VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

Empresa B Certificada

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN ACCORDING TO FSC® REQUIREMENTS

FOR FOREST HERITAGE OF CONCHA Y TORO VINEYARDS

August 2024

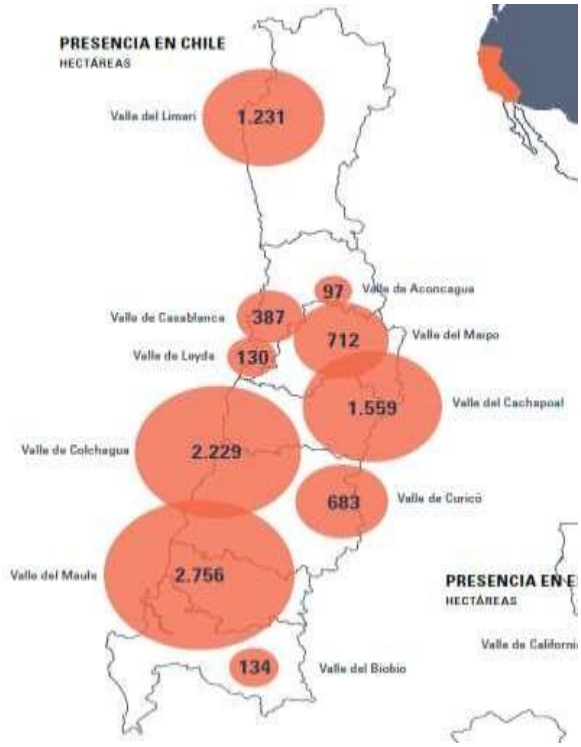
Content

1. Owner, Name and Location

Viña Concha y Toro S.A., founded in 1883, is the leading wine company in Latin America and one of the most important worldwide. It has a broad portfolio of wines recognized for their quality and internationally renowned brands, such as Casillero del Diablo, the Ultra Premium brands Terrunyo and Marques de Casa Concha, and the icon brands Don Melchor and Carmín de Peumo.

The Company is headquartered in Santiago de Chile and is present with vineyards, wineries and bottling plants in three origins: Chile, Argentina and the United States from where particular wines contribute great diversity to the corporate portfolio. In total, it has around 12,728 hectares and more than 3,000 employees. In addition, it has 12 commercial distribution offices in North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Europe. Viña Concha y Toro is incorporated as an open stock corporation, listed on the Santiago de Chile and New York Stock Exchanges.

Illustration 1 Distribution of Viña Concha y Toro's winegrowing assets.



1.1. Corporate Governance

The board of directors of Viña Concha y Toro is composed of seven members elected by a vote of the shareholders' meeting, in consideration of their knowledge of the industry, background and professional experience. None of the directors perform executive functions in the organization and two of them are independent, in accordance with the criteria established by Chilean law. More information can be found in the Sustainability Report:

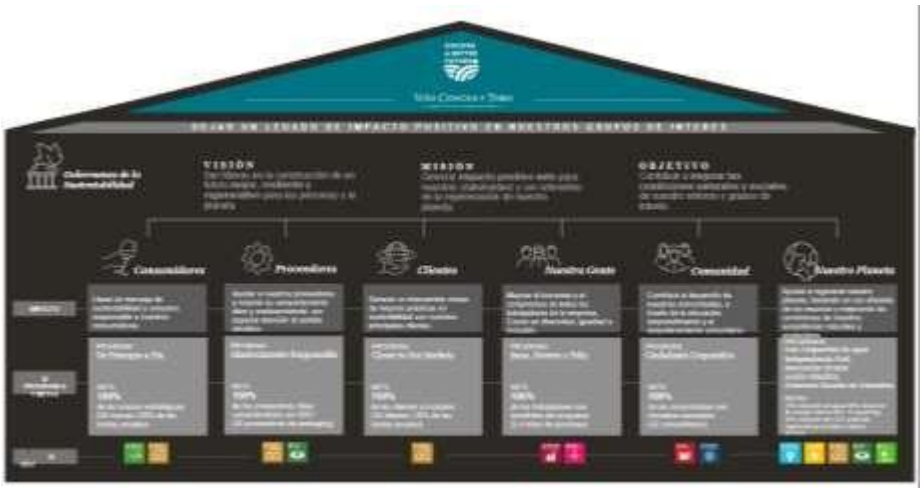
https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/

1.2. Sustainability Strategy

The company formalizes its commitment to responsible management in economic, environmental and social terms through its Sustainability Strategy, which was developed considering the most relevant issues and the main risks that the company, the wine industry and its stakeholders may face.

In this sense, all management from planning to the development of new products is governed by a precautionary approach that seeks to protect the environment in accordance with Principle 15 of the United Nations Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. In addition, the company's Sustainability Strategy is aligned with the Global Compact Principles, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined by the United Nations and, more recently, adheres to the Principles and Criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) for the management of its native forests. These strategic guidelines are translated into six pillars, each with measurable initiatives and quantifiable goals.

Figure 1 Pillars of Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy.



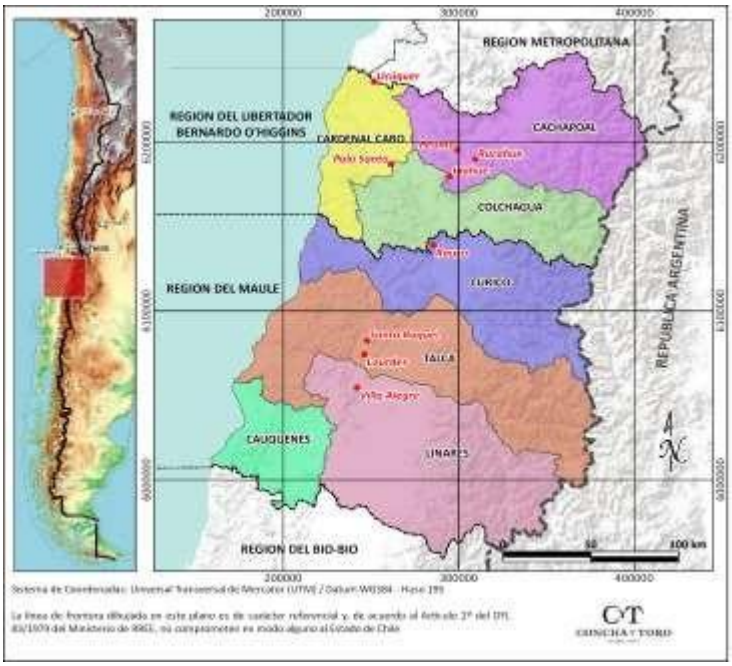
2. Certified Managed Forest Area

The total area of natural vegetation of the 9 estates included in the scope is 4,272.30 ha, all of which corresponds to native forest and scrubland.

Table 1 Area of Native Forest

Structure Vegetation	Surface area (ha)										
	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL	%
Water	3,3	0,5	0,4		1,1	3,2	0,5			9,1	0,20%
Native Forest	98,9	9,2	151,4	38,2	582,7	244,1	1,8	3,7	151,8	1.281,80	30,00%
Herbazal	8,3	6,4	10,4	1,5	66,3	41,2	4	28,9	2,4	169,4	4,00%
Succulent Formation					38,3					38,3	0,90%
Wetland (Pajonal)		1,7								1,7	0,00%
Scrub	294,6	150,3	177	51,1	643	466,6	78,1	99,9	88,2	2.048,70	48,00%
Arborescent Scrub	46,1	14,5	81,5	23,3	250,7	89,1	6,3	16	61,4	588,9	13,80%
Succulent Scrub	21,8	5,7	31,4		50,1	3,2	2,1			114,4	2,70%
No Vegetation	14,4	0,4			0,5	4,8				20,1	0,50%
TOTAL	487,4	188,7	452,1	114,1	1.632,70	852,2	92,8	148,5	303,9	**4.272,30**	**100%**

Figure 2 Location of estates with native forest in Chile.



Through its **Native Forest Conservation Program**, Viña Concha y Toro has implemented various initiatives to protect the native vegetation present in the different estates in Chile. Between 2012 and 2015, biodiversity inventories were prepared in the estates with native forests, which were conducted by the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity.

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 Catholic University of 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, to name a few, the species *Myrceugenia colchagüensis*, a small shrub commonly known as Colchagua myrtle, one of the most endangered plant species in Chile.

The company has an updated list of the legislation applicable to certified native forests, as well as the treaties and voluntary agreements to which the country is a signatory. **Annex 22 "Applicable legislation**.

3. Objectives of the Management Plan

3.1. General Objective

Restoration and improvement of the native forest and scrubland structures present in Viña Concha y Toro's properties for the provision of Ecosystem Services, considering traditional rights and the welfare of the local community.

3.2. Specific Objectives

3.2.1. Economic

- Attraction of impact investors for the establishment of a project involving the sale of forest carbon.

3.2.2. Social

- Conserve and restore the company's native forests, considering the traditional uses of local communities, always in accordance with environmental objectives.
- Provide economic benefits to local communities through the provision of good quality employment.
- Implement dialogue mechanisms with communities for the provision of ecosystem services.

3.2.3. Environmental

- Forest carbon sequestration and storage in native forests and shrublands.
- Conservation of the biological diversity present in these ecosystems.

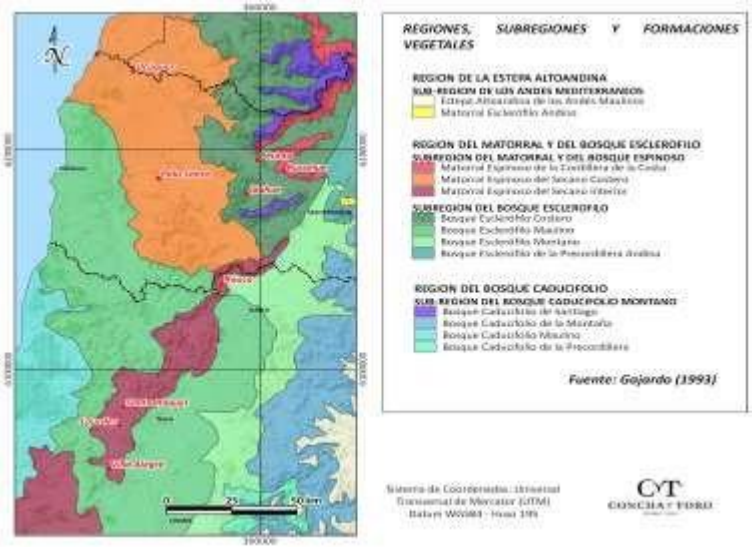
Management activities are carried out in compliance with all national laws, international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory and comply with **the FSC® Principles and Criteria**. It is recognized that, in some cases, legal requirements may be contrary to the FSC® Principles and Criteria. To date, no conflicts between local laws and FSC® Principles and Criteria have been identified. If conflicts are identified, they will be resolved between the company, the certifying body (SGS) and FSC-CHILE. When the authority obliges the company to take actions contrary to the FSC® Principles and Criteria, the certifier and FSC-CHILE shall be informed in advance, attaching as soon as possible the relevant grounds for the case.

The areas under management do not require CONAF management plans because their objective is conservation and not forest harvesting. Non-timber forest products are not harvested.

4. Biogeographical Context

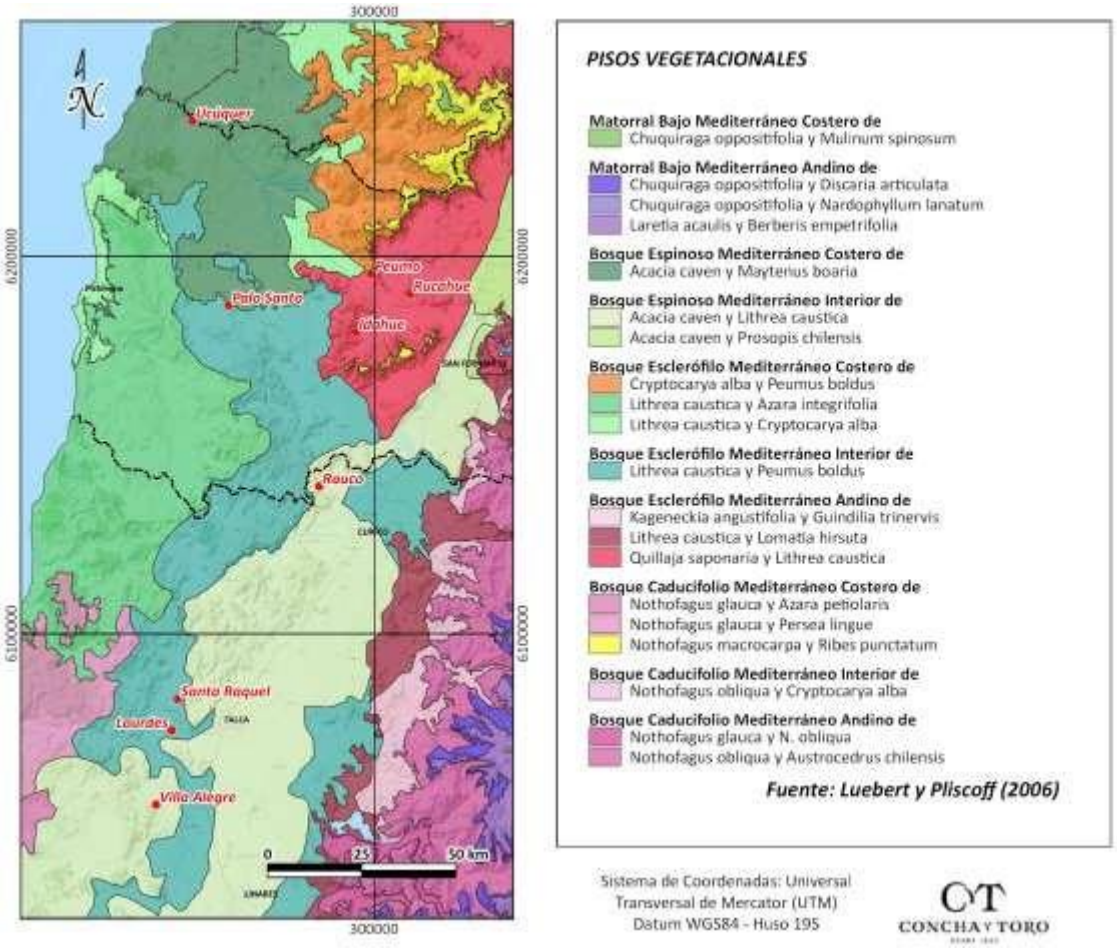
In phytogeographical terms - and according to Gajardo's classification (1993) - the properties under study are located in the *Scrub and Sclerophyllous Forest Region.* Within this region, and more specifically, they are located in an area where the *Subregion of Scrubland and Thorny Forest* and the *Subregion of Sclerophyllous Forest* concur*,* corresponding to the vegetation formations *of the Coastal Dryland Thorny Scrubland* and the *Coastal Sclerophyllous Forest.*

Figure 3 Location of the properties in Regions, Subregions and Plant Formations.



On the other hand, and according to Luebert and Pliscoff (2006), the properties are located in a sector where a series of Vegetational Floors of the Mediterranean Thorn Forest and Mediterranean Sclerophyllous Forest type converge, with different denominations (coastal, inland, etc.) and different dominant compositions .[1]

Figure 4 Location of the plots in Vegetational Floors.



[1] *It should be noted that the vegetation classifications cited here are national in nature, which determines small cartographic scales. This is why the limits of the different units (formations or floors) cannot be considered as precise, hence many properties can be considered as being located in more than one of them.*

Table 2 Location of Farms According to Vegetation Formation and Vegetation Floor

Formation or Vegetational Floor		Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre
Plant Formations	Coastal Dryland Thorny Scrubland	X	X							
	Thornscrub of the Cordillera de la Plata and Costa				X					
	Interior thorny scrubland						X	X	X	X
	Coastal Sclerophyllous Forest			X	X	X				X
Vegacionales Floors	Coastal Mediterranean Thorn Forest of the *Acacia caven* and *Maytenus boaria*	X	X							
	Inland Mediterranean thorn forest of *Acacia caven* and *Lithraea caustica*						X	X	X	X
	Coastal Mediterranean sclerophyll forest of *Cryptocarya alba* and *Peumus boldus*			X						
	Inland Mediterranean Sclerophyllous Forest of *Lithraea caustica* and *Peumus boldus*		X				X	X	X	X
	Mediterranean Andean sclerophyllous forest of *Quillaja saponaria* and *Lithraea caustica*			X	X	X				

Source: Based on Gajardo (1993) and Luebert and Pliscoff (2006).

However, one of the aspects that both classifications indicate for the vegetation of the area is that, in almost all cases, they are secondary formations resulting from the deterioration suffered by the environment after human intervention, corresponding to different regenerative stages of sclerophyllous species and, in some cases, lauriphyllous species.

Typical of gently sloping hillsides, it is made up of scattered tall shrubs, in which the Hawthorn (*Acacia caven*) is the dominant species, accompanied in some sectors by sclerophyllous elements. In the small valleys and in the less altered places there are typical associations of the sclerophyllous forests that, in some localities, maintain formations of lauriphyllous forest of relictual character.

This is a characteristic of central Chile, where the history of the use and transformation of natural resources and modification of the landscape dates back to the colonial period and is also one of the most densely populated areas of the country.

Thus, the area where the properties are located has a long history of, on the one hand, clearing land for other uses (mainly agriculture and cattle ranching) through slash-and-burn clearing and, on the other hand, recurrent interventions to obtain timber (in the early stages) and, above all, for firewood and charcoal production. It is also one of the regions of the country with the highest occurrence of forest fires during the summer.

As a result of these processes, the natural forests in the landscape of this area are fragmented in small, discontinuous tesserae, with diverse structures and often shrubby growth forms. In short, they are almost exclusively secondary forests and/or undergrowth structures and, in many cases, degraded to scrubland structures.

In this regard, the vegetation characterization of the properties (Biosfera Sur; 2016, 2017) reveals the presence of different structural types of natural vegetation with a total of 4,272.30 hectares, with scrub formations being the most abundant vegetational structure (48%), while native forests represent 30%.

However, forests occur in patches, sometimes continuous, consisting of a mosaic of structural situations and growth stages, with coppice structures and irregular densities depending on site conditions and topographic location. They occupy mainly ravine bottoms and medium to high slopes of relatively high gradients. In more specific terms, these forests are 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 thickets of Hawthorn *(Acacia caven*) and/or Tebo *(Retanilla trinervia*) and, depending on the degree of humidity, they are often accompanied by dense strata of, among others, Blackberry *(Rubus ulmifolius*) and/or Quilo (*Muehlenbeckia hastulata*).

Another frequent structural type is the Arborescent Shrubland, which basically corresponds to a condition with a more or less dense shrub layer over which a sparse layer of scattered trees develops. This condition corresponds either to a regressive state of the forests or, what is more possible - due to the decrease in extractive pressure on the system - it is a successional state of forest recovery.

On the other hand, and in relation to the other biotic elements, the properties have a detailed characterization of flora and fauna carried out by the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity of the Universidad Austral de Chile (IEB, sf; 2014; 2013; 2013; 2104; 2015 and 2016) with some complements incorporated in the survey of information related to vegetation (Biosfera Sur, 2016;2017;2018). Annexes 2 and 3 of the Study for the Identification of Areas of High Conservation Value (Uriarte, 2019) present the flora and fauna catalogs for each of the properties.

It is important to note that, with all the information gathered previously, Conservation Management Plans were made for each field and its specific situation, in addition in 2019, as a starting point, a diagnosis was made through a predial survey in order to describe the activities carried out in the native forest, initial stakeholders and legal attributes and conservation in properties, which was the starting point to determine strengths and threats in order to develop the master plan and procedures necessary for its implementation.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Vegetation characterization and management proposal by property.

Annex 2: Diagnosis of Forestry Activities, 2019.

4.1. Weather

4.1.1. Colchagua and Cachapoal Valleys

The predominant climate corresponds to the temperate Mediterranean climate, which presents variations due to the effect of the local topography. On the coast it is cloudy, while inland, due to the dryness, it experiences strong thermal contrasts. Precipitation is higher on the coast and in the Andes Mountains, due to the relief that does not allow the humid oceanic winds to enter.

On the coast, which receives oceanic influence, a cloudy temperate climate predominates, characterized by higher humidity and abundant cloudiness. In the sector of the intermediate depression, a warm temperate Mediterranean climate predominates, with a dry season of six months and a rainy winter. As one ascends the mountain range, temperatures drop below freezing in the winter months. Above 3,500 meters above sea level, the climate becomes cold at altitude with a predominance of eternal snow.

Average historical rainfall levels according to regions: Aconcagua 200 mm; Maipo 450 mm; Colchagua: 720 mm; Bío Bío 1,100 mm.

4.1.2. Maule Valley:

The condition that characterizes the temperate climate of Mediterranean type, with differences in the north-south direction, is a dry season of six months in the north, to four months in the south. The average temperature is 19° C, with extremes of 30° C, during the summer period; on the other hand, in winter the average minimum temperatures are 7° C. This location is classified as Csb by Köppen and Geiger. The average annual temperature in Maule is 14.5 °C. Precipitation is 796 mm per year.

On the coast, the climate is predominantly coastal temperate Mediterranean, with moderate temperatures throughout the year. In the longitudinal valley there is a warm temperate Mediterranean climate that changes to a temperate Mediterranean climate at altitude in the foothills up to approximately 2,000 m, with a decrease in temperatures and an increase in precipitation.

Table 3 Historical weather data Maule

	Jan	Feb	Sea	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temperature (°C)	21.3	20.4	17.6	13.9	11.1	8.7	8.4	9.4	11.5	14.3	17.1	19.8
Min. temperature (°C)	12.4	11.4	9.2	6.5	5.6	4.2	3.6	3.8	5.2	7.1	9.4	11.2
Max. temperature (°C)	30.3	29.4	26.1	21.4	16.7	13.3	13.3	15	17.9	21.6	24.8	28.4
Precipitation (mm)	8	6	11	48	149	198	163	85	60	34	23	11

Source: Climate-Data.org

5. Description of the management area

5.1. General Characteristics

The management area has been delimited so as to include, for each property, all forms of natural vegetation, i.e. those that owe their occurrence to processes of dispersal, establishment and development of a spontaneous nature. Excluding those that -even when spontaneously populated- are strongly dominated by adventurous exotic species that, in no way, can be the object of the conservation programs that Viña Concha y Toro undertakes on the vegetation of its patrimony.

Thus, the management area includes different types of vegetation structure, whose classification is based on the categories defined by the project Cadastre and Evaluation of Native Vegetation Resources of Chile (CONAF-CONAMA-BIRF, 1997) whose structural attributes are summarized in the table.

Table 4 Classification Attributes of Vegetation Structure Types

Current Land Use	Coverage by Biological Type (%)			
	Trees	Shrubs	Herbs	Succulents
Herbazal	<10%	<25%	>25%	<10%
Scrub	<10%	25-100%	0 - 100%	<10%
Succulent Scrub	<10%	25-100%	0 - 100%	>10%
Succulent Formation	<10%	<10%	<10%	>10%
Arborescent Scrub	10-25%	75-100%	0 - 100%	<10%
Native Forest	25100%	0 - 100%	0 - 100%	<10%
Wetland (saturated or flooded soils)	<10%	0-100%	0-100%	-
No Vegetation (natural conditions)	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%

Source: Summarized from CONAF-CONAMA-BIRF (1997).

On the other hand, among the surfaces of the management area, and as shown in Table Nº 5 -and maps 7.1.1.1 to 7.1.1.9- units without vegetation and those covered by water have been included, since they are not only part of the successional processes of the area, but also, and particularly in the case of water, they represent the habitat of some relevant fauna species.

In this regard, those species of flora and fauna that have been classified as endangered and/or whose presence on the properties constitutes the occurrence of populations of endemic species in the external areas of their geographic distribution have been recognized as relevant (Table No. 6).

Table 5 Area of Natural Vegetation on the Farms

Structure Vegetation	Surface area (ha)										
	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL	%
Water	3,3	0,5	0,4		1,1	3,2	0,5			9,1	0,20%
Native Forest	98,9	9,2	151,4	38,2	582,7	244,1	1,8	3,7	151,8	1.281,80	30,00%
Herbazal	8,3	6,4	10,4	1,5	66,3	41,2	4	28,9	2,4	169,4	4,00%
Succulent Formation					38,3					38,3	0,90%
Wetland (Pajonal)		1,7								1,7	0,00%
Scrub	294,6	150,3	177	51,1	643	466,6	78,1	99,9	88,2	2.048,70	48,00%
Arborescent Scrub	46,1	14,5	81,5	23,3	250,7	89,1	6,3	16	61,4	588,9	13,80%
Succulent Scrub	21,8	5,7	31,4		50,1	3,2	2,1			114,4	2,70%
No Vegetation	14,4	0,4			0,5	4,8				20,1	0,50%
TOTAL	487,4	188,7	452,1	114,1	1.632,70	852,2	92,8	148,5	303,9	**4.272,30**	**100%**

Table 6 Information according to cross-referencing with Cadastre 2023 (* in process of updating)

Current Use	Surface area (ha)									
	Ucúquer	Palo Holy	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Santa Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL
Rocky Outcrops					47,9					47,9
Rios Boxes								2,2		2,2
Others without Vegetation						0,6				0,6
Cities, Towns, Villages, Industrial Zones		0,3	24,7		10,4					35,3
Mixed Forest						0,6				0,6
Native Forest	414,0	147,5	350,3	70,5	1.318,6	641,0	4,1	29,9	257,0	3.232,9
Planting	3,9		0,5					63,6	4,9	72,9
Lakes, Lagoons, Reservoirs, Dams, Dams					3,1	4,0				7,1
Rios								8,0		8,0
Other Wetlands						0,5				0,5
Scrub	34,4		31,5	22,9	73,3	27,7	19,4	10,4	47,0	266,6
Arborescent Scrub	74,8	24,3	57,7	15,1	215,8	116,0	45,4	13,5	3,6	566,2
Succulent Scrub			0,2							0,2
Scrub-Prairie						51,0				51,0
Meadows					34,0	18,4				52,4
Crop-Prairie Rotation	198,2		-	0,2	34,2		2,6			235,2
Land Use Agricultural	272,5	228,7	335,4	168,0	511,7	273,5	423,4	1.135,6	174,3	3.522,9
Grand total	**997,8**	**400,7**	**800,3**	**276,7**	**2.248,9**	**1.133,1**	**495,0**	**1.263,2**	**486,8**	**8.102,4**
Total BM + BN + M + MA + MS + MP + P	**527,1**	**171,8**	**440,3**	**108,5**	**1.641,7**	**854,6**	**68,9**	**117,4**	**312,5**	**4.242,7**

Using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national inventories and the calculations detailed in the INGEI 2022, a total of 15,035 tCO2eq/yr is estimated for VCT lands.

The Annual Periodic Increase (APA) of native forest and the Average Annual Increase (AIA) of commercial volume for forest plantations have been calculated respectively for forests with and without management plans. Details of the calculations are available in the attached Excel spreadsheet, which includes comments and notes to facilitate understanding and auditing of the data.

Updating the native forest cadastre is essential to improve the accuracy of forest cover estimates and for sustainable management planning. It is recommended that collaboration between Viña Concha y Toro (VCT) and the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) be strengthened to ensure a standardized procedure that allows for a correct recategorization of land uses. This case has been catalogued as exceptional within the service, which could make it a national benchmark. It is likely that field visits will be required to verify the data.

Table 7 Relevant Flora and Fauna Species in the Management Area

Species			Presence								
		Relevance* Relevance* Relevance* Relevance* Relevance* Relevance	Ucuquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre
Plantae	*Adesmia aff. tenella*	Endemic EP					X				
	Adesmia confusa	Endemic EP				X					
	Agoseris chilensis	Endemic EP						X			
	Alstroemeria diluta	**EN** / Endemic PE							X		
	Berberis rotundifolia	Endemic EP	X								
	Calydorea xiphioides	**VU**	X								
	Myrceugenia colchaguensis	**EN**			X		X				
	Ochagavia litoralis	Endemic EP			X						
	Persea lingue	**VU**	X								
	Psilocarphus tenellus var. *globiferus*	Endemic EP									X
	Tropaeolum azureum	Endemic EP	X								
Animalia	*Alsodes nodosus*	Endemic EP					X				
	Calyptocephalella gayi	**VU**	X				X				
	Leopardus guigna	**VU**	X	X		X	X		X	X	
	Rhinella arunco	**VU**						X		X	

*Relevance: Endemic EP: Extreme Population of Endemic Species: EN: E n d a n g e r e d ; VU: Vulnerable. Source: Adapted from Fair Connection, 2019

5.2. Subtypes

The forests in the area correspond in their entirety to what the legislation defines as Sclerophyllous Forest Type described as that which is represented by the presence of at least one of the species listed below, or by the association of several of them. The species that constitute this type are: Quillay *(Quillaja saponaria*), Litre *(Lithraea caustica*), Peumo (Cryptocaria [sic] alba), Espino *(Acacia caven*), Maitén *(Maytenus boaria*), Algarrobo *(Prosopis chilensis*) Belloto (*Beilschmiedia miersii*), Boldo (*Peumus boldus*), Bollén *(Kageneckia oblonga*), Molle *(Schinus latifolius*) and other species of similar geographic distribution to those already indicated. (MINAGRI, 1980).

According to Del Fierro (1998), three subtypes can be distinguished for the forest type: Espinal, Bosque Esclerófilo Mixto and Bosques de Quebradas. However, according to Del Fierro (op. cit.), this division is established according to the assignment of silvicultural treatments which, in the case of the conservation management objective assigned to the vegetational formations of Viña Concha y Toro (which do not contemplate traditional silvicultural interventions), such sub-typology is meaningless.

Likewise, this classification applies only to forests and there is no denomination for the formations of Scrubland, Scrubland with Succulents, Arborescent Scrubland, Succulent Formation and much less for Herbazales. In this sense, a preliminary typology has been established, based on the dominant associations of the different formations, homogenizing, as far as possible, the denominations, according to the dominant species and their site preferences. The spatial distribution of the defined subtypes is shown in Plans 7.1.2.1 to 7.1.2.9.

5.3. Development Status

Viña Concha y Toro's properties are located in central Chile - the most densely populated area of the country - which has a history of use and transformation of natural resources and modification of the landscape, dating back to the colonial period, through "clearing" by cutting and/or burning to prepare land for other uses (mainly agriculture and livestock) and, on the other hand, recurrent interventions to obtain wood (in the early days) and, above all, for the production of firewood and charcoal. In addition, it is one of the regions of the country with the highest occurrence of fires during the summer period. As a result of these processes, the vegetation formations in the area are fragmented in small-sized tesserae, in diverse structures and in often shrubby growth forms. In short, they are almost exclusively secondary forests and/or undergrowth structures,

in many cases, scrub structures in which the permanent intervention keeps them in a condition of disclimax .[2]

However, the current use of the land for a single productive purpose -vitiviniculture established almost exclusively on flat land- has led to a significant reduction in the pressure on the natural formations located in the hilly and hilly sectors, which, in short, has allowed for a gradual recovery of the natural vegetation.

In this sense, and without acting on the agents responsible for either disclimax or degradation, the landscape has been repopulated gradually and in a differentiated manner according to the local characteristics of the site, the forms of dispersion of the species and their growth characteristics.

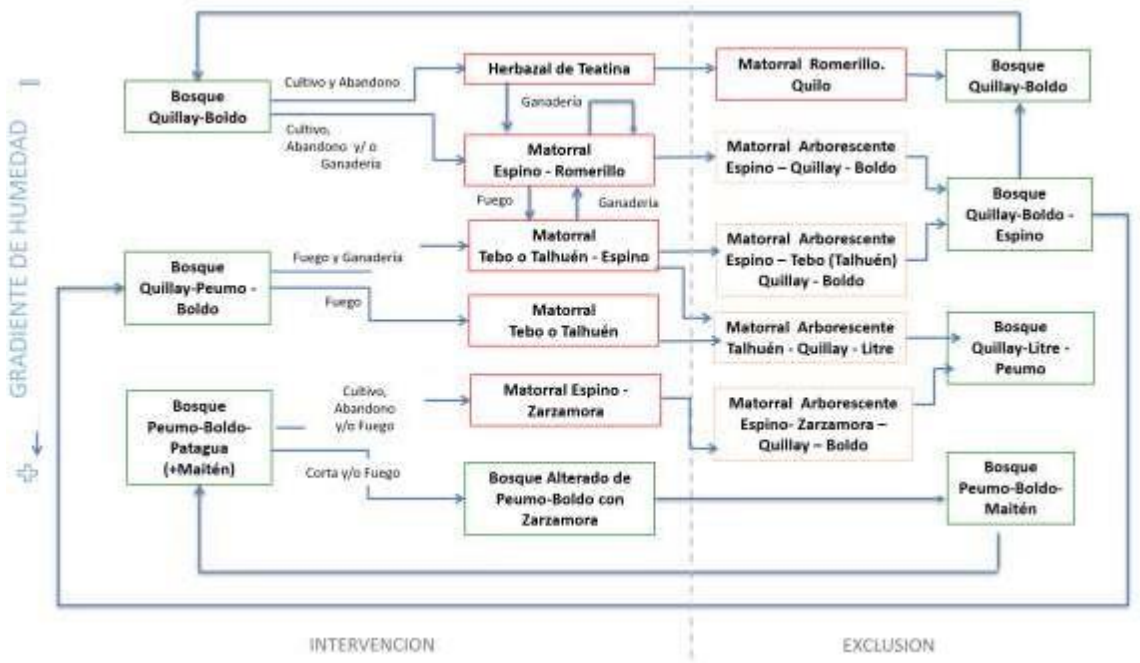
Thus, the landscape can be interpreted as a mosaic of different successional stages (secondary succession) typical of the Sclerophyllous Forest region, where it is possible to find from cleared sectors and grasslands - in what would be the physiognomy of the first successional stages - to forests that, although originating from scrubland, present a complete occupation of the space in a self-regenerating dynamic that can be considered, at least approximately, as a climax or stable state .[3]

In this regard, and according to the state of knowledge, there is some agreement that the stable state of the sclerophyllous forests of the type and site of the Viña Concha y Toro properties would tend towards a forest of Quillay, Boldo, Maitén and Peumo with variations depending on the relative soil moisture conditions and with the participation of Litre in intermediate successional stages (Armesto and Pickett, 1985; Donoso, 1993). Espino is a species of the first successional stages that can be maintained more or less permanently (disclimax) if its dispersal agents (cattle) or firewood and charcoal extraction activities persist in the area (Del Fierro, 1998). In general terms, the successional dynamics of the formations in the area are represented in Figure 6.

[2] *Disclimax or disturbance climax is when a community is maintained in composition and structure by man or his domestic animals.*

[3] *A climax community or potential vegetation is that community that can develop stably and sustainably under the climatic and edaphic conditions prevailing in an advanced stage of ecological succession. The concept of climax, however, has been strongly discussed in the sense that, naturally and without anthropic intervention, forests, even in the final stages of succession, can change in their composition and structure when natural processes interfere (storms, landslides, eruptions, etc.), hence the term "steady state" is often used instead of climax.*

Figure 5 Diagram of the successional dynamics of the vegetation in the area.



Source: Own elaboration based on Armesto and Gutiérrez, 1978; Armesto and Pickett, 1985; Donoso 1993.

In a scenario where the factors causing deterioration and disclimax are absent (cutting, grazing, cattle ranching, among others) - except in cases that will be indicated - the successional trend would lead to a stable state constituted by full density forests, in a temporal sequence that can be simplified as follows: grassland -> shrubland -> arborescent shrubland -> forest. This sequence involves the occurrence of processes of varying complexity, which can be summarized as follows:

Primary Colonization or Pre-Colonization: the substrate is covered by herbaceous species, initially on an annual basis and later replaced by perennial grasses. This type of formation is frequent in lands that have been subject to agricultural habilitation, grazing and subsequent abandonment. In general, these are grasslands dominated by mostly adventitious species such as *Avena barbata, Aira caryophyllea*, *Bromus spp*, *Leontodon saxatilis*, *Sysimbrium officinale*, among others.

Colonization: the grasslands are gradually colonized by shrubby woody species (or shrubby trees), which form thicket structures in a gradual sequence that goes from open thicket to dense thicket. This type of structure and state of development is formed by different species, the most frequent being *Acacia caven*, *Retanilla trinervia, Talquenea quinquinervia, Peumus boldus* and *Lithraea caustica*.

Formation: understood as the formation of the steady state structure, in the general model it corresponds to the appearance and emergence of trees that, even when they do not represent more than one

25% of the cover, stand out above the shrub layer, that is, the typical physiognomy of the Arborescent Scrub, which in the area is basically composed of the species of the scrub, plus the arboreal development of *Peumus boldus, Lithraea caustica*, to which is added the emergence *of Quillaja saponaria*, in certain cases *Schinus molle* and/or *Cryptocarya alba*, among others.

Advanced Formation: corresponds to a state where tree development has increased in coverage, forming a canopy recognizable as Open Forest, with an underlying shrub layer of variable density.

Stabilization: With the increase in tree cover, the forest structure consolidates as such, presenting the form of a semi-dense forest where other elements can still penetrate or there can be an increase in the cover of established trees.

Stable State: after completing the development of the tree cover, it represents the culmination of the succession process, and is represented by Dense Forests that, in the absence of significant disturbances, would maintain such structure through a self-regenerating dynamic.

However, the process described above does not occur in the entire area because, in certain conditions of more resource-restrictive sites (less developed substrates, sunny exposures and/or steep slopes), the site's potential does not allow for the support of forest structures.

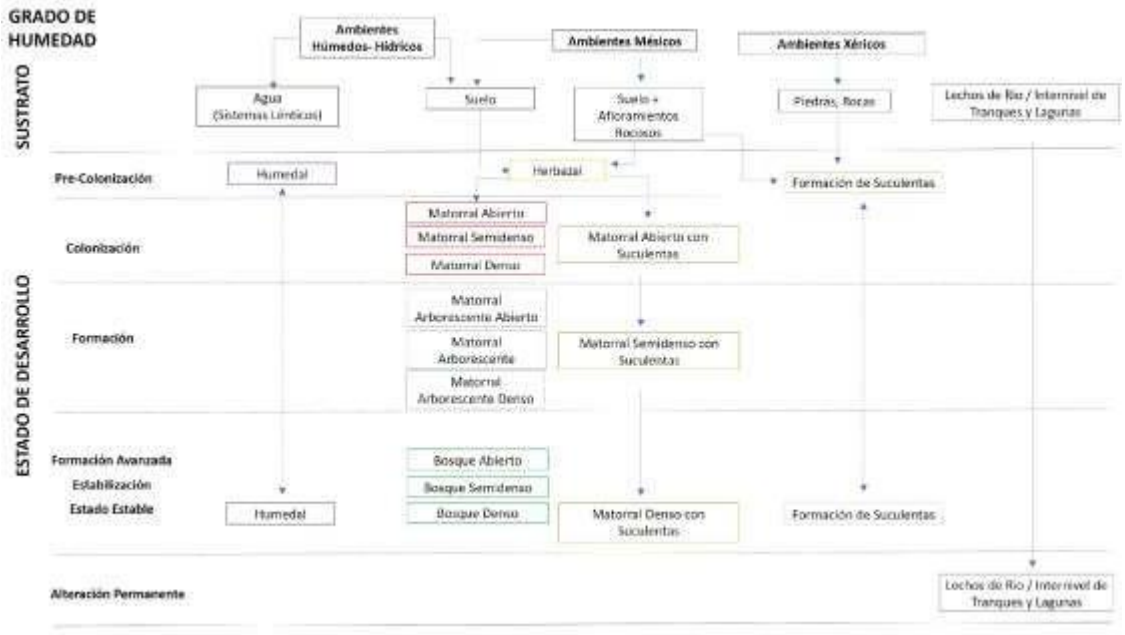
In such cases, the successional dynamics derives to the formation of thicket structures with the presence of succulent species where the stable state culminates in Dense Succulent Thickets, being the preliminary stages (colonization and formation) structures of lower density.

At the extreme, i.e. rocky and sunny substrates, where the potential of the site results in the presence of succulent formations, there is no major difference between the colonization phases and the steady state (edaphic climax) .[4]

Based on these criteria, a classification of the state of development of the formations in the management area has been established as shown in Figure 7.

[4] *Theoretically, and under the prevailing climatic conditions, and in the absence of major disturbances (which is unlikely) any of the structural forms could concur to the formation of forests through a long process of ecological succession. However, this would occur over very long periods of time, so it has been decided to define closer and more feasible Stable States.*

Figure 6 Classification of the Development Status of the Management Area



According to this classification of development stages, Table 7 shows the area occupied by each successional stage. Plans 7.1.4.1 to 7.1.4.9 show the spatial distribution of the stages of development in each property.

Table 8 Area According to States of Development (Succession)

Development Status	Surface area (ha)									
	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL
Steady State	35,4	6,0	56,3	8,8	317,0	129,9	1,2	3,7	61,4	619,7
Stabilization	31,2	3,6	49,0	13,0	171,0	70,9			56,2	395,0
Training Advanced	32,2	5,2	46,1	16,4	133,0	43,8	0,6		34,2	311,6
Training	59,8	14,5			290,3	91,4	8,4		61,4	525,7
Colonization	302,7	152,1	289,9	74,4	653,5	467,0	78,1	115,9	88,2	2.221,8
Pre-Colonization	8,3	6,4	10,4	1,5	66,3	41,2	4,0	28,9	2,4	169,4
Substrate Nude	4,8	0,4	-		0,5	4,8				10,5
Water	3,3	0,5	0,4		1,1	3,2	0,5			9,0
Alteration Permanent	9,6									9,6
TOTAL	**487,4**	**188,7**	**452,1**	**114,1**	**1.632,7**	**852,2**	**92,8**	**148,5**	**303,8**	**4.272,3**

6. Protected Areas

The protection area is considered to be those sectors of the management area with steep slopes and the protective strip of watercourses.

For this purpose, we have considered the provisions of the DS 82 (MINAGRI, 2010); the Management Standard for Sclerophyllous Forest Type (CONAF, 2017) and the Water Conservation Guide (Gayoso et al., 2000), using as measurement value the most restrictive of the sources consulted (precautionary criterion).

Thus, the slope protection area is defined as those lands with slopes greater than 45% and the watercourse protection strip as shown in Table Nº 8. It should be noted that the protection of wetlands is only specified for those declared Priority Conservation Sites by the National Environmental Commission or Ramsar sites (MINAGRI, 2010). However, the existing units of this type in the Viña Concha y Toro estate (Palo Santo Estate) are contained within the protection strip of the watercourse that feeds the wetland.

Table 10 presents the surface area by slope class contained in the management area and Table 11 the water protection area.

Plans 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.9 show the cartographic representation of the same.

Table 9 Width of Water Protection Areas

Type of channel/body	Distance (m)*
River	35
Estero	30
Quebrada Permanente	25
Intermittent Creek	15
Channel	4
Lagoons and Reservoirs	20
Wetlands	Does not contemplate

*Measured from the edge of the watercourse.

Table 10 Area by Slope Class

Slope Class	Surface area (ha)									
	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL
0-15%	263,8	67,2	23,7	27,4	228,7	268,4	71,8	148,4	55,6	1.154,8
15-30%	132,9	84,3	140,1	59,0	533,3	381,0	18,5	0,1	122,0	1.471,4
30-45%	32,4	37,3	151,0	26,2	642,6	149,8	2,6		110,6	1.152,5
45-60%	23,3		111,0	1,4	216,0	40,9			15,7	408,2
>60%	35,0		26,3		12,0	12,0				85,3
TOTAL	487,4	188,7	452,1	114,1	1.632,7	852,2	92,8	148,5	303,8	4.272,2

Table 11 Surface of Water Protection Areas

Type of channel/body	Surface area (ha)									
	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL
River	19,1							1,7		20,7
Estero	18,7					1,58	2,0			22,2
Quebrada Permanente						21,35	3,7			25,1
Intermittent Creek	45,6	41,9	41,4	4,7	96,8	33,5	10,3	45,6	45,6	365,4
Channel		0,1			0,3	0,1	1,9	2,5	0,2	5,0
Lagoons and Reservoirs						9,2				9,2
Total	83,4	41,9	41,4	4,7	97,1	65,7	17,8	49,7	45,9	447,5

7. Disturbances

The following is the spatial distribution of the sectors recorded with some type of disturbance in each property, as an initial diagnosis (year 2019). The corresponding surface is shown in Table No. 11, and based on these surfaces, restoration, erosion control and exotic species control plans were established.

Table 12 Surface with signs of disturbance.

Disturbance	Surface area (ha)									
	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre	TOTAL
Pests										0
Exotic Invasion	47,6	6,8	72,4	11,2	111,7	10,5	13,4	29,9	22,3	325,6
Erosion		0,43								0,43
Fires		130,6				75,4		4,4	73,0	242,0
TOTAL	**47,6**	**137,8**	**72,4**	**11,2**	**111,7**	**85,9**	**13,4**	**34,3**	**95,3**	**587,6**

7.1. Pests

Understood as any plant or animal species, race or biotype or pathogenic agent harmful to plants or plant products (FAO, 2016). In its broadest sense, a pest is defined as any living species that man considers harmful to himself, his property or the environment. In more precise terms, and currently, a pest is understood as the situation in which a living being produces detriment to the interests of people.

Thus, the concept implies a consideration of the economic damage that a given agent may cause. In this sense, the ubiquitous presence of insects, fungi and parasites typical of the natural system that, although they cause specific damage (including death) to an individual, do not generate the depletion or destruction of the population, should not be considered a pest.

On the contrary, the presence in the natural area of trees or shrubs with evidence of phytophagous action, rotting or simply senescent, constitute an element of biodiversity and a fundamental agent in the development of the regenerative dynamics of the ecosystem.

In this context, no pests have been recorded in the management area.

7.2. Exotic Species Invasions

Scientific evidence suggests that introduced plants that become invasive (since not all exotic species become invasive) can profoundly modify the ecosystems where they establish themselves by changing the hydrological cycle, generating the homogenization of the biota and even accelerating extinction processes of native plants on a local scale (Fuentes et. al., 2014).

In this sense, this is the most important form of disturbance recorded in the management area, both in terms of its extent and the possible effects it may have on the stability of the natural system. In this regard, ten species have been identified that appear with a certain frequency in the system[5] (Table 13).

Of these, the most abundant and which often forms part of the dominant stratum of the thickets is the blackberry (*Rubus ulmifolius*), which is present - as is normal in populations of this species - in different situations, both in flat sectors and within the hillside forests, with a certain preference in the ravine sectors and higher humidity where it often plays a dominant role in the formation.

It is a highly invasive species and its eradication is very difficult and not always necessary, in fact, its presence is necessary in those areas where it constitutes the main ground cover. Its extraction is necessary in those situations (outside protected areas) where, due to its high density, it threatens the establishment of natural regeneration. Likewise, in some situations of hydrophilic forests blackberry behaves as a climber in

[5] *The large number of adventitious herbaceous species is not considered because, on the one hand, their control is impracticable and, on the other hand, they have been part of the herbaceous matrix accompanying almost all Mediterranean ecosystems since ancient times and are practically integrated into the natural dynamics.*

In this case, it not only competes with native lianas, but can also cover the tree canopy, diminishing their vigor. See planning record and progress document for control of exotic species.

Table 13 Woody Species Adventitious to the Interior of the Natural System

Species	Common Name	Habit
Acacia dealbata	Aromo	Tree
Acacia melanoxylon	Aromo	Tree
Crataegus monogyna	Peumo Foreign	Tree
Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus	Tree
Olea europea	Olive tree	Tree
Pinus radiata	Insigne Pine	Tree
Populus nigra	Black poplar	Tree
Rosa moschata	Mosqueta	Shrub
Rubus ulmifolius	Blackberry	Shrub
Vitis vinifera	Vid	Climbing shrub

Another element of particular interest are the Aromos *(Acacia dealbata and A. melanoxylon*) because they are highly invasive species, which are dispersed by seeds that are transported by water, human activities and attached to the plumage of birds or animal hairs. It has allelopathic effects that inhibit the establishment of other species in its shade, significantly affecting the biodiversity of the system. The presence of this type of invasion is registered in all the properties with a total of 325 ha.

7.3. Erosion

Corresponds to sloping sectors where soil removal phenomena are manifested in the form of furrows, ditches and/or gullies. In the management area it is only visible in a small sector (0.4 ha) of the Palo Santo property. See evidence of improvements in eroded soils.

7.4. Fires

These are sectors where the occurrence of relatively recent fires (during the last five-year period) has been visibly recorded. Table 14 shows the area by type of vegetation affected by fires.

Table 14 Vegetation Affected by Fire

Structure Vegetation	Surface area (ha)				
	Palo Santo	Rauco	Villa Alegre	Lourdes	TOTAL
Herbazal	3,2		2,3		5,5
Scrub	105,3	65,1	39,5	4,4	191,0
Scrub Arborescent	11,7	2,3	8,7		22,6
Scrub with Succulents	1,1				1,1
Native Forest	8,8	7,9	4,5		21,2
No Vegetation	0,5				0,5
TOTAL	**130,6**	**75,3**	**55,0**	**4,4**	**261,3**

8. Presence and Identification of High Conservation Value Forests

During 2019, the study for the identification of High Conservation Value Areas present in the management unit was conducted using the PROFOREST methodology and according to the requirements of Principle 9 (Uriarte, 2019). Below is a summary of the analysis conducted regarding the existence of High Conservation Value Areas in the Viña Concha y Toro properties identified in this report.

Table 15 Summary table HCVF present in native forests of Viña Concha y Toro.

AVC Category	Subcategory	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre
AVC 1. Globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity values	AVC 1.1. Protected areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	AVC 1.2. Threatened Species.	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	AVC 1.3. Endemic Species.	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
	AVC 1.4. Temporary critical concentrations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HCV 2. Extensive landscape-level forests		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HCV 3. Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AVC4. Basic services in critical situations	HCV 4.1 Water harvesting and safe water sources	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	AVC 4.2 Erosion control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓
HCV5. Basic needs of local communities		X	X	x	x	X	X	X	X	✓
HCV 6. Cultural identity of communities		X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X

8.1. Presence of species with conservation problems

According to the results of the study for the evaluation of areas of high conservation value, the conservation status of the species of flora and fauna registered in the estates was verified according to the categories defined by the process emanating from the process of classification of species DS 29/2011 or Regulation of Classification of Species (Ministry of the Environment, 2012a). For this purpose, the supreme decrees emanating from the classification process (MINSEGPRES 2007, 2008a, 2008b, 2009; Ministry of the Environment, 2012b; 2012c; 2012d; 2013a; 2013b, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 2018) were consulted, in addition to the Hunting Law Regulations (MINAGRI, 2003).

Likewise, and as a supplementary element, sources were consulted which, in some cases, are still valid: Libro Rojo de la Flora Terrestre de Chile (Benoit, 1989) and the lists contained in Bulletin No. 47 of the Museo Natural de Historia Natural (Quilhot et al. 1988; Baeza et al. 1998; Ravenna et al.,1998 and Belmonte et al.,1998). As an additional supporting element, the IUCN Red List classification 2019.1.

On the other hand, in the absence of classification of the species qualification regulations, in the case of fauna, what is indicated in the Hunting Law Regulations prevails and, in the case of flora, and according to the 2nd Transitory Article of Law 20.283 (MINAGRI, 2008), the categories contained in the Red Book of the National Forestry Corporation (Benoit, 1989). In this regard, Resolution 586 of this corporation specifies that only those species "that are contained in the national lists on pages thirteen (13) to fifteen (15) corresponding to conclusions 1, 2 and 3 of the Red Book will be considered" (CONAF, 2009).

Table 16 indicates the species recorded in the patrimony that, in any of the consulted lists, present conservation statuses different from Least Important (LC) or, in the old terminology, Out of Danger (FP).

Table 16 Flora and Fauna Species in Conservation Category Recorded on the Farms

	Species	State of Conservation					Presence								
		CER	MNHN	Benoit	Hunting Law	IUCN	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre
Plantae	*Alstroemeria diluta*	EN	IC										X		
	Calydorea xiphioides	**VU**	EN-VU				X					X			
	Myrceugenia colchaguensis	EN		R					X		X				
	Persea lingue	**VU-LC**		VU-FP		NT	X								
	Pyrrhocactus curvispinus	NT	FP					X		X	X				
	Trichocereus chiloensis	NT	FP				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Animalia	*Alsodes nodosus*	NT			EN	NT					X				
	Callopistes maculatus	NT			VU	DD			X						
	Calyptocephalella gayi (	VU			EN	VU	X				X				
	Leopardus guigna	VU			EN	VU	X	X		X	X		X	X	
	Pleurodema thaul	NT			VU	LC	X	X					X		
	Rhinella arunco	VU			VU	NT						X		X	

* EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; DD: Data Deficient; LC: Least Significant; R: Rare; IC: Insufficiently Known; -: Not Evaluated; or: Not Applicable.

Reglamento de Clasificación de Especies, Minsegpres and, now, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente; (2) Boletín 47, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (only Ferns, Cactaceae and Bulbosas); (3) Libro Rojo de la Flora Terrestre, CONAF; (4) Decreto Supremo Nº5 Reglamento de la Ley de Caza; (5) UICN Red List 2015.4.

In this regard, it is important to establish that currently the conservation categories adopted by most countries (Chile among them) are the same as those established by the IUCN, both in their denomination and in the assignment criteria. Thus, according to the classification criteria, only the categories Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) are considered threatened species (IUCN, 2012).

On the other hand, the DD classification (and its counterpart IC) is applied when "... there is inadequate information to make an assessment, directly or indirectly, of its extinction risk based on distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but lack appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution. Data Deficient is therefore not a threat category" (IUCN, 2012). Thus, the number of threatened species recorded in the properties reaches seven: (4) flora and three fauna taxa (Table 17).

Table 17 Flora and Fauna Species in Conservation Category Recorded in the Properties

Kingdom / Class		Species	Common Name	Threat Category Current		Predios
				Category	Source	
Plantae		*Alstroemeria diluta*	(unknown)	EN	CER	Saint Rachel
		Calydorea xiphioides	Tahay	**VU**	CER	Ucúquer/Rauco
		Myrceugenia colchaguensis	Lumilla	EN	CER	Peumo / Idahue
		Persea lingue	Lingue	**VU-LC**	CER	Ucúquer
Animalia	Amphibia	*Calyptocephalella gayi*	Chilean Frog	VU	CER	Ucúquer / Idahue
	Amphibia	*Rhinella arunco*	Rulo Toad	VU	CER	Rauco / Lourdes
	Mammalia	*Leopardus guigna*	Güiña	VU	CER	Ucúquer/Palo Santo/ Rucahue/ Idahue/ Santa Raquel/Lourdes

The details of the species and their location in the Fundos are presented in the study **"HCV Forests in the Concha y Toro Forest Heritage"**.

9. Physical restrictions of the management area

The following table describes the various site conditions that characterize FMUs:

Condition	Rucahue	Peumo	Idahue
Water courses	It has intermittent south-facing streams that descend towards the vineyards. There are also 3 deep wells and canal water rights in the vineyard area.	In the mountain range there are several intermittent streams that start from the summits, which are steeper than 700 meters above sea level. The intermittent water infiltrates the southern slopes of the mountain range. Vineyards in flat areas have irrigation channels.	Fundo Idahue's mountainous conformation, which surrounds the vineyards, presents numerous ravines intermittent streams that descend from 800 meters to the vineyards, the main ones being Quebradas Los Rieles and Quebrada Guairavo.
Geologic al Substrate	The San Vicente de TT valley originates from diverse sedimentary and stratified rocks and geomorphologically is characterized by alluvial, fluvial and colluvial deposits, in addition to a lacustrine sedimentary succession of paleontological and archeological interest known as the Lagua de Tagua Tagua formation.	The valley is fluvial and has mountain ranges with sedimentary type rocks, with steep slopes and rounded shapes, alluvial, colluvial and landslide deposits, and to a lesser extent, fluvioglacial deposits, deltaic, littoral or undifferentiated.	The mountain range where the native forest is located is made up of stratified continental volcanic rocks of Jurassic age. The lower areas of the estate correspond to a Quaternary fill with pumiceous ignimbritic ash deposits and an upper lacustrine one.
Soil depth and drainage	The depth of the soils is relative in the property, from 1 meter to 4 meters deep.	The land has deep clay loam soils, with an average depth of one and a half meters, with good drainage.	It has deep and very deep soils that derive from its Quaternary fill origin.
Erosion	Low risk of erosion in the arable sector, since the slope does not exceed 5% - 7% in the vineyard. In the native forest sector, the risk is also low due to the cover of scrub and forest.	Low risk of erosion, since the slope does not exceed 5% in the vineyard. In the native forest sector, the risk is also low given that there is a large coverage of both scrub and forest.	There are sectors of the site that have a moderate risk of erosion, in a mountainous area with northern exposure (approx. 5% of the surface). The rest of the area has no risk of erosion due to the large cover of scrub and native forest.
Duration of dry season	Temperate climate with winter rains, prolonged dry season o f 8 months. Average temperatures of 13.4°C, 700 mm.	Temperate climate with winter rains, prolonged dry season of 8 months. Average temperatures of 13.4°C, 700 mm.	Temperate climate with winter rains, prolonged dry season o f 8 months. Average temperatures of 13.4°C, 700 mm.
Frost and snow risks	The risk of frost is low, and on very few days of the year (in September).	The site is at risk of frost in low-lying areas near the Cachapoal River (between the second half of September and the second half of October). There is no risk in the native forest zone.	Fundo Idahue is at risk of frost, in the lower part of the f a r m , not in an area with native forest.

Condition	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Rauco
Water courses	The main watercourses are: Estero El Rosario, Estero Ucúquer, and along the northern boundary, the Rapel River. There are also a series of intermittent streams in the areas with native forest that supply water during the rainy season.	Fundo Palo Santo has natural streams that capture water when it rains, generating small sporadic streams.	In Fundo Rauco, there are irrigation canals and irrigation ditches in vineyards. In the forest zone there are numerous intermittent streams, including the Cachas de Oro stream.
Geological Substrate	Soils of granitic origin of the interior dry land of Chile, consisting of quartz, feldspar and mica.	Soils of granitic origin of the interior dry land of Chile, consisting of quartz, feldspar and mica.	From a geomorphic point of view, the coastal soils of the Curicó Valley are formed in situ from metamorphic bedrock that has given rise to very poor soils. weathered.
Soil depth and drainage	Soils in some sectors deeper than 1.0 mt, with a granitic and a clayey strata. With a greater drainage in the first strata.	Soils in some sectors deeper than 1.0 mt, with a granitic and a clayey strata. With a greater drainage in the first strata.	The soils in the area with native forest are granitic, and in the lower part are clay loam soils, with a depth of around 1 meter in the vineyard area and 1.5 meters in the lower vineyard areas. The soil is generally well drained.
Erosion	Soil that shows slight to moderate erosion, mainly in those sectors with slopes, located on the slopes of the hillsides, this is evident in approximately 10% of the vineyard area in the sector with native forest, there is no risk of erosion.	The property has a sector with gullies, in an area with native forest with an area of approximately 0.5 ha. The rest of the area with native forest is covered by scrub that protects it from erosion.	The risk of erosion is very low in areas with vineyards, the slope varies between 3% and 6%, while in areas with native forest the slope is steeper, but the forest and scrub cover provides protection to the soil.
Duration of dry season	Warm temperate climate with a prolonged dry season (7 to 8 months) and high cloud cover (Csbn): This climate is mainly associated with the regional coastal sector. Its characteristics are the winter concentration of precipitation (approximately 80%) and a large cloud cover modeled by its proximity to the Pacific Ocean.	Warm temperate climate with a prolonged dry season (7 to 8 months) and high cloud cover (Csbn): This climate is mainly associated with the regional coastal sector. Its characteristics are the winter concentration of precipitation (approximately 80%) and a large cloud cover modeled by its proximity to the Pacific Ocean.	Warm temperate Mediterranean climate with a dry season of six months in the Curicó valley. Precipitation in general in the region is 700 mm.
Frost and snow risks	The proximity to the ocean and its high cloud cover result in a low risk of frost. There is no precipitation in the form of snow.	This is not an area that suffers from significant frosts, but in recent years in the spring months there have been events that have affected the most advanced shoots of vines, but no damage to native shrubs has been observed.	Fundo Rauco in the lower areas has a high risk of frost from 10/09 to 10/10, representing approximately 20% of the productive area. In areas with native forest there is no major risk of frost.

Condition	Saint Rachel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre
Water courses	In Santa Raquel farm, there is the Cunculén Stream, in the vineyard sector, and in the native forest sector it is possible to find an irrigation channel that surrounds the hill on its side. called Pencahue Channel	Fundo Lourdes has the Claro River as its southern boundary. A little further north and coming from the same river, the vineyard also has the Corinto Canal in its interior. The native forest located in biological corridors are at the same t i m e intermittent streams of water that flow into the vineyard in a southerly direction.	Fundo Villa Alegre has numerous intermittent ravines that descend from the peaks of the mountain range towards the vineyards. The estate also has the Melozal canal that runs through a large part of the vineyard quarters.
Geologic al Substrate	The geological substratum derives from diverse origins, developed in situ, metamorphic and colluvial material. Near the mountain range the origin is alluvial with material from metamorphic rocks, granite and profite r o c k s and sandstones deposited by fluvial sources.	The geological substratum derives from diverse origins, developed in situ, metamorphic and colluvial material. Near the mountain range the origin is alluvial with material from metamorphic rocks, granite and profite r o c k s and sandstones deposited by fluvial sources. In general, it has more sandy characteristics.	Geological substrate of volcanic fluvio-glacial origin, with sedimentary fill in the agricultural valley of Loncomilla.
Soil depth and drainage	Soils of clay loam texture (surface) and silty clay and c l a y loam (depth), deep to slightly deep soils (90 to 120 cm).	The soils in the area near Rio Claro are very deep (over 1 mt), the lower soils are 90 to 80 cm deep. In hilly areas the soils are shallower.	The depths vary from 1.5 mt to 60 cm. The drainage is given by the texture, it has good drainage in general.
Erosion	Most of the estate has very gentle slopes and therefore a very low risk of erosion, but in some areas near hills with native forest there are slightly steeper slopes and a higher risk of erosion, in an area that does not exceed 20% of the total area.	There is no erosion in the vineyard area because there is grass cover between the rows. There is no risk of e r o s i o n in the native forest area.	The estate has slopes of up to 15%, and has areas with small gullies that originate in areas of steep slopes with high rainfall. In general, the estate is located in a hilly area, so the risk of erosion is one of the management variables.
Duration of dry season	Warm temperate Mediterranean climate with a four-month dry season in the Maule Valley. The The general rainfall in the region is 700 mm.	Warm temperate Mediterranean climate with a four-month dry season in the Maule Valley. The The general rainfall in the region is 700 mm.	Warm temperate Mediterranean climate with a four-month dry season in the Maule Valley. Precipitation in general in the region is 700 mm.
Frost and snow risks	Very low frost risk, but present in some low sectors.	Low risk of frost because the farm does not have low areas in general.	This estate has very few frosts because the mountain range protects the vineyard. It produces a microclimate that dampens low temperatures during the frost risk season.

10. Historical and current uses of the properties

10.1. Historical use of the area

Regarding the history of use of the areas where the Concha y Toro estates are located, it can be noted that they are located in the central zone of Chile, mainly in the central valley and the coastal zone of the VI and VII regions.

Litueche

The word **Litueche** comes from the Mapudungún lüg ("white"), tue ("earth") and che ("people" or "person") and means "people of the white earth", due to the fact that one of the most characteristic resources of the area is the non-metallic mineral called kaolin. The original name of the area was "Pucalán" (from mapudungún pu plural and calán brotes, "the shoots", or from puquio pozo and lan muerte). In the 17th century the chapel of San Lorenzo de Pucalán was established. Later, when the dedication changed to the Virgin of the Rosary, in 1750 it became the Chapel of the Rosary of Pucalán, a name that was later restricted to the Parish of El Rosario.

In the commune of **Litueche**, agricultural activity has been the most important activity since ancient times, since at first it was focused on satisfying the demand for cereals and vegetables from the central zone of the country. However, as a result of the overuse of soils and the scarcity of post-harvest protection practices, a process of soil degradation was accentuated, especially in hillside areas, which meant that productive areas began to become scarce. The current use of soils in the coastal and inland drylands, specifically in the commune of Litueche, is mainly for livestock, with extensive sheep and cattle farming, based on natural grassland, which is part of the effect associated with the limited availability of water catchment, storage and distribution works. This means that there are not many alternative uses for these soils, with only small areas planted with wheat, grain legumes and farms. As a result, some productive areas have been defined, such as sheep, strawberries, blueberries, vegetables and beekeeping.

In this landscape is located the **Fundo Ucuquer**, which has a long tradition of long-standing intervention. Currently, there are only a few remnants of native forest in the surrounding areas. Therefore, the community does not have a tradition of access and use of forest resources. In addition, the estate's neighbors are large industrial (agricultural) landowners who own large tracts of land. Thus, the local community has been excluded from access to the few remaining resources.

Peumo

The smaller towns, such as **Peumo and San Vicente de Tagua Tagua**, were born from the Indian villages that were found when the conquistadors arrived and their names are the names by which the Indians of these respective towns were called when the Spaniards found them.

In this context, **Fundo Peumo** is one of the company's oldest **farms**, together with Fundo Pirque in Santiago. It has been owned for more than a century. It used to house the houses of

agricultural workers (approx. 140). There were also several recreational areas for the workers, such as a soccer field, swimming pool, and so on. At the beginning of 2000, the company reached agreements with the workers to establish them in houses in areas near the farm, for which a long work was carried out by the agricultural management. The Virgen de Lourdes grotto still remains on the farm, and is a site of interest for all the neighbors in the area, many of whom were born on the farm, and religious ceremonies are frequently held at this site in the native forest.

San Vicente de Tagua Tagua

The first document where the name of San Vicente de Tagua Tagua appears dates from 1793, that is, 52 years before the foundation. The document indicates it as "Plan del **Pueblo de Tagua Tagua Tagua named San Vicente**". This document corresponds to the measurement of the Indian village of the Tagua Taguas, which, at this date in 1793, already had the name of San Vicente. This measurement had to be made as a result of years of litigation between the Tagua Tagua Indians and neighboring neighbors for usurpation of their lands. The area was characterized by the existence of a lagoon located approximately ten kilometers to the southwest of the city of **San Vicente de Tagua Tagua**; this lagoon has been pointed out by experts as one of the three places in America where human and animal archaeological remains have been found that allow us to study and explain the history of the settlement of America. The lagoon covered an area of approximately three thousand hectares and assumed great importance in the late Pre-Inca period when great climatic changes reduced life to microenvironment (Archaic Period), this water source had an abundant and diverse vegetation, abundance of fish, birds and other animals already disappeared, which was used by man to develop processes of animal capture, small game, fishing and gathering of seeds, roots and wild fruits. The Incas marked their presence (between 1470-1527) in the Cerro La Muralla, sector of La Laguna - Santa Inés; in this last sector, there are fortresses built with rocks from the hills of the place called Pucarás, having an excellent observation point that can be visited until today.

During the Conquest, in 1546, Pedro de Valdivia gave the lands of Tagua Tagua to the encomendero Juan Bautista Pastene. Subsequently, the lands were inherited by Pastene's descendants until they reached the hands of Don Javier Errázuriz Sotomayor, who -due to the flooding of the crops around the lagoon- decided to partially dry the lagoon. The drainage works began in 1833 and ended in 1844 and consisted of opening a tunnel approximately four kilometers long, a work known at the time as the Socavón, which connected the waters of the lagoon with the Estero Zamorano, which flows into the Cachapoal River.

The lagoon was completely emptied, revealing the first evidence of Pleistocene fauna. In 1967, researchers from the National Museum of Natural History and the University of Chile found a Paleo-Indian deposit between 2.03 and 2.35 meters deep, from which lithic artifacts associated with bones of the megafauna and abundant charcoal remains were recovered, the oldest dated to 11.380 +-320 B.P. In the nineties, new stratigraphic excavations were carried out in the Tagua Tagua basin, identifying two sites with the remains of twelve mastodons together with projectile points and slaughtering tools. This demonstrates the human presence since that time.

In the locality of **Cuchipuy**, also part of the periphery of the Tagua Tagua lagoon, an indigenous cemetery was discovered that has been excavated by a group of researchers from the University of Chile since 1978; this cemetery has four levels of human burials, the deepest between 2 to 3 meters. According to the results obtained by means of the radiocarbon 14 system, the oldest remains have been dated at 8,070+- 100 years old, which makes this area a major tourist attraction (Municipality of San Vicente de Tagua Tagua).

In this landscape is located the **Fundo Idahue** that maintains the native forest resource in good condition, with a wide range of vegetation formations. It also has archaeological remains such as the "tacita stones".

Pencahue

Pencahue (in Mapuche: Pengkawe, 'place of pumpkins') is known as a Huasa Land, since it is the site of several traditional events such as rodeos, mare threshing, Chilean style races, etc. The commune of **Villa Alegre** is characterized by a traditional architecture of colonial houses and old agricultural estates. In the center of the commune is the town of Villa Alegre characterized by a central street or axis, embellished by orange trees throughout its length, as well as in most of the adjacent streets.

The people of **Rauco**, established in both urban and rural areas, develop their cultural identity around common elements such as the land, folklore, handicrafts and their rural roots. Likewise, their works linked to the natural landscape and their rural customs allow them to offer products of manual art, music and folklore, which at the same time are expressions and potentiality of a way of economic subsistence attached to nature and forms of production. The **Rauco** farm located in this area is surrounded by neighbors belonging to the Pueblo de Indios community and small producers. Inside is a dam that the community recognizes as its own, although they know it is on a company field.

The **Lourdes and Santa Raquel** estates are located in this area. In the past, the **Lourdes** estate was covered by open native scrubland where cattle ranching (cattle) and corn cultivation took place. Its previous owners were large landowners: Hacienda Gamboa and the Contardo family. Inside the estate is the Cerro Los Brujos, it is said that vestiges of archaeological remains have been found.

Table 18 Historical data for farms included in the scope of certification

Province	Commune	Fundo	Date of purchase fundo	Previous use	Neighboring crops and types
Cardenal Caro	Litueche	Ucuquer	2004	Agricultural wheat crops, and Sheep farming	Agriculture, livestock (sheep).
	Marchigue	Palo Santo	2002	Sheep farming.	Vineyards
Cachapoal	San Vicente de Tagua Tagua	Idahue	2004	mainly engaged in livestock farming and some cattle raising. corn crop	Vineyards, agriculture, livestock. Latifundista, and small landowners.
	Peumo	Peumo	more than 100 years	dedicated to viticulture and fruit growing.	Agricultural companies
	San Vicente de Tagua Tagua	Rucahue	1990	50% to annual crops 30% to fruit trees and 20% to livestock	Private neighbors, Local community
Maule	Rauco	Rauco	1993	Corn, pastures, cattle raising, table grapes, grapes, etc.	Private neighbors, Local community
	Villa Alegre	Villa Alegre	1998	natural hill meadow with sheep.	Vineyards, agricultural, livestock, Latifundista, and small landowners.
	Pencahue	Lourdes	1991	natural hill meadow with sheep.	Agricultural companies
	Pencahue	Saint Rachel	2004	traditional crops and sheep farming	Private neighbors, local community.

10.2. Current use of the management area

Based on the surveys of personnel involved with native forest resources, there are no records of local communities collecting fruits, medicinal herbs, fibers or other secondary products from the forests on a frequent basis and as an integrated activity in their way of life. Some past and recent actions have been recorded in the Peumo, Rucahue and Idahue properties, such as the extraction of hawthorn for charcoal production and the extraction of leaf soil. To date, there are no reports of conflicts over forest resource use rights.

However, consultations indicate the presence of some cultural elements of interest:

In Predio Peumo: The Virgin of Lourdes Grotto, a cross and a spring called Agua Santa (reference coordinates: East 298.497 - North 6.195.987[6]) visited regularly by neighboring communities.

On the Idahue property: between the area with natural vegetation and crops, there are two sites of archaeological interest that, in principle, correspond to lithic workshops (reference coordinates: East 296.567- North 6.180.291 and East 296270- North 6.178.626).

Table 19 Identified forest uses

Usos del bosque	Ucúquer	Palo Santo	Peumo	Rucahue	Idahue	Rauco	Santa Raquel	Lourdes	Villa Alegre
Leña			x	x					
Madera									x
Miel						x			x
Hierbas									
frutos									
Tierra de hojas				x	x				
Tebo			x	x	x				
Áreas de valor cultural	x	x	x		x		x	x	
Recursos hídricos.	x					x			
Servidumbres en general									

[6] *UTM coordinates. Datum: WGS84 Huso 19S*

11. Management activities

Management activities are aimed at protecting the resource from identified threats with the objective of sequestering carbon. All management activities have been designed considering the environmental impact assessment carried out in conjunction with the ranch managers and consulted with the community in 2019 (**Annex Nº8 Environmental and Social Impacts**). Native forest management consists of the following programs or plans:

11.1. Fire Prevention Plan.

Fire Prevention Plan	Annual fire prevention training for all farm workers on the farms.
	Design of a local fire prevention plan with support from CONAF in 2020 for critical properties.
	Implementation of the Local Prevention Plan in the most at-risk sites (2020 - 2021) (Idahue).
	Signing of an agreement on fire prevention and forestry development and promotion with CONAF in 2020.
	Construction and maintenance of firebreaks in critical areas.

11.2. Illegal activities prevention program.

Illegal activities prevention program	Installation of signs indicating "No Hunting", "No campfires", "No cutting firewood" on all properties in crowded places.
	Surveillance of native forest by agricultural workers.
	Strengthen relations with local communities to educate them about illegal activities in the forest.

11.3. Exotic species eradication program.

Exotic species eradication program	Field identification of the presence of exotic trees in native forests through routine patrols in all fields.
	Annual monitoring to identify exotic species (HCVs)
	Phased removal of identified exotic species

See planning record and progress document for control of exotic species.

11.4. Livestock control.

Livestock control	Identify the owners of the animals that enter the native forests in all funds with BN 2019.
	Conduct a training day for neighbors on forest conservation objectives in each affected field in 2020.
	Identification of critical animal entry areas and plan for fencing in 2020
	Perimeter enclosure of forests or properties
	Maintenance of fences

11.5. Regulation of recreational activities

Regulation of recreational activities	Survey of sports activities currently being carried out in the estates.
	Cartographic identification of access routes, cycling and trekking cycling routes, etc. In 2020.
	Identification and contact with relevant stakeholders (sports clubs, schools, NGOs, etc.) to define rules for access and use of the fields.
	Installation of signage in areas of intensive use during 2020.
	Program of talks to raise awareness of responsible behavior in the fields.

11.6. Removal of garbage from forests

Removal of garbage from forests	Establish partnerships with local managers or municipalities for the installation of waste disposal containers (Rucahue, Idahue and Palo Santo).
	Garbage removal

11.7. Enrichment program

Enrichment Program	Evaluation by farm of sites requiring enrichment or reforestation with native species.
	Own native propagation in Rauquén nursery for plant establishment in sites to be enriched.

Annex 15: FSC Viña Concha y Toro Restoration Plan.

11.8. Carbon sequestration assessment

Carbon Sequestration Assessment	Carbon sequestration study with the UC Global Change Center.
	Survey of sources of financing for enrichment on the estates identified.

Annex 16: Template Ecosystem Services Certification Document

12. Workers

12.1. General context

Globally, the Company has a total of 3,444 employees, located in the different offices in the three countries where it operates. Of this total, 96% have permanent contracts; 74% are men and 26% are women.

The Company is responsible for providing favorable working conditions for temporary employees, providing healthy and safe working conditions, in line with the standards that govern the Company, as well as providing them with benefits that provide welfare and recognition for their work. In addition, the Company conducts annual internal audits of compliance with its **Corporate Ethical Standard in** order to verify and ensure compliance with the Company's policies and procedures and external social and environmental requirements. Through this exercise, the company ensures that there are no violations to the human rights of its employees, both permanent and temporary.

12.2. Unions

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes, respects and safeguards the right of its employees to associate, form unions and bargain collectively. It also promotes collaborative work and harmonious relations with all employees and their representative bodies, both within the Company and throughout its supply chain. Globally, the Company has 10 active unions, nine in Chile and one in Argentina.

12.3. Forestry workers

Forestry activities in the farms are related to property management and basic native resource protection tasks. The direct personnel of each camp is composed of:

- Administrator
- Agricultural foreman
- Secretary or administrative

- Agricultural workers
- Technical Management Analyst
- Risk preventionist

Seasonal forestry work is carried out with temporary personnel through labor service companies. All forestry workers receive FSC® training according to an annual plan.

Related documents:

Annex 4: Last EEC internal audit report.

Annex 5: FMU Staff.

Annex 6: FSC® Training Schedule

13. Occupational Health and Safety

Viña Concha y Toro takes particular care for the health and safety of all its employees in fields, wineries and plants through compliance with legal and health and safety requirements in its operations. These requirements are contained in the **Corporate Ethical Standard (EEC)**, which brings together the requirements of international codes and ethical standards that apply to the company, among which are also included the requirements of the **BSCI Code** and **Viña Concha y Toro**'s **Code of Ethics and Conduct.**

In 2018, human rights violation risk assessments were conducted in all of the company's farms in Chile, which represent 76% of the total facilities in the country, through a diagnosis of compliance with the Corporate Ethical Standard. This analysis covered the entire operation in the following aspects: management system, discrimination, forced labor, child labor, working hours, and health and safety conditions, among others.

The **Risk Prevention Department** is in charge of carrying out initiatives to this effect, monitoring progress and implementing corrective measures in the event that deviations are detected. Specifically in the case of forestry operations, the aim is to minimize hazards to people. To this end, there are **safe work instructions** based on a risk analysis of the activities.

Due to the COVID situation in 2020, the **Risk Prevention Department** has reinforced its work with a specific Protocol that seeks to prevent and control the spread of the virus in the facilities.

13.1. Joint committees

In order to detect and evaluate the risks of accidents and occupational diseases that workers may suffer, the Company has joint committees at all facilities where the law so provides and they operate at all levels of the organization.

At the corporate level, in Chile there are 42 joint committees representing 92% of the workers. The percentage not represented is due to the fact that they work in facilities that do not meet the minimum number of people required to form a committee.

Related documents:

- **Annex 4:** Last EEC Internal Audit Report.

13.2. Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

As established in the **PPE Guide for each work center**, employees will be given personal protective equipment (PPE) at the beginning of each activity (depending on the activities to be carried out in the field). For their correct use and maintenance, the employee receives the necessary information (training) and, in compliance with the provisions, agrees to use and maintain them properly.

The condition of PPE is **monitored** every three months. The replacement of personal protective equipment will be carried out in the event of justified deterioration and upon delivery of the damaged equipment, always upon request to the person immediately responsible.

13.3. First aid kit

Each work front has a duly equipped first aid kit containing the supplies indicated in the instructions **IT - PR - 01 "Protocol for the Use and Maintenance of First Aid Kits".**

13.4. Accident Emergency Plan

The **Emergency Plan** contains an emergency procedure in case of accidents, including who to call, where to go, location of the nearest health center, and how to record and report work-related accidents and injuries.

Related documents:

- **Annex 10:** Table of PPE by workstation.
- **Annex 11:** Viña Concha y Toro's Agricultural Emergency Plan
- **Annex 12:** Agricultural Risk Prevention Program.

14. Community

14.1. Socioeconomic Context

Viña Concha y Toro's estates are located in the VI Region of Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins and the VII Region of Maule. The following is a brief socioeconomic description of the communes where the estates are located, using official communal information from the Communal Development Plans (PLADECOS).

VI Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Region

The estates in the Region with native forest presence are located in the communes of: San Vicente, Peumo, Litueche, Navidad and Marchigue.

Source: http://makithaq2e.blogspot.com/2012/12/regiones-de-chile.html

SAN VICENTE

The municipality of San Vicente covers an area of 497.8 km², of which 268.8 km² are flat land and 228.9 km² are hills. It has a population of 40,253 inhabitants (INE 2002 census), corresponding to 4.8% of the region's total population and a population density of 84.60 inhabitants/km². Of the total population, 20,159 are women (50.08%) and 20,094 are men (49.92%).

The rural population accounts for 45.43% (18,288 hectares) and the urban population for 54.57% (21,965 hectares). San Vicente is currently a center of population attraction. Between 1992 and 2002, the growth rate was 14.5%, higher than the national average (Municipality of San Vicente).

In 2011, it is estimated that 9.0% of the communal population was living in poverty, which corresponds to a rate that does not differ significantly, from a statistical point of view, from that recorded at regional (10.1%) and national level (14.4%). In terms of income, as of April 2013, it is estimated that the average monthly taxable income of those affiliated to the unemployment insurance is approximately 410.2 thousand pesos, which is lower than the regional (467.4 thousand pesos) and national (563.4 thousand pesos) average.

Furthermore, in terms of labor protection, it is observed that in the commune the proportion of the population aged 20 years and older that is affiliated to unemployment insurance (32.7%) is lower than the percentage observed at the regional and national levels (34.1% and 32.9%, respectively). Meanwhile, a greater proportion of San Vicente's affiliates (than in the region and the country) are among the 40% of affiliates with the lowest average income (national quintiles I and II). Likewise, a higher proportion of the affiliates in the commune have fixed-term contracts than in the country, which implies that a lower proportion has an indefinite contract.

In terms of education, 99.1% of school enrollment in the commune in 2012 is publicly funded (municipal and subsidized private schools). In the health dimension, the proportion of the communal population affiliated to Fonasa that belongs to groups A and B (64.0%), of lower income, is higher than the regional average (61.8%) and the national average (60.1%).

PEUMO:

The commune of Peumo is located in the Province of Cachapoal, in the Region of Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins. It is located between the coordinates 34° 24' South latitude - 71° 10' West longitude. To the north it borders the commune of Las Cabras, to the south with San Vicente de Tagua Tagua, to the west with Pichidegua, and to the east with Coltauco. The 153.1 km² of communal area represents 2.07% of the provincial surface and almost one percent (0.93) of the total regional territory.

The construction of the Fruit Highway (H-66) has been fundamental to insert Peumo and the surrounding communities to the national road connectivity and allow the development of activities that have comparative advantages, such as fruit growing and winemaking. Nevertheless, there is an important road network throughout the valley, which facilitates the connectivity of the towns and population centers with the regional capital and the entire country.

According to the projection made by INE, based on the 2002 CENSUS, the commune of Peumo would have 15,757 inhabitants by 2015 (INE, 2011). The information provided by MINVU indicates that 45.3% of Peuminos lived in rural areas and 54.7% lived in urban areas (MINVU, 2011). The Population Density of the Commune is 102.9 people per square kilometer, while in the province it is 64.6 and in the region it is 54.93, at the national level, the indicator is close to 23 people per square kilometer, which indicates a high population density in Peumo when making comparisons according to territory (Ministry of Social Development, 2014).

According to the estimate for 2011 in the commune of Peumo there would be 5.3% of people living in poverty, close to the 5.7% indicated in 2006 by the CASEN, this modification would not be statistically significant (Ministry of Social Development, 2014). According to the data known in 2015, corresponding to the CASEN 2013 survey, the average monthly household income in the O'Higgins region is 490,000 pesos and in the country it reaches 629,000 pesos (Ministry of Social Development, 2014).

Furthermore, in terms of labor protection, it is observed that in the commune the proportion of the population aged 20 years and older that is affiliated to unemployment insurance (34.9%) exceeds the percentage observed at the regional and national levels (34.1% and 32.9%, respectively). Meanwhile, a lower proportion of Peumo's affiliates than in the region, and higher than in the country, are among the 40% of affiliates with the lowest average income (national quintiles I and II).

The community's economic activity is mainly in the agricultural area, with fruit tree crops destined mainly for export. A large number of jobs related to the production processes of these fruit trees are carried out almost all year round, but it is during the summer period when there is an increase in the employment of people in work related to these processes.

There are companies that offer many jobs in the "agro-industry", in the commune there are 2 companies linked to the planting of vines and wine production, with national and international presence. In addition to processes related to the production of juices and dehydrated fruits. This type of agroindustrial work in the commune concentrates a large number of workers in jobs where no further qualification is required and employees are exposed to long working hours, even more than twelve hours a day, such as in the packings where the fruit is packed for export.

In the health dimension, the proportion of the communal population affiliated to Fonasa that belongs to groups A and B (55.6%), of lower income, is lower than the regional (61.8%) and national (60.1%) average[7] . The commune of Peumo has 2 health care provider establishments, the oldest is the Hospital El Salvador de Peumo, which is a type 4 Hospital of low complexity, which serves the mostly urban population and depends on the Health Service of the O'Higgins Region. In 2013 it attended 7,006 people (CESFAM, 2015).

In terms of education, 100.0% of school enrollment in 2012 in the municipality is publicly funded (municipal and subsidized private schools).

MILK:

Litueche is located in the extreme northwest of the regional territory, being its communal capital the city of the same name, 60.5 kilometers from Pichilemu, the provincial capital, 157.2 kilometers from the city of Rancagua, the regional capital, covering a total area of 618.8 km2, with an elongated shape of greater extension in an east-west direction, being one of the most important cities in the region.

[7] *Community Report Series, No. 1 February 7, 2014*

four communes in the region that have a coastline that does not exceed 20 linear kilometers.

The commune of Litueche has a population that reaches 6,294 people, according to figures from the last Census of 2017, which constitute 0.69% of the total population of the Region of O'Higgins and 13.7% of the population of the Province of Cardenal Caro, of which it is part, which positions the commune as the fourth at regional level with the smallest resident population, only ahead of the communes of La Estrella (3.041 inhab), Pumanque (3,421 inhab) and Paredones (6,188 inhab), all of them belonging to the area known as secano, of which the Province of Cardenal Caro and the commune is part, which shows the demographic context in which Litueche is inserted.

In Litueche, the rural population has historically been quite important, considering its history linked mainly to agricultural and extractive activities, which have been strengthened over time, being the commune part of the most traditional area of the region.

Regarding multidimensional poverty (CASEN 2015), the commune has 16.6% of the population in this situation. This percentage is lower than that registered by the Region of Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins (23%) and the country (20.9%). Litueche ranks first with the lowest percentage of people living in poverty.

In the commune of Litueche there are 1,447 people and 644 households with a lack of basic services in the Social Household Registry (RSH).

The main economic activities of the commune are related to the forestry and livestock sector and the service sector; traditional agriculture, mainly strawberries, blueberries and wheat, and beekeeping, to which have been added in recent times the production of olives and wine of higher technology, livestock that is dedicated mainly to the breeding of small animals, lamb, goats, cattle and domestic animals, the forestry sector developed by large and medium-sized companies, trade and services in general, mainly due to the strategic location that allows it to have a character of passage to other locations of interest, and production, on a very low scale but of high cultural significance for the area, artisanal fishing (mainly shore collectors) and non-metallic mining (exploitation of kaolin).

In recent years, real estate expansion has gained importance with a focus on subdivision for the construction of plots of land for second homes and rental for tourism purposes, where a series of important positive and negative impacts are expected to be considered.

Employment in the commune of Litueche is directly related to agricultural activity and commerce, with a marked seasonality in some cases, with variability in the number of workers where there is a drop in the winter period (PLADECO 2018-2022).

In Litueche there is one subsidized private school and 7 educational establishments dependent on the municipality. Litueche has a low complexity hospital (one of 11 in the region) and two rural health centers (of 78 in the region). According to the equipment study of Litueche's Regulatory Plan.

Tourism is one of the activities with the greatest potential for development, based on the use of the coastline (water sports) and the shores of Lake Rapel, attractions that are enhanced by tourism associated with the rural culture of the area, These attractions are enhanced by tourism associated with the rural culture of the area, which has many traditions deeply rooted in the community and a wealth of culture (such as the feast of the Virgin of the Rosary, the carnival and the feast of the lamb, the rodeo, folk festivals, singers to the divine and human and various expressions of crafts), in a context of proximity to the main urban centers of the country.

MARCHIGUE:

The commune of Marchigüe is 182 km from the regional capital. The commune is located at 34º 4'latitude and 71º 63'longitude, bordering to the north with the communes of Litueche and La Estrella, to the south with the commune of Pumanque, to the east with the communes of Pichidegua and Peralillo and to the west with the commune of Pichilemu.

The communal area is 658.80 km2, with 1.2 km2 of urban area and 657.60 km2 of rural area. The population density is 10.48 inhabitants per km2 (SINIM, 2010).

The population of Marchigüe is 7,308 inhabitants, composed of 3,563 women representing 48.75% and 3,745 men representing 51.25% of the total. Of the current population, 28% resides in urban areas and 72% in rural areas.

The rural population is distributed mainly in the sectors of Rinconada de Alcones, Las Garzas, Mallermo, Trinidad, Alcones, Pailimo, Maitenes, some of which are more than 10 kilometers from the urban area of Marchigüe, which makes the commune of Marchigüe a very extensive territory with a very dispersed population.

The commune of Marchigüe has an index of 12.5% of the population living in poverty according to the income level of the commune, a situation that is within the regional average according to the information extracted from the Casen 2015 survey. In relation to the households that make up the commune, there is a high percentage of homes that do not have basic services, mainly related to the rural area of the commune where sanitation with sewerage and drinking water solutions are mainly required.

The commune of Marchigüe is made up of several companies classified in different areas, including agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry, wholesale and retail trade, automotive parts and household goods.

The Municipal Department of Educational Administration administers 10 educational establishments, of which 9 are schools (8 rural and 1 urban) and a scientific and humanistic high school, as well as a boarding school. There are no private, non-subsidized educational establishments. All educational establishments except the Nobeles de Chile school in Rinconada de Alcones show a decrease in enrollment (186 students at Escuela América; 4 at Escuela Pailimo and 119 at Instituto Cardenal Caro).

In terms of health, there are two health posts and five rural medical stations that serve a population of 3,215 people, while the Hospital serves 4,300 (PLADECO 2019-2024).

VII Maule Region:

The estates in the region with native forest are located in the municipalities of Pencahue, Villa Allegre and Rauco: Pencahue, Villa Alegre and Rauco.

Source: http://makithaq2e.blogspot.com/2012/12/regiones-de-chile.html

***PENCAHUE**:*

Pencahue is a town and commune of Chile, located in the province of Talca, in the VII Region of Maule. It is bordered to the north by the commune of Sagrada Familia, in the province of Curicó, to the south by the commune of San Javier, to the east by the communes of Curepto and Constitución and to the west by the communes of San Rafael, Talca and Maule.

The commune of Pencahue covers an area of 956.8 km2 and has a **population** of 8,245 inhabitants (reportescomunales.bcn.cl), corresponding to 0.78% of the total population of the region, and a population of 1.8 million inhabitants (reportescomunales.bcn.cl), corresponding to 0.78% of the total population of the region.

density of 8.69 inhabitants/km2. Of the total population, 3,798 are women (7.57%) and 4,517 are men (9.00%). The rural population accounts for 2.90% (6,278 inhabitants) and the urban population accounts for 0.94% (2,037 inhabitants) (Municipality of Pencahue).

According to figures provided by INE (2002), the population centers of Corinto, Figueroa and Botalcura concentrate 48.5% of the population (Source: Pencahue Community Development Plan, 2008-2012). The localities that make up the commune of Pencahue are: Lo Figueroa, Botalcura, Curtiduría, González Bastías, Toconey, Rauquén, Los Cristales, Capellania, Las Tizas, Pajonal, Corinto, Rinconada de Botalcura, Tanhuao, Batuco, Palmas de Toconey, Litú, Las Doscientas, El Estero, Cancha de Quillay and Libún.

7.5% of the region's inhabitants **live in poverty**, a value obtained from the basic food basket, which defines the indigence line and the urban poverty line, respectively (CASEN 2011). Thus defined, poverty has declined steadily in recent years, with a higher incidence of poverty in female-headed households than in male-headed households. Some 43.1% of people lack basic services and 13.5% of households are overcrowded.

The commune of Pencahue has 7 **health** facilities, all under the direct dependence of the Municipal Health Department. In the commune of Pencahue, 91.11% of the population is enrolled in primary health care facilities. Of this total, 57.44% is enrolled in the Pencahue Rural Clinic and CECOF Lo Figueroa, and 42.56% in Rural Health Posts. More complex care is referred to the Regional Hospital, as the commune does not have a private health center.

The main **economic activity** that guarantees employment in the commune is entrepreneurship, where small, medium and micro enterprises are responsible for generating jobs in the commune. The main ones are wholesale and retail trade, transportation, construction and real estate activities, and activities related to services which, in general, are present throughout the country.

A large part of the **labor force** of the commune of Pencahue during 2011, approximately 76% of the total, that is, 1,978 people, are engaged in agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry as indicated by the Internal Revenue Service. This data is relevant because it is pertinent to presume that Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry is the main economic activity of the commune.

VILLA ALEGRE:

The commune of Villa Alegre has an area of 189.8 km2, bordered to the north and west by the commune of San Javier, to the south by the commune of Linares and to the east by the commune of Yerbas Buenas. In comparison to the total regional surface, the commune of Villa Alegre represents only 0.63% of the total surface, with a population of 14,725 inhabitants, according to the information provided by the 2002 Census, the population density of 77.58 inhabitants/km2 , while the same ratio at regional level reaches 29.97 inhabitants/km2.

Given the geographic, demographic and economic characteristics, the population of the Villa Alegre Commune is characterized by being both urban and rural, since the communal territory is located mainly in the western plains of the central depression, also including the first levels of the Coastal Mountain Range, the Loncomilla River is the natural and administrative limit to the west and south of the commune. The soils and irrigation conditions with aptitude for crops generate a **productive characterization focused on the agricultural and agro-industrial area**.

The commune recognizes three urban **population centers:** Putagán, Estación Villa Alegre and Villa Alegre Pueblo, the latter of which has sectors for urban expansion with construction of towns and/or villas. The agricultural sectors are mixed with the urban limits since it is possible to see vineyard plantations in most of the sectors surrounding these three population centers, and it is estimated that a greater degree of regularization is required in this situation.

The figures regarding **poverty rates** come from the Ministry of Social Development, which through the Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (Casen), based on the lines of analysis of this agency, a methodological differentiation is made for Small Areas, classification where the Commune of Villa Alegre is included, it is established that in 2011 11.1% of its population was in poverty, a figure that was not very different from the rest of the Maule region (16.2%) and the national (14.4%). These figures also indicate that there was a significant decrease in communal poverty compared to 2009, when the figure was 18%.

The **labor force** in the commune of Villa Alegre (population over 15 years of age), according to the 2002 Census, represents 75.3% of the total population of the commune. Of this total, 45.9% were in the labor force. There is a higher participation of men than women, with almost three times the female presence, which is explained by the nature of the employment generated in the commune and region, as it is an area where employment is mainly linked to agricultural work, which is confirmed by 42.2% of the population employed in this economic activity.

The beneficiary population under the **primary health care** of the Villa Alegre Health Department has a high percentage belonging to rural areas, which is an important challenge both in local management and in providing quality and accessible services within the framework of the family health model. It should be noted that the administration of public health in the commune is carried out directly by the Municipality of Villa Alegre, through the Municipal Health Department, which manages the existing public facilities.

According to the information provided by the Servicio de Impuestos Internos (Internal Revenue Service), the Municipality of Villa Alegre **has 974 companies** with annual sales of UF 2,372,328 for the year 2013. The number of dependent workers reported by these companies is 3,843 and the net income reported for these workers is UF 363,361. The sector with the largest number of companies is the **Forestry and Livestock** sector, with 418 companies, which is undoubtedly the sector that contributes most to the local economy. With 235 companies, it is followed by commerce, while transportation and communications reach 91 companies.

Agriculture is the main productive activity of the commune, which has been practiced intensively for more than a century in the communal territory. To a lesser extent, agroindustry, livestock and forestry can be mentioned. As the last Agricultural and Forestry Census showed, the main agricultural and agro-industrial activities are wine production, both ordinary wine and the production of fine grape varieties. They are followed by farming (corn, watermelons, melons), cereals (wheat and rice), fruit (oranges, apples, etc.), and legumes (beans, among others). In the livestock area, cattle and dairy farming predominate, which is a traditional industry in the area. In the forestry area, eucalyptus and poplar plantations predominate. The latter supply the regional phosphorous industry.

In the communal territory **there are traditional vineyards and wineries that continue** the legacy left by the first winegrowers of the country in the sixteenth century. The lands of Villa Alegre are also occupied by annual crops, in which large orchards predominate, a characteristic shared with the neighboring town of San Javier de Loncomilla. Associated with these is the well-known production of chicha and, to a lesser extent, aguardiente (PLADECO 2015-2019).

RAUCO:

The Rauco Commune is morphologically located on the western edge of the central valley of the Curicó Province, in the hydrographic basin of the Mataquito River. The communal limits are: to the south with the communes of Sagrada Familia and Curicó, to the north with Chépica (VI Region), to the east with Teno and to the west with Hualañé. However, it is necessary to consider accessibility and natural barriers with these communes because Rauco only has road connections with the communes of Teno, Curicó and Hualañé, and there are natural barriers with Chépica (separated by hills) and Sagrada Familia (separated by the Mataquito River). The surface of the commune is largely made up of sectors that are divided by hills and long stretches of land, which hinder quick and timely access to various services. Its main access road is the J-60 highway that crosses the commune connecting it with Curicó and Hualañé, on the other hand, the J-470 road connects it with the commune of Teno.

It has an area of 308.6 km2 , and a **population density** of 32.04 inhabitants/km2 , considering the population estimated by the INE as of 2014. The urban sector consists of Rauco urban, Don Ignacio I and II, San Antonio,

El Dorado, Don Sebastián I and II, El Esfuerzo, San Antonio and the El Llano sector, which account for approximately 43% of the municipality's population.

The **rural sector** is characterized by its great geographic dispersion and is made up of the towns of: Los Zorros, El Plumero, La Palmilla, Cuatro Bocas, Los Alisos, Santa Berta, Quilpoco, La Vinilla, Buquilemu, El Parrón, Trapiche, Tricao, Las Garzas, Majadilla, El Corazón, Palquibudi and El Cristo.

In 2014, the municipality of Rauco represents 1% of the projected **population of the** Maule region, which corresponds to a figure of 9,800 inhabitants (INE), of which 49.9% is composed of women and 50.1% of men. By 2019, a growth of 3.9% is expected, with a projected population of 10,275 inhabitants (PLADECO 2015-2019).

The **economic activities** of the commune are mainly concentrated in agriculture and forestry. Although in recent times, and with increasing strength, there has been a marked development of public employment and other services as sources of employment. It is important to point out that approximately 50% of the employed population commutes outside the commune to work, mainly to the commune of Curicó.

The most recent VII **National Agricultural Census** (2007) identified a total of 665 (six hundred and sixty-five) agricultural and livestock farms and 161 forestry farms in the commune of Rauco, with a total surface area of 27,300.90 hectares. Of these, 46 farms are forestry farms with 7,676.5 hectares, the rest (619 farms and 19,624.4 hectares) are agricultural and livestock farms, of which 616 were active.

Regarding the size of agricultural holdings, 70% are concentrated in small planted areas of less than 10 hectares (i.e. 23% have less than one hectare, 36% have areas of between 1 and less than 5 hectares and 11% have between 5 and less than 10 hectares). Meanwhile, about 19% of the properties correspond to areas between 10 and 50 hectares, 11% belong to areas between 50-500 hectares and only 1% to large landowners with areas of more than 500 hectares.

The implication of the existence of so many small farms is reflected in the **economy of the commune**, since these farms are generally subsistence farms and could be associated mainly with producers with critical resource deficits including those producers with general conditions of poverty. The crops grown in the commune, according to the number of hectares they occupy, are mainly vineyards and wine grapevines, whose hectares are divided into 689.5 hectares of red wine grapes and 472.8 of white wine grapes. It is also important to note that 1,100.1 of these hectares are irrigated and 62.2 are rainfed.

CASEN studies on working conditions show that, in Rauco, only 56% corresponds to **permanent work**, i.e. with a contract of more than one year or indefinite, while 36.2% corresponds to seasonal or temporary work and 11.2% to occasional or casual work. The remaining 2.1% are in the other category (for days or shorter specific periods).

In the commune of Rauco, the **average household income** is $134,072. When analyzed by type of household, it is evident that the average income is lower in single-person and single-parent households. The highest incomes are recorded in extended households.

With respect to the dimension of **poverty** measured in people, the commune of Rauco has had a positive evolution between the period 2003 - 2011, maintaining a percentage of "Not poor" population higher than the regional and national average and a reduction in the number of "Non Indigent Poor". Rauco has a communal poverty rate of 14.1%, which is lower than the poverty rate for the region and the country.

According to data from the Ministry of Education, the 2014 enrollment of the municipal schools in the commune of Rauco amounts to 1,191 students, whose distribution by type of education is shown in the following chart, which indicates that 75% of the educational offerings

corresponds to elementary school students. In the commune of Rauco, **Municipal Education** is made up of 7 establishments that provide free compulsory education.

In the commune of Rauco, the first level of **health care** is covered by a family health center (CESFAM Rauco), located in the urban radius of the commune, and three rural health centers. To attend a hospital, the inhabitants of Rauco must travel to Curicó, with a distance of approximately 12 km from the communal capital to the referral hospital.

The population registered in the Municipal **Health** Service of Rauco (DEIS 2011), corresponds to 9,302 people, or 96.6% of the total population of the commune. This figure, according to data from the Health Department in 2014, amounts to 9,967, more than 100% of the projected communal population.

14.2. Stakeholders and access to the use of forest resources

At the corporate level, the last update of Viña Concha y Toro's stakeholder identification and prioritization process was carried out during 2017. As a result of this process, eight categories of stakeholders were defined, broken down into 32 subgroups, which are prioritized in a matrix of influence and interest.

The organization has a list of stakeholders related to native forests, made up of direct neighbors of the estates, related local organizations, and other regional and national organizations related to native forests and winegrowing activities. During 2019, a survey of direct neighbors and important local organizations was conducted. This preliminary list will be the basis for a relationship plan in accordance with FSC® requirements; this survey is updated every year.

Each Viña Concha y Toro estate has a **Community Relations delegate**, who is the Estate Manager, who is responsible for receiving and channeling the requests submitted by the inhabitants of the area of influence of the company's operations, and must provide a formal response to the requirements within five working days, which is recorded in **Annex 17 Community Concerns Register**. The farm manager, together with the sustainability manager, is responsible for evaluating and applying the following procedures, whose contingencies are always recorded in each farm's community concerns register.

- **Annex 19:** Anonymous Complaint Investigation Procedure.
- **Annex 20:** Procedure and Form Mailboxes 2019.
- **Annex 21:** Dispute Resolution Procedure.

The company, as a strategy of periodically approaching the communities, in order to provide information to neighbors on topics of interest and thus also collect concerns, impacts or others, implements annual communiqués, which are delivered by the Property Manager.

- **Annex 18:** Neighboring communiqués (Communiqué 1, Communiqué 2, Communiqué ...)

Regarding the presence of Mapuche communities, no Mapuche communities or local neighbors were identified in consultation with the local communities. This information was confirmed with the office of CONADI VII Region (Francisco Faúndez), which indicated the existence of only two communities in the VII Region, in Curicó and Longaví, only one of which is in the process of applying for land, registering an association in San Javier. There are no communities in the VI Region, nor a regional office.

In addition, the public information available in CONADI's geographic information system was confirmed, ruling out the presence of indigenous associations and communities in the VI Region:

Figure 7 Map of Presence of Indigenous Communities VI Region of Libertador Bernardo. O`Higgins

Source http://siic.conadi.cl/

Figure 8 Map of Indigenous Communities in the VII Region of Maule.

Source http://siic.conadi.cl/

Related documents:

- **Annex 7:** List of Interested Parties.
- **Annex 2:** Diagnosis of Forestry Activities, 2019.

15. Environmental and Social Impact

15.1. Impact of management activities

The environmental and social impacts of forestry activities have been identified in consultation with the community. The results of this assessment are presented in the **A8-Environmental and Social Risk Matrix**. Based on this identification, the document **A9-Environmental and Social Risk Checklist Prior to Operations** was prepared, which seeks to identify potential damages to:

- **Species with conservation problems and their habitat in the management area**. For this purpose, there is an identification by Fundo carried out by the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB) and the Identification Study of High Conservation Values carried out by Biosfera Sur. These documents gave rise to a brochure/presentation by field. This was trained to company personnel and the community. When species with conservation problems and their habitats are identified they will be protected (conserved and/or preserved).
- **Presence of watercourses**. Property maps include the identification of watercourses. When the activities to be carried out represent a risk of altering watercourses, measures will be taken to protect them, avoiding the removal of vegetation and contamination with waste, garbage, fuel and lubricants.

- **Areas with slopes greater than 45% or fragile soils,** which will be identified on the slope map of the estate, will be maintained with permanent forest cover.
- **The wetlands** present in the estates, taking special care not to carry out direct interventions that affect their natural condition.

The agricultural manager or farm manager, supported by the FSC® Manager**,** shall apply this checklist prior to carrying out any management activity in the forest, as well as when any agricultural work could affect the native forest, and shall provide technical guidelines for its implementation. To do so, he/she will use the instructions found in **Annex 3 "Guidelines for Sustainable Forestry Practices**".

Related documents:

- **Annex 8:** Environmental and Social Risks Matrix
- **Annex 9:** Environmental and Social Risk Checklist prior to operations.

15.2. Program for the eradication of exotic fauna species

When it is necessary to eliminate fauna considered a pest, the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) must be adhered to with respect to species subject to legislation: Pigeons, Argentine Parakeet, Sparrow and Lagomorphs (hares and rabbits). In all of these cases, pest control must be carried out by companies authorized to do so or obtain authorization from SAG to carry it out directly (Víctor Candia, SAG Technical Inspector).

15.3. Measures for the Protection of High Conservation Value Areas

The following basic management measures are established for **HCV** management:

- Define on the property map the protection or buffer strips around the HCVs, where activities will be restricted.
- Locate and geo-reference sites inhabited by flora and fauna species in conservation category. These areas should be restricted from access.
- Establish training programs for personnel on topics related to the importance and location of HCVs and their special protection measures.
- Incorporate HCVs as a high priority in forest protection programs (erosion control, pest and fire control, etc.).
- Establish eradication programs for aggressive and invasive exotic species in HCVs.

In the 2019 - 2024 period, a series of initiatives were carried out with the ultimate focus on biodiversity conservation. Among them:

- Identify with signage in each of the Company's properties the areas with High Ecological Value Areas (HVE).
- Identify Native Forest Protection and Conservation Zones.
- Illustrate the activities that cannot be carried out within these zones (no smoking, hunting, campfires, animals, etc.).

- The dissemination of these practices was complemented with training for employees working on the Company's farms, who are the first ambassadors of biodiversity conservation in each of the Company's forests.
- Installation of posters with photos of the main species present in each of the estates (flora and fauna) and endangered species.
- Enrichment of biodiversity inventories through water samples where the DNA found is extracted to identify the species, a joint project with eBioAtlas.

15.4. Protection of Illegal Activities

Each property has an agricultural manager who oversees the monitoring activities. This monitoring is carried out on a monthly basis using the **native forest monitoring checklist**, which records the main findings and immediate preventive measures to avoid recurrence. The property is fenced at its access perimeter when appropriate. During the implementation of the requirements of the standard, a survey of illegal activities was carried out in conjunction with the manager and stakeholders, defining: felling of neighboring animals, illegal logging for firewood extraction, extraction of leaf soil, and rabbit and fox hunting as the most common. Based on what was detected, specific signage was designed and is being implemented to indicate the prohibition of these activities inside the estates or in high-risk areas.

Figure 9 Farm signs indicating the prohibition of illegal activities.

Related documents:

- Annex 2: Diagnosis of Forestry Activities, 2019
- Annex 13: Program for the prevention of illegal activities in native forests (Checklist surveillance)

15.5. Fire Management

One of the risks posed by forests in the central-southern part of the country is forest fires. The causes of fires are diverse, although the most frequent are associated with human activities, intentional or not. The effects of fire affect not only the vegetation cover, destroying it. They also damage the soil structure, consuming the organic matter present and facilitating subsequent erosion processes.

To prevent the occurrence of fires, the access roads must be well maintained and clean, as they facilitate the intervention of qualified personnel, in addition to acting as a firebreak at the same time. This should be complemented over time with the construction of firebreaks in the estates with the highest fire risk, which should have vegetation removal and scarification down to the mineral soil.

At the same time, in 2020 the company signed a Framework Cooperation Agreement with the National Forestry Corporation and its Fire Prevention Management and Forestry Development Management. This Framework Agreement establishes as its main objectives oriented to fire prevention; develop plans for local and local protection against forest fires, coordinate training activities for company personnel together with CONAF, and implement outreach activities to help raise community awareness about forest fire prevention.

Related documents:

- **Annex 14:** Framework Cooperation Agreement between Corporación Nacional Forestal and Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

16. Trademark use

It is the responsibility of the Certification Manager to ensure the correct use of the FSC® trademark and logo in documentation, brochures, web page, signs or in any other required instance. This is based on the requirements of the FSC-STD-50-001 (V2-0) standard.

The certifier shall ensure that all uses of the FSC® mark are approved by the certification body in advance of use and shall keep evidence of approval.

The name "*Forest Stewardship Council*", the "FSC® logo" and the abbreviation "FSC®" are registered trademarks and may not be used in promotional, legal or other documents without the prior approval of the certifying body, and the Certification Manager keeps a record of this approval.

17. Monitoring

Routine monitoring is carried out periodically and is consistent with native forest conservation operations and land management activities. The managers of estates with native forest presence, together with the company's FSC® Manager, will be responsible for monitoring a series of activities that respond to the requirements of the system.

Table 20 Monitoring Plan.

What is monitored	Who is responsible for generating the information (unit)	Source of information	Evidence (unit of measure)	Periodicity	Use of results
Legal Compliance in Operations	Sustainable development	Fines or sanctions received from the authority. Routine inspections by regulatory agencies	Number of non-compliances	Annual	Prosecutor's Office Administration of estates
Corporate Ethical Standard Audits	Sustainable development	Results of annual field audits	% of compliance	Annual	Human Resources Health and safety
Number of Accidents	Risk prevention	Report from the risk prevention area	Number of accidents	Semiannual	Health and safety
No. of health and safety trainings	Risk prevention	Report from the risk prevention area	No. of trainings Trained people	Annual	Health and safety
Complaints received in the fields	Quality of life area	Report of complaints received in mailbox	No. of complaints received	Annual	Administration of estates HR Area. Quality of life area
Number of community meetings	Sustainable development	Minutes of meetings with neighbors	No. of meetings held Meeting participants	Annual	Sustainable developme nt Fund administrators
Percentage of commitment	Sustainable Development	Performance reports	% of average annual yield between farms	Annual	Sustainable development
Monitoring of the conservation status of identified HCVFs	External and internal company.	The Forest Integrity Assessment tool (EIB)	Calculated score	Annual	Evaluate the conservation status of HCVF

18. Management Plan Review

The management plan will be reviewed annually or when new regulatory requirements or scientific information is incorporated, incorporating the results of monitoring into future management planning and implementation.

19. Budget

The annual budget is considered in the agricultural work of each farm, and there is also a budget for sustainability management that considers environmental and social issues.

20. Update Log

The Certification Manager is responsible for recording in the **Update Log** table of this master plan any changes made to the information in the brief, including that in the annexes.

The **Update Log** table specifically requests that it be indicated:

- Document version changes, i.e. the historical life (or versions) of the document is recorded;
- Aspects updated in the document, i.e., it is described that it was modified;
- The author of the update;
- The date of the update.

Version:_____ (Effective from document)	Updated appearance	Author modification	Date of update
Version November/2022 to Version November/2023	New Annex 15 (Community survey)	Pablo Lagos G.	November 2023
Version November 2023 to version August 2024	Update of scope (areas and tables) and update of Annex B ecosystem services.	Pablo Lagos G.	August 2024