contribute to an inclusive, equitable and regenerative future.

We want to contribute in building a better future for people and the planet. Therefore, we want to invite you to the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025 **"Uncork a Better Future"**.

Because the future is forged today, with our daily efforts, with small steps towards greatness, with small efforts that will lead us to be a better company for the world.

# KEY STATEMENTS

The company seeks to consolidate its position as an international benchmark in sustainability, transcending our industry's boundaries.

To this end, we must make progress on both environmental and social issues, generating virtuous alliances with our stakeholders and highlighting our practices to combat climate change and contribute to the regeneration of our planet.

We aim to leave a legacy of net positive impact in every area of our relationship with our environment, and to meet this challenge, the following elements of sustainable management have been defined.

## CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY VISION

**To be leaders in building a better, resilient and regenerative future for people and the planet.**

## CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY MISSION

Generate net positive impact for our stakeholders and be a global reference in the regeneration of our planet.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

***Uncork a Better Future*** *is the name of our Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025.*

# STRATEGIC MODEL SUMMARY

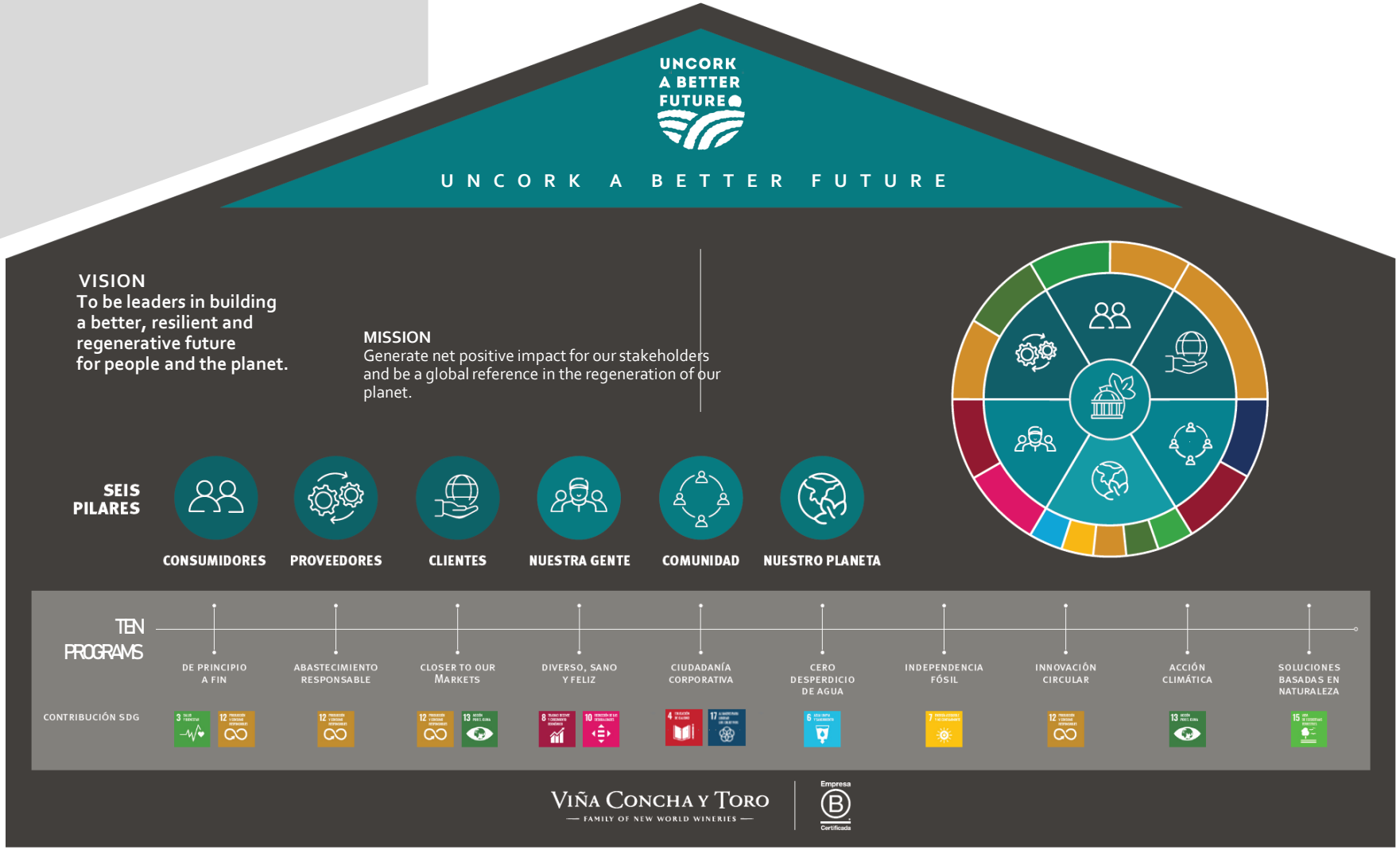
The way to put the sustainability vision and mission into practice is to focus on generating positive impacts on the main stakeholder groups, which is why the strategy is based on the company's main stakeholders regarding sustainability.

## 6 pillars

They represent the company's main stakeholders, whom we seek to positively impact through the objectives defined for 2025.

## 10 programs

Programs in which efforts are focused to generate a positive impact, with established long-term goals.

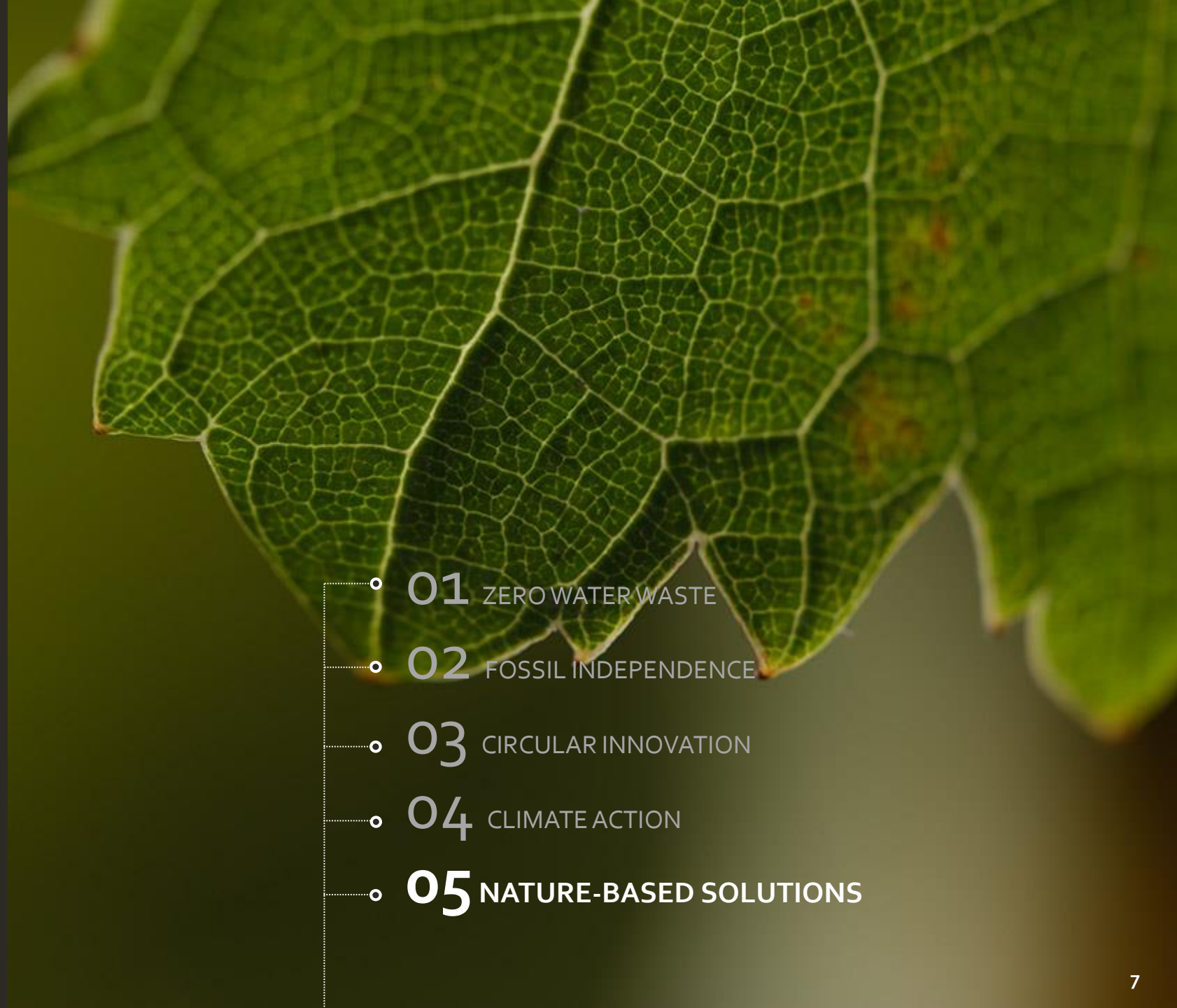


# OUR PEOPLE PILLAR

02

As part of the B Corporations movement, which encourages us to be a better company every day, we have moved towards a regenerative philosophy to interact with our planet, always seeking to deliver more of what we have received from it.

This is materialized through **5 programs** that seek to generate a positive impact on the planet focusing on material issues for the company.



01 ZERO WATER WASTE

02 FOSSIL INDEPENDENCE

03 CIRCULAR INNOVATION

04 CLIMATE ACTION

**05 NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS**

# PROBLEMS OF MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS

The term Mediterranean forest, durisilva or Mediterranean scrub is used to refer to a forest and scrub biome found in regions with a similar climate to the Mediterranean Sea.

This type of forest is of ancient origin and has been characterized for resisting high human intervention due to the type of zones in which it is found. It is a highly intervened forest, threatened by urban development and highly sensitive to desertification, since it is located in rather arid areas, with dry environment-adapted vegetation and, in general, with little biodiversity compared to other types of forests, such as the Amazonian forest.

Mediterranean forests are distributed throughout the world in five climatic regions located on the western facade of different continents. These regions are:

1. The Mediterranean Sea Basin: Between Southern Europe, North Africa and the West of the Middle East.
2. The Californian chaparral: Located in the state of California in the United States.
3. The Chilean scrubland: On the west coast of South America and in central Chile.
4. The South African fynbos: Located in the Cape region.
5. The mallee: Southwestern and southern Australia.

## GENERAL FEATURES

It is a xerophytic forest, with woody, aromatic and thorny undergrowth. It contains a limited number of plant species with a very marked tendency towards desertification, either as a consequence of the destruction of the topsoil or by the erosive action of rainfall on the soil.


Viña Concha y Toro is committed
**in playing a leading role in the conservation**
of Mediterranean forests, a feature of winegrowing areas around the world.

The plant species are adapted to fire, which is recurrent in the dry summers. For this reason, they have very thick and resistant bark to protect themselves, as well as leaves covered with wax to prevent water loss during the warm months.

**FAUNA**

In the Mediterranean forest there is a diversity of animals adapted to these climatic conditions and to the plants available for food. As in other forests, insects are the most numerous and successful animal group, supporting a food chain that includes birds of prey, small rodents, squirrels, hares and small reptiles.

There are also larger predators such as the lynx (especially the Iberian lynx), foxes, eagles and wolves. There are also herbivorous animals such as goats. Amphibians and many bird species abound.

Since these forests are located in wine-growing areas and are part of the vineyard ecosystem, the company has taken enormous steps towards their conservation. Therefore, for more than 15 years the company has had a protection, conservation and regeneration program for the Chilean native forest, an area where the largest percentage of the company's natural forests are located.

This is a key project of the company, which will be extended to other production origins.

Likewise, with the understanding that the natural ecosystem is comprised by the vineyard and its surroundings, in 2019 the company initiated a project to integrate an ecosystemic vision in the agricultural management of the vineyard, taking into account elements and practices that favor the regeneration of forests, flora, fauna and soils.

**JEWEL LIZARD**
*Liolaemus tenuis*
**Villa Alegre Estate**

# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

03

BRIEF HISTORY

# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

## 2005

### THE VISION IS BORN

Concha y Toro's agricultural department notices that vineyards that are surrounded by native forests have greater natural strength, receive relatively less irrigation and have greater resistance to pests and diseases. At this point, a project was initiated to characterize the area of native forest.

## 2006-2010

### NATIVE FOREST STATEMENTS

The native forest statements are submitted to the forestry authority, thus ensuring that the area is protected by the Native Forest Law.

## 2011

### TOTAL FOREST AREA

The statement of the area of native forests in Concha y Toro was completed, filling 3,272 hectares of native forest registered with the National Forestry Commission.
This area is located in nine of the company's estates in central Chile.

## 2012

### BIODIVERSITY INVENTORIES

With the support of the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, the first biodiversity inventories of flora and fauna were initiated in the company's nine estates. This project was conducted in 3 stages, given the extension of the land, the intensity of the sampling points in the field and the need to advance only in certain seasons in each estate.

## 2013

### CARBON IN FORESTS AND VINEYARDS

In conjunction with the Global Change Center of the Universidad Católica de Chile, the first study was carried out to quantify the amount of carbon contained in the company's native forests as well as the carbon stock in vineyards.
Pioneering study on carbon sequestration in native forests in Chile, which integrated the information from national inventories.

## 2014

### BIODIVERSITY

Completion of biodiversity inventories. The company has detailed information on species and areas of high conservation value, the conservation status of the forest areas, the presence of species on the estates, and provides initial recommendations for both passive and active conservation.

## 2015-2017

BIOSFERASUR

**CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Specific advice was hired to support the company in the generation of conservation management plans, appropriate to the conservation status of each estate.
A cartography of support and recognition of species and forest types according to conservation categories was generated.

## 2019 ⇨

FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C154029 The mark of responsible forestry

**SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND NATIVE FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES CERTIFICATION**

The company implements the international FSC® Certification Standard for Sustainable Forest Management achieving Ecosystem Service Carbon Sequestration certification.
The company becomes the first non-forestry company in the world to certify the responsible management of native forests.

## 2020 ⇨

conaf

**STRATEGIC ALLIANCE FOR NATIVE FORESTS**

The company signed a Collaboration Agreement with the National Forestry Corporation for the protection of the native forest with 4 work lines:

- Conservation.
- Fire protection.
- Worker training.
- Community outreach for conservation and fire prevention.

GEA GESTIÓN ECOSISTÉMICA AGRÍCOLA

**AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT**

The GEA Project is launched in the company, whose objective is to generate a new agricultural system based on an ecosystemic vision of the vineyard, integrated with its forests, flora and fauna.
The testing stage of the project started in 2019 with good results, which allowed the scaling up of the project, initiating the preparation of the first 15 estates.

⇨

## 2021 ⇨

eBioAtlas

**BIODIVERSITY MONITORING**

The company initiates a new cycle of biodiversity inventories, involving flora and fauna species. In this cycle, the DNA analysis technique is used to determine the presence of species found in a medium that acts as a vector (aquifers). The results feed IUCN's global databases to complement information on species migration due to climate change.

## 2022

**AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT**

The GEA Project is launched in the company, whose objective is to generate a new agricultural system based on an ecosystemic vision of the vineyard, integrated with its forests, flora and fauna.
The testing stage of the project started in 2019 with good results, which allowed the scaling up of the project, initiating the preparation of the first 15 estates.

PROGRAM

# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

The **Nature-Based Solutions** Program seeks to generate a transformational change in the way the company relates to its natural environment in the vineyards.

Vineyards are productive areas inserted in natural ecosystems. The company is aware that this coexistence must be carried out with care and respect, since anything that is managed in a bad way can have a negative impact on nature.

The natural ecosystem knows no barriers. Thus, the company's way of relating to its environment is to promote integration and mutual care.

On the one hand, vineyards provide ecosystem services to nature, for example as feeding and nesting grounds for birds. The natural environment also provides ecosystem services to the vineyard, for example, forests contribute to the regulation of the water cycle in the watersheds.

Thus, nature and the vineyard are integrated into a single agricultural ecosystem, which the company seeks to regenerate.

## CORPORATE OBJECTIVE

Regenerate life in the forest and vineyard ecosystem through practices that favor the improvement of natural conditions.

## GOAL 2025

**100% of our surface area** with regenerative practices in soil, biodiversity of flora, fauna and natural forests.

Goal 2025

**100%**

**of the surface area**

with regenerative practices in place (14,000 ha)

# EXPECTED IMPACTS

## NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Through this program, the company seeks to implement regenerative practices for soils, flora, fauna and forests in all of our land, both vineyards and natural forests.

Thanks to the sustainable management of all types of forests, reflected in the FSC® certification for sustainable forest management, we ensure the conservation of 4,272 hectares of native forest and seek to increase afforestation with native species, thus helping to avoid deforestation.

In order to increase biodiversity in the vineyards and contribute to the recovery of natural habitats, the company has implemented regenerative practices for fauna, such as the installation of pollinator gardens, nest houses for birds, ponds and water fountains for small-scale mammals. In this way, we seek to generate a positive impact on the planet, helping to increase the biodiversity of ecosystems, by restoring natural conditions. Each year biodiversity inventories are carried out using the DNA technique to evaluate the state of nature.

In addition, the company is committed to the genetic rescue of Chile's native forest tree species. To this end, we are working together with the Chilean National Forestry Corporation on a complete cycle of assurance for nature. The cycle begins with the collection of native seeds, which are subsequently sown in the company's nurseries and once they are of a suitable size, they are transferred to the ground and planted in an internal volunteer format and with external specialist companies. Some of the native trees are also donated to neighboring communities.

**ODS.15**
**LIFE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS**


**GOAL 15.2**

Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide.


**GOAL 15.5**

Adopt urgent and significant measures to reduce the degradation of natural habitats and halt the loss of biodiversity.


**GOAL 15.6**

Promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and promote adequate access to these resources.

**Since 2020, the company has had a corporate volunteer program for forestation called "Hands to the Earth", whose purpose is to involve our people in the regeneration of natural forests.**

# ROADMAP 2021-2025

**2021**

Regenerative practices for flora, fauna and soils in vineyards. Start of the company's nursery propagation program.
Native tree planting. First biodiversity monitoring.

**2022**

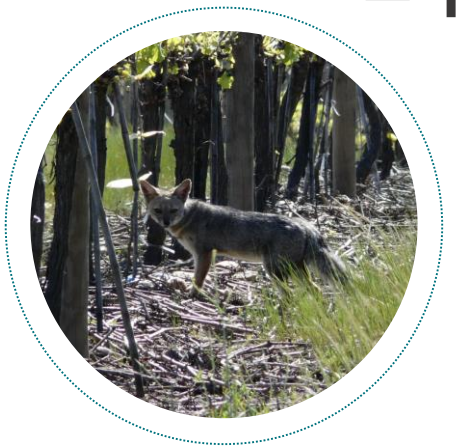
Regenerative practices for flora, fauna and soils in vineyards.
Propagation of native trees in our nurseries. Native trees planted on estates.
2 biodiversity monitoring.

**2023**

Regenerative practices for flora, fauna and soils in vineyards.
Propagation of native trees in our nurseries. Native trees planted on estates.
2 biodiversity monitoring.

**2024**

Regenerative practices for flora, fauna and soils in vineyards.
Propagation of native trees in our nurseries. Native trees planted on estates.
2 biodiversity monitoring.



**2025**

Regenerative practices for flora, fauna and soils in vineyards.
Propagation of native trees in our nurseries. Native trees planted on estates.
2 biodiversity monitoring.

## Goal 2025

***100% of the surface area** with implemented regenerative practices*

## NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

# ANNUAL GOALS

| | ACTIONS | GOAL | KPI | Expected Progress | Real Progress | % Annual Progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | Regenerative practices in soils consider the management of the surface between the rows to avoid compaction, application of compost, use of green fertilizers, among others. Implementation of pollinator gardens to attract biological enemies, nest houses, perches in Phase 1 Estates (15 estates in Chile). | 15 estates with practices | # estates | 15 | 15 | 100% |
| | | 5,500 trees planted | # trees | 5.500 | 5,500 | |
| | | 1 Biodiversity monitoring | # monitoring | 1 | 1 | |
| 2022 | Regenerative practices for soils, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 2 Estates (15 estates). Propagation of native trees in nurseries and planting of native trees on company property. Implemented biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques. | 15 estates with practices | # estates | 15 | 15 | 100% |
| | | 20,000 trees propagated | # trees | 20,000 | 18,000 | |
| | | 6,400 trees planted | # trees | 6.4 thousand | 12,434 | |
| | | 2 Biodiversity monitoring | # monitoring | 2 | 2 | |
| 2023 | Regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 3 Estates (15 estates). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company property. Implemented biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques.<br>Presurveillance of regenerative practices. | 15 estates with practices | # estates | 15 | | |
| | | 20,000 trees propagated | # trees | 20,000 | | |
| | | 6,400 trees planted | # trees | 6.4 thousand | | |
| | | 2 Biodiversity monitoring | # monitoring | 2 | | |
| 2024 | Second round of application of regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 1, 2 and 3 Estates (15 estates). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company estates. Implemented biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques.<br>External monitoring for the implementation of regenerative practices on estates. | 45 estates with practices | # estates | 45 | | |
| | | 20,000 trees propagated | # trees | 20,000 | | |
| | | 6,400 trees planted | # trees | 6.4 thousand | | |
| | | 2 Biodiversity monitoring | # monitoring | 2 | | |
| 2025 | Third round of application of regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 1, 2 and 3 Estates (15 estates). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company estates. Implemented biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques.<br>External monitoring for the implementation of regenerative practices on estates. | 45 estates with practices | # estates | 45 | | |
| | | 20,000 trees propagated | # trees | 20,000 | | |
| | | 6,400 trees planted | # trees | 6.4 thousand | | |
| | | 2 Biodiversity monitoring | # monitoring | 2 | | |

# CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGS

The role of nature is key to agricultural activity. Our fields coexist with the natural environment on a daily basis and therefore, we seek to enhance and regenerate it through the Nature-Based Solutions Program.




## 2021

**EBioAtlas Project:** Through this project, we began to work systematically on the biodiversity line. In previous years, the company had conducted baseline biodiversity inventories, so in 2021 an update was conducted using the advanced DNA technique for species identification.
Through this project, the data is not only being of benefit to the company, but is also being shared with the IUCN organization to contribute to the generation of large databases of species and their migration patterns due to climate change.
To maximize its impact, the database will be freely accessible to non-commercial users and will be designed to interact with the IUCN Red List and other national and global environmental databases, including the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).
More information: www.ebioatlas.org

## 2022

**Soil cover crops:** One of the areas of application of regenerative practices corresponds to soils. Intercropping serves to protect soils, to mobilize nutrients, to improve structure, to avoid compaction. This practice is already being implemented in 22 of the company's estates and, given its positive results, it will continue to advance to a larger area of vineyards.
During 2021 and 2022 the most used cover crops were mustard, grasses and peas.

# ACHIEVED IMPACTS

| SBN | | 2021 | 2022 | Accumulated | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INCORPORATED ESTATES** | # | **15** | **15** | **30** | **46** |
| TOTAL AREA (Forests and vineyards) | Ha | 7,678 | 6,573 | 14,251 | 17,246 |
| **PROGRESS** | % | **45%** | **38%** | **83%** | **100%** |
| FAUNA | | | | | |
| Operation Pollinator | # | 10 | 5 | 15 | 50 |
| Nest Houses | # | 121 | 105 | 226 | 500 |
| Perches | # | 70 | 0 | 70 | 250 |
| Puddles | # | 10 | 9 | 19 | 50 |
| Drinking fountains | # | 146 | 120 | 266 | 500 |
| FLORA AND FORESTS | | | | | |
| Native Afforestation | # trees | 5,444 | 12,434 | 17,878 | 30,000 |
| Tree production in nurseries | # thousand trees | 22 | 18 | 40 | 80 |
| Biodiversity Inventories | # estates | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Bosque Nativo FSC® | ha | 4,272 | 4,272 | 4,272 | 5,000 |
| SOIL | | | | | |
| Coverage between row | # estates | 9 (20%) | 22 (48%) | | 46 |
| Cover crops surface | ha | **Pilot** | **371** (15%) | | 1,883 (20%) |
| Estates Vineyards Surface | ha | **3,025** (32%) | **5,607** (60%) | | 9,415 (100%) |

# GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY.

3.1

# GOVERNANCE OF NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY.

As a company whose business base is linked to agriculture, the company has more than 12 thousand hectares of vineyards in production and more than 4 thousand hectares of protected native forest in central Chile.

Aiming to conserve and help regenerate these forests, the company has a series of initiatives around biodiversity and the implementation of regenerative practices not only in forests but also in vineyards. These actions are carried out in accordance with the voluntary commitments that the company has made in order to generate a positive impact on nature.

For a better understanding of the sustainability risks and opportunities associated with the management of the components of nature, the company uses the guidelines provided by the **Task-Force on Climate Financial Disclosure** as a guide, applying this approach to the biodiversity context and dividing these issues into 4 main categories as shown in the figure below.

In these 4 areas there are different instances of review, monitoring and calibration of biodiversity and nature management issues. This is set as a complement to the cross-cutting task of the Internal Control department, which elaborates and manages cross-cutting risks.


**Figure 1:**
Management areas for natural resources.

**01. GOVERNANCE**
In terms of the oversight of the company's Board of Shareholders and Board of Directors on climate-related risks and opportunities, and their potential consequences on Viña Concha y Toro's natural resources, the company has a Directors' Committee and Audit Committee, which are responsible for monitoring the company's main risks, including sustainability risks.

Annually, at the Shareholders' Meeting, the Holding Company's General Manager reports on progress and indicators to all the company's shareholders. Through meetings with the Board of Directors, the Sustainability Management must report on progress, risks and opportunities, generating an instance to reorder the guidelines if necessary.

Furthermore, there is a Sustainability Committee, which brings together the executives of the areas related to the issues addressed by the strategy. This report monitors the progress and compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and, in particular, the Nature-Based Solutions Program.

At the operational level, the Sustainability Management holds monthly meetings with the Agricultural Management to coordinate progress in the different areas addressed by the program. In these meetings, the work plans that are implemented jointly by both departments are adjusted. Extended meetings are also held with the agricultural department team to report on the progress and tasks proposed for each year, ensuring that the entire agricultural team is involved in the activities proposed by the program.

**02. STRATEGY**
Since 2012, the company has had a Corporate Sustainability Strategy in place. One of the pillars of the strategy is Our Planet, which includes a full description of the "Nature-Based Solutions Program".

The main focus of the biodiversity and nature-based solutions strategy is the regeneration of soils, forests, flora and fauna, which is achieved through various complementary initiatives detailed in this document.

## 03. RISK MANAGEMENT

For the identification and evaluation of climate-related risks and their consequences on natural resources, the company has a Strategic Risk Matrix, where the main business risks are identified, including cross-cutting environmental risks in its operations.

This methodology has been applied since 2015 and includes risks associated with the effects of climate change on forests, soils and vineyards.

Regarding the requirements of current legislation, laws and regulations are monitored by the Environmental Management department together with the Legal department. For each facility that has an Environmental Qualification Resolution in force, site-relevant variables, including flora and fauna, are monitored.

In relation to the legislation applicable to native forests, the company submitted the recognition of these forests to the National Forestry Commission between 2008 and 2011, thus bringing these forests under the protection of Law No. 20,283, on native forest recovery and forestry promotion. This means that all activities carried out in the forests must have valid permits and the deforestation of land is prohibited in this area. It should be noted that this effort was made voluntarily by Viña Concha y Toro.

## 04. METRICS AND GOALS

The company has metrics and quantitative sustainability goals for all the issues incorporated in the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025, "Uncork a Better Future".

These goals are defined for the long term, and the annual goals are derived from them. The annual goals allow the preparation of the annual planning, based on activities that ensure the achievement of the objective and goal set for each year. The generated metrics allow the evaluation of compliance.

This document is the tool used to display annual management information from the base year 2020.


**AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT TEAM**
**CONCHA Y TORO**
*Biological control system inspection*
**Peumo Estate**

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

OUR PLANET PILLAR

# PROGRAM NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

**100%**

of Viña Concha y Toro's vineyard surface area with implemented regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and forests

## NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Viña Concha y Toro has an ambition regarding biodiversity and natural resources, embodied in the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025. This guideline translates into a general policy seeking the regeneration of natural ecosystems and vineyards in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

### CORPORATE OBJECTIVES 2025

The company's objective is to regenerate life in the forest and vineyard ecosystem through practices that favor the improvement of natural conditions.

Our 2025 goal associated with this objective is to achieve 100% of the company's surface area with implemented practices. The area includes both vineyard land and natural forests.

### PLANNING

In this document, the long-term planning, with the annual stages, is presented and generated in coordination with the Agricultural Department, the area with which the implementation on site is carried out.

### MONITORING AND INDICATORS

The Sustainability department generates the strategic indicators, which are used to monitor the implementation of the goals.

Since several initiatives are implemented in an integrated manner, there are indicators for each incorporated topic.

On site monitoring is carried out jointly by the Sustainability Department and the Agricultural Department. In addition, the company relies on external biodiversity experts, who make on-site visits and deliver their respective progress reports on the issues being worked on.

### TRAINING AND AWARENESS

Aiming to raise awareness about nature conservation, fire prevention and other related issues, the company conducts training programs to convey to internal personnel the importance of caring for biodiversity.

## TRAINING ON NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY.

In previous years, in conjunction with the Institute of Ecology & Biodiversity (IEB), we have held workshops on Ecology, Biodiversity and Biological Conservation for managers, professionals and agricultural workers in the Cono Sur subsidiary. Also, integration workshops on biodiversity issues.

Currently, biodiversity training is being carried out in the fields, based on the results of the monitoring of the nest houses installed in the estates and also on how to take care of the water fountains, puddles and pircas to favor the arrival of fauna biodiversity.

In addition, these activities extend to the area of sustainable forest management certification of native forests, and are complemented by on-site talks to address the requirements of the Sustainability Code of Wines of Chile, a standard that also considers biodiversity requirements.

## CLIMATE RISKS IN NATURAL RESOURCES

Overall, the literature indicates that climate change would tend to increase the rate of loss of biological resources; and that its effects would be particularly severe in those ecosystems that are already significantly altered by human activities. Thus, climate change could induce changes in ecosystems and accelerate the loss of species in the region. This would lead to a decrease in the supply of goods and services that ecosystems provide to society (ECLAC, 2015).

While climate change is an important factor in the reduction of biodiversity, the increasing human intervention in rural areas has generated enormous pressure for the loss of ecosystems. Therefore, at Viña Concha y Toro the analysis of risks to biodiversity is carried out jointly and coupled to the four climate scenarios identified by the IPCC to analyze potential changes to 2050.

In more depth, the analysis of natural resource risks is carried out in the two most extreme scenarios, in order to assess the implications for the company in the worst case scenario,
to anticipate and generate risk mitigation measures (RCP 8.5), and the best-case scenario, characterized by rapid changes to low-emission technologies and global cooperation to reduce emissions (RCP 2.6). These scenarios span the spectrum of possibilities, so it is considered a broader spectrum exercise.

The risks and opportunities identified for the different scenarios are divided into transitional and physical.

Transitional risks and opportunities relate to how the implementation of different policies and technologies affect the company, while physical risks and opportunities refer to how the physical effects of climate change will affect the organization's business.

To summarize we have:

| PHYSICAL RISKS | TRANSITIONAL RISKS |
|---|---|
| The company has identified two risks associated with climate change, which may have an impact on biodiversity and nature management:<br><br>**1.FIRE EVENTS:**<br>Rising temperatures and drought periods increase the risk of fire, a phenomenon that causes significant losses due to smoke, ignition or radiation in the vineyards.<br>**MITIGATION:** Implementation of a Vineyard Information and Intelligence System, optimizing warning processes and developing technology to take advantage of grapes that have been exposed to smoke.<br>Generation of Framework Agreement for the Protection of Native Forest and Fire Prevention with the National Forestry Corporation of Chile. | Transitional risks have an impact on the company, which could be classified as internal or external.<br><br>**1.MARKET LEGISLATION:**<br>Due to the ongoing concern about the effects of climate change, legislation could be introduced in certain markets to promote measures that protect biodiversity and avoid deforestation.<br>**MITIGATION:** The company monitors the relevant legislation in the destination markets where it markets its products and has generated measures for the conservation and regeneration of forests and biodiversity. In addition, we have all the documentation that demonstrates that the agricultural activities have not been the result of deforestation of native forest in accordance with current Chilean legislation. |


PROGRAM

# AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

3.2

# AEM
## AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Productive activities have altered the ecosystems in a large part of the natural areas. This is due to the nature of the operations themselves; application of chemicals for pest control, weed control, and synthetic products for nutrient supplementation. This is in addition to the work with agricultural machinery that has been compacting the soil, altering its structure and other original properties.

All this loss of natural properties has meant that more and more practices must be implemented to make up for the deficiencies and restore the properties of the agricultural ecosystem.

Viña Concha y Toro has agricultural estates in a large area of the territory, and therefore all new agroecological practices aimed at incorporating organic matter into the soil and the incorporation of ecosystemic practices are of great contribution in terms of biodiversity in the territory where it is located.
**The AEM Program - Agricultural Ecosystemic Management,** was born with the purpose of transforming agriculture at Viña Concha y Toro and integrating the elements of the surrounding ecosystem, understanding that we are part of a larger natural system.

It was born as a pilot and pioneer project developed in 2019, called "Fundos Sustentables", which had experimental sites at the El Triángulo estate, located in the Casablanca Valley, and at the Pirque estate, located in the Maipo Valley. Both valleys were managed by the same administration and the same Agricultural Technical Management team, which facilitated early implementation.

It consists of the recovery and regeneration of the natural ecosystems where our estates are located, starting from the basis of our relationship with the soils and increasing biodiversity both within and around the vineyard, generating a regenerative management with an ecosystemic approach.

COMPONENT 1
### SOILS
One of the pillars of the program is the application of regenerative practices whose main objective is the health of the company's soils, through the incorporation of organic matter, increased carbon availability, among others, which ultimately help to improve the condition of the soils that support the vines. This is achieved through various practices that the agricultural area has been working massively since 2020, such as inter-row crop management.

COMPONENT 2
### FLORA
The program also considers a series of initiatives that seek to increase the presence of native flora, preferably by restoring native shrubs and trees on the edges of fields, favoring and enriching the vineyard with different species, which aims to generate resilience and diversity.

COMPONENT 3
### FAUNA
Native fauna does not distinguish between natural and anthropogenic ecosystems. It uses all natural spaces, transforming the vineyard into a transit, shelter and feeding area. By encouraging the presence of flora, it is inevitable to attract fauna such as insects and pollinators, which is part of the expansive cycle of the species as they integrate the food chain of birds, which in turn play the same role in the food chain of small-scale mammals.

The program also considers a series of initiatives that seek to increase the presence of native fauna by incorporating elements such as nest houses, drinking fountains, perches, pircas, and puddles, which provide conditions for shelter, feeding and reproduction of the species.

COMPONENT 4
### NATIVE OR NATURAL FORESTS
The forest in adjacent areas to the vineyards provides ecosystem services to society, such as $CO_2$ sequestration and oxygen generation. But also to the company through the regulation of water cycles, protection against pests and diseases, environmental moisture retention, among others. Hence the importance of generating a relationship of virtuous coexistence with our natural forest environment and helping its regeneration in alliance with the community and several organizations.

---

**These four components create a cycle that regenerates life in the ecosystem formed by the vineyards and their natural environment. The company is part of this ecosystem.**


GEA
GESTIÓN ECOSISTÉMICA AGRÍCOLA

**OBJECTIVE**

Incorporate regenerative practices with an ecosystemic perspective in agricultural estates, aimed at increasing the organic carbon contained in the soils and at the same time promoting biodiversity at different scales in the ecosystems where the vineyards are located.

**GOAL**

100% of company estates with regenerative ecosystem practices by 2025.

**AEM ESTATES DIAGRAM**

The attached figure shows the elements included in an estate with regenerative ecosystemic agricultural management under Viña Concha y Toro's AEM concept.

It includes elements that increase the existing flora both inside and around the estates (pollinator orchards), that favor the permanence of fauna (such as nest houses), that increase the organic content in the soil (crops between rows) and that increase the presence of native species in the forest (reforestation).

COMPONENT 1

# SOILS

3.2.1

# 01
# SOILS

## COVER CROPS PLANTING PROGRAM

Inter-row cover planting is a common practice in viticulture to improve soil health, enrich the soil organically, control weeds and promote biodiversity in vineyards. Cover crops are intentionally planted between the rows of vines and left to thrive during the growing season.

Here are some benefits of planting cover crops in vineyards:

1. Carbon contribution to the soil (organic matter), improved soil moisture retention, improved soil water infiltration, better nutrient absorption and increased soil microbiological activity (beneficial microorganisms).
2. It improves soil physical conditions, helping to avoid soil compaction (improvement of the surface and subsurface layer) and macro- and microporosity, which improves the distribution of water in the soil profile.
3. It reduces weed incidence, by allelopathy and competition (mustard, radish).
4. It reduces the weed seed bank.
5. They help to fix nitrogen (N) to the soil with leguminous plants (peas, vetch).
6. Complementary control in nematode control (mustard).
7. Decreases soil erosion.
8. Seeding takes up residual nitrogen (N) and prevents winter leaching.
9. Chemically, they help to maintain adequate levels of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), Ph close to neutral, avoid salinity, sodium and heavy metals.

During the year 2021, the initiative began with pilot estates. During 2022, this practice has been extended to more of the company's fields.

### TOTAL SURFACE AREA COVER CROPS 2022

| ESTATES | SURFACE (ha) |
|---|---|
| Pirque | 19 |
| Mariscal | 12 |
| San Adolfo | 9 |
| Santa Isabel | 26 |
| El Triangulo | 22 |
| Rucahue | 12 |
| Peumo | 31 |
| Las Pataguas | 2 |
| Llallauquen | 2 |
| El Durazno | 5 |
| Santa Raquel | 11 |
| Villa Alegre | 15 |
| El Boldo | 27 |
| Quebrada de Agua | 9 |
| Mariposas | 14 |
| Lourdes | 73 |
| El Mirador | 2 |
| San Manuel | 3 |
| Palo Santo | 30 |
| Ucuquer | 36 |
| El Estero | 8 |
| La Puerta | 4 |
| **TOTAL ha** | **371** |

## REGENERATIVE PRACTICES

In 2020, we started to conduct a feasibility analysis for the implementation of regenerative practices. For this purpose, we based the survey of practices on the ROC (Regenerative Organic Certification) standard, which is implemented in the U.S. subsidiary, Bonterra Organic Estate. This work was carried out jointly with the Agricultural Management. Since that date, work began in the pilot stage at El Triángulo Estate, Casablanca Valley, and later at the Pirque Estate, Maipo Valley.

In 2021, progress continued with these practices in 15 of the company's fields, which were the AEM Implementation Estates - Stage 1.

In 2022, 15 new fields were added to Stage 2, bringing the company's total number of fields to 30, out of a total of 46 for Concha y Toro.

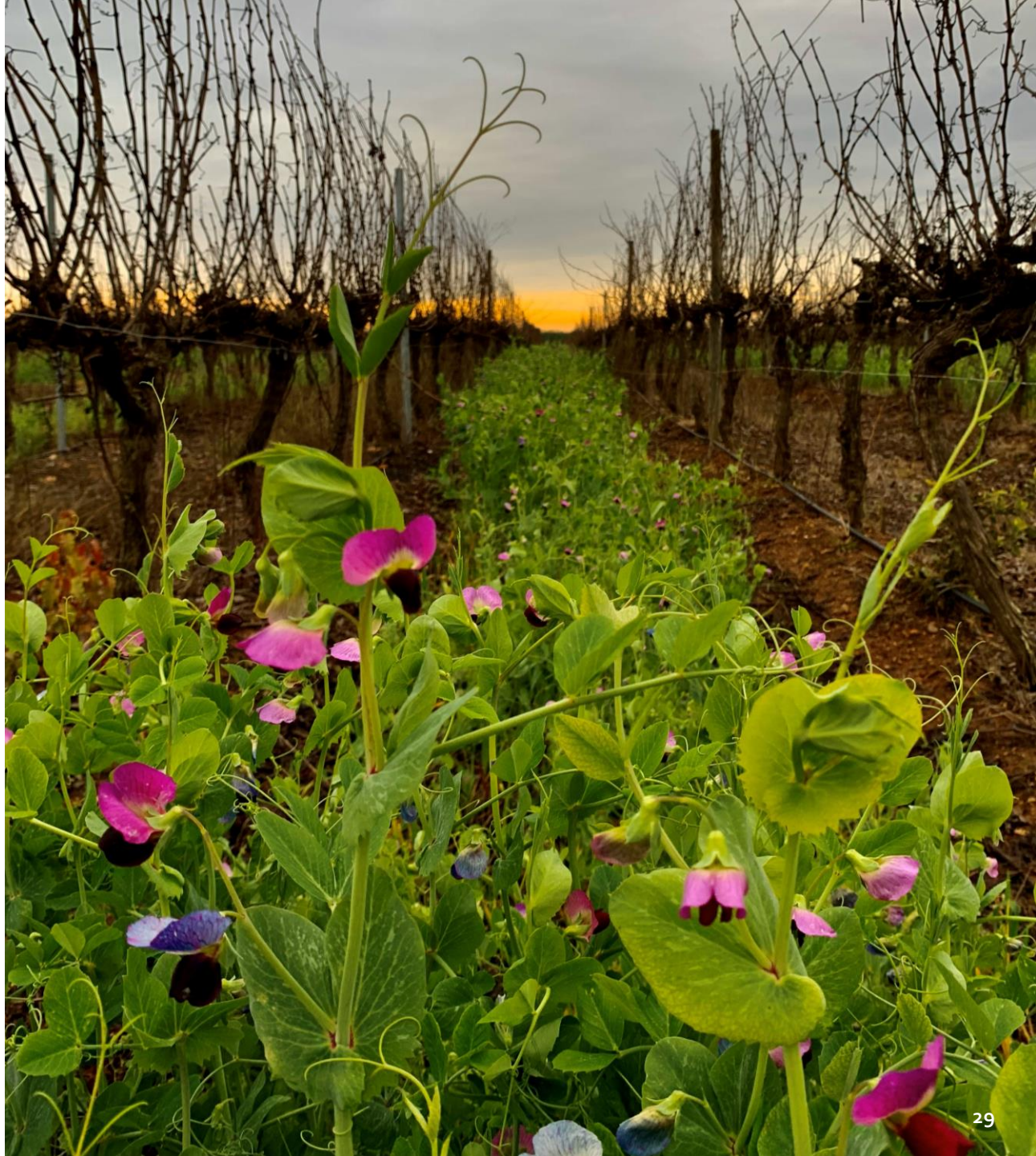
As a result of this process, an initial diagnosis has been generated that has allowed us to continue making progress.

Practices implemented until 2022:
- Inter-row cover crops
- Composting and solarizing applications
- Incorporation of pruning residues
- Tillage reduction

These practices will continue to be implemented and deepened in the company's fields as part of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025.

## CARBON IN VINEYARD SOILS

As part of the company's strategy to enhance the value of its biological assets, in 2022, research was initiated to measure carbon stocks in vineyard soils. This project is being carried out by the Global Change Center of Universidad Católica de Chile in conjunction with Viña Concha y Toro's Research Center.
Among the objectives of the study are:
- Assess the preliminary stock of carbon in soils.
- Develop baseline and monitoring protocol.
- Calibrate a C simulation model to estimate current levels of soil sequestration and evaluate the effects of different management practices.



COMPONENT 2

# FLORA

*Crinodendron patagua*
Patagua

# 02
## FLORA

Flora plays a vital role in the company's estates and ecosystems in general. Some of the main reasons why we encourage the existence of flora in the estates are the following:

**Oxygen production:** Plants in the estates, like all plants, perform photosynthesis, a process by which they convert sunlight, water and carbon dioxide into glucose and oxygen. Oxygen released by plants is essential for life on Earth, as we breathe it and animals need it to survive.

**Soil Conservation:** Plant roots help maintain soil stability in the estates. As they grow and spread, the roots prevent soil erosion and help retain moisture. This is particularly important in vineyards.

**Habitat and biodiversity:** Flora provides habitat and shelter for many species of animals. The estates with a variety of plants are home to a diversity of insects, birds, mammals and other organisms. These organisms depend on plants for food, reproduction and shelter. The presence of a diversity of plant species in the fields promotes biodiversity and helps maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

**Temperature and climate control:** The vegetation on the estates helps to regulate the temperature of the environment. Plants provide shade and evapotranspiration, which can reduce the temperature of the surrounding area. In addition, plants contribute to cloud formation and regulation of the water cycle, which can have an impact on local and regional climate.

For this reason, the company internally promotes the increase of flora biodiversity. Because this also strengthens the vineyards, increasing their resilience.


Lourdes Estate


Quebrada Seca Estate


Keule Estate


Pirque Estate

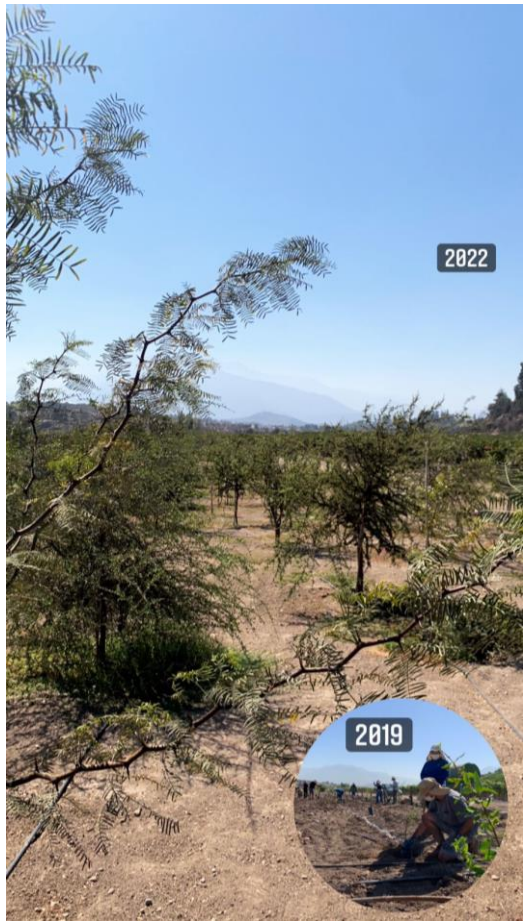

Quinta Maipo Estate

## NATIVE RESTORATION

Viña Concha y toro's Forestry program began in 2019 and has continued to grow since then. During 2021, a total of 5,444 native trees from the Rauquen Nursery (the company's own nursery dedicated to the production of vines) and CONAF nurseries were planted in estates, warehouses and plants. Of these, 610 were planted in wineries and plants and 4,834 in vineyards.

In 2022 we continued to make progress with afforestation, reaching 10,934 trees planted and 1,000 trees given as gifts to company employees on Tree Day, who committed to planting trees in their homes. Most of the trees come from our Rauquen Nursery.

As of December 2022, 16,378 native trees have been planted in our different facilities from the IV to the VII Region.




### TOTAL PLANTED
### ( 2021 – 2022 )

# 16,378
### trees

| CELLARS AND PLANTS | 2021 | 2022 | Accumulated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nueva Aurora | 138 | 280 | 418 |
| Limari | 40 | 90 | 130 |
| Pirque | 30 | - | 30 |
| Puente Alto | 35 | - | 35 |
| Peumo | 15 | 24 | 39 |
| Peralillo | 12 | 35 | 47 |
| Chimbarongo | 45 | 42 | 87 |
| Lontue | 150 | 59 | 209 |
| Lolol | 30 | 92 | 122 |
| San Javier | 100 | 123 | 223 |
| Lourdes | 15 | 196 | 211 |
| TOTAL | 610 | 941 | 1,551 |

| ESTATES | 2021 | 2022 | Accumulated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebrada Seca | 300 | - | 300 |
| Quinta Maipo | 240 | 1350 | 1590 |
| Pirque | 210 | 300 | 510 |
| Santa Isabel | - | 700 | 700 |
| San Adolfo | - | 300 | 300 |
| Don Melchor | 100 | 36 | 136 |
| El Triangulo | - | 300 | 300 |
| El Durazno | 20 | 7 | 27 |
| Llallauquen | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Idahue | 50 | 7 | 57 |
| Peumo | - | 1500 | 1500 |
| Palo Santo | - | 1600 | 1600 |
| La Puerta | 30 | 28 | 58 |
| El Estero | 30 | 22 | 52 |
| Agua Santa | 30 | 22 | 52 |
| Ucuquer | - | 2500 | 2500 |
| Villa Alegre | - | 500 | 500 |
| Lourdes | 3740 | 513 | 4253 |
| Keule | - | 250 | 250 |
| El Boldo | 64 | 50 | 114 |
| TOTAL | 4,834 | 9,993 | 14,827 |

## HANDS ON EARTH

The "Hands to the Earth" Native Restoration initiative seeks to improve the biodiversity of the sites where the company operates, through a collaborative internal volunteer work, which in addition to contributing to the inter-area relationship, allows those who participate to become agents of real change in the face of the loss of biodiversity in ecosystems.

This program has been implemented in the company since 2019. In 2020, we began with the participation of the Purchasing and Services Management, with the participation of 10 employees working at the central offices. In 2021, only one activity was held due to the pandemic. On that opportunity, the guests were from the Research Center and Bodega Lourdes, achieving the activity with 11 collaborators. For the year 2022, the initiative was resumed and five activities were carried out in different wineries and estates of the company, reaching a total of 60 volunteer collaborators.

Since 2022, this activity has been complemented by volunteering to collect seeds with the support of CONAF, these seeds are used to be germinated in our nursery and later propagated in the different facilities.

| Activity | Area | Volunteers | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reforestation | Purchasing and Service Management | 10 | 2020 |
| Reforestation | CII and Lourdes Oenology | 11 | 2021 |
| Seed Collection | CII | 10 | 2022 |
| Reforestation | Lourdes Oenology | 10 | 2022 |
| Reforestation | Finance Management | 5 | 2022 |
| Reforestation | VCT Chile | 30 | 2022 |
| EBioAtlas Biodiversity Monitoring | Agricultural VI – VII region | 5 | 2022 |
| **TOTAL 2022** | | **60** | |

## A TREE FOR YOU

Through this initiative, Viña Concha y Toro is committed to planting one tree for each of the company's employees, which is implemented annually on June 28, as a way to commemorate World Tree Day.

The objective is that the positive impact is also generated at the level of the people who work in the company, since for each year of permanence there will be a tree planted in the name of each employee, which will generate a positive impact on our planet.

## A NATIVE TREE FOR YOUR HOME

This initiative was born with the aim of transmitting the message of forestation to our employees nationwide. To date, more than 1,000 native trees have been delivered to the homes of our employees who have voluntarily signed up to support this cause.

COMPONENT 3

# FAUNA

3.2.3

**UCÚQUER ESTATE**
Black-necked swan (*Cygnus melancoryphus*)

# 03
# FAUNA

Fauna in an agricultural ecosystem is of vital importance due to its role in the ecological balance. It plays a major role in the control of crop pests and diseases, as many animals feed on insects and other organisms that can harm plants. Furthermore, wildlife also helps in the pollination of plants, which is essential for the production of fruits and vegetables.

Animals in an agricultural ecosystem also help to maintain the biodiversity of the area. When wildlife is removed, the ecosystem becomes more vulnerable to invasion by exotic species and loss of native species. Lack of biodiversity can lead to problems such as soil erosion and shortage of plant nutrients, which can negatively affect agricultural production in the long term.

Overall, fauna in an agricultural ecosystem is crucial for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring long-term resource productivity. In addition, wildlife preservation can also provide cultural and economic benefits for local communities. Therefore, it is important to promote sustainable agricultural practices that encourage coexistence with fauna and minimize the negative impact on animal species and biodiversity in the area.

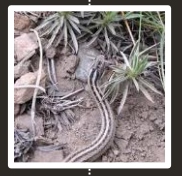
Through different initiatives, Viña Concha y Toro promotes the increase in the existence of native fauna within the productive areas and surrounding forests as a way to provide natural resilience to the vineyards and also contribute to the biological control of pests, within the multiple benefits and ecosystem services that fauna provides.

The native fauna to be promoted in the vineyards is classified into 5 categories and for each of them, different mechanisms are implemented to regenerate their presence in the natural and productive ecosystems.

**i. MAMMALS** — Drinking fountains

**ii. BIRDS** — Nest Houses, Perches

**iii. AMPHIBIANS** — Puddles



**iv. REPTILES** — Stone walls

**v. INSECTS** — Pollinator Orchards

# i.MAMMALS

UCUQUER ESTATE
Grey fox (*Lycalopex griseus*),
looking for prey inside the vineyard.

Mammals play an important role in the company's estates and ecosystems. Some of the main reasons are population control as many mammals, such as carnivores and predators, play a crucial role in controlling prey populations. They help regulate the number of herbivores and other animals in the fields, avoiding overpopulation and the depletion of natural resources.

Mammals, through their foraging activity and consumption of organic matter, contribute to nutrient cycling in the fields. Their droppings act as natural fertilizers, enriching the soil and promoting plant growth. At the same time, they play specific roles in the food chain and in ecological interactions.

Their presence and behavior help to maintain a balance in the fields, regulating the populations of other species and participating in complex food chains.

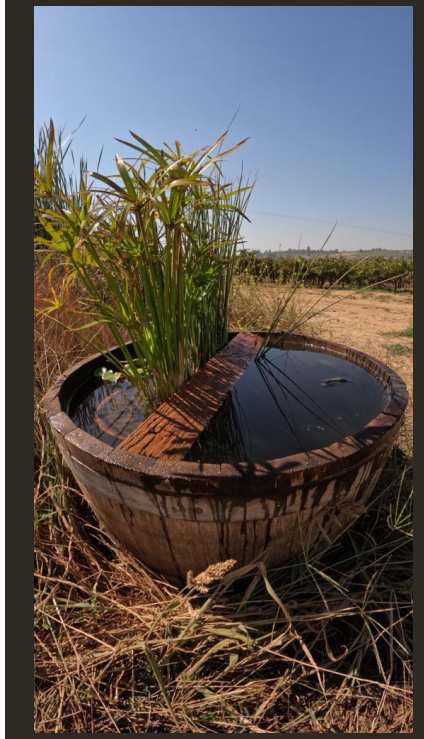
In order to enhance their permanence in the company's estates, hydration points or drinking fountains are incorporated, the most efficient action to maintain the permanence of fauna in a territory is to provide places where they can get water consistently over time.

During the years 2020 to 2022, 266 drinking fountains have been incorporated in a total of 30 estates, considering 8 drinking fountains every 100 hectares.

This measure is already planned to continue its progress in 2023 and will continue to be reinforced until 2025. The objective is to ensure that vineyards have the conditions to support small-scale mammalian wildlife.

***An average of 8 hydration points for mammals have been installed on each estate.***

## DRINKING FOUNTAINS



*Villa Alegre Estate*

*El Triangulo Estate*

*Rucahue Estate*

# ii.BIRDS

IDAHUE ESTATE
Tiuque (*Milvago chimango*), bird of prey that inhabits all types of environments, both rural and urban. It is frequently seen perching in crop areas.

Birds are essential on the company's estates as they are natural predators of insects and rodents, which are often considered pests in agricultural fields. Birds such as owls, swallows and sparrows can help keep insect and rodent populations under control, thus reducing the need for pesticides and contributing to a more sustainable management of agricultural pests through biological control mechanisms.

Although this is not sufficient to control pests that damage the vines, this mechanism is considered a support through nature-based solutions and complements the activities, allowing this practice to be increased in the future on the estates.

## NEST HOUSES

Through the nest houses, the company generates a breeding site suitable for keeping pairs of birds of prey constantly on site, such as kestrels, austral pygmy owls, owls, etc.
This is an efficient technique to generate an effective biological control since it has been proven that birds identify it as a refuge or breeding place since there are no trees in the area that provide them with that structure or hollow holes in a natural way, which is where some species nest.

Between 2021 and 2022, 226 nest houses have been installed in the areas surrounding the vineyards on 30 of the company's estates.

Barn owl *(Tyto alba)*
at Ucúquer Estate

*Pirque Estate*

*Quebrada Seca Estate*

*El Triangulo Estate*

*Nueva Aurora Cellar*

*Ucuquer Estate*

## PERCHES

In order to encourage the presence of birds of prey in the estates, the company incorporates perches, which are structures designed to provide an appropriate place for the activities of this type of birds.

Perches have a number of important purposes and features:

Rest and exercise area: Perches provide a comfortable, elevated place for them to rest and exercise. Birds need a place where they can roost after having moved long distances, stretch their wings and move around to maintain their physical health and well-being.

In addition, they support their hunting activities by providing a complete view of the area where they search for prey to feed or gather food for their chicks.

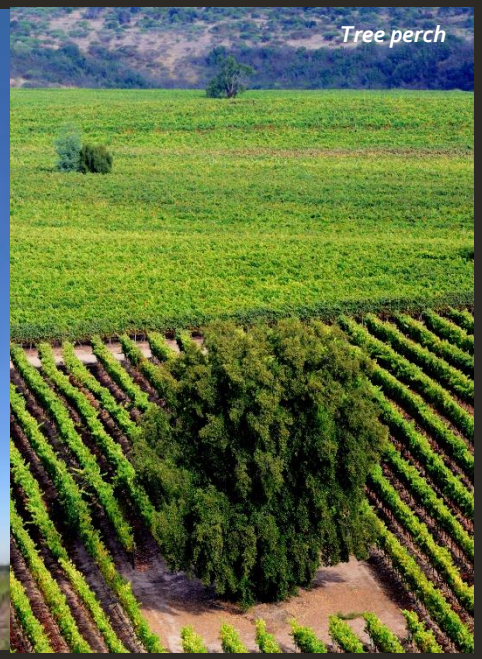
It is recommended to install the perches in strategic locations within the vineyards, allowing the birds to move freely and have visibility to the areas where they find their food and water without obstructions.

With the purpose of using the natural conditions of the fields, the implementation of perches has been favored in those fields where there are no or very few island trees, since they fulfill this function when they are incorporated into the vineyards. Hence, it is common to see this type of trees in the wine-growing landscape.

The location of the perches, as well as the shape and dimensions they should have to be effective, are worked out with the help of ornithologists from outside the company and specialists in this field.

In some of the fields they are built using wooden poles recovered from the vines. In other fields, the existing infrastructure has been used by integrating the horizontal beams to the meteorological control antennas already in place in those fields.

Between 2021 and 2022, 70 perches have been installed in the company's fields.




*Peumo Estate*

*Don Melchor Estate*

*Ucuquer Estate*

# BIRDS PRESENT ON THE ESTATES

**Harris's hawk**
Dark gray back with reddish spots, brown underneath, whitish neck, short curved beak, strong claws and broad wings. Within the estate, it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on rodents, rabbits, birds, reptiles and amphibians. Daytime Bird

**Austral blackbird**
Bird of black and shiny color, with a pointed beak. Within the estate, it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on insects. Daytime bird

**Chimango caracara**
Brown above and whitish below, slight reddish color on the breast, almost white tail, mottled with brown, long and narrow wings. Within the estate, it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on insects, reptiles, amphibians, small birds and carrion. Daytime Bird.

**Owl**
The presence of owls on the estates can be very beneficial, as these nocturnal birds of prey play an important role in controlling rodent and other small mammal populations.

**Variable hawk**
Medium-sized bird of prey, slate gray above and white below, with a black stripe near the end of the tail. Within the estate, it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on rodents and birds. Daytime Bird.

**American kestrel**
The presence of kestrels on estates can be very beneficial, as these birds of prey provide excellent rodent population control, crop protection, prevent rodent swarming, and by relying on a varied and balanced diet, these predators promote species diversity in the ecosystem.

# iii. AMPHIBIANS

IDAHUE ESTATE
Black spiny-chest frog (*Alsodes nodosus*). Also known as Popeye frog, it is an anuran amphibian, endemic to Chile.
Conservation status: Near threatened

Amphibians are a group of diverse animals that includes frogs, toads, salamanders and caecilians. Although we generally associate amphibians with aquatic environments such as lakes and ponds, they can also be found in estates and other terrestrial environments. However, it is important to keep in mind that the presence of amphibians in the estates may vary according to geographic location and specific habitat conditions.

On the company's estates, they play a key role since many species of amphibians feed on insects, such as mosquitoes, flies and beetles.

Their presence on estates helps to keep insect populations under control, reducing the need for pesticides. They play an important role in ecosystem nutrient cycling. By feeding on invertebrates and other small organisms, amphibians contribute to the decomposition and release of nutrients into the soil, which supports the growth of plants and other organisms.

Its important to note that since amphibians are very sensitive to environmental changes and habitat degradation,
it is essential to conserve and protect their populations and the ecosystems they inhabit in order to maintain the benefits they provide to the countryside and nature in general.

In the breeding season, many amphibians migrate to these water bodies to lay their eggs and raise their young.

## PUDDLES

The company has propagated one puddle per estate in order to preserve many species of amphibians, such as frogs and toads, which depend on the puddles to reproduce. Temporary or seasonal puddles depend on a suitable environment for reproduction, as they fill with water at certain times of the year.

*Quebrada Seca Estate*

*Rucahue Estate*

*El Trapiche Estate*

*Peumo Estate*

*Agua Santa Estate*

*Quinta Maipo Estate*

Females lay their eggs in water, and then the tadpoles develop in this aquatic environment. Puddles can also serve as mating sites where males attract females and perform courtship rituals.

In some of the company's fields there are puddles, where this habitat occurs in natural conditions. In those estates where these conditions are not present, artificial puddles are implemented to fulfill this function for amphibians.

Amphibians are part of the food chain of small-scale mammals, birds and reptiles, so promoting their presence is important to maintain the food cycle of the habitats we are helping to regenerate.

Puddles are also developed and located with the help of qualified outside professionals to recreate these conditions.

To create a puddle, the soil is dug to a depth that depends on the type of amphibians to be housed. Then it is covered with a geomembrane to prevent the loss of the incorporated water.
Later, it is complemented with aquatic plant species, which clean the water and favor the arrival of insects such as flies, part of the feeding cycle of amphibians.

Between 2021 and 2022, 20 puddles have been installed in those estates where natural puddling conditions do not exist. It is planned to continue progressing in the implementation until 2025, as it is expected to complement all of the company's fields that do not have these conditions.

It is important to highlight the role of puddles as a mechanism to promote the regeneration of amphibian fauna in the estates.

Four-eyed frog *(Pleurodema thaul)* at Don Melchor Estate

# iv.REPTILES (HEPERTOFAUNA)

**RUCAHUE ESTATE**
Elegant tree iguana (*Liolaemus lemniscaus*).
Small lizard endemic to Argentina and Chile.

Reptiles play an important role in the company's estates and ecosystems. Some of the most important roles of reptiles are the support in pest control, as they feed on rodents, insects and other small animals regarded as pests in the company's estates, as well as playing a role in the pollination of certain plants by transporting pollen from one flower to another.

Certain reptile species feed on fruits and disperse seeds through their feces, contributing to the reproduction and spread of native plants.

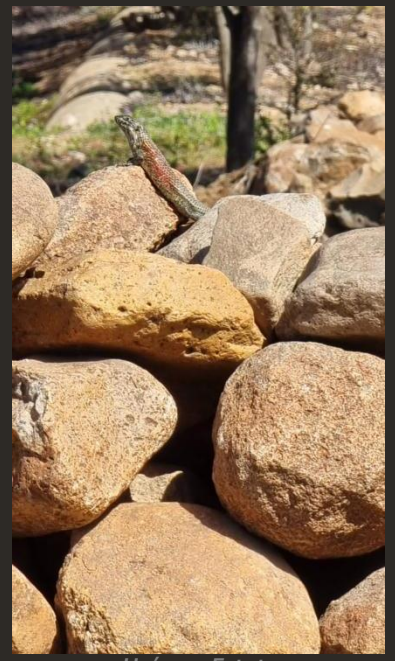
Reptiles are an integral component of ecosystems and play a role in the balance of food chains. By occupying different ecological niches, they interact with other organisms, both as predators and prey. Their presence contributes to maintaining biological diversity and ecosystem stability in the estates.

Since habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation are the main causes of the decrease in species populations, it is imperative to maintain protected areas, areas with native vegetation, implement biological corridors (with abundant and dense vegetation) and thus reduce the fragmentation caused by crops.

## STONE WALLS

The implementation of stone walls is a nature-based solution aimed at recreating favorable conditions for animals that need the warmth of the sun, such as hepertofauna.

It consists of establishing a wall of stones with hollows between them to allow the reptiles to have a warm, feeding and sheltering area. This generates favorable conditions for the arrival of reptiles, whose function in the fields is to help complete the biological control cycle. Reptiles are bird food and at the same time feed on insects, which increases biological control.



*Ucúquer Estate*


*El Triángulo Estate*


*El Triángulo Estate*


*Keule Estate*

*El Trapiche Estate*

# v.INSECTS

**EL TRIÁNGULO ESTATE**
Battus butterfly (***Battus polydamas***)

Insects play a central role in pollination and it is the most important ecosystem service they provide, since they transport pollen grains from flower to flower, thus achieving plant reproduction.

Therein lies the contribution of insects to the biodiversity of species endemic to forests, cities and the countryside.

The Company's role in helping to increase the presence of insects on the estates is through the implementation of flower gardens, which attract beneficial insects to the ecosystems.

Each of the flower species is intended to attract a specific type of insects, which are attracted by different scents and colors.

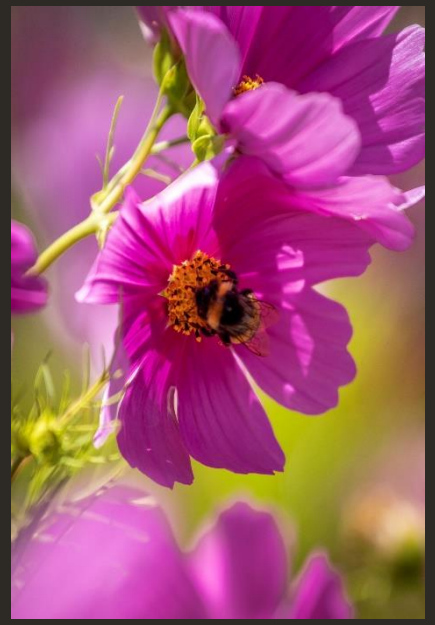
## FLOWER ORCHARDS

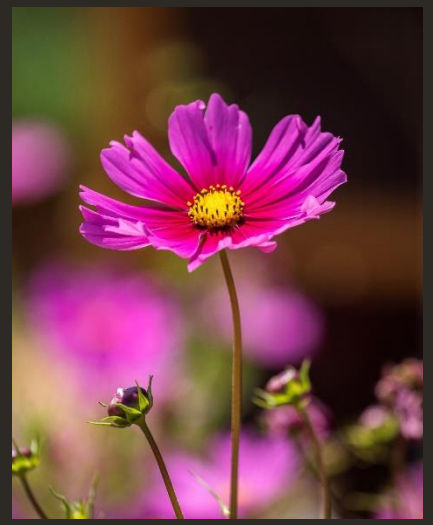
The incorporation of pollinator flower orchards on one of the company's estates is an excellent way to promote biodiversity and attract beneficial pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects. These orchards provide food and shelter for pollinators, which contributes to the reproduction and conservation of different species.

This initiative is being implemented since 2019 with the support of one of the company's suppliers, Syngenta. This company has a program called "Operation Pollinator", through which Viña Concha y Toro receives direct advice to implement the orchards and learn how to collect flower seeds for successive flowering seasons.

The floral species that make up the Operation Pollinator mix are the following: *Linaria – Papaver o Amapola – Phacelia – Centaurea – Zinnia – Tagetes – Gypsophila o Ilusión – Cosmo bipinnatus and Cosmos sulfureus – Caléndula – Rudbeckia.*

At the end of the season (summer), they begin to change their coloration from intense green to yellow tones, which indicates the beginning of plant senescence and seed production. These are used in the next season.





*Ucuquer Estate*

*El Trapiche Estate*

*Keule Estate*

*Peumo Estate*

*Pirque Estate*

*Ucuquer Estate*

*El Triangulo Estate*

From 2019 to 2022, 15 flower gardens have been implemented in in several company fields as a complement to the natural flowering areas, which are also present in the fields.

These orchards are built in strips of 20 to 30 meters long by 3 to 5 meters wide, subject to the conditions of the land. The flower species are planted within this area, which must be fenced to prevent small-scale mammals from using them as food prior to their growth.

In general, these are seasonal flowers, which bloom and fade once the season ends.

Once the season is over, the seeds are collected from the orchard (in those that deliver seeds) and supplemented with new seeds for planting in the following season.

In the fields where this practice has been implemented, promising results have been observed, as butterfly species that had not been seen for several years by the people

who work on the estates on a daily basis have begun to be seen.

Since this measure has only recently been implemented, insect inventories have not yet been carried out in order to quantify the positive impact of pollinator orchards. However, it is an activity that is planned to be carried out before 2025.

COMPONENT 4

# NATIVE FORESTS

3.2.4

# 04
# NATIVE FORESTS

Through the Native Forest Conservation Program, different initiatives have been implemented to protect the native vegetation present in the different estates of the company in Chile.

Between 2012 and 2015, biodiversity inventories were carried out by the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (Instituto de Ecología y Biodiversidad) in estates with native forests.

In 2013, a study was conducted to quantify the carbon content of the company's forests and vineyards, in conjunction with the Climate Change Center of the Universidad Católica de Chile.

Between 2016 and 2018, specific management plans were developed for each forest, according to their own geographic conservation characteristics, establishing management actions, costs and technical considerations.

This work made it possible to identify, for example, the species Myrceugenia colchagüensis, a small shrub commonly known as Arrayán de Colchagua, one of the most endangered plant species in Chile.

In order to protect and endorse the forest care that Viña Concha y Toro preserves, in 2019 it obtained the FSC® certification, according to the "Standard for FSC Certification of Small and Large Scale Native Forests".

FSC
www.fsc.org
FSC® C154029
The mark of responsible forestry

## NATIVE FOREST SURFACE IN CHILE

| Estate | Region | District | Surface (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ucúquer | VI | Litueche | 487.4 |
| Palo Santo | VI | Marchigue | 188.7 |
| Peumo | VI | Peumo | 452.1 |
| Rucahue | VI | San Vicente Tagua tagua | 114.1 |
| Idahue | VI | San Vicente Tagua tagua | 1,632.7 |
| Rauco | VII | Rauco | 852.2 |
| Santa Raquel | VII | Pencahue | 92.8 |
| Lourdes | VII | Pencahue | 148.5 |
| Villa Alegre | VII | Villa Alegre | 303.9 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **4,272.3** |

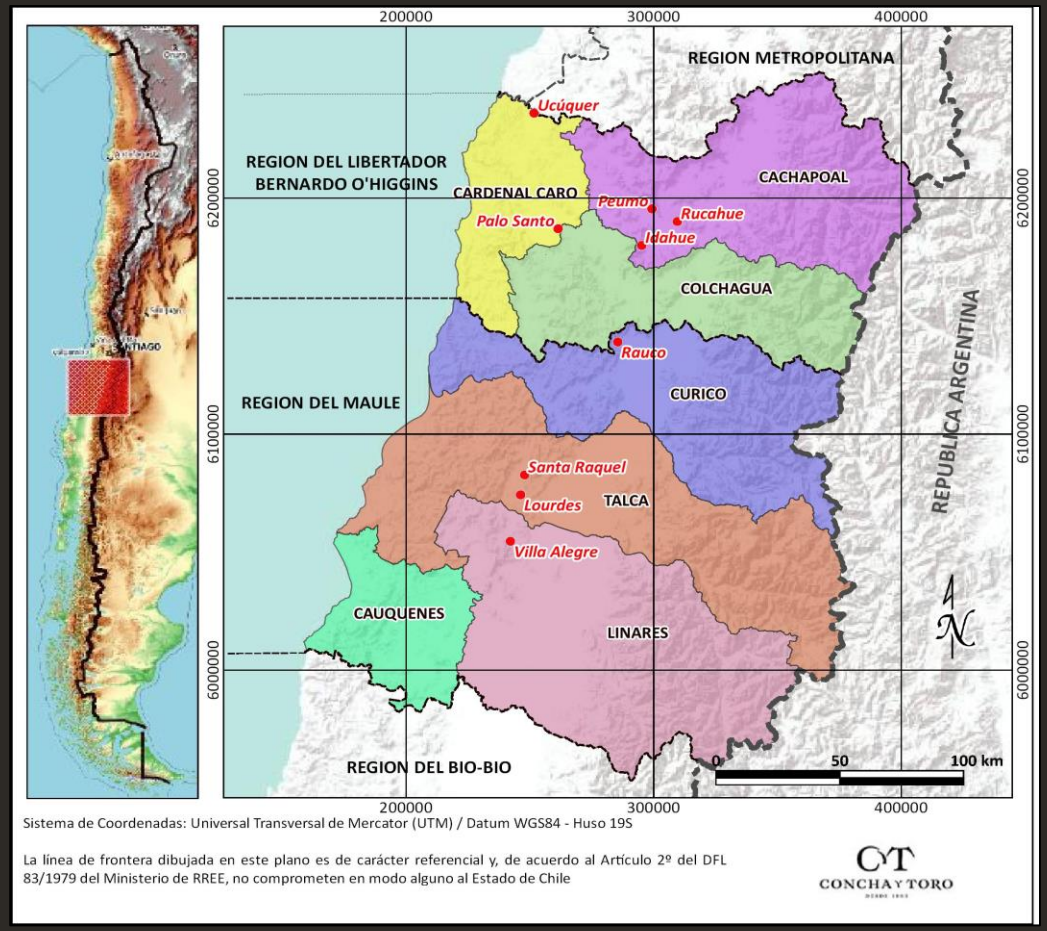
## LOCATION AND HISTORY

The company's estates with certified forests are located in the Scrub and Sclerophyllous Forest Region. Within it, and more specifically, they are located in an area where the Subregion of the Scrub and Thorny Forest and the Subregion of the Sclerophyllous Forest meet, consisting of the vegetation formations of the Coastal Dryland Thorny Scrub and the Coastal Sclerophyllous Forest.

The area where the plots are distributed has a long history of, on the one hand, habilitation of land for other uses (mainly agriculture and livestock) through "clearing" by cutting and/or burning and, on the other hand, recurrent interventions to obtain timber (in the beginning) and, above all, for the production of firewood and charcoal. It is also one of the regions of the country with the highest fire occurrence during summer.

Forests grow in patches, sometimes continuous, made up of a mosaic of structural situations and growth stages, with low woodland structures and irregular densities depending on site conditions and topographic location. In more specific terms, these are forests dominated by Peumo (Cryptocarya alba), Boldo (Peumus boldus); Litre (Lithraea caustica); and/or Quillay (Quillaja saponaria), in different combinations and relative dominance depending on the physiographic location, the site and the degree of intervention.

In the lower and flatter sectors of the properties there are shrubs of Espino (Acacia caven) and/or Tebo (Retanilla trinervia) and, depending on the degree of humidity, they are often accompanied by dense layers of, among others, Blackberry (Rubus ulmifolius) and/or Quilo (Muehlenbeckia hastulata).



## SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION OF THE NATIVE FOREST

The general objective of this certification is to focus on the regeneration and improvement of the forest and native scrubland structures present on the properties for the provision of Ecosystem Services, considering traditional rights and the welfare of the local community.

In the last audit carried out in December 2022, we obtained only one nonconformity because in Villa Alegre estate it was found that the existence of a stream that would supply water to the neighbors of the estate has not been assessed.

The management system is capable of ensuring that all requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met across the entire forest area covered by the scope of the assessment.

The company has demonstrated, in accordance with the specified corrective measures, that the management system described above is being applied consistently throughout the forest area covered by the scope of the certification.

## STAKEHOLDERS

Annually, different types of training and support are provided to the community, always hand in hand with the collaboration agreement with CONAF, these trainings are focused on forest care, talks about the FSC® certificate, fire prevention and preventive forestry.

As of 2022, the total number of stakeholders is 212 representatives in total.

Based on the comments and interviews conducted by the auditors with stakeholders in 2022, we can highlight the following remarks:


SGS

Certificate SGS-FM/COC-800026

The management system of

**Viña Concha y Toro S.A.**

Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Sur,
Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

has been assessed and certified as meeting the requirements of a well managed forest

**Forest Management**

The company was assessed against the following standard:
Estándar Nacional acreditado por FSC Chile "Estándar para la Certificación FSC de Bosques Nativos a Pequeña y Gran Escala", Versión 01 – Septiembre 2011 and
FSC-STD-60-004 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders

For the following activities:

**Manejo Forestal de Bosque Nativo de propiedad y administrado por Viña Concha y Toro S.A. en las regiones del Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins y del Maule de Chile con fines de conservación y servicios del ecosistema con impacto verificado en secuestro y almacenamiento de carbono**

This certificate is valid from 11 June 2020 until 18 December 2024
Issue 2. Certified since December 2019
SGS Ref # UY19/8181031

Authorised by

SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 90, Gallo Manor, 2052, Hatwell Office Park, Building 1, Western Service Road, Woodmead
Johannesburg, 2191, South Africa
t +27 (0) 11 800-1000 f +27 (0) 11 800-1020 http://www.sgs.com/en/Agriculture/Forest-Forestry

FSC
www.fsc.org
FSC® A000522

The mark of responsible forestry

Page 1 of 1

SGS

Rauco Estate

***NC San Francisco de Ucúquer.***

- *They indicated that Viña Concha y Toro are good neighbors, the company does not have problems with neighbors or with the Neighborhood Council.*
- *Many neighbors have sheep, and the vineyard respects the passage of sheep and warns the neighbors to remove them from their property.*
- *As NC they have asked for collaboration and the Vineyard has helped them, for example requirements of the Sports Club.*
- *There are no complaints against the vineyard and it states that neighbors are not allowed to cut native forest on the property.*
- *They were invited to a meeting to discuss the care of the forests in the vineyard and to present the conflict procedure.*
- *They were given a summary of the Forest Management Plan and the Conflict Resolution Procedure.*

***Sports Club. Marchihue***

- *They have been in contact with the company for several years because of the Fiesta de la Liebrada, where they enter the Palo Santo estate of Viña Concha y Toro with people, horses and dogs, to hunt rabbits and hares (they pass through the properties of several owners). The tradition dates back to 1935 and takes place every August 15 (date within the period of authorization to hunt hares and rabbits according to the requirements of SAG, Agricultural and Livestock Service).*
- *Relationship with the company has always been good.*

***San Alberto de Idahue School.***

- *They indicate that there is good communication with Viña Concha y Toro.*
- *The company has financially supported the school. In addition, the company built a multi-purpose court for the Idahue community, which is used by the school children.*
- *In front of the school, Viña Concha y Toro set up a park that is also used for the school's extracurricular activities.*
- *Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is a good neighbor and everything can be discussed.*

---

The full audit report is publicly available on Viña Concha y Toro's website and in the FSC® directory.

Idahue Estate

Ucuquer Estate

Palo Santo Estate

Palo Santo Estate

Rucahue Estate

Peumo Estate

# AEM BALANCE 2021-2022

3.2.5

## AEM BALANCE 2021

During 2021, we began operating the program for the company's first 15 estates, prioritizing at least one estate per valley.

| AEM Consolidated information 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Quantity | % | Total Amount |
| Valleys | 7 | 100% | 7 |
| Estates | 15 | 33% | 45 |
| Hill, creeks, road (has) | 3,652 | 51% | 7,115 |
| Native Forests FSC® (has) | 2,761 | 65% | 4,272 |
| Productive Vineyards ha | 3,894 | 42% | 9,291 |
| Nest Houses | 121 | - | |
| Drinking fountains | 146 | - | |
| Perches | 70 | - | |
| Puddles | 10 | - | |
| Native Multifunctional Edges | 7 | - | |
| Operation Pollinator | 10 | - | |

## AEM BALANCE 2022

During 2022, 15 more estates were included and all of the aforementioned were implemented, and the 2021 estates were monitored and trained.

| AEM Consolidated information 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Quantity | % | Total Amount |
| Valleys | 7 | 100% | 7 |
| Estates | 15 | 33% | 45 |
| Hill, creeks, road (has) | 2,442 | 34% | 7,115 |
| Native Forests FSC® (has) | 1,419 | 33% | 4,272 |
| Productive Vineyards (has) | 3,751 | 40% | 9,291 |
| Nest Houses | 105 | - | |
| Drinking fountains | 120 | - | |
| Perches | 0 | - | |
| Puddles | 9 | - | |
| Native Multifunctional Edges | 0 | - | |
| Operation Pollinator | 5 | - | |

## AEM PROGRAM BALANCE
### 2021 - 2022

As of the year 2022, progress has been made according to plan; the respective monitoring has been carried out and the results have shown significant progress.

By 2022, 67% of the estates, 98% of the native forest and 82% of the vineyards have progressed.

It is important to note that this implementation period, will continue to be reinforced with practices and elements in the years to come.

By 2023, the first stage of the program will be completed in the remaining estates and monitoring will continue in 2022, along with the respective training.

**AEM Consolidated information 2021 – 2022**

| Item | Quantity | % | Total Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| Valleys | 7 | 100% | 7 |
| Estates | 30 | 67% | 45 |
| Hill, creeks, road (has) | 6,094 | 86% | 7,115 |
| Native Forests FSC® (has) | 4,180 | 98% | 4,272 |
| Productive Vineyards (has) | 7,645 | 82% | 9,291 |
| Nest Houses | 226 | - | |
| Drinking fountains | 266 | - | |
| Perches | 70 | - | |
| Puddles | 19 | - | |
| Native Multifunctional Edges | 7 | - | |
| Operation Pollinator | 15 | - | |

FORESTS AND VINEYARDS

# CARBON SEQUESTRATION BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

3·3

CARBON IN FORESTS AND VINEYARDS

# CARBON STOCK IN FORESTS AND VINEYARDS

**2013 - 2014**

**"Measurement of $CO_2$ stocks in the vineyards and forests of Viña Concha y Toro's equity"**
March - October 2013

In 2013, the company conducted its first study on the quantification of carbon stock stored in natural assets: forests and vineyards.

This study was conducted in conjunction with the Global Change Center of the Universidad Católica de Chile to quantify the carbon ($CO_2$) sequestered by native sclerophyllous forests in the central zone of the country.

The objective of this research was to reflect the benefit generated by the environmental service of $CO_2$ sequestration performed by the vineyard's forests and vineyards in terms of capturing and fixing carbon dioxide, contributing to the mitigation of climate change. The research was also a pioneering sustainability innovation project in the industry, as Viña Concha y Toro was the first winery in Chile to quantify the positive contribution generated by its activity, as opposed to measuring the carbon footprint, which measures negative environmental impacts in terms of emissions.

After the research, it was concluded that Mediterranean native forests maintain, on average, a total of 96 tons of $CO_2$ per hectare. For a hectare of scrubland, the figure amounts to 32 tons of $CO_2$. For vineyards, the average capture is 10 tons per hectare.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

| Componente | tMS | tC | tCO2 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Viñas | 41,961 | 20,980 | 76,928 | 21% |
| Bosques | 119,391 | 56,114 | 205,751 | 56% |
| Matorrales | 49,197 | 23,123 | 84,784 | 23% |
| TOTAL | **210,549** | **100,217** | **367,462** | 100% |

1. The results found in the 2013 study were highly gratifying for the company, as the calculated stock **exceeded the emissions generated during the previous year by 56%**.
2. It also constitutes **pioneering research for the world's wine industry.**
3. It allowed Viña Concha y Toro to contribute to the **National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change,** making available to CONAF the data and detailed methodology of the report generated by the Climate Change Center of PUC.
4. It delivered the first quantification of the company's biological assets.

CARBON IN FORESTS

# CARBON SEQUESTRATION FLOW IN FORESTS 2022

Carbon in forests is an essential component of the global carbon cycle. Trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) 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 $CO_2$, a major greenhouse gas.

The forest carbon emissions inventory is conducted 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 for understanding the impact of forests on climate change and for guiding forest conservation and management policies.

The inventory of carbon emissions in forests is carried out using specialized techniques and tools. This can include direct detection of carbon stored in trees and forest biomass, estimates of net primary productivity (the amount of carbon that plants sequester through photosynthesis), monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation using satellite imagery, and detection of carbon emissions caused by forest fires or other events.

These inventories allow researchers, scientists and decision-makers to better understand forest carbon dynamics and assess the impact of human activities on forest carbon sinks. In addition, these data are used in national and international reports on greenhouse gas emissions and in the design of policies for the conservation and sustainable management of forests.

| FOREST TYPE | SURFACE PER SITE (ha) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | STRUCTURE | COVERAGE | | | TOTAL SURFACE | GROWTH M3/YEAR | TOTAL BIOMASS tCO2eq/year |
| | | DENSE | SEMIDENSE | OPEN | | | |
| Sclerophyll | Adult - Renoval | 1.4 | | 2.4 | 3.8 | 6 | 11 |
| | Renoval | 840.9 | 700.8 | 1,537.0 | 3,078.7 | 4,618 | 8,928 |
| Chilean Palm | Renoval | | | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | - |
| Oak – Hualo | Adult | | 0.3 | | 0.3 | 2 | 2 |
| | Adult - Renoval | 121.9 | | | 121.9 | 622 | 1209 |
| | Renoval | | 27.5 | | 27.5 | 140 | 271 |
| TOTAL ANNUAL CAPTURE CONCHA Y TORO - CHILE | | 964.1 | 728.6 | 1,540.2 | 3,232.9 | 5,387 | 10.479 |

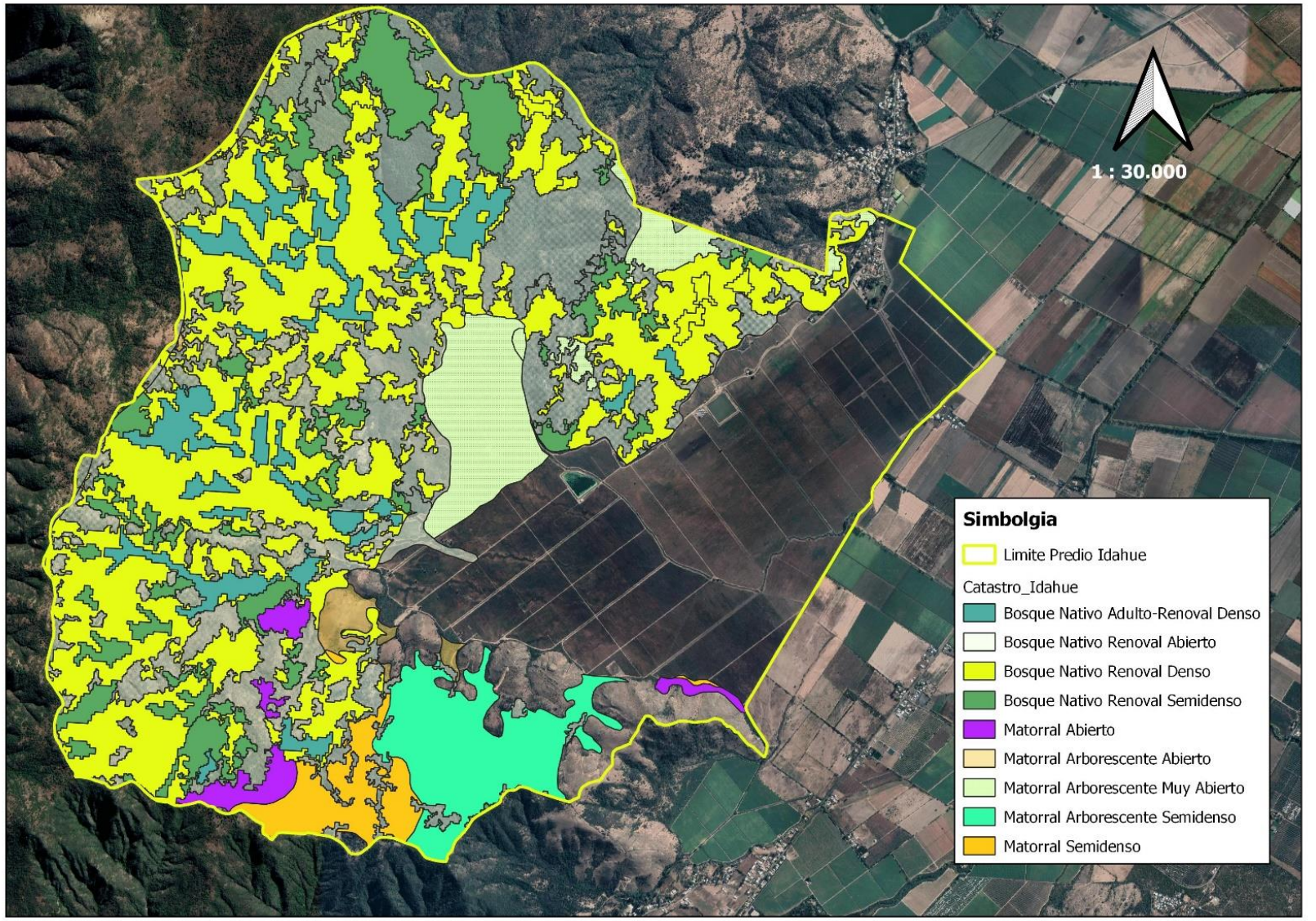
Based on the cartographic information presented, it is possible to obtain from current uses an annual growth of 5,387 m3/year.

• Transforming these data according to the most conservative estimates, a total capture of 10,479 tCO2e/year is obtained.

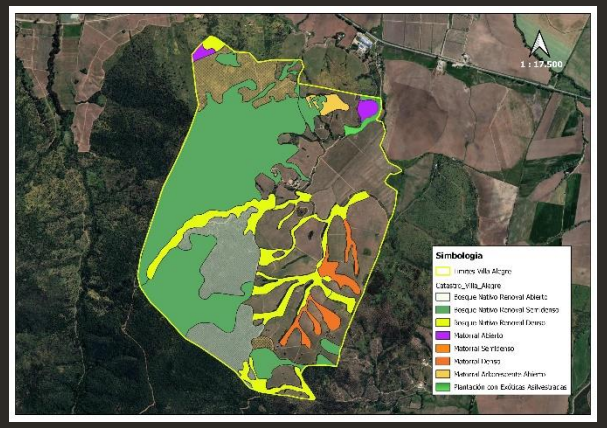
• The main forest type contributing to this figure comes from the sclerophyll forest, with renoval structure in all its coverages with almost 90% of this contribution.

This exercise was carried out for the total forest area, finding that the annual $CO_2$ capture figure as a positive contribution of the company's natural forests.

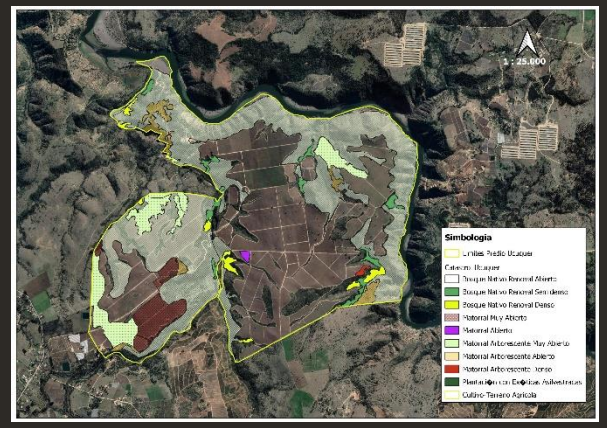
This measurement was verified by an independent third party during 2022 (Deloitte).



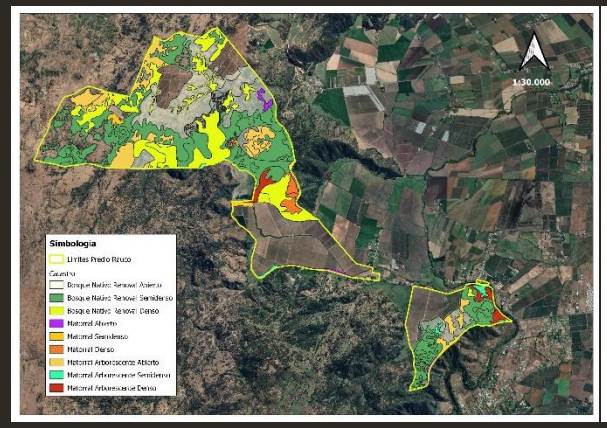

Idahue Estate



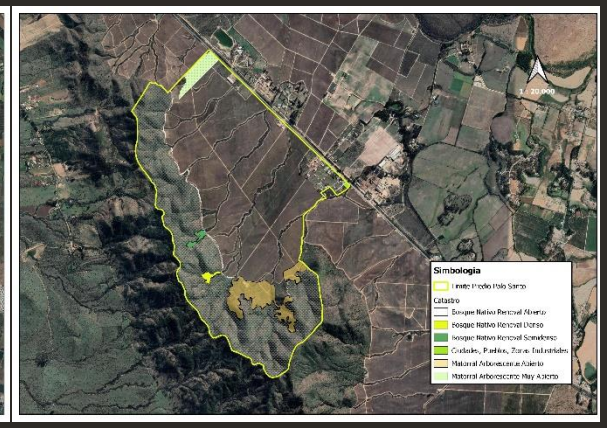

Villa Alegre Estate



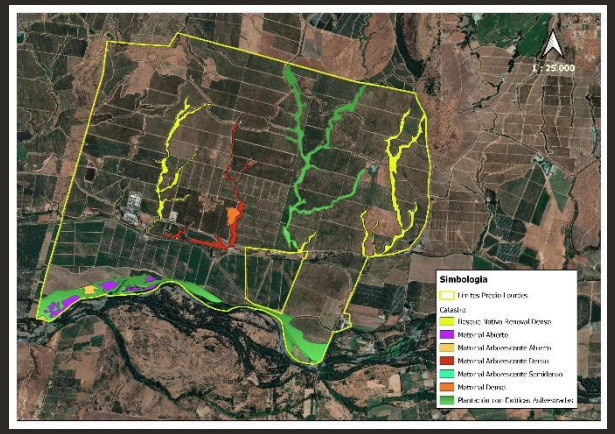

Ucuquer Estate



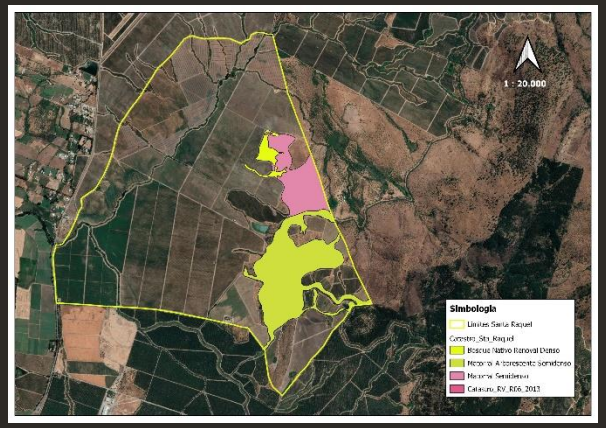

Rauco Estate



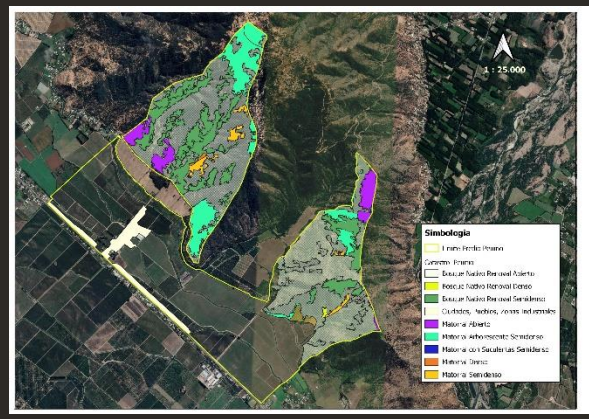

Palo Santo Estate



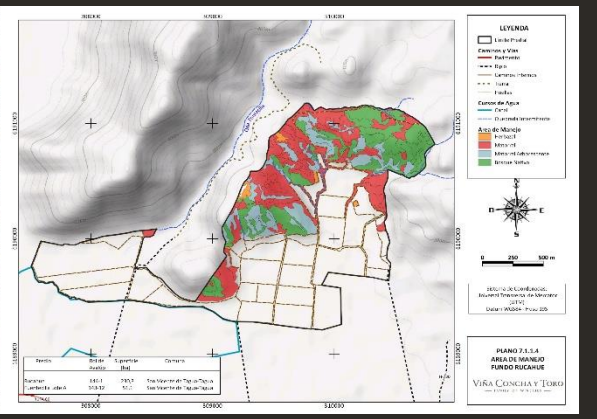

Lourdes Estate




Santa Raquel Estate




Peumo Estate




Rucahue Estate

COLLABORATION WITH CONAF

# ALLIANCE FOR THE NATIVE FORESTS

3.4

# ALLIANCE FOR THE NATIVE FORESTS

Within the framework of the Forest Conservation Program, and aligned with Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy, in 2019 Viña Concha y Toro began to define the conceptual framework on which a Cooperation Agreement was structured with the National Forestry Corporation, with the objective of protecting and enhancing the existing native forest on the company's land, generating a "Fire Protection and Native Forest Regeneration Plan for Viña Concha y Toro", which generates a positive impact for the sclerophyllous forest as a whole and for the communities where these activities are developed.

The strategic focus is divided into two main areas:

## FIRE PREVENTION

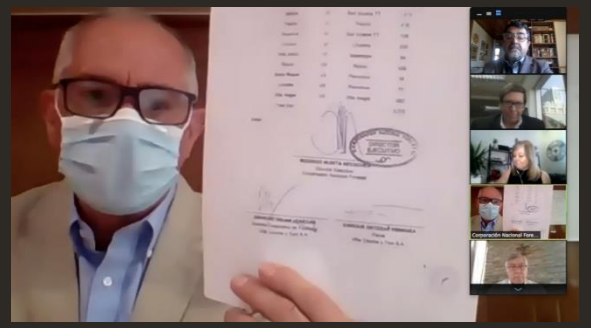
1. Infrastructure: Evaluation and implementation of fire protection and detection infrastructure
2. Internal Personnel Training: Training focused on preventive forestry and fire prevention, together with volunteer crews for a first response in case of fire.

3. Community: Communication and invitation to community stakeholders to participate in preventive forestry and fire prevention training.

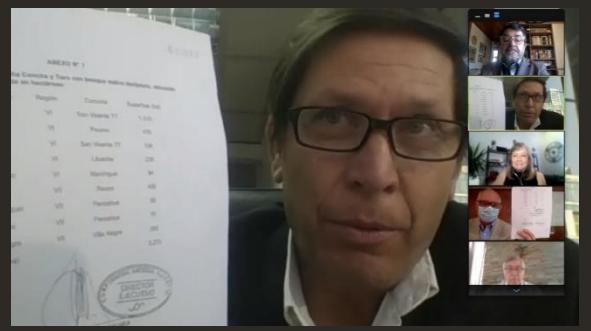
## NATIVE FOREST REGENERATION

1. Support to nursery staff and CyT collaborators in the production of native plants.

2. Workshops on seed collection, forestation, forest management and Law No. 20,283 (Native Forests).

**RODRIGO MUNITA**
Chief Executive Officer
CONAF



**MAX LARRAÍN**
Agricultural Manager
Viña Concha y Toro

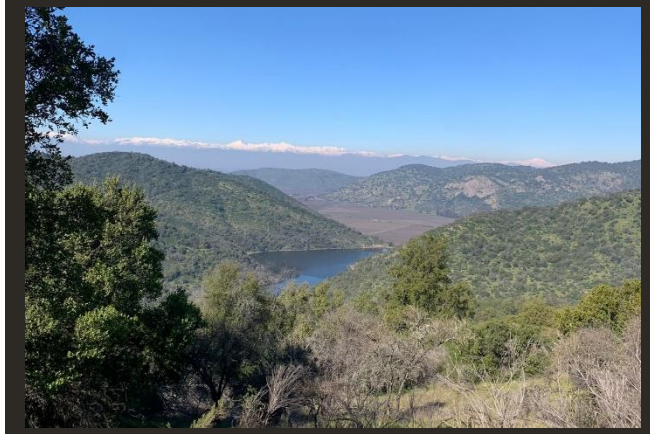
## NATIVE FOREST SURFACE

In Viña Concha y Toro, the forest area within the scope of the agreement and certification is 4,272 ha, distributed in 9 estates, as shown in the following table:

| Estate | Region | District | Native forest surface (ha) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rucahue | VI | San Vicente | 114 |
| Peumo | VI | Peumo | 452 |
| Idahue | VI | San Vicente | 1,632 |
| Ucúquer | VI | Navidad / Litueche | 487 |
| Palo Santo | VI | Marchigue | 189 |
| Rauco | VII | Rauco | 852 |
| Santa Raquel | VII | Pencahue | 93 |
| Lourdes | VII | Pencahue | 149 |
| Villa Alegre | VII | Villa Alegre | 304 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **4,272** |

Ucuquer Estate487 ha

Rucahue Estate 114 ha



Rauco Estate 852 ha

Peumo Estate 452 ha

Idahue Estate 1,632 ha

Villa Alegre Estate 304 ha

RAUQUÉN NURSERY

# NATIVE SPECIES NURSERY

3.5

# NATIVE NURSERY
## Rauquén Nursery

### NATIVE SPECIES PROPAGATION

Since 2019, the Rauquén nursery has a production unit of native and ornamental species for the restoration and landscaping of Viña Concha y Toro's estates.

The production of native species has been incipient, with a focus on the native species quillay and espino.

In recent years, the company has been making 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 soil and climatic conditions of its estates.

With the support of CONAF, more than 30,000 native species have been nursed from seeds collected in their own native forests.

Rauquen Nursery

## CONAF SUPPORT FOR NATIVE TREE NURSERIES

Since 2019, the Rauquén nursery has a production unit of native and ornamental species for the restoration and landscaping of Viña Concha y Toro's estates.

The production of native species has been incipient, with a focus on the native species quillay and espino.

In recent years, the company has been making 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 soil and climatic conditions of its estates.

Villa Alegre Estate


Villa Alegre Estate

BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

# eBioAtlas

3.6

# BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

## BIODIVERSITY INVENTORIES IEB 2010 – 2020

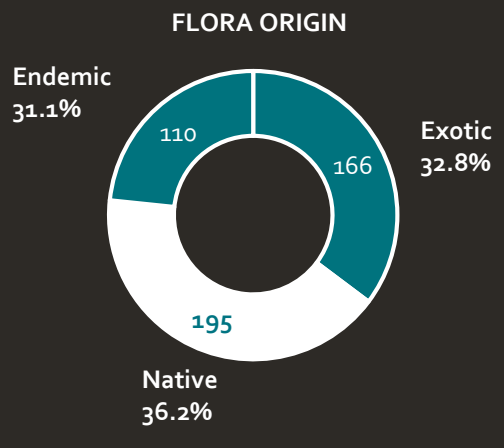
Since 2010 to date, biodiversity inventories have been conducted to characterize the flora and fauna in the company's estates, specifically in the following: Peumo, Rauco, Idahue, Rucahue, Villa Alegre, Ucuquer, Lourdes, Santa Raquel, and Palo Santo.

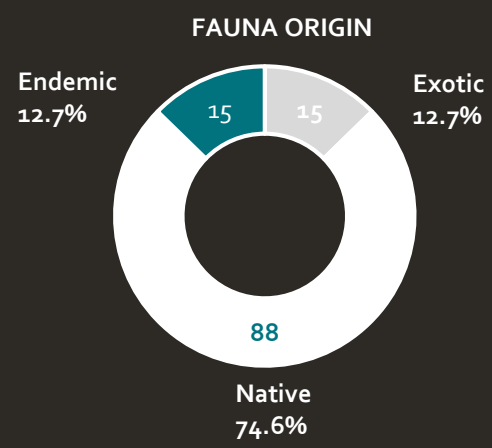
These biodiversity inventories are part of the company's strategic program, whose guidelines include the conservation of native forest of the sclerophyllous type found within the company's land area, in order to identify species of flora and fauna and areas of high biological value, to safeguard biological biodiversity and ensure the maintenance of the conditions that make possible the evolution and development of species, ecosystems and ecosystem services. This also makes it possible to maintain the conditions that ensure the production of quality wine, with unique and sustainable characteristics.

The objectives of these studies were:

Estimate the coverage, frequency and richness of plant species, estimate the relative richness of terrestrial vertebrates in the area, establish the origin of the plant and animal species observed (native, endemic or introduced) and the degree of endemism, and finally identify the presence of plant and animal species under conservation categories.

IEB
INSTITUTO DE ECOLOGÍA & BIODIVERSIDAD




## EBIOATLAS
### 2020 – 2022

For more than 10 years we have conducted biodiversity inventories of flora and fauna in our vineyards, through which we have collected valuable information for our environment and planet, to continue contributing to this great initiative we have decided to incorporate new technologies for further monitoring the fauna, this time through the DNA that living beings leave in the water courses. The information obtained is integrated into the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) database, which is a worldwide union of governmental and civil organizations that disseminates information to aid conservation. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is an inventory of the conservation status of over 100,000 species worldwide. The Red List evaluates data such as population trends, geographic range and number of mature individuals to classify species according to their risk of extinction.







In the monitoring carried out by eBioAtlas in 2021 in Ucuquer Estate, a total of 59 taxa were detected. 11.1% were at least 99% similar to a species in the global reference databases. Sixty-four species were identified, of which the most outstanding were the carp (Cyprinus capio), coypu (myocastor coypus), clawed frog (Xenopus laevis) and kodkod (Leopardus guigna).

During the monitoring carried out in 2022 in Villa Alegre and Peumo Estates, a total of 50 taxa were detected, 40% of which were at least 99% similar to a species in the world reference databases. Seventeen species were identified, of which the most outstanding as in 2021 were carp (Cyprinus capio), coypu (myocastor coypus), clawed frog (Xenopus laevis) and kodkod (Leopardus guigna).


Peumo Estate


Villa Alegre Estate

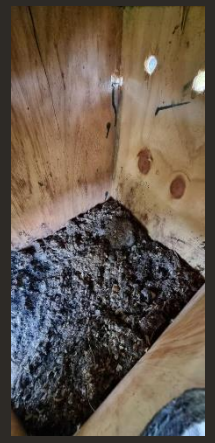

Ucuquer Estate

## NEST HOUSE MONITORING

In 2022, the 119 nest houses installed in 2021 were monitored and we recorded that 64 are being inhabited by birds of prey, i.e., we obtained a nesting rate of 53.78%.

We can observe that there is a very good number of nesting houses being used by the birds that are the focus of the project and with this we obtain the biological control that they provide to the estate and the ecosystem that surrounds it. If we understand what this means, a breeding pair of birds can eat between 8 to 10 prey per night in a period of a month and a half to two months after the young leave the nest and if they are still in season, the adult pair returns to make another brood in the same nest and repeat the cycle.

What is interesting about hatching birds in this type of houses, is that these chicks will already see these houses as a safe place for them to form a territory in them and reproduce, gradually populating and covering more land with this management.



# RESULTS 2022

Program Progress
**Nature-Based Solutions**
2022

**100%**

In 2022, progress was made in a comprehensive manner with all program components.

Fifteen new estates from all the company's valleys in Chile were integrated. This, without leaving behind the Phase 1 - 2021 estates, with which the regenerative actions continued to deepen.

Two biodiversity inventories were conducted at the Villa Alegre and Peumo estates, which showed that the biological richness has been maintained in a healthy condition. These activities are also carried out in a volunteer format, involving our people.

Thanks to the alliance with the Chilean National Forestry Commission, activities such as the collection of native seeds, which are planted in the company's nurseries, were carried out, reaching 18 thousand trees this year. These trees are planted on the estates and are also shared with nearby communities.

# GOALS 2023

## NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS PROGRAM

**01.** Regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 3 Estates (15 estates).

**02.** Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company property, 20,000 trees propagated and 6,400 trees planted.

03. Biodiversity monitoring using DNA techniques, progress in 2 estates.

0.4 . Conduct first independent third party validation exercise for regenerative practices, generating the Ecosystemic Regenerative Agriculture standard.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE


UNCORK
A BETTER
FUTURE
VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES
OUR PLANET PILLAR | NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS