Vina Concha y Toro S A

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
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Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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04/08/2025, 09:37 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction 9

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response? 9

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response. 9

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization. 9

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years. 9

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period? 10

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary. 10

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)? 10

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate. 12

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities? 12

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure? 13

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? 14

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain? 19

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of? 20

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities 22

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities? 22

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts? 23

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities? 24

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities. 24

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed? 29

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain? 30

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization? 31

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health? 33

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities. 34

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities 38

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 38

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 39

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks. 60

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent? 62

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations? 70

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)? 70

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future? 70

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future. 71

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities. 82

C4. Governance 84

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body? 84

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization? 84

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues. 85

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues? 89

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization? 89

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 90

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets? 95

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals). 96

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues? 99

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies. 99

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives? 101

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment? ... 102

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year. ... 103

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response? ... 105

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication. ... 105

C5. Business strategy ... 108

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes? ... 108

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis. ... 108

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis. ... 120

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan? ... 121

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning? ... 123

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy. ... 123

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning. ... 126

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition? ... 127

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year? ... 128

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities? ... 129

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon. ... 129

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues? ... 131

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment? ... 132

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues? ... 134

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process? ... 135

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place. ... 137

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues. ... 141

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain. ... 144

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement? ... 146

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives. 146

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach 149

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data. 149

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change 151

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP? 151

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data? 151

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year? 151

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions. 152

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions. 152

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure? 152

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions. 152

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 160

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e? 161

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions. 161

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions. 171

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements. 171

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 174

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements. 177

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year? 180

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year. 180

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure? 186

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure? 186

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions. 186

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business? 189

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type? 190
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP). 190
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area. 192
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 192
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division. 192
(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity. 193
(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure? 193
(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions. 194
(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category. 194
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide. 195
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division. 195
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response. 196
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response? 197
(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary. 197
(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period. 201
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges? 210
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future? 210
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy? 211
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken. 211
(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh. 212
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel. 214
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type. 215
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year. 220
(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7. 222
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year. 228
(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations. 230
(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business. 233

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year? ... 234
(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets. ... 234
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year? ... 240
(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production. ... 240
(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets. ... 243
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s). ... 250
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases. ... 253
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings. ... 253
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below. ... 254
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities? ... 259
(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit? ... 263
(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known. ... 263
(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits? ... 266
(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice. ... 266
(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged? ... 272
(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation? ... 272
(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response. ... 272
(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation? ... 280
(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation. ... 280
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services? ... 282
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products? ... 282
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products. ... 282
(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year? ... 284

C9. Environmental performance - Water security ... 285

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data? ... 285

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored? 285
(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change? 293
(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change. 296
(9.2.5) What proportion of the produced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress? 297
(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress? 298
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source. 298
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination. 302
(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge. 305
(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year. 308
(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities? 308
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year. 310
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified? 336
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member? 339
(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member. 339
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency. 345
(9.8) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you produce. 346
(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source. 347
(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services. 348
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority? 349
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact? 350
(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets? 350
(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories. 350
(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made. 352

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity 359

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments? 359
(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities? 359

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year? 360
(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity. 362

C13. Further information & sign off 365

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party? 365
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used? 365
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored. 367
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response. 367
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website. 368

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

include Viña Cono Sur, Viña Maipo, Palo Alto, Canepa, Maycas del Limarí, and Viña Almaviva. It also has production operations in Argentina and the United States through its subsidiaries Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos and Fetzer Vineyards, respectively. The Company's business strategy aims to achieve sustained growth in sales, market participation and share. To that effect, the Company has worked on a vertically-integrated production model that focuses exclusively on wine: from the origin in the vineyard to its commercialization. To achieve this significant investments have been made: in vineyards, wineries, modern plants, and recently in sales, participating directly in the distribution stage within several key markets. Viña Concha y Toro has been part of the avant-garde in the Chilean wine industry and has positioned itself as a world-class wine company. To maintain this leadership, and a production chain in line with its long-term vision, the Company has embedded sustainability as part of its core philosophy and a strategic element in its business.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

946442077

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US9271911060

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Argentina

☑ Chile

☑ United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years

(1.8.2) Comment

Currently, Concha y Toro geolocates its facilities considering the river basin were they are located (as we will shre on the water security side of our 2024 CDP response)
[Fixed row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Value chain (including own land)

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

The main nature of our products is alcoholic breverages and on that category, our main product is wine. Typically Wine products does not required to be specially storage at a consumer level and are meant to be directly drink (its a final product that does not be to be processed), which drastically reduce the emisions produced on this stage of our product life cycle.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cattle products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Cocoa

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Coffee

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Palm oil

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Soy

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Timber products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Produced and sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

All Viña Concha y Toro products rely on grapes. More specifically, 92.3% of the company's income depends on this commodity; the remaining 8% comes from other business activities. In 2023, 45.8% of grapes used in our products are sourced from external suppliers, and Concha y Toro produces 54.2%.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The close and direct relationship with its suppliers is a value for Viña Concha y Toro that it has sought to develop since its inception. At each stage of its production chain, it interacts with different actors who have been providing their services and products to the company for years, growing with it and incorporating all the knowledge acquired. The main suppliers are producers of grapes, glass bottles, corks, labels and boxes. None of them individually represents 10% or more of the total purchases made in the period. In line with the Sustainability Strategy, the company continued to advance with its Responsible Sourcing Program, which is based on two main components. On the one hand, the social component of sustainability is worked on through human rights standards in the company and the principles of business ethics. On the other hand, it focuses on work on climate change, focusing on packaging suppliers. The company aims to reach the year 2025 with the 100% Responsible Sourcing Program implemented, based on ethical elements with the entire supply chain and delving into climate change with 27 of the main packaging suppliers, aiming to generate more sustainable and low-carbon packaging.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

Within our operations and the manufacturing of our products, plastics are not utilized in great quantities, mainly due to the nature of our products packaging: glass bottles. Regardless of the small quantity of plastics used, especially in comparison with other materials, Plastics are considered within our Circular Innovation strategy, in which we commit to mapping and finding upcycling alternatives for our 10 main categories of waste by 2025.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Corporate Sustainability strategy of Viña Concha y Toro "Uncork a Better Future" its a 5 years strategy from 2020 to 2025, currently in 2023 is contained in the short term, aiming to complete its committed goals by 2025. For each pillar of the sustainability management plan, the company has a defined path of the annual targets that are expected to be achieved, which drives the strategic developments and investments needed to ensure the completion of the strategy.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

6

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Concha y Toro performs a risk and opportunity assessment related to Climate change/ Water Scarcity, which is centered on the medium-long term. As a result of these assessments, the company has identified specific physical and transitional risks that could impact its operations and value chain while also understanding future opportunities that could arise from these new scenarios. Adapting to these risks and taking advantage of the opportunities is a core strategy for companies nowadays, and Concha y Toro is fully aware of this. Strategic and financial plans have already been designing to start adapting to these possible risks and also start the design of investment structures to develop the opportunities properly and efficiently.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In the long term, Concha y Toro has established a very ambitious goal regarding climate change, aligned with the Paris Agreement of 2015 and the Net Zero Ambitions for 2050. Concha y Toros commitment and results have made it possible for the company to be first in line regarding climate commitments within Latin America and move their Net Zero Ambition from a 2050 timeline to a new 2040 target ambition. To be able to ensure that this target will be achieved, Concha y Toro not only has assessed thoroughly its emission path and projections but also has lined up the initiatives needed to succeed within its strategy and financial planning. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

☑ Local

☑ Sub-national

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ Water Footprint Network Assessment tool

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

☑ ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Scenario analysis
☑ Desk-based research
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Jurisdictional/landscape assessment
☑ Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress
☑ Soil erosion
☑ Water stress
☑ Soil degradation
☑ Groundwater depletion
☑ Temperature variability
☑ Precipitation or hydrological variability
☑ Water availability at a basin/catchment level
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

☑ Increased pricing of water
☑ Limited or lack of river basin management
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology
☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems
☑ Limited access to soil conservation and other sustainable techniques
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources

Liability
☑ Exposure to litigation
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Local communities
☑ Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Concha y Toro relies on an Integrated Risk Administration System (based on ISO 31000 and COSO 2013), which identifies, measures, evaluates, monitors, controls, mitigates, and communicates the different types of risk to which the Company is exposed, including those related to climate change. Both physical and transition risks related to climate change are managed in an integrated way within this system. This approach allows the company to plan its response to climate variability and to be more proactive and efficient in how it adapts to uncertainty. The Integrated Risk Administration System identifies climate-related risks over short, medium and long-term horizons, and the identified risks are updated at least annually. A top-down assessment is performed every two years to understand the strategic risks and opportunities of the company over short, medium, and long time horizons, drive specific actions around them, and take relevant steps to address them. The identification includes an assessment of the external and internal environment in which the company operates, including key business, social & physical, regulatory, reputational, and environmental drivers. The identified risks and opportunities are assessed in relation to the likelihood of occurrence and the impact that these would have on the Company (see the answer provided in 2.1b for more information on this matrix and criteria for determining risk impact). Actions or mitigation procedures are identified to control these risks. The work is conducted using a combination of two risk assessment models recognized internationally. These models focus on business and strategic risk management. Combining these two models allows us to focus on the following aspects: strategic context, identification of risks, analysis of risks, and mitigating actions. The company's strategic risk matrix includes risks classified as significant or high. Risks that are not included in the strategic risk matrix are included in the company's operational risk register. The scope of the exercise is the identification, analysis, and assessment of risks and results in the development of the company risk matrix. The matrix identifies risks and describes each according to the source of the impact, type of risk, probability of occurrence, impact on reputation, exposure, and mitigation. Each element generates a score that contributes to an overall figure attributed to each risk and is used to determine the final prioritization of risks. The Board periodically analyses all risks entered in the matrix. This is conducted at a company level. The Directors' Committee and the Audit Committee supervise the correct implementation and monitoring of the Integrated Risk Administration System. The findings of these committees are communicated quarterly to the Board. Specifically, regarding Climate Change Risk, the Sustainability Committee (which consists of the CEO, two board members, the Chief Legal Officer and other Senior Executives) communicates relevant risk issues to the Board on a monthly basis. After identification, the evaluation of the proper functioning of the risk management process is the responsibility of the Directors' Committee, which delegates to the company's administration the correct response to the risks and opportunities identified. In the latest risk update process, the risk of increased extreme weather events and the regulatory risk associated with water extraction rights in Chile were included within

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Through its climate, water, and biodiversity assessment, Concha y Toro has discovered that its dependencies and risks are interconnected through the ecosystemic service that could be impacted by the rapid change in climate patterns. Water availability has been studied in Concha y Toro for several years, and considering the importance of water in different stages of its production process (growing agricultural crops and manufacturing stage), Concha y Toro has established ambitious goals to reduce its impacts and bring awareness to the water stress topic. Recently, Concha y Toro has completed the first stage of its TNFD analysis, adding new risks regarding biodiversity to its risk matrix. Biodiversity risks are closely linked to water and climate risks, but in these cases, Concha y Toro also analyzed specific risks regarding land use (for example, fertilizer use).
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Following the guidelines of different international standards, Concha y toro, priority locations have been defined by two groups: 1) First, we have all facilities located in water stress zones. This list is updated every year considering the change in water stressed zones. And 2) Concha y Toro identifies operations facilities that are in or in proximity of highly important biodiversity areas (conservation areas etc.).

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

44997117

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The definitions of impact in the first category (financial loss or operational inefficiency) state that a “very high level of impact” consists of a 7% decrease in the EBITDA of the Company or Subsidiary or its equivalent in operational inefficiency and/or loss of operational continuity of more than 7 days in plants productive, warehouses, or centers. A “high level of impact” consists of greater than or equal to 5% and less than 7% in the EBITDA of the Company or Subsidiary or its equivalent in operational inefficiency and /or loss of operational continuity greater than 2 days and less than 7 days in production plants, warehouses, or centers. In terms of evaluating the LIKELIHOOD of risk, the assessment establishes five levels of likelihood: highly unlikely, unlikely, probable, highly probable, and almost certain. A risk (internal or external) is assigned to a certain level of likelihood based on a point system (based on the scenarios described in the ISO 31.010 guidelines). Furthermore, five degrees of impact are defined: negligible, minor, moderate, significant, and critical. The material relevance of each risk is defined based on the potential impact on profits and the Company's reputation.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

37722560

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Potential financial benefits derived from an effective adaptive strategy are related to increases in sales due to the capacity to develop new products from new vineyards that could meet the agricultural criteria for grape growing. The financial impact is estimated according to the annual production from new vineyards located in new wine-growing areas, considering a 1% -2% increase in our grape production. The Company is constantly researching new productive lands within the national territory, looking for quality and diversity of its products, which has been a philosophy of the winery since its origins. Viña Concha y Toro has found potential locations but has not yet started planting the vineyards. The cost of realizing this opportunity is related to the scoping and evaluating new locations and costs associated with purchasing and planting new vineyards. The cost is estimated according to the cost of acquisition and operation of vineyards in new areas. This considers the acquisition of 200ha of vineyards annual operating costs.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

VCT identifies, classifies and manages potential water pollutants through alignment with industry sustainability standards in each country we operate. These Codes set standard practices that must be followed by all of our internal operatives and are expected to be adopted by external suppliers, ensuring that water-related impacts are managed in our supply chain. These standards establish which fertilizers, pesticides, and agrochemicals can be used and how they can be applied to avoid detrimental impacts. To determine whether a product is safe to use, we consider national regulations, industry standards, and the regulatory requirements of the international markets into which we sell our products, which means that we often go beyond domestic requirements. We have a specialized technical support team for grape growers, which prioritizes considering the environmental impact of agriculture by establishing a list of banned and restricted agrochemicals. While the specific

standard varies depending on the country of operation, our corporate Sustainability Principles reflect Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to complying with environmental laws and regulations wherever we operate. Alignment with these standards is assessed through various internal audits and inspections of our own operations and suppliers, and external audits by customers and certification bodies.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:
☑ Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Irrigation and rain cause chemicals to permeate into groundwater sources; relevant for both our direct grape-growing operations and for our suppliers (indirect). These chemicals come from the use of fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural additives. While these concentrations are well below acute toxic levels (for most agricultural fertilizers, pesticides and additives), many are of concern for possible longer-term chronic effects. This type of potential pollution is of concern because of the potential for long-term and widespread exposure to the public of toxic substances through drinking water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply
☑ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
☑ Other, please specify **:**Pesticide management, substitution of pesticides for less toxic or environmentally hazardous alternatives, and follow regulation standards

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In all countries in which we operate, we follow an industry-standard Sustainability Code which sets out certain practices that have to be followed by all of our facilities and external suppliers. This Code details which fertilizers, pesticides, and agrochemicals can be used and how they are applied to avoid contamination of soil, water sources, inhabited places and conservation areas. In Chile, this prohibits the use of fertilizers that are not legally registered, products that are prohibited by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG, for its initials in Spanish), and agrochemicals prohibited by EPA or the European Union. Success is evaluated as compliance with all relevant internal and external requirements. Success is evaluated as compliance with all relevant internal and external requirements: all of our vineyards have Sustainability Certification for which audits are undertaken, and we have never received a fine for non-compliance related to this impact.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Fertilizers

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Irrigation and rain cause chemicals to permeate into groundwater sources; relevant for both our direct grape-growing operations and for our suppliers (indirect). These chemicals come from the use of fertilizers, pesticides and other agricultural additives. While these concentrations are well below acute toxic levels (for most agricultural fertilizers, pesticides and additives), many are of concern for possible longer-term chronic effects. This type of potential pollution is of concern because of the potential for long-term and widespread exposure to the public of toxic substances through drinking water.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Other, please specify **:**Soil conservation practices, crop management practices, sustainable irrigation and drainage management, calculation of fertilizer intensity data, and follow regulation standards

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

In all countries in which we operate, we follow an industry-standard Sustainability Code which sets out certain practices that have to be followed by all of our facilities and external suppliers. This Code details which fertilizers, pesticides and agrochemicals can be used and how they are applied to avoid contamination of soil, water sources, inhabited places and conservation areas. In Chile, this prohibits the use of fertilizers that are not legally registered, products that are prohibited by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG, for its initials in Spanish), and agrochemicals prohibited by EPA or the European Union. Success is evaluated as compliance with all relevant internal and external requirements: all of our vineyards have Sustainability Certification for which audits are undertaken, and we have never received a fine for non-compliance related to this impact.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Food additives

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

The process of winemaking requires the use of some food additives, such as sulfur, yeast, tannins, and sugars, among others. If these contaminants are discharged into a water body it can cause eutrophication or other detrimental effects, with potentially substantial negative impacts on the ecosystem. Viña Concha y Toro has five treatment plants that treat all liquid waste and discharges, under optimal conditions and in compliance with regulatory requirements.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Procedure(s) under development/ R&D

☑ Other, please specify **:**Waste water management and follow regulation standards

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The Company's Liquid Industrial Waste management team is responsible for the correct management of liquid waste in all facilities, optimizing systems and controlling the consumption of chemical inputs for their treatment. In Chile, the Company has five treatment plants that treat all liquid waste and discharges, under optimal conditions and in compliance with regulatory requirements. In the sites that do not have a treatment plant, the water accumulates in dams, and is stabilized so that it can be later used for irrigation, or it is sent to specialized external suppliers who are in charge of the treatment and subsequent disposal according to regulatory requirements. Success is evaluated through compliance with all relevant internal and external requirements, as measured through monitoring of wastewater, and the delivery of improvement projects. Viña Concha y Toro is the first Chilean winery to incorporate the use of a membrane bioreactor (MBR) in its treatment process. In 2016, Fetzer Vineyards (USA) installed a BioFiltro BIDA wastewater treatment system which uses billions of red worms and microbes to treat water instead of the pre-existing energy intensive aeration lagoons. Fetzer is expected to regenerate more than 17 million gallons of water, avoid the use of more than 1 million kilowatt hours of electricity, and yield more than 750 cubic yards of soil-enriching worm castings, which will be used as fertilizer in their vineyards.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Within our operations and the manufacturing of our products, plastics are not utilized in great quantities, mainly due to the nature of our products packaging: glass bottles. Regardless of the small quantity of plastics used, especially in comparison with other materials, Plastics are considered within our Circular Innovation strategy, in which we commit to mapping and finding upcycling alternatives for our 10 main categories of waste by 2025.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy
☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:
☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply
☑ Argentina
☑ Chile
☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In order to combat the major impact that waste has on climate change, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulation, which requires producers (manufacturers and importers) of priority products to take care of their products once their life cycle ends, was introduced in Chile. The law specifies the following priority products: lubricating oils, electrical and electronic equipment, including lamps or bulbs, newspapers, periodicals and magazines, packaging, medicines, tires, batteries, expired pesticides and vehicles. Targets for collection and recovery of such waste will be established, creating new businesses and reducing disposal. In addition, EPR forces producers to consider costs for handling your product when they become waste, thus creating an incentive for prevention. Specifically, Concha y Toro must consider how the law affects the packaging that it produces such as bottles, and cardboard packaging. The implementation of measures to comply with increasingly strict environmental regulations could come with higher compliance costs, such as costs related to design processes, the establishment of processes to collect and dispose of products, etc.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased operational costs due to non compliances with local regulations or environmental fines

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

6100000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

7800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulation is an economic waste management instrument that obliges the manufacturers of certain products to organize and finance the management of the waste derived from their products. The purpose of this type of regulation is "to reduce the generation of waste and encourage its reuse, recycling and other types of recovery" through a manager. The financial implications for Vina Concha y Toro are related to the management expenses of the final disposal of waste. Reported above, an estimate of this cost was made based on the reference values for the management of different types of waste and potential future fines related to non-compliance. For estimated financial implications of the risk before taking action, we estimate the cost according to the possible fines for non-compliance with the EPR legislation, which in the most serious case could reach 10,000 UTA (USD 7.8 million).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Other engagement, please specify **:**Engage in sectoral working groups

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1300000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost (USD 1.3 million) is based on the operating costs of this type of regulation in countries where it is already implemented (where producers organize and finance the management of waste derived from the products they place in the market) eg: Spain, Belgium, Germany.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To manage this risk, we are actively participating in the sectoral working groups that will define the specific EPR regulations, with the aim of expressing the concerns and interests of the industry and knowing in advance the possible requirements that it will impose in the future. The future cost of managing this risk is related to financing the waste management system that must take charge of the packaging waste that the company puts on the national market. Viña Concha y Toro is already engaging in relationships with companies in the waste treatment business to build a budget for this new requirement. We are currently participating in a pilot package and envelope recollection program along with CENEM. This initiative differs from previous efforts in that it directly engages with the end-user. For the risks driven by changes in regulation, we estimate the costs associated with it, such as the Extended Producer Responsibility legislation.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Mataquito

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our grape suppliers located in Maipo are in a water stressed river basin which means that there is already an elevated risk of insufficient availability of water for their operations, and the analysis of the WRI Aqueduct tool indicates that this is expected to increase in the future. In 2021, 47,1% of grapes processed by Viña Concha y Toro were purchased from suppliers. A decrease in water availability could result in reduced quality, lower grape yield, additional water supply costs and/or higher prices to buy our grape supplier. These are costs that in turn may have to be passed on to customers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Decreased in production and sales due to water stressed impacted grape suppliers

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

931935

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1863871

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Problems in sourcing grapes of sufficient quantity, quality and price could affect our production volume, impacting on our revenues and, potentially, affecting our reputation if it impacts our ability to fulfil commercial expectations. The potential financial impact figure is based on the estimated sales value of product that relies on the purchase of grapes from suppliers in this water basin.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19281

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This estimate is based on 2019 expenditure (approx. USD15,000) on advisory services for our providers, supporting them to achieve certification for compliance with the Chilean National Sustainability Code for wine. In addition to expenditure on technical support offered to suppliers on winery management best practice, including water management. Our company covers all associated costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Viña Concha y Toro offers its providers technical support in vineyard management best practice, including water management. Additionally, we work with the Chilean National Sustainability Code for wine particularly with long term suppliers. This Code requires suppliers to implement practices including: water management plans, irrigation plans, water quality analysis (biological & chemical), streamflow measurements, and irrigation infrastructure maintenance. During 2016, 28% of suppliers were certified under the Chilean Wine Sustainability Code. Viña Concha y Toro works alongside INDAP (Institute of Agricultural Development) developing technical proposals for productive partners. These proposals align with the following objectives: 1) to increase productivity of the vineyards, through technical guidance of producers in tasks such as pruning, irrigation and pest control; 2) to adopt good agricultural practices on the premises, guiding the producer in the implementation of these with the ultimate goal of achieving certification; 3) to improve land management control, through the design and implementation of records of traceability, costs of property, and other activities; 4) to improve familiarity with technology and computing tools, seeking to strengthen good practice through maintaining computer records and tracking time. As part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy, we have established the overaching target of reducing the water intensity of our product (consumption per bottle) by 10% (compared to 2020); a target that considers the footprint of both own and purchased grape (suppliers). This target guides water efficiency action at then operational level, enabling us to manage our exposure to water stress related risks at sites such as this.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Extreme events and changing weather patterns can damage crops or make essential resources (such as water) less available, therefore impacting harvest and production. The change in precipitation patterns that is projected in Global Climate Model scenarios for our regions of operation, will compound the risk of water scarcity as well as flooding in our operations. We have already experienced production disruptions due to lack of water in the north of Chile. Currently, more than 50% of Viña Concha y Toro's water extraction is at sites that are located in water-stressed areas and this is expected to increase over the next 3-5 years as additional zones become affected by this hazard.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Revenues decrease due to the loss of grape production/yield

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

870000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2600000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The financial impact is estimated according to the loss of grape production/lower grape yield due to extreme weather events, variable weather patterns and essential resource scarcity. The estimate was made considering a 30% loss of production in the vineyards that are exposed to these events. In addition, problems related to the reliability of supply could cause reputational damage, if they affect our ability to meet our customers' expectations.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The indicated cost of our response strategy relates to the staff-hours and infrastructure required to undertake the activities described - replacement of irrigation technology and staff training. This figure is based on previously implemented activities for which costs are available.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To face these risks, the company has a flexible and diversified wine production in terms of selection of vineyards and species, and a constant search for new areas to improve and diversify its production, minimizing the risks of potential impacts arising from physical climatic changes The company has implemented technologies to

reduce the impact of frost, hail and other extreme climatic events in the vineyards most exposed to this type of risk. In addition, the company has a large capacity for mechanized harvesting, which drastically reduces harvest times in cases where it is necessary to carry out this task quickly to avoid damage to production derived from extreme weather events. In addition, technology is currently being used to have precision irrigation (weather stations, soil moisture sensors, and Scholander pumps, among others). Finally, our response strategy also involves undertaking investment in new irrigation control technology, as well as training our winery and farm personnel in water management best practices, in order to improve the efficiency of our water usage. The Company expects to continue to implement irrigation efficiency strategies over the next few years, in order to ensure that efficient technologies are used at all of our plantations. Additionally, we are investing in technology for the reuse of water from our cellars.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Argentina

☑ Chile

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The EU's regulatory system for public and private investment for Climate Change mitigation is currently limited to certain industry sectors, but future expansions of the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme to other sectors, particularly to Agriculture and Retail may affect imports to the country. Considering that the European Union is one of the most important markets for Concha y Toro winery, this could prove to be a risk to the Company. Under the EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings, Member States must apply minimum requirements regarding the energy performance of new and existing buildings, ensure the certification of their energy performance and require the regular inspection of boilers and air conditioning systems in buildings. As European wineries face these energy efficiency requirements, which include the use of renewable energy and the implementation of energy efficiency measures, non-EU wineries will probably have to comply with the destination market's requirements in order to balance competition between local and imported wines. These measures could eventually be translated into tariff barriers such as carbon taxes or product emissions labelling. North America also represents an important market for the company. Canada has shown particular interest in carbon emissions of retail products as part of national questionnaires sent requesting information on sustainability issues. These initiatives could lead to regulatory requirements which could present a ris

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduced sales or loss of sales to the EU as a result of the implementation of emissions tariffs,

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

4340000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

8940000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

This financial impact is an estimate of the reduced sales or loss of sales to the EU as a result of the implementation of emissions tariffs, and potential increased costs of compliance with the described import conditions. The potential financial impact also will depend on the extent of taxation increases and/or carbon taxes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Implementation of environmental best practices in direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

8700000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The first step for the 2020-2025 period consists of the electrification of its equipment (mainly boilers, trucks, frost control towers and forklifts) that currently use LPG. The estimated cost of this technology change amounts to over US 8 million, the cost reported above. The company has taken measures such as changing the kinds of fuels used in our processes, developing renewable energy projects and improving our equipment and technology to increase energy efficiency.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Viña Concha y Toro uses instruments like annual carbon footprint measurement and Life Cycle Assessment to understand and quantify the environmental impact of our products. Using these tools, we have acquired precise information which has allowed us to manage these impacts, addressing them by focusing our human and financial resources on key points, likely to have the biggest effect. To that end, the company is working on the decarbonization of its energy matrix. To date, it has reached 100% electricity consumption from renewable sources, including on-site solar generation, purchases of renewable energy, and iRECS, and has prepared a work plan for the 2020-2030 period, aligned with its emission reduction goals, to migrate from the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy sources.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limari

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our grape suppliers located in Limarí are in a water stressed river basin which means that there is already an elevated risk of insufficient availability of water for their operations, and the analysis of the WRI Aqueduct tool indicates that this is expected to increase in the future. In 2021, 47,1% of grapes processed by Viña Concha y Toro were purchased from suppliers. A decrease in water availability could result in a lesser quality, lower grape yield, additional water supply costs and/or higher prices to buy our grape supplier. These are costs that in turn may have to be passed on to customers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Decreased in production and sales due to water stressed impacted grape suppliers

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

931935

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1863871

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Problems in sourcing grapes of sufficient quantity, quality and price could affect our production volume, impacting on our revenues and, potentially, affecting our reputation if it impacts our ability to fulfil commercial expectations. The potential financial impact figure is based on the estimated sales value of product that relies on the purchase of grapes from suppliers in this water basin.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19281

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This estimate is based on 2019 expenditure (approx. USD15,000) on advisory services for our providers, supporting them to achieve certification for compliance with the Chilean National Sustainability Code for wine. In addition to expenditure on technical support offered to suppliers on winery management best practice, including water management. Our company covers all associated costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Viña Concha y Toro offers its providers technical support in vineyard management best practice, including water management. Additionally, we work with the Chilean National Sustainability Code for wine particularly with long term suppliers. This Code requires suppliers to implement practices including: water management plans, irrigation plans, water quality analysis (biological & chemical), streamflow measurements, and irrigation infrastructure maintenance. During 2016, 28% of suppliers were certified under the Chilean Wine Sustainability Code. Viña Concha y Toro works alongside INDAP (Institute of Agricultural Development) developing technical proposals for productive partners. These proposals align with the following objectives: 1) to increase productivity of the vineyards, through technical guidance of

producers in tasks such as pruning, irrigation and pest control; 2) to adopt good agricultural practices on the premises, guiding the producer in the implementation of these with the ultimate goal of achieving certification; 3) to improve land management control, through the design and implementation of records of traceability, costs of property, and other activities; 4) to improve familiarity with technology and computing tools, seeking to strengthen good practice through maintaining computer records and tracking time. As part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy, we have established the overaching target of reducing the water intensity of our product (consumption per bottle) by 10% (compared to 2020); a target that considers the footprint of both own and purchased grape (suppliers). This target guides water efficiency action at then operational level, enabling us to manage our exposure to water stress related risks at sites such as this.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Casablanca

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our grape suppliers located in Casablanca are in a water stressed river basin which means that there is already an elevated risk of insufficient availability of water for their operations, and the analysis of the WRI Aqueduct tool indicates that this is expected to increase in the future. In 2021, 47,1% of grapes processed by Viña Concha y Toro were purchased from suppliers. A decrease in water availability could result in a lesser quality, lower grape yield, additional water supply costs and/or higher prices to buy our grape supplier. These are costs that in turn may have to be passed on to customers.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Decreased in production and sales due to water stressed impacted grape suppliers

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

557019

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1114038

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Problems in sourcing grapes of sufficient quantity, quality and price could affect our production volume, impacting on our revenues and, potentially, affecting our reputation if it impacts our ability to fulfil commercial expectations. The potential financial impact figure is based on the estimated sales value of product that relies on the purchase of grapes from suppliers in this water basin.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19281

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This estimate is based on 2019 expenditure (approx. USD15,000) in advisory services for our providers, supporting them to achieve certification for compliance with the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean wine industry. In addition to expenditure on technical support offered to suppliers on winery management best practice, including water management. Our company covers all associated costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Viña Concha y Toro offers its providers technical support in vineyard management best practice, including water management. Additionally, we work with the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean wine industry, particularly with long term suppliers. This Code requires suppliers to implement practices including: water

management plans, irrigation plans, water quality analysis (biological & chemical), streamflow measurements, and irrigation infrastructure maintenance. During 2016, 28% of suppliers were certified under the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean wine industry. Viña Concha y Toro works alongside INDAP (Institute of Agricultural Development) developing technical proposals for productive partners. These proposals align with the following objectives: 1) to increase productivity of the vineyards, through technical guidance of producers in tasks such as pruning, irrigation and pest control; 2) to adopt good agricultural practices on the premises, guiding the producer in the implementation of these with the ultimate goal of achieving certification; 3) to improve land management control, through the design and implementation of records of traceability, costs of property, and other activities; 4) to improve familiarity with technology and computing tools, seeking to strengthen good practice through maintaining computer records and tracking time. As part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy, we have established the overaching target of reducing the water intensity of our product (consumption per bottle) by 10% (compared to 2020); a target that considers the footprint of both own and purchased grape (suppliers). This target guides water efficiency action at then operational level, enabling us to manage our exposure to water stress related risks at sites such as this.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Cachapoal

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our grape suppliers located in Cachapoal are in a water stressed river basin which means that there is already an elevated risk of insufficient availability of water for their operations, and the analysis of the WRI Aqueduct tool indicates that this is expected to increase in the future. In 2021, 47,1% of grapes processed by Viña Concha y Toro were purchased from suppliers. A decrease in water availability could result in a lesser quality, lower grape yield, additional water supply costs and/or higher prices to buy our grape supplier. These are costs that in turn may have to be passed on to customers. Timeframe

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Decreased in production and sales due to water stressed impacted grape suppliers

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

3749165

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

5570188

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Problems in sourcing grapes of sufficient quantity, quality and price could affect our production volume, impacting on our revenues and, potentially, affecting our reputation if it impacts our ability to fulfil commercial expectations. The potential financial impact figure is based on the estimated sales value of product that relies on the purchase of grapes from suppliers in this water basin.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19281

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This estimate is based on 2019 expenditure (approx. USD15,000) in advisory services for our providers, supporting them to achieve certification for compliance with the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean wine industry. In addition to expenditure on technical support offered to suppliers on winery management best practice, including water management. Our company covers all associated costs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Viña Concha y Toro offers its providers technical support in vineyard management best practice, including water management. Additionally, we work with the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean wine industry particularly with long term suppliers. This Code requires suppliers to implement practices including: water management plans, irrigation plans, water quality analysis (biological & chemical), streamflow measurements, and irrigation infrastructure maintenance. During 2016, 28% of suppliers were certified under the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean wine industry. Viña Concha y Toro works alongside INDAP (Institute of Agricultural Development) developing technical proposals for productive partners. These proposals align with the following objectives: 1) to increase productivity of the vineyards, through technical guidance of producers in tasks such as pruning, irrigation and pest control; 2) to adopt good agricultural practices on the premises, guiding the producer in the implementation of these with the ultimate goal of achieving certification; 3) to improve land management control, through the design and implementation of records of traceability, costs of property, and other activities; 4) to improve familiarity with technology and computing tools, seeking to strengthen good practice through maintaining computer records and tracking time. As part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy, we have established the overaching target of reducing the water intensity of our product (consumption per bottle) by 10% (compared to 2020); a target that considers the footprint of both own and purchased grape (suppliers). This target guides water efficiency action at then operational level, enabling us to manage our exposure to water stress related risks at sites such as this.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

946442077

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

946442077

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As a winery, closer to a 100% of our revenues comes from the sales of wine, wich is our main poroducts and activity. A cruicial part of our business relates to agricultural production, which is vulnerable to any change in the sorrounding ecosistem. Climate change is affecting the way we produced our grapes, and that is one of the reasons Concha y Toro is constantly looking and developing new ways to ensure production while navigating these changes. All these iniciatives and plans are concentrated in our Sustainability Strategy and are also considered in our environmental commitments.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

946442077

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

946442077

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

As a winery, closer to a 100% of our revenues comes from the sales of wine, wich is our main poroducts and activity. A cruicial part of our business relates to agricultural production, which is vulnerable to any change in the sorrounding ecosistem. Climate change is affecting the way we produced our grapes, and that is one of the reasons Concha y Toro is constantly looking and developing new ways to ensure production while navigating these changes. All these iniciatives and plans are concentrated in our Sustainability Strategy and are also considered in our environmental commitments.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Limari

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

9

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our 7 vineyards and 2 winemaking cellars located in Limari are in a river basin with a risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maipo

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

12

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our 8 vineyards, 3 bottling plants and 1 winemaking cellar located in Maipo are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Costeras

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our 2 vineyards in Costeras are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 4

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Rapel

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

20

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our 16 vineyards and 4 cellars located in Rapel are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 5

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mataquito

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our vineyard, located in Mataquito is in a river basin with a risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 6

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mendoza

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

17

(3.2.4) % of your organization’s total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization’s total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our 12 vineyards, 4 cellars, and 1 bottling plant located in Mendoza, Argentina are in a river basin with a risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 7

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maule

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

9

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our 7 vineyards, and 2 winemaking cellars located in Maule are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.

Row 8

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Aconcagua

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Our vineyard, located in Aconcagua is in a river basin with risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:
☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

During 2023, no penalties were issued by the Superintendency of the Environment (Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente, SMA) in Chile or the equivalent entities in countries where our productive subsidiaries are located. As such, no compliance programs have been approved or executed, and no environmental damage repair plans have been submitted or executed.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In Chile, the ability to produce wines beyond the 45 parallel represents an opportunity for ViñaConcha y Toro. As more areas become viable for winemaking due to the changes in temperatures, new wine valleys can provide interesting quality for its product line. This potential scenario could be an opportunity because of the constant research regarding new productive lands within the national territory, looking for quality and diversity of its products, which has been a philosophy of the winery since its origins. This flexibility allows Viña Concha y Toro winery to have a good start in terms of the adaptability conditions of the Winery. Any change of this nature creates an opportunity to develop/implement new adaptive technologies that can be replicated to other markets. These technologies or production changes present opportunities by anticipating events and investing in technological innovation to be ready to face climate change and maintain competitiveness. ViñaConcha y Toro winery recognizes that physical climate change could produce lands of special characteristics, and it sees an opportunity related to this prediction. By modelling future climate scenarios at a local level, ViñaConcha y Toro hopes to take advantage of future organoleptic characteristics of each valley and plan future production based on these predicted conditions. Finally, the adaptive strategy of the Winery is aimed at researching new productive land that would meet the agricultural and quality control o

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Concha y Toro anticipates an increase in revenues due to the expansion of new products in consequences on the prediction of new characteristicas of our production lands due to climate change

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

870000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

2600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Potential financial benefits derived from an effective adaptive strategy are related to increases in sales due to the capacity of developing new products from new vineyards that could meet the agricultural criteria for grape growing. The financial impact is estimated according to the annual production from new vineyards located in new wine-growing areas, considering an increase of 1% -2% in our grape production.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Within the costs of realizing this opportunities are the needed assessments to anticipate and trace the characteristics of the terrains to iniciate the second stage of development. Becasue these new products will belong to the same family of products Concha y Toro already offers, there are no anticipated costos related to new manufacturing lines needed.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Company is constantly researching new productive lands within the national territory, looking for quality and diversity of its products, which has been a philosophy of the winery since its origins. Viña Concha y Toro has found potential locations but has not yet started planting the vineyards. The cost of realizing this opportunity is related to the scoping and evaluation of new locations as well as costs associated with purchasing and planting new vineyards. The cost is estimated according to the cost of acquisition and operation of vineyards in new areas. This considers the acquisition of 200ha of vineyards annual operating costs.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp4

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

☑ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Limari

☑ Rapel

☑ Other, please specify **:**Miapo, Costeras (Casablanca), Mataquito, Maule

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We estimate that 100% of our own vineyards in Chile are in water-stressed basins, in addition to all of the grape producers in our supply chain, who operate in the same river basins. Analysis of climate change scenarios shows that water scarcity is expected to increase in Chile (our main country of production). As such, it is of great strategic importance that Viña Concha y Toro manages this risk in an appropriate way. As all wine producers will face similar physical changes, there is also an opportunity to gain a competitive advantage in the industry through being proactive in tackling this risk and improving the resilience of our operations.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maintining production capacity in a water scarcity context through resilience practices

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Concha y Toro through its sustasinability strategy and climate change commitments looks to navigate the impacts of climate change maintining or even increasing its production capacity

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

13925470

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

23566180

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Since water is available for free for productive purposes, in Chile the reduction of water consumption alone does not impose substantial financial impact. However, water efficiency is relevant in terms of resilience in the face of growing water scarcity which allows us to maintain productivity levels and avoid the closure of operations. The potential financial impact figure is based on the percentage of our current production which is in highly water stressed areas, considering the sales revenue associated with this activity. This gives an indication of the financial importance of resilience in our production processes.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

52052

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

These costs are related to the % of operational expenses that are destined to water efficiency projects.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To realize this opportunity, we have made water management an integral part of our Sustainability Strategy: aiming to use the most efficient technologies, apply best practice (in our direct operations and supply chain), and set ambitious efficiency targets. Under an overarching "zero water waste" principle, that we aim to embed throughout our value chain, we have set 2025 targets to reduce the water intensity of our product (consumption per bottle) by 10% (relative to 2020), and to implement additional water efficiency in 50% of our production processes. To deliver these targets and improve our resilience, Viña Concha y Toro is working on irrigation alternatives that optimize the use of water, carrying out field tests that consider variables such as evapotranspiration and satellite precision agriculture. In addition, through our Center

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Shift in consumer preferences

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

New regulations and initiatives to provide supported environmental information to consumers are expected in some of our main markets. Among consumers with high awareness of climate change, this is an opportunity for Viña Concha y Toro considering that the company has had a quite well known environmental performance. For example, we have been estimating the carbon emissions related to our products since 2010 and also developing Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) for products. The results of these measurements showed that our products have a better environmental performance than our competition. The company has increased its organic production in recent years in response to the increased demand for products with this attribute. Currently, 100% of Fetzer Vineyards production in the US and 32% of Cono Sur production in Chile is organic.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Concha y Toro anticipates an increase in revenues due to the preference of consumers to choose products with lower environmental impacts.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

4340000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

8670000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Changes in regulation enforcing carbon labeling can increase demand for our products. The potential financial benefits of this opportunity were estimated considering the increase in sales derived from the increase in demand. An annual increase in demand for our products derived from the supply of products with sustainable attributes of between 0.6% -2.4% is considered. Also, our products are 'low carbon', compared to IWCA data.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

867000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

These cost responds mainly to an average cost on maintainging the standards of our operational practices and manufacturing lines, to continue to ensure our compliance with regulations

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Continuous work to reduce our environmental impact, including the increase in the use of renewable energy and reducing our carbon footprint. Furthermore, the Company provides meaningful and accurate environmental information to consumers about its performance and is continuously working to help consumers better understand the environmental impacts of different products. The associated cost is related to spending on LCA and carbon footprint measurements and investments to increase our organic production area by 10%.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify **:**Use of more efficient production and distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As more areas become viable for winemaking due to the changes in average precipitations, new winegorwing regions may become viable in addition to new demand for adaptive technologies to respond to changing operating conditions. Changes of this nature in some of our geographies create the opportunity to develop/implement new adaptive technologies that can be replicated to other markets. These technologies or production changes present opportunities by anticipating events and investing in technological innovation to be ready to face climate change and maintain competitiveness. Concha y Toro winery recognizes that physical climate change could produce growing regions with special characteristics, and it sees an opportunity in relation to being able to predict this trend. By modelling future climate scenarios at a local level, Concha y Toro hopes to take advantage of future organoleptic characteristics of each valley and plan future production based on these predicted conditions. Finally, the adaptive strategy of the Winery is aimed at researching new productive land that would meet the agricultural and quality control objectives as climate shifts open new areas for vineyard development.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Concha y Toro anticipates an increase in revenues by expanding the production capacity of grapes in new areas.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

870000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

2000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Potential financial benefits derived from an effective adaptive strategy are related to increasing our production capacity due to the possibility of growing grapes in new locations linked to the implementation of new adaptive technologies. The financial impact is estimated according to the annual production from new vineyards located in new wine-growing areas, considering an increase of 1% -2% in our grape production.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

870000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

These cost responds mainly to an average cost on maintainging and improving the standards of our operational practices and manufacturing lines.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The company is constantly researching new productive lands within the national territory, looking for quality and diversity of its products, which has been a philosophy of the winery since its origins. Concha y Toro has found potential locations but has not yet started planting the vineyards. The cost is related to the scoping and evaluation of new locations as well as costs associated with purchasing and planting new vineyards. The cost of materializing the opportunity was calculated according to the cost of new plantations, considering 200ha of vineyards in new wine-growing areas.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

946442077

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Climate change opportunities are completely related to the possibility of continuing our production and developing products in a world impacted by climate change. As a winery, closer to a 100% of our revenues comes from the sales of wine, wich is our main poroducts and activity.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

946442077

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Our Water opportunity is focused on the possibility of continuing our production and developing products in a context of water scarcity. As a winery, closer to a 100% of our revenues comes from the sales of wine, wich is our main poroducts and activity.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Corporate Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Ethics and Sustainability Committee is composed of three Directors. Its functions are outlined in its statutes. Established in 2023, the committee's purpose is to ensure that the Company strengthens and continues to adhere to its guidelines for best practices in ethics and sustainability. This is achieved through the approval of policies, procedures, and agreements, overseeing the Company's environmental, social, and governance issues. Since its creation was at the end of 2023, meetings will begin to be held in 2024, on a quarterly basis (March, June, September, and December).

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Corporate Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Ethics and Sustainability Committee is composed of three Directors. Its functions are outlined in its statutes. Established in 2023, the committee's purpose is to ensure that the Company strengthens and continues to adhere to its guidelines for best practices in ethics and sustainability. This is achieved through the approval of policies, procedures, and agreements, overseeing the Company's environmental, social, and governance issues. Since its creation was at the end of 2023, meetings will begin to be held in 2024, on a quarterly basis (March, June, September, and December).

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify **:**Corporate Sustainability Policy

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Ethics and Sustainability Committee is composed of three Directors. Its functions are outlined in its statutes. Established in 2023, the committee's purpose is to ensure that the Company strengthens and continues to adhere to its guidelines for best practices in ethics and sustainability. This is achieved through the approval of policies, procedures, and agreements, overseeing the Company's environmental, social, and governance issues. Since its creation was at the end of 2023, meetings will begin to be held in 2024, on a quarterly basis (March, June, September, and December).
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Department, led by the CSO, is responsible for developing and implementing the Corporate Sustainability Strategy with the departments linked to each of the pillars or action focuses, review of metrics and monitoring indicators for the respective roadmaps, and annual monitoring and follow-up. It monitors and advises the subsidiaries regarding corporate methodologies and their standardization. It consolidates the metrics of subsidiaries, generates internal benchmarks, and favors conditions for the exchange of best practices between the holding's subsidiaries, to advance together in matters related to the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. It trains the company's collaborators to understand the impacts of their work on environmental aspects. It reports to the Sustainability Committee on progress during the year and to the Board of Directors on consolidated progress and future action plans. During the 2023 fiscal year, the Board of Directors met on three occasions with the Sustainability Department to review the progress of the Strategy. The matters discussed at these meetings are included when talking about and adopting strategic decisions and business and budgetary plans. The Board of Directors and senior management are informed of environmental, social, and governance matters at meetings scheduled in the established bodies.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Department, led by the CSO, is responsible for developing and implementing the Corporate Sustainability Strategy with the departments linked to each of the pillars or action focuses, review of metrics and monitoring indicators for the respective roadmaps, and annual monitoring and follow-up. It monitors and advises the subsidiaries regarding corporate methodologies and their standardization. It consolidates the metrics of subsidiaries, generates internal benchmarks, and favors conditions for the exchange of best practices between the holding's subsidiaries, to advance together in matters related to the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. It trains the company's collaborators to understand the impacts of their work on environmental aspects. It reports to the Sustainability Committee on progress during the year and to the Board of Directors on consolidated progress and future action plans. During the 2023 fiscal year, the Board of Directors met on three occasions with the Sustainability Department to review the progress of the Strategy. The matters discussed at these meetings are included when talking about and adopting strategic decisions and business and budgetary plans. The Board of Directors and senior management are informed of environmental, social, and governance matters at meetings scheduled in the established bodies.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Department, led by the CSO, is responsible for developing and implementing the Corporate Sustainability Strategy with the departments linked to each of the pillars or action focuses, review of metrics and monitoring indicators for the respective roadmaps, and annual monitoring and follow-up. It monitors and advises the subsidiaries regarding corporate methodologies and their standardization. It consolidates the metrics of subsidiaries, generates internal benchmarks, and favors conditions for the exchange of best practices between the holding's subsidiaries, to advance together in matters related to the Corporate Sustainability Strategy. It trains the company's collaborators to understand the impacts of their work on environmental aspects. It reports to the Sustainability Committee on progress during the year and to the Board of Directors on consolidated progress and future action plans. During the 2023 fiscal year, the Board of Directors met on three occasions with the Sustainability Department to review the progress of the Strategy. The matters discussed at these meetings are included when talking about and adopting strategic decisions and business and budgetary plans. The Board of Directors and senior management are informed of environmental, social, and governance matters at meetings scheduled in the established bodies.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4.1

(4.5.3) Please explain

A bonus is awarded to the Deputy Head of Sustainability, subject to meeting objectives and functions that have been defined for the role. Success in this role depends on meeting strategic targets set under the Company's Sustainability Strategy. These targets are established in line with the Company's long-term sustainability objectives and include climate change, carbon, and water footprint targets. Target compliance is monitored at an executive level and the bonus is awarded subject to completion of the targets. It should be noted that these targets are not measured on an individual level, but rather individuals may receive a monetary bonus depending on the company's overall performance related to the sustainability strategy as an integral concept.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

4.1

(4.5.3) Please explain

A bonus is awarded to the Deputy Head of Sustainability, subject to meeting objectives and functions that have been defined for the role. Success in this role depends on meeting strategic targets set under the Company's Sustainability Strategy. These targets are established in line with the Company's long-term sustainability objectives and include climate change, carbon, and water footprint targets. Target compliance is monitored at an executive level and the bonus is awarded subject to completion of the targets. It should be noted that these targets are not measured on an individual level, but rather individuals may receive a monetary bonus depending on the company's overall performance related to the sustainability strategy as an integral concept.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Improvements in emissions data, reporting, and third-party verification

☑ Energy efficiency improvement

☑ Reduction in total energy consumption

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

A bonus is awarded to the Deputy Head of Sustainability, subject to meeting objectives and functions that have been defined for the role. Success in this role depends on meeting strategic targets set under the Company's Sustainability Strategy. These targets are established in line with the Company's long-term sustainability objectives and include climate change, carbon, and water footprint targets. Target compliance is monitored at an executive level and the bonus is awarded subject to completion of the targets.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Specifically, by linking an Incentive to environmental performance through targets and achievement of the sustainability strategy, the CSO has the responsibility of accurately monitoring environmental performance connected to the sustainability strategy and detecting, as early as possible, improvements and opportunities to enhance the operations of the company. In general, the incentives provided by Concha y Toro help the company to drive efficiency and achieve better results (economic and environmental).

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Resource use and efficiency

☑ Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

☑ Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations

☑ Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

A bonus is awarded to the Deputy Head of Sustainability, subject to meeting objectives and functions that have been defined for the role. Success in this role depends on meeting strategic targets set under the Company's Sustainability Strategy. These targets are established in line with the Company's long-term sustainability objectives and include climate change, carbon, and water footprint targets. Target compliance is monitored at an executive level and the bonus is awarded subject to completion of the targets.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Specifically, by linking an Incentive to environmental performance through targets and achievement of the sustainability strategy, the CSO has the responsibility of accurately monitoring environmental performance connected to the sustainability strategy and detecting, as early as possible, improvements and opportunities to enhance the operations of the company. In general, the incentives provided by Concha y Toro help the company to drive efficiency and achieve better results (economic and environmental).
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The sustainability policy of Viña Concha y Toro covers the operations and value chain of all its subsidiaries (Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Trviento Bodegas Argentinas, and Bonterra). This policy defines management guidelines for different environmental topics including Climate Change, Energy Usage, Water Consumption, Waste Management, and Biodiversity. Viña Concha y Toro establishes through its sustainability policy the commitment to work along its value chain, creating communication instances with suppliers, clients, consumers, and communities to achieve positive impacts.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement

☑ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

politica-sustentabilidad-corporativa.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ B Corporation

☑ Pledge to Net Zero

☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ High Conservation Value (HCV) Resource Network [F and B only]

☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Viña Concha y Toro is a signatory of these frameworks and use their guidelines for its internal management and reporting of environmental issues
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:
☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Viña Concha y Toro has a Sustainability Committee in charge of directing and managing all activities under the influence of the Sustainability Strategy and any environmental matters. The Sustainability Committee ensures that our collaboration with policy makers is aligned with the Company's Strategy regarding Climate Change. Every activity and participation with third parties regarding climate change is discussed and validated by the Sustainability Committee. If any inconsistency between our policy influence activities and our Sustainability Policy and Strategy is identified, this is escalated for analysis by the Committee so that appropriate corrective action can be taken. This process is also supported by the Sustainable Development team, who are responsible for determining the environmental and social performance indicators; supporting planning and monitoring; and participating in evaluation of Company activities against our climate and sustainability commitments. Viña Concha y Toro has a Corporate Donations Policy which establishes that all possible political donations must be approved in a meeting of the Board of Directors and in compliance with current laws. During 2022, the Company made no contributions to campaigns or political organizations. On the other hand, each year it supports different associations for commercial benefit and production, such as: the Santiago Chamber of Commerce, California Chamber of Commerce, Vinos de Chile AG, Wine Institute of California, Bodegas de Argentina, among others, with the aim of promoting the competitive potential of the wine industry and creating a solid network of collaboration with other organizations.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

South America

☑ Other trade association in South America, please specify :Wines of Chile

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Wines of Chile empowers the national vineyard industry, putting the focus on the responsible consumption and the practices of sustainable businesses. Is a non-profit and private trade association that represents Chile's wine producers. Sustainability is one of its main strategic pillars, viewed as an essential element for the development and long-term success of the national win industry. This is a transversal commitment within the sector and is reflected in the sustainability program of the Wines of Chile R&D Consortium, which has a series of research projects such as the Sustainability Code, aimed at improving the competitiveness of the wine sector and the performance of the vineyards in terms of sustainability. Viña Concha y Toro analyses the consistency of its position compared to Wines of Chile by understanding if the positions align with the sustainability strategy of the company. If any inconsistency between our policy influence activities and our Sustainability Policy and Strategy is identified, this is escalated for analysis by the Committee so that appropriate corrective action can be taken

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

613973

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Wines of Chile empowers the national vineyard industry, putting the focus on the responsible consumption and the practices of sustainable businesses. Is a non-profit and private trade association that represents Chile's wine producers. Sustainability is one of its main strategic pillars, viewed as an essential element for the development and long-term success of the national win industry. This is a transversal commitment within the sector and is reflected in the sustainability program of the Wines of Chile R&D Consortium, which has a series of research projects such as the Sustainability Code, aimed at improving the competitiveness of the wine sector and the performance of the vineyards in terms of sustainability.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ GRI

☑ TCFD

☑ TNFD

☑ Other, please specify :SASB, NCG 461 CMF

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

119-167

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Sustainability-Impact-Report-2023-2.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This Concha y Toro Impact Report 2023 presents the long-term plans and the positive impact aimed at generating for various stakeholders through the implementation of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy "Uncork a Better Future." The plans outlined for each program are carried out in collaboration with the company's subsidiaries and affiliates in their respective countries of operation, as well as with the various areas related to each of the different topics addressed by the strategy. The 2023 Impact Report is an account of the management and progress of the strategy, prepared according to the internal indicators that the company uses and monitors for its internal management
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

☑ Other local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts driving forces, please specify

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The analysis of the RCP 8.5 scenario (a pessimistic, high emission scenario) finds that the locations where Viña Concha y Toro has its vineyards may see: rainfall variability, decreased rainfall, increased temperatures, heat waves, increase in extreme weather events, natural disasters and a dry climate. These climate stressors may lead to a range of water-related outcomes, including: altering vine growth cycles and timing of the harvest, affecting grape quality (sugar levels), limiting water availability for irrigation, damaging fruits, and causing increase in diseases and pests (due to rainfall). River basins may face water scarcity with temperature and precipitation becoming an increasingly limiting factor for grape production. In the face of these new scenarios, the geographic location of future operations might change, with potential opportunities for the development of new growing regions and products.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Viña Concha y Toro uses climate change scenario analysis as a tool for evaluating its exposure to short-, medium-, and long-term risk factors associated with climate change. Our initial analysis has considered two main scenarios, RCP2.6 and RCP8.5, covering the two most extreme scenarios of the IPCC. These were analysed in detail, in order to assess the effect and implications for VCT in the worst possible situation to anticipate and generate risk mitigation measures (RCP 8.5), and the best possible situation characterised by rapid changes to low emission technologies and global cooperation to reduce them (RCP 2.6). As described, the management of climate-related risks identified by this analysis follows the established, integrated risk management process.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Acute physical

☑ Market
☑ Liability
☑ Reputation
☑ Technology
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Changes to the state of nature
☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision
☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance
☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The analysis of the RCP 8.5 scenario (a pessimistic, high emission scenario) finds that the locations where Viña Concha y Toro has its vineyards may see: rainfall variability, decreased rainfall, increased temperatures, heat waves, increase in extreme weather events, natural disasters and a dry climate. These climate stressors may lead to a range of water-related outcomes, including: altering vine growth cycles and timing of the harvest, affecting grape quality (sugar levels), limiting water availability for irrigation, damaging fruits, and causing increase in diseases and pests (due to rainfall). River basins may face water scarcity with temperature and precipitation becoming an increasingly limiting factor for grape production. In the face of these new scenarios, the geographic location of future operations might change, with potential opportunities for the development of new growing regions and products.

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IPCC RCP 2.6 emissions scenario represents the "best case" approach for carbon emissions, limiting the temperature increase to 2ºC. It was selected for the evaluation of the implications for Concha y Toro of a future characterised by global cooperation to reduce emissions leading to a rapid transition to low emission technologies. Key features of this scenario include: a rapid reduction in net emissions with a peak around 2020; Peaks of atmospheric concentration of CO2 of 430 480 ppm for 2050; A 70% cumulative reduction from 2010 to 2100 with significant changes in the energy matrix and land use; Global carbon price agreements and global cooperation; CO2 emissions reduced by a combination of energy efficiency, increased use of renewables and nuclear, use of carbon capture and storage, increased use of bioenergy. A crucial element in the different scenarios, and which also influences a company like VCT, is land use. Land use influences climate in several ways, including direct emissions from land use change, biogeophysical impacts (such as changes in albedo and porosity of surfaces), and the size of the remaining stock of vegetation. which influences the capture of CO2 from the atmosphere. For the RCP 2.6 scenario, an increase in cultivated area is expected, since part of it would be used for bioenergy, in line with what was mentioned above. There would also be an increase in the total area used, due to reforestation activities that help increase carbon sequestration. Prairie cultivation would remain stable, since the increase in animal production would occur by changing from an extensive production system to an intensive one.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Viña Concha y Toro uses climate change scenario analysis as a tool for evaluating its exposure to short-, medium-, and long-term risk factors associated with climate change. Our initial analysis has considered two main scenarios, RCP2.6 and RCP8.5, covering the two most extreme scenarios of the IPCC. These were analysed in detail, in order to assess the effect and implications for VCT in the worst possible situation to anticipate and generate risk mitigation measures (RCP 8.5), and the best possible situation characterised by rapid changes to low emission technologies and global cooperation to reduce them (RCP 2.6). As described, the management of climate-related risks identified by this analysis follows the established, integrated risk management process.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

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Select from:

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(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2021

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

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☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The IPCC RCP 2.6 emissions scenario represents the "best case" approach for carbon emissions, limiting the temperature increase to 2ºC. It was selected for the evaluation of the implications for Concha y Toro of a future characterised by global cooperation to reduce emissions leading to a rapid transition to low emission technologies. Key features of this scenario include: a rapid reduction in net emissions with a peak around 2020; Peaks of atmospheric concentration of CO2 of 430 480 ppm for 2050; A 70% cumulative reduction from 2010 to 2100 with significant changes in the energy matrix and land use; Global carbon price agreements and

global cooperation; CO2 emissions reduced by a combination of energy efficiency, increased use of renewables and nuclear, use of carbon capture and storage, increased use of bioenergy. A crucial element in the different scenarios, and which also influences a company like VCT, is land use. Land use influences climate in several ways, including direct emissions from land use change, biogeophysical impacts (such as changes in albedo and porosity of surfaces), and the size of the remaining stock of vegetation. which influences the capture of CO2 from the atmosphere. For the RCP 2.6 scenario, an increase in cultivated area is expected, since part of it would be used for bioenergy, in line with what was mentioned above. There would also be an increase in the total area used, due to reforestation activities that help increase carbon sequestration. Prairie cultivation would remain stable, since the increase in animal production would occur by changing from an extensive production system to an intensive one.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Viña Concha y Toro uses climate change scenario analysis as a tool for evaluating its exposure to short-, medium-, and long-term risk factors associated with climate change. Our initial analysis has considered two main scenarios, RCP2.6 and RCP8.5, covering the two most extreme scenarios of the IPCC. These were analysed in detail, in order to assess the effect and implications for VCT in the worst possible situation to anticipate and generate risk mitigation measures (RCP 8.5), and the best possible situation characterised by rapid changes to low emission technologies and global cooperation to reduce them (RCP 2.6). As described, the management of climate-related risks identified by this analysis follows the established, integrated risk management process.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2025

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas platform, developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), is a valuable tool for assessing and mapping water risks globally. Its main objective is to facilitate strategic decision-making regarding project location, supply chain management and water use planning by providing detailed information on scarcity, quality, flooding and community vulnerability. In addition, it promotes transparency and collaboration among different stakeholders to effectively address water-related challenges.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Viña Concha y Toro uses this tool to evaluate future water scenarios and address water stress. An area is under water stress when the demand for water exceeds the availability of resources in that region. In other words, the demand for water in the area exceeds the amount of water sustainably available.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The findings of this scenario analysis are taken into account in the company's risk and opportunity analysis and management processes, with insights used by various departments to inform strategic actions, such as land acquisition and supply chain management. As part of our Sustainability Strategy, we have established both short, medium and long-term targets associated with our climate change impact. In 2023, we renewed our commitment to the Science Based Target initiative, to reduce our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 42% by 2030, a target that has been validated by the SBTi, and to achieve zero net emissions by 2040. In response to the focal questions, we have found that: 1. The effect of climate change on temperature could create physical risks and opportunities for VCT, such as: • Changes in temperatures will alter the growth cycles of the vines. • Higher temperatures can affect blood sugar levels. • Heat waves cause damage to plants and fruit, although the level depends on the phenological stage of the wine grapes; • An increase in the risk of smoke affecting the quality of the grapes (color, ashes, etc.). The change in temperatures could also create a risk of pests and diseases. 2. The transitional risks for VCT are mainly associated with the use of energy for irrigation, field machinery, production and logistics. There could be an increase in costs because the price of carbon could increase. 3. In terms of opportunities these may include: • Increased efficiency – for example, by developing drought-resistant hybrids. • Development of new products and services low in emissions and use of water- packaging, logistics, renewable energy, etc.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Business division

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The findings of this scenario analysis are taken into account in the company's risk and opportunity analysis and management processes, with insights used by various departments to inform strategic actions, such as land acquisition and supply chain management. As part of our Sustainability Strategy, we have established both short, medium and long-term targets associated with our climate change impact. In 2023, we renewed our commitment to the Science Based Target initiative, to reduce our scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 42% by 2030, a target that has been validated by the SBTi, and to achieve zero net emissions by 2040. In response to the focal questions, we have found that: 1. The effect of climate change on temperature could create physical risks and opportunities for VCT, such as: • Harvests may start early. In terms of rainfall, the reduction of these will affect the availability of water for irrigation, affecting the quality and reliability of the wines. •An increase in the risk of fire due to drier weather conditions is also forecast. 2. There could also be regulatory risks associated with water rights and the restriction of these to avoid overexploitation of the resource. 3. In terms of opportunities these may include: • Increased efficiency – for example, by developing drought-resistant hybrids. • Water withdrawal reduction and water waste generation.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Viña Concha y Toro's low-carbon transition plan is centered on the Science-Based Target and associated investments. Along with the Sustainability Plan, this is reported in the Annual Sustainability Report that is a scheduled item at the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders. Other relevant initiatives presented at the AGM, include the Company's B-Corp application and certification.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Concha y Toro commits to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2040. On its Near-term targets, Concha y Toro commits to reduce absolute scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from a 2022 base year

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Concha y Toro in 2023 already accomplished its SBTi commitment of reducing 42% of its emissions from its 2017 base year. This is why, the company renewed its SBTi commitment during 2023, updating the base year from 2017 to 2022 and moving its Net Zero commitment from 2050 to 2040.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Informe-de-Programa-Ambicion-Climatica-2023-1.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Since 2023, Concha y Toro commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 3 FLAG GHG emissions 30.3% by 2030 from a 2022 base year. Concha y Toro also commits to maintaining no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities*
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The main impact of climate change on our products strategy relates to potential opportunities. Viña Concha y Toro undertakes market and brand research around its products and these studies indicate that there is shifting consumer demand towards brands that can demonstrate positive and sustainable environmental and social performance. This presents a potential opportunity for the Company, since through the integration of our Sustainability Strategy into our commercial strategy we have established leading environmental commitments and practices. For example, we were the first Latin American company to have an SBTi verified Science Based Target for emissions reduction. The Company is currently in the process of reviewing its products and the available environmental attributes in order to define the brands that will work on these aspects in the coming years. The objective is to expand the offer of products with environmental attributes of the company (low in carbon, made with renewable energy, etc.) to offer consumers alternatives with low environmental impact. Since 2018, we have promoted BIB (Bag in Box) products and the packaging of products at their final destination (mainly UK and Germany), initiatives that allow us to reduce the life cycle carbon footprint of our product.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The company has had a carbon footprint program with packaging suppliers since 2011. We request that our main packaging suppliers measure and externally verify the carbon footprint of their products annually. Viña Concha y Toro uses the information reported by suppliers to enhance sustainability practices in our supply chain, and evaluate critical environmental and social risks associated with the management of our suppliers. The emissions from our value chain are part of our supply chain is included in the scope of our 2030 Science Based Target (for a reduction of 42% by 2023 Scope 1,2&3). For the period 2021-2025, the program advances towards the commitment to reduce emissions based on science using the Science Based Targets initiative methodology. - Grape purchase: The incidence of the purchase of grapes is extrapolated from own emission factors. This is feasible given that the management of the vineyards of producers follows the same practices of the own

vineyards. - Packaging supplies: Considering that glass bottles are one of our main inputs, we have been working since 2010 to reduce the weight of our containers. This, added to the work of our glass suppliers to reduce their emission factor, has allowed us to reduce our carbon footprint by 40% since 2017, associated only with this concept. - In turn, Viña Concha y Toro has worked with its carriers to improve efficiency in transportation issues through the GiroLimpio initiative, with which we hope to reduce our carbon footprint associated with transportation more significantly in the coming years. Our 2025 strategy also considers goals fow our Water performance including: - Implementation of reduction projects in vineyards, improvement of humidity measurement systems. Implementation of a multidisciplinary Water Leader Group between operational areas. Awareness campaign "Zero Water Waste" in holding-level facilities. - Measurement of water footprint, measurement and consolidation of consumption for the holding. Survey of projects and actions to be implemented in vineyards, wineries and plants. Implementation of Barrier Ball in irrigation ponds.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The company has started R&D projects related to climate change through its Research and Innovation Center, and this theme has influenced our strategy in terms of investment in R&D. The Innovation Research Center (CII) was born in 2014 as a response to the changes and new challenges that the industry continually faces, showing Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to the development of national viticulture and focusing its efforts on applied research that responds to the real industry needs. One of the six programs of the Center in its 2016-2020 Strategic Plan has been Water Resources and Climate Change, which sits alongside other potentially relevant research areas that include product design and circular winemaking practices. Since 2018 we are working on the "Strengthening of the plant material" of the vineyards and on "Adaptation to Water Stress". These lines of research are part of the IIC's strategic programs for the 2018-2022 period. During 2021, we completed the project "Strengthening of the nursery's plant material", which has been carried out with the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) of Chile and with leading national and international actors in the field of plant material reinforcement.. The result of this program was the creation of "Plants 2.0": fortified plants that allow Concha y Toro's plant nursery to deliver clean and strengthened plants to the agricultural operations unit. The project has produced plants that are more resistant to viruses and wood fungi, and has a second objective to transfer this knowledge to SAG as to develop certifications on fortified plants for the entire Chilean agricultural ecosystem. Also during the year 2021, within the framework of the Climate Change and Wine Quality strategic program, the AquaControl platform was launched, which is aimed at making the use of water resources more efficient, optimizing irrigation in Concha y Toro's vineyards. This platform has been developed with

external business partners, and is powered by artificial intelligence, agro-climatic data and the use of site-specific micrometeorological technologies. The platform provides our winegrowers with a recommendation for irrigation at vineyard level, in terms of frequency and amount of irrigation to be applied.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As an agricultural company that sells its products globally, climate change has a major influence on Viña Concha y Toro's operational strategy - both in terms of adaptation and mitigation. For example, we apply a range of analytical tools to analyze exposure to potential water-related risks, including climate scenario analysis, water scarcity mapping, and water footprinting. These risks have a strong influence on the Company's water management strategy at an operational level, including the practices and technologies that we implement. The company has drip irrigation in 100% of its vineyards since 2014, but the increase in water stress conditions in recent years has made the company advance its investments in automatic irrigation control technologies, acquisition of new wells for water extraction and stations for measuring weather conditions to more accurately estimate the amount of irrigation. As indicated in 2.3a, we anticipate that water scarcity risks may increase in impact in the short-term. In terms of mitigation, we have established a 2030 Science Based Target, which will be supported by short-term targets set in our Sustainability Strategy that is currently in development following the completion of the 2021-2025 Plan.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The consideration of financial risks and opportunities related to climate change, such as water availability and quality and renewable energy consumption, is crucial to our financial success due to the vital importance of water and energy as a production input. In the event of water scarcity, loss of production due to decreased yields or additional costs for providing water, would have substantial financial impacts. Water issues are integrated into our financial planning and investment decisions in several areas. For example, by improving our understanding of water treatment systems, the wastewater area has identified process improvement opportunities for incorporation into the investment plans of vineyards. Viña Concha y Toro is the first vineyard in Chile - and one of the few in the wider industry - to incorporate MBR (membrane bioreactors) technology into its wastewater treatment process. This is expected to influence our financial planning throughout 11-15 years. Similarly, our corporate strategy to reduce CO2 emissions, which includes addressing the reputational and transitional risks of climate change, has allowed us to reduce our costs associated with energy. Energy savings and the direct purchase of renewable energy through supply contracts (PPA) allow savings of approximately USD 1.5 million annually.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

32.9

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

19.5

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.5) Please explain

For the past three years, Viña Concha y Toro has continuously expanded the scope of the information collected and included the majority of the projects developed by the company, including all its specific stages and financial requirements. Most of the companys CAPEX related to water is used in water recovery projects and the

renewal of water systems within its operations, more specifically our water treatment plants. The trend in OPEX relates to a sustained increase in the price of wastewater treatment from our plant in the past years. The numbers shared are an average of the past 3 years as we expected the tendency to continue to increase. [Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Navigate regulations

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

☑ Other, please specify **:Change th company´s mindset regarding climate change**

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Benchmarking against peers

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The Carbon price used by Concha y Toro was determined by making a comparison with the prices used by similar peer companies. This price has remained the same since it was set, in consequence, there are no other factors or assumptions that could affect the price

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, other (upstream)

☑ Scope 3, other (downstream)

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

1

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Operations

☑ Procurement

☑ Product and R&D

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The internal carbon price is applied by all business units as part of awareness-raising and to incentivize innovation around emissions reductions across the business. For every ton that each business unit emits during the reporting year, that area has to pay the corresponding cost into a central fund. Each business is responsible to follow up on their emissions and comparing what they have achieved to our company commitment in the short and long term.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance to current related laws and regulations and Procurement Spent

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The company has policies in place to evaluate suppliers. Their purpose is to establish and measure sustainability aspects and their practices in key areas. The topics addressed include regulatory compliance, labor conditions, business ethics, and issues related to the company's Human Rights Principles. Environmental aspects that are important to business are also considered. The company also has a program that is directly related to packaging and wrapping material suppliers.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

270

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Other, please specify :Compliance to current water-related laws and regulations and Procurement Spent

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The company has policies in place to evaluate suppliers. Their purpose is to establish and measure sustainability aspects and their practices in key areas. The topics addressed include regulatory compliance, labor conditions, business ethics, and issues related to the company's Human Rights Principles. Environmental aspects that are important to the business are also considered.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

270
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The main priorities for supply chain management (SCM) are price, quality, service, and sustainability. The 2025 corporate sustainability strategy, highlights the need to strengthen and create value in all relationships with our strategic partners, supported by the integration of ESG factors into the overall SCM strategy.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Concha y Toro, at the moment of prioritizing its engagement with suppliers, considers different elements like basin status, supplier dependence on water, procurement spending and compliance with current water-related laws and regulations.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

For each type of supplier, Concha y Toro establishes different objectives that must be met to ensure the continuity of the work between the company and the supplier: 1. All suppliers must adhere to and comply with Viña Concha y Toro's Code of Ethics and Conduct, as well as the corporate ethical standard. 2. Bottling suppliers must comply with the ethical and environmental standards, which will be replaced by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. 3. Grape suppliers must comply with BSCI and the wine sustainability code, which will be complemented by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. 4. External wineries must comply with environmental sustainability requirements, which will be complemented by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. External service providers (contractors) will continue to be evaluated against the corporate ethical standard.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

For each type of supplier, Concha y Toro establishes different objectives that must be met to ensure the continuity of the work between the company and the supplier: 1. All suppliers must adhere to and comply with Viña Concha y Toro's Code of Ethics and Conduct, as well as the corporate ethical standard. 2. Bottling suppliers must comply with the ethical and environmental standards, which will be replaced by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. 3. Grape suppliers must comply with BSCI and the wine sustainability code, which will be complemented by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. 4. External wineries must comply with environmental sustainability requirements, which will be complemented by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. External service providers (contractors) will continue to be evaluated against the corporate ethical standard
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☑ Off-site third-party audit
☑ Supplier scorecard or rating
☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Viña Concha y Toro actively works with suppliers to help them measure and reduce their emissions, promoting commitment to science-based reduction targets. During 2021, the SBT 2025 Suppliers Program began, made up of 30 of the main packaging suppliers, with whom it is expected to work together to reduce 12 thousand tons of CO2e by 2025. These 30 packaging suppliers are required to work annually on the measurement of their corporate carbon footprint or, failing that, of its subsidiary in Chile. The measurement must consider scopes 1, 2 and 3, and must be verified by an external verifier, and shared with Viña Concha y Toro S.A. no later than the last business day of the month of February considering the measurement of the previous year. In addition, the supplier, like the Winery, must adhere its greenhouse gas emission reduction route to the SBTi (Science Based Targets Initiative).

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Comply with applicable environmental Regulation

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance
☑ Re-integrating suppliers back into upstream value chain based on the successful and verifiable completion of activities

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The main priorities for supply chain management (SCM) are: price, quality, service and sustainability. The 2022 corporate strategic vision highlights the need to strengthen and create value in all relationships with our strategic partners, supported through the integration of ESG factors into the overall SCM strategy. For each type of supplier, different objectives are established: 1. All suppliers must adhere to and comply with Viña Concha y Toro's Code of Ethics and Conduct, as well as the corporate ethical standard. 2. Bottling suppliers must comply with the ethical and environmental standards, which will be replaced by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. 3. Grape suppliers must comply with BSCI and the wine sustainability code, which will be complemented by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. 4. External wineries must comply with environmental sustainability requirements, which will be complemented by the corporate ethical standard in the short term. External service providers (contractors) will continue to be evaluated against the corporate ethical standard.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Scope 3 emissions represented 83% of our total carbon footprint in 2022, with 61% associated with suppliers, and the main source of Scope 3 relating specifically to packaging materials (37% of the Company's total CO2 emissions, and 45% of total Scope 3 emissions in 2022). Within Concha y Toro's supply chain, packaging suppliers are highly relevant in terms of expenditure and their impact on our carbon footprint. For this reason, they are a key group of suppliers with whom we undertake climate-related engagement activities. As part of our 1.5C aligned SBTi validated science-based emissions reduction target, the Company has a target to reduce GHG emissions associated with our packaging supplies by 35% by 2025 compared to 2017. Suppliers of packaging material include those who supply bottles, labels, cases, caps and corps, plastics, and other service providers. In order for us to be able to monitor and deliver this target, it is essential that we have robust supplier data and initiatives that address emissions associated with this part of our value chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Align to the commitments of Concha y Toro

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ No

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Viña Concha y Toro has a specialist department that provides technical advice to external grape producers, including information on water use best practices. The water footprint associated with grape suppliers is over 90% of the water footprint of our supply chain, making this a key group of suppliers to engage within the context of our commitment to reduce our product water footprint by 10% by 2025 (compared to 2020). Since 2010, our main country of operation, Chile, has found itself exposed to high levels of water stress, a trend that we expect to continue in the future on the basis of climate change projections, making this a key supplier group to engage with. The coverage of the engagement focuses on key, long-term suppliers since these are grape producers with whom we have an established relationship and can influence relevant changes.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement **:**Align to the commitments of Concha y Toro

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with our main customers on GHG and climate change strategies through meetings, consultations and providing information about our sustainability practices including climate change. As requested, we also engage with key customers, such as Tesco, through the CDP supplier platform where we provide detailed information on the GHG emissions of our products and proposed collective areas of opportunities for the reduction of GHG emissions. As part of Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025, the Company is working with 30 of its core retail customers to align the company's reduction targets with the climate science-based reduction targets of our SBT-enabled customers. This includes major clients such as Tesco, Walmart, Aldi, Sainbury's and other big retailers. In order to maximize our impact and seek collaboration opportunities, we prioritize customer engagement towards our key markets and in those in which we have identified that final consumers have a higher level of awareness and sensitivity to climate change issues. In terms of coverage, the scope of our engagement is calculated according to the number of customers, considering customers with more than 5,000 9L boxes purchased per year (30% of all customers).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through engagement with clients we have been able to better communicate our environmental sustainability practices to our customers and work together to improve the environmental performance of our products. We measure the success of these engagement activities in different ways depending on the initiative. For example, we have changed the bottling / distribution processes for some products to European markets shipping bulk wine and bottling in destination, reducing the carbon footprint in line with our SBTi validated science-based target near term 2023 and long term 2040

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :wine industry stakeholders, including producers, suppliers, universities and neighbouring communities

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

A key part of our engagement strategy is the Center of Research and Innovation (CRI), which aims to improve the competitiveness of the wine industry through technological development, applied research and knowledge transfer. The CRI transfers research results and good practices identified to other wine industry stakeholders, including producers, suppliers, universities and neighbouring communities. We work with our suppliers in the sharing of good management practices for natural resources, including water. The CRI has a building open to the community, serving as a space for conferences, workshops and training experts, as well as a lab available to our supply partners. Communication of sustainability attributes is also a fundamental pillar of the Sustainability Strategy of Viña Concha y Toro. Our goal is to work continuously to inform consumers about the environmental footprint of our products so they can make purchasing decisions in an informed manner. During 2023, we continued communicating with customers about the impacts that our production has on water resources, through our website, integrated report, and water footprint report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

A way in which success is measured is through our strategic targets and KPIs. We have started the implementation of supplier evaluations through the Sedex platform, with a target of having 200 suppliers on the platform by 2025
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

☑ Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Change to supplier operations

☑ Other change to supplier operations, please specify **:**Data collection, Target setting and GHG emission reduction

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In the retail sector, most emissions exist in product supply chains rather than stores and distribution centers. That's why Walmart created Project Gigaton in 2017 to engage suppliers in climate action, along with NGOs and other stakeholders. Through Project Gigaton, we aim to reduce or avoid one billion metric tons (a gigaton) of greenhouse gases from the global value chain by 2030. Aligned with the Paris Agreement's original 2-degree Celsius warming scenario and designed in consultation with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) and CDP, Project Gigaton's success would represent a substantial reduction of Scope 3 emissions within Walmart's and our suppliers' value chains. Join us by setting targets and taking science-based, measurable action to reduce emissions across six areas critical to reaching zero emissions: energy use, nature, waste, packaging, transportation, and product use and design.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

☑ Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

☑ Reduction of downstream value chain emissions (own scope 3)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes, emissions savings only

(5.13.1.9) Estimated savings in the reporting year in metric tons of CO2e

21361

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In line with the emissions commitment set by Concha y Toro (SBTi short term and Net Zero), we meassure the success of this initiative by quantifying our carbon footprint year by year and achieves a decrease in emissions.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Concha y Toro consolidates its Climate change data (including emissions and energy), considering operational control of its main subsidiaries: Viña Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Trivento Bodegas Argentinas y Bonterra.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Concha y Toro consolidates its Water data (including water consumption and treatment), considering operational control of its main subsidiaries: Viña Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Trivento Bodegas Argentinas y Bonterra.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Concha y Toro will not disclose Plastics data on this CDP as plastics are considered a non-material issue for the company. Furhtermore plastics represents only 0.3% of the waste of the company. Regardless, waste management data (where plastics are included) is consolidated under operational control of its main subsidiaries: Viña Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Trivento Bodegas Argentinas y Bonterra.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Concha y Toro consolidates its Biodiversity data considering operational control of its main subsidiaries: Viña Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Trivento Bodegas Argentinas y Bonterra.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*These Scope 2 emissions (location and market) include all subsidiaries of Viña Concha y Toro: Concha y Toro, Cono Sur, Trivento, and Bonterra.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35227.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Concha y Toro reports Scope 2 emissions using a market-based approach for the base year, 2021.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4568.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31304.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13428.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209.46

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60789.6

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

86666.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Value reported for the base year covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category was not relevant for Concha y Toro in the base year, and therefore, it was not calculated at that time.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39430

(7.6.3) Methodological details

These Scope 1 emissions include all subsidiaries of Viña Concha y Toro: Concha y Toro Chile, Cono Sur, Trivento, and Bonterra. Primary data from Concha y Toro and Cono Sur has been used, both of which have been verified by independent third parties (Deloitte and Carbonneutral, respectively). Cono Sur's carbon footprint is based on the agricultural year (June 2022 to May 2023). To extrapolate this data to 2023, the unit emissions from the average sales of 2022 and 2023 were used, which were then multiplied by the total sales volume. For Trivento's emissions, the 2022 emissions were similarly extrapolated to 2023 using the average sales unit. For Bonterra's emissions, primary data from the subsidiary was considered.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18832

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

These Scope 2 emissions include all subsidiaries of Viña Concha y Toro: Concha y Toro Chile, Cono Sur, Trivento, and Bonterra. Primary data from Concha y Toro and Cono Sur has been used, both of which have been verified by independent third parties (Deloitte and Carbonneutral, respectively). Cono Sur's carbon footprint is based on the agricultural year (June 2022 to May 2023). To extrapolate this data to 2023, the unit emissions from the average sales of 2022 and 2023 were used, which were then multiplied by the total sales volume. For Trivento's emissions, the 2022 emissions were similarly extrapolated to 2023 using the average sales unit. For Bonterra's emissions, primary data from the subsidiary was considered.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

126166

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI &WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". We broke down the supply chain into the following categories: packaging materials, purchased grape, oenologycal supplies and agricultural supplies. We obtained the data and emission factors directly from our suppliers of packaging, oenilogycal supplies and agricultural supplies (80% of the total purchased goods). Emissions of purchased grape are estimated based on the volume of grape purchased, using the emissions of our own produced grapes as a base. This category is highly relevant in terms of the magnitude of the emissions. Purchases of grape produced by third-party suppliers accounted for around 46% of our the total amount of grapes used by the Company in 2023. Emissions associated with capital goods are not relevant to the activities of Viña Concha y Toro. Whilst we do use some capital goods in our operations, we do notoperative intensive production processes that require heavy investment in capital goods. Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), the impact of these investments is not considered to make a significant contribution to our overall emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

831

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions reported in this category are associated to Bonterra, and its the first year that we are disclosing this category.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

434

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions reported in this category pertain to Bonterra and Cono Sur, marking the first year we are disclosing data for this category. These emissions account for the upstream impacts of purchased fuels, as well as transmission and distribution (T&D) losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

15366

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The methodology used in the calculation is based on the "Corporate Standard for Accounting and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gases Protocol, revised edition, WRI & WBCSD" and the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard". Emissions in this category were calculated using the distances of routes used by our logistics suppliers.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1264

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions reported in this category are associated with Bonterra, Cono Sur, and Trivento. The estimated emissions take into account the emission factors for various types of waste generated in operations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1443

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with business travel decreased by 42% between 2022 and 2023. This is an activity that is important to internal stakeholders and that we can influence through how we manage our distributed national and international operations.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

767

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emissions reported in this category are associated with Bonterra and Trivento, and this is the first year we are reporting in this category. It considers various forms of employee transportation, such as vehicles (diesel, gasoline, CNG), motorcycles, buses, bicycles, and others.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with upstream leased assets are not relevant to our activities. Viña Concha y Toro does not use any leased assets in its operations for which the emissions are not already accounted for in our Scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint. In general, this practice is not a part of our business model and we do not anticipate this to change in future. Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), this category is not considered to be relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

53716

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the downstream distribution of our products are highly important due to their relative magnitude. Viña Concha y Toro sells its products globally which requires transportation. However, the Company has implemented initiatives with its value chain to reduce emissions associated with this acitvity, including making packaging lighter.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the processing of sold products is not relevant to Viña Concha y Toro. We sell only a very small proportion of our produced wine to be bottled elsewhere, and otherwise the products which we sell do not require further processing. As such, the size of emissions associated with this category is not relevant in comparison to other activities. Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), this category is not considered to be relevant.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the use of our products is not relevant to Viña Concha y Toro. Due to the nature of our products (wine), these do not incur any major energy or resource expenditure in the use-phase. When undertaking LCA of our white wine products, refrigeration of the product was considered - however, this is indirect energy use and so an optional source according to the GHG Protocol (in addition to being relatively small). Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), this category is not considered to be relevant.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

481

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with the end of life treatment of our products are relevant as this relates to the packaging of our products, which the Company seeks to influence through supplier initiatives.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with downstream leased assets are not relevant to our activities. Viña Concha y Toro does not lease assets to other companies and as this practice is not a part of our business model we do not anticipate that this will change in future. Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), this category is not considered to be relevant.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with franchises are not relevant to Viña Concha y Toro. We do not grant franchise licenses to other entitties to sell or distribute our goods, and as this practice is not a part of our business model we do not anticipate that this will change in future. Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), this category is not considered to be relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with Joint Ventures are not relevant to Viña Concha y Toro. While the Company does have a small Joint Venture in Chile, the scale of this is not significant when compared to the emissions impact of our other activities. Based on our screening of the relevance of Scope 3 categories according to the criteria of the GHG Protocol (Size, Influence, Risk, Stakeholders, etc), this category is not considered to be relevant.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Concha y Toro does not have other relevant upstream emissions for the Scope 3 reporting.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Concha y Toro does not have other relevant downstream emissions for the Scope 3 reporting.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Carta-de-Verificacion-Huella-de-Carbono-2023 Deloitte.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p.2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

80

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024 Cono Sur GHG Emissions Certificate Carbonneutral.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

p.1

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**WRI/WBCSD

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

5
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Carta-de-Verificacion-Huella-de-Carbono-2023 Deloitte.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

70

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Carta-de-Verificacion-Huella-de-Carbono-2023 Deloitte.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

70

Row 3

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 Cono Sur GHG Emissions Certificate Carbonneutral.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

p.1

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :WRI/WBCSD

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

9
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Carta-de-Verificacion-Huella-de-Carbono-2023 Deloitte.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p.2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

62

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024 Cono Sur GHG Emissions Certificate Carbonneutral.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

p.1

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**WRI/WBCSD

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

14
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1539

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The increase in renewable electricity consumption resulted in 100% reliance on renewable sources in 2023. This led to a reduction in market-based emissions to zero, contributing to a 4% decrease in total Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions. This achievement was made possible by securing energy purchase contracts directly from renewable generators since 2017, installing photovoltaic panels from 2018—now covering 8% of total electricity consumption—and purchasing renewable energy certificates (IRECs) since 2020 to offset any non-renewable energy use.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The most significant change in emissions was due to Viña Concha y Toro Holding achieving 100% renewable electricity consumption in 2023.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Viña Concha y Toro did not have any divestments in 2023.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Viña Concha y Toro did not have any acquisitions in 2023.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in 2023 for Viña Concha y Toro.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was no significant change in output that can be attributed to a relevant change in emissions in 2023.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The methodology for estimating emissions remained the same in 2023 as in previous years. However, during the reporting year, more precise data became available for all operations.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no significant changes in the emissions boundary for Viña Concha y Toro in 2023.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no significant changes in physical operating conditions that can be attributed to variations in emissions in 2023.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentified changes in emissions were observed in 2023.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

10204

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Emissions from land use management are calculated for Concha y Toro's vineyards in production. These emissions cover those generated from land use during the reporting period. The calculation is based on the 8,168 productive hectares across the company's 46 estates as of December 31, 2023. Nitrous oxide emissions from the soil are estimated using the International Wine Carbon Calculator Protocol (page 55 of the Protocol), which involves multiplying the productive hectares by the emission factor listed in Table 15, applying the EF2 factor of 8 kg N2O-N/ha. In 2023, emissions associated with these 8,168 hectares totaled 10,204 tons of CO2e.

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

15035

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Currently, the winery runs a native forest conservation program focused on regenerating and preserving 4,272 hectares of native forest in Chile. At Concha y Toro, carbon capture from these 4,272 hectares was remeasured using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Inventories and detailed calculations from the 2022 INGEI. To quantify the carbon capture during 2023, a methodology based on the National Geographic Information System was used. Property valuation data from Viña Concha y Toro was cross-referenced with SII base coverages and the Chilean Vegetation Resources Cadastre (CONAF, updated August 2020) to identify current land uses, focusing on the native forest by type, structure, and vegetation cover. Areas classified as native forest were identified, and Periodic Annual Increment (PAI) data for each forest type (source: INGEI 2020) was assigned. The cartographic information was then cross-referenced with INGEI coverages to determine annual increments per area. The final carbon capture was calculated by multiplying the PAI for each region by its corresponding area, considering forest type, structure, and coverage. The total carbon capture in 2023 amounts to 15,035 tons of CO2e. It is important to note that this carbon capture has not been included in the 2023 carbon footprint calculation but will be incorporated next year when the consolidated FLAG holding footprint is presented.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Region-specific emissions factors

☑ Field measurements

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Concha y Toro is developing our baseline in collaboration with Neutral Farming (https://www.neutralfarming.earth/). The carbon stock in the soil for 5 of Concha y Toro's estates has already been calculated, and we are currently working on the analysis for the remaining 40 estates. Neutral Farming uses a combination of soil sampling, satellite imagery, and Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning models to implement models like RothC to calculate soil carbon sequestration. This baseline measurement will not only allow to determine the carbon stock in the soil and later calculate its flow, but it will also help us evaluate the impact of the regenerative farming practices we implement on CO2 capture.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Not applicable.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Concha y Toro does not utilize biofuels for energy consumption.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable.

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Concha y Toro does not utilize biofuels for energy consumption.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Not Applicable

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Concha y Toro does not utilize biofuels for energy consumption.
[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Other commodity

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19815

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Not Applicable.

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(7.14.6) Please explain

Viña Concha y Toro's only agricultural commodity is grape. In 2023, the Company produced 149,077 tons of its own grapes. With a Scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint associated with agricultural activities of 19.815 (for mobile sources, soil, fertilizers, machinery, other energy consumption), the emissions intensity per ton of grape was 0.13 tCO2e. This corresponds to a 10.8% increase in the tCO2e per tone of grape, even though there was a drop in the absolute emissions associated with agricultural activities between 2022 and 2023. This is caused because the production of grapes decreased in 11% in 2023, which reflects as an increase in this ratio. Nevertheless, the reduction of the absolute emissions was driven by several initiatives, including an increase in the consumption of renewable energy. In 2023, Viña Concha y Toro sourced 100% of the ttal electricity consumptiom from renewable resources, achieving 0 tCO2e emissions for Scope 2 (market-based).
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

39426

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

3.72

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.48

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	*4484*	*3547*	*0*
Chile	*33486*	*14855*	*0*
United States of America	*1461*	*430*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Concha y Toro Chile*	*31571*
Row 2	*Cono Sur*	*1915*
Row 3	*Trivento*	*4484*
Row 4	*Bonterra*	*1461*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Growing: Mobile sources, stationary sources, fertilizers and soil emissions.*	*19815*
Row 2	*Wine Making: Mobile sources, stationary sources, and fugitive emissions*	*8388*
Row 3	*BottlingPackaging: Mobile sources, stationary sources and fugitive emissions*	*11227*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:
☑ Total emissions

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:
☑ Agriculture/Forestry

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19815

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

This includes emissions associated with mobile sources (owned and operated vehicles and machinery used in agricultural activities) as well as emissions from soil practices and from the use of fertilizer. Emissions from land use management are calculated for Concha y Toro's vineyards in production. These emissions cover those generated from land use during the reporting period. The calculation is based on the 8,168 productive hectares across the company's 46 estates as of December 31, 2023. Nitrous oxide emissions from the soil are estimated using the International Wine Carbon Calculator Protocol (page 55), which involves multiplying the productive hectares by the emission factor listed in Table 15, applying the EF2 factor of 8 kg N2O-N/ha. In 2023, emissions associated with these 8,168 hectares totaled 10,204 tons of CO2e.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19616

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

This includes emissions associated with fixed sources (boilers, burners, electric generators, hydro-washing machines, among others) and fugitive emissions from refrigeration and cooling equipment.
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Concha y Toro Chile*	*13171*	*0*
Row 2	*Cono Sur*	*1684*	*0*
Row 3	*Trivento*	*3547*	*0*
Row 4	*Bonterra*	*430*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39430

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18832

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

These emissions include all subsidiaries of Viña Concha y Toro: Concha y Toro Chile, Cono Sur, Trivento, and Bonterra.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The consolidated accounting group includes all entities under Viña Concha y Toro.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Concha y Toro

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31571

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13171

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Cono Sur

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1915

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1684

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Trivento

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4484

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3547

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Bonterra Vineyards (USA)

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1461

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

430

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

No comment.
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1379116

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1656.26

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Vineyards Managemente: including plowing and fertilizer use, and Mobile Sources: Own vehicles and machinery: pick-up trucks, trucks, harvesters, tractors, cranes, etc.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1379116

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

798.05

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption within operations

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1379116

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8449.95

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from packaging, agricultural and oenological supplies. Emissions in this category were calculated using the amount of supplies used during the period and the emission factors collected from our suppliers for packaging materials (86% of emissions of this activity) along with emissions factors from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for oenological and agricultural supplies.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

623551

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

748.86

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Vineyards Managemente: including plowing and fertilizer use, and Mobile Sources: Own vehicles and machinery: pick-up trucks, trucks, harvesters, tractors, cranes, etc.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

623551

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

360.83

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption within operations

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 3

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

623551

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

3820.55

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Emissions from packaging, agricultural and oenological supplies. Emissions in this category were calculated using the amount of supplies used during the period and the emission factors collected from our suppliers for packaging materials (86% of emissions of this activity) along with emissions factors from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for oenological and agricultural supplies.

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1379116

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption within operations (100% renewable)

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Other unit, please specify **:**9 Liter Boxes

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

623551

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

0

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Electricity consumption within operations (100% renewable)
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We have several product lines with different production processes and packaging supplies that complicate the accounting of an accurate allocation. It would be helpful if we can have more details about the precision level of the calculation our customers want.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Concha y toro ya cuenta con la capacidad de hacer alocaciones a sus clientes a partir de sus ventas y/o cantidad de productos vendidos.*

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

58809

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

58809

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

69733

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

69733

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5827

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

5827

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

75560

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

58809

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

134369
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NAP

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NAP

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NAP

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NAP

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

35510

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

35510

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of diesel and gasoline.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

23299

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

23299

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of LPG and natural gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NAP

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NAP
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5827

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5827

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5827

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5827

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Direct line to an off-site generator owned by a third party with no grid transfers (direct line PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

40728

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

In Chile, Concha y Toro has a PPA with renewable energy attributes with Colbun S.A. (utility company). This agreement includes the largest facilities of the company, mainly winemaking cellars and bottling plants), which represent 76,5% of the electricity consumption in Chile. The emission factor used was obtained from Colbún (supplier) and is 0 tCO2/MWh due to the type of electricity and the inclusion of its attributes in the agreement.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14020

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Concha y Toro on a Holding level, bought 24 MWh from World kinect energy service in 2022. With this Cocha y Toro was capable to achieved 100% renewable energy for its holding.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

204

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Concha y Toro on a Holding level, bought 24 MWh from World kinect energy service in 2022. With this Cocha y Toro was capable to achieved 100% renewable energy for its holding.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9022

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2022

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Concha y Toro on a Holding level, bought 24 MWh from World kinect energy service in 2022. With this Cocha y Toro was capable to achieved 100% renewable energy for its holding.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9021

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

443

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9464.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

53756

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5385

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

59141.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4381

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4381.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000041661

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

39430

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

946441854.4

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

3

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

In 2023, Viña Concha y Toro's emissions intensity per revenue increased by 3%. While Scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) decreased by 4% from 2022 to 2023, total revenue fell by 7%, leading to a rise in the intensity metric. The company has set a science-based target to reduce its Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 55% by 2030 and is actively implementing various initiatives to achieve this goal. In 2023, Viña Concha y Toro sourced 100% of its energy from renewable sources for its own operations (excluding subsidiaries), contributing to the reduction of its Scope 2 emissions.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.001228

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

39430

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

32098771

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

One of Viña Concha y Toro's key intensity metrics is its emissions intensity per liter of wine produced (measured by the number of 9-liter cases). In 2023, this intensity increased by 6% compared to 2022. While Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions fell by 4% during the year, the total number of 9-liter cases sold decreased by 6%, contributing to the overall rise in this metric. The company has set a science-based target to reduce its Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by 55% by 2030 and is actively implementing initiatives to reach this goal. In 2023, Viña Concha y Toro sourced 100% of the energy for its own operations (excluding subsidiaries) from renewable sources, helping reduce its Scope 2 emissions.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Waste sent to landfill

(7.52.2) Metric value

1070

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

met.ton

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NAP

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

35

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The company is focused on promoting circular innovation through the upcycling of waste, aiming to develop alternatives that add value and have a positive impact on 10 waste categories, representing the entirety of the waste generated annually. To achieve this goal, during the 2021-2023 period, the company has been advancing

the implementation of circular innovation initiatives through strategic collaborations. These partnerships are designed to enhance the virtuous cycle of resources, transforming waste into successful examples of productive chains and promoting entrepreneurship. In 2023, the company valorized 99% of the waste generated, equivalent to over 75,000 tons, and aims to generate higher-value alternatives for the 10 waste categories it manages.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Concha y Toro - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31648

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

90955

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8150

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

739

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46986

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

146830.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

178478.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

80315.100

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

31571

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

81482

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5161

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

679

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38225

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

125547.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

157118.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:
☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

21.76

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations in Chile, our main country of operation, which represents 79.9% of total operations by revenue. It excludes operations outside of Chile, in Argentina and California. Our Scope 3 measurement includes the purchase of grapes and wine not produced by the Company, packaging and other production inputs, transportation and distribution of products, and end-of-life treatment of products.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Concha y Toro has a Science-Based Target to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 55% by 2030, as well as net zero commitment by 2040. The Company is part of the Business Ambition for 1.5oC initiative.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our absolute Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions have been reduced by 58% since 2017. This represents an advance of 36.1% of the target to be achieved by 2030. Major local initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions include: • Evaluation of the carbon footprint throughout the supply chain, with the aim of understanding and anticipating its impact on the environment and climate. Not incorporating the supply chain in this measurement implies not having measures and actions for more than 80% of the company's emissions. • Reduction of energy consumption in all facilities and migration from fossil fuels to renewable energies within our facilities. This will make it possible to reduce emissions associated with the consumption of fossil fuels in the company's direct emissions. • Actively working with suppliers to help them measure and reduce their emissions, promoting commitment to science-based reduction targets. During 2022, the SBT 2025 Suppliers Program began, made up of 30 of the main packaging suppliers, with whom it is expected to work together to reduce 12,000 tons of CO2e by 2025.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

☑ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2017

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

65259

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

25.2

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2021

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this is part of Concha y Toro's Science-based target to reduce its absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (direct and indirect) by 55% by 2030, and to achieving zero net emissions by 2040.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Concha y Toro - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to all of the operations of Viña Concha y Toro (Chile, Argentina, USA), with no exclusions.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Concha y Toro has the target of to reduce its absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (direct and indirect) by 55% by 2030, and to achieving zero net emissions by 2040.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Energy management is a central axis of Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy, which aims to fully supply its electricity consumption in Chile with renewable energy sources. For this reason, the company installed 11 new photovoltaic solar plants in 2020, totaling more than 3.5 MW of installed power and avoiding the emission of more than 27,000 tons of CO2 per year. The energy used in the production process of Viña Concha y Toro comes mainly from the electricity distribution network and the electricity generated by solar plants. To reach 100% of renewable energy generation, it is necessary to complement the remaining consumption with renewable energy certificates IRECs. In Chile, 100% of energy consumption is renewable, with 83% of electric energy coming from renewable sources (PPAs and on-site solar generation), and 17% being completed by certificates of renewable energy (iRECs). In Chile, the Company maintains contracts for the purchase of renewable energy, solar self-generation and the purchase of renewable energy certificates for the consumption of its remnants. With this combination, Viña Concha y Toro managed to reach a 100% renewable electricity supply by 2020, which meant an important contribution to the decarbonization of its matrix. Likewise, in the United States, Viña Concha y Toro uses renewable energy generated by solar panels located on its roofs to power the facilities, which it complements with wind, geothermal energy and renewable energy certificates (between 4% and 5% per year). Likewise, Fetzer Vineyards generates its energy from solar self-generation. In Argentina, the Company has a photovoltaic solar plant capable of generating 505 KWh/year, which is equivalent to 10% of the demand of the winery located in Maipú, Mendoza.
[Add row]

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:
☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Fossil fuel reduction target
☑ Other fossil fuel reduction target, please specify **:**Fossil fuel consumption from internal sources (GWh).

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

33.2

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

19.5

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

30.1

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

22.6277372263

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ Science Based targets initiative - approved other

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Concha y Toro - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to all of Concha y Toro's operations (Chile, Argentina, USA), with no exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

50% reduction in consumption fossil fuel in internal sources (19.5 GWh).

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Having already completed a 100% renewable electricity supply, we want to move towards other energy sources that still come from fossil sources. We will achieve this mainly by moving internal mobility to electromobility alternatives, and by the elimination of auxiliary energy generators. - Plan for 2022: Generation and evaluation of alternatives to replace fossil fuels. Analysis of business cases for projects in the agricultural field and facilities - Plan for 2023: Implementation of energy type replacement projects for internal equipment (electrification in plants and warehouses, boilers, cranes, generators). - Plan for 2024: Implementation of energy type replacement projects for internal equipment (electrification for agricultural machinery, ice towers). - Plan for 2025: Implementation of energy type replacement projects for internal equipment (electrification and alternative fuels).

Row 2

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 2

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management

☑ Other waste management, please specify **:**Number of priority waste categories with up-cycling alternatives

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

100

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

70

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

70.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply
☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to all of Concha y Toro's operations (Chile, Argentina, USA), with no exclusions.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The goal is to achieve 10 waste categories with upcycling alternatives, representing 100% of the waste disposed of by Viña Concha y Toro.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Under the Sustainability Strategy for 2025, Concha y Toro has set a target to promote circular innovation through the upcycling of waste, that is, providing higher value alternatives compared to its original recycling. The aim is to generate alternatives for the 10 categories of company waste, so that these are not considered waste. - Plan for 2022: Implementation of upcycling alternatives for glass and elimination of food waste from the facilities, generating an organic composting system. - Plan for 2023: Generation of upcycling alternatives for electronic waste and packaging materials. - Plan for 2024: Upcycling alternatives for the recovery of textile fibers generated in the company and for the paper and cardboard category. - Plan for 2025: Implementation of upcycling alternatives for tetra and wood.

Row 3

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 3

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Land use change

☑ Other land use change, please specify **:**Trees planted

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

30000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

25000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

83.3333333333

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No. This is part of an initiative to restore natural or manmade ecosystems which require support.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is being implemented by Viña Concha y Toro in Chile. It is not relevant to consider operational exclusions, since this is a target to expand a program that provides an environmental benefit external to our direct activities.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Achieve the protection of 4,272 hectares of native forest in Chile under the Native Forest Conservation Program and increase forestation and forest enrichment through the planting of 30,000 native trees by 2025.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Viña Concha y Toro's Forest Management Plan for Conservation Purposes includes various activities aimed at maintaining and improving the structure of the forest. Among them is the implementation of an enrichment plan with native species in degraded sectors and annual biodiversity monitoring. Since 2021, over 25,000 native species have been planted on the Company's grounds, with expectations to exceed 30,000 by 2025.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Concha y Toro - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target and reported data covers 100% of Concha y Toro's operations.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Concha y Toro has a Science-Based Target to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 55% by 2030, as well as net zero commitment by 2040. The Company is part of the Business Ambition for 1.5oC initiative.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:
☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Viña Concha y Toro's Net Zero commitment is for 2040 and so we will develop these plans further in future as we implement our science-aligned interim reductions and are able to more clearly assess residual emissions neutralization needs.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Quantify carbon stocks in the vineyard to neutralize what remains once the goal is reached.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Concha y Toro's emissions are tracked annually with the aim of periodically evaluating progress toward the Net-Zero objective by 2040. The target is monitored and updated in line with SBTi's requirements, based on the latest information and standards published by SBTi.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*1*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*1*	*12000*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Implementation commenced	*2*	*33836*
Implemented	*4*	*17350*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity

☑ Product or service design

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods & services

☑ Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3 category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Concha y Toro has continued to implement the second generation of lightweight bottles ("Eco glass 2") which are 6% lighter than the first generation of lightweight bottles, and on average 18% lighter than the standard non-lightweight bottle. It contains 25% recycled glass. The avoided emissions are due to a lower use of glass in bottle production (and associated emissions for producing glass) and lower consumption of fuel for distribution (given that lighter bottles means that less fuel is required to distribute them). This enables third parties to avoid emissions, for example by reducing the weight in transportation, or by reducing the volume of packaging waste that has to be collected and processed. The main investment is related to: - Adjustments in product lines of all the plants allowing new packaging format. - Additional purchases to validate bottles in all bottling plants. - Cost of supplies that are obsolete by the change to the new format (to change the bottle means changes in the box, corks, cap, etc.) - Use of supplies for validation tests (eg corks, screw caps capsules, etc). - Cost of detained packaging in product lines (no production) for adjustments and testing validation

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

500000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ >30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

In 2017, the company entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to secure a supply of renewable electricity for its primary production facilities. This was supplemented by energy generated from solar plants, with any remaining grid electricity offset through I-RECs. In 2022, as part of the company's objective to achieve 100% renewable energy, 17% of the remaining electricity consumption was covered through I-RECs from the San Pedro III solar plant. This measure was fully implemented in 2023, ensuring that the company now sources 100% of its energy from renewable sources.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

900

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

50000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

380000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Since 2018, FV solar panels began to be installed mainly in the vineyard areas, which today (in 2023) represent 7.7% of the total electrical energy consumption.

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Non-energy industrial process emissions reductions
☑ Other, please specify **:**Use of nitrification inhibitors in vineyards, which make it possible to reduce soil nitrification and make nitrogen available for a longer time to plants, reducing the use of nitrogen fertilizers and N2O emissions.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

450

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

This initiative is expected to be extended to 100% of our vineyards by 2023.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Sustainability training in our facilities. All new employees must conduct an e-learning course on sustainability included in our corporate induction process. Furthermore, all employees at our facilities have an annual training course, covering sustainability matters. We circulate weekly Company-wide memos that include information on environmental and Climate Change subjects. Since 2015, there has been an ongoing campaign for the management of dangerous waste, including specialized containers for the disposal of batteries, CDs, etc. at every facility.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Viña Concha y Toro continuously ensures that it is in compliance with the requirements of the Sustainability Code of Wines of Chile. This includes promoting these standards in our supply chain. The Company achieved recertification during 2018. In Argentina, the main standard is the Sustainability Protocol for Argentinian Cellars, and in the USA, we adhere to the California Sustainable Winegrowing Alliance. These standards apply to 100% of our own production and different proportions of third-party production.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

There is a budget dedicated to Sustainability Management. The projects and initiatives undertaken with this budget include energy efficiency. Through the gradual replacement of fossil fuels with alternative energy sources, Viña Concha y Toro aims to transition towards a clean, carbon-free energy matrix. The company acknowledges that to achieve this goal, it is essential to closely monitor technological advancements to ensure that the solutions implemented have a triple positive

impact. As such, various technically feasible and economically viable options are being evaluated to achieve this energy mix by 2025, increasing the proportion of renewable energy not only in electricity consumption but also in fuel consumption (for fixed sources and reduced mobility that use fossil fuels within the facilities). In 2023, projects to replace energy sources for internal equipment such as boilers, cranes, and frost towers were implemented. In compliance with Law No. 21,305 on Energy Efficiency, the company began the diagnosis and implementation of the ISO 50,001 standard for Energy Management Systems at Concha y Toro. The Cono Sur subsidiary has had an Energy Management System based on this same standard since 2014. Concha y Toro has an Ethics and Sustainability Committee, and during regular meetings with this committee, the progress of the Fossil Independence Program is presented, among other matters, to allow for a deeper discussion and presentation of program details throughout the current year. The company has a Corporate Sustainability Policy, which also includes the company's stance on energy. The policy states that the company seeks to meet 100% of its electricity needs with renewable energy and, in terms of fossil energy, is progressing towards independence from these fuels, aiming to complete an energy matrix free of CO2 emissions.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Innovation Research Center (CII) was born in 2014 in response to changes and new challenges that continually face the industry, showing Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to the development of national viticulture and focusing its efforts on applied research that responds to real industry needs. One of the programs considered under its 2021-2025 Strategic Plan has been Water Resources and Climate Change, which includes innovations related to water and energy efficiency that have an emissions impact.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Marginal abatement cost curve

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2012, Viña Concha y Toro's developed a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve. This tool identifies 11 possible projects with a reduction potential of 32% of the emissions associated with electricity and fuels. The implementation of these projects is projected to generate savings of around US 2 million annually.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

During 2015, the company implemented the use of an internal price on carbon, considering Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions. Viña Concha y Toro views this internal price of carbon as a key strategic element to reduce our emissions, and increase awareness in our business units of the climate change impact that we have. We expect this internal carbon price to stimulate innovation in our products and processes, driving competition and stimulating investment in low carbon technologies. Internally, this carbon pricing works as a fund. Every year, all business units must pay for the previous year's emissions derived from operations under their management. The money gathered is used for emissions reduction projects. This obligation to pay also provides a stimulus for innovation. In 2023, this system proved successful and we were able to collect funds that matched the total quantity of tCO2e emitted, equivalent to US239,897, using these carbon funds to finance energy efficiency projects.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The Company makes funds available for employee-led initiatives that benefit workers or our surrounding communities, which might include activities linked to sustainability and environmental impact. In addition, in 2015 we launched a new funding program for productivity and efficiency enhancing initiatives.

Row 8

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Partnering with governments on technology development

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Viña Concha y Toro has a Center of Research and Innovation that promotes technology development, applied research and knowledge transfer in order to make the national wine industry more competitive and successful in the face of emerging challenges. Some of its ongoing projects are co-financed with government entities, promoting collaboration with academia and public actors, and maximizing the benefits generated by R&D for the Company and the wider industry.
[Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Composting

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

45% of grape residues are returned to the company's agriculture soils as stable organic matter, in order to improve the characteristics of the soil in the vineyards. Pomace and stems: they are reused for solarization in composting fields and then they are reincorporated into the soil.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

450

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

On average, 40% of our organic waste is reutilized to enrich our soils. Based on an average emissions factor of 10,204 kg CO2e/ton of waste disposed by typical waste management methods, this practice achieves an estimated 450 tCO2e of avoided emissions per year.

Row 2

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Biodiversity considerations

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Through its Native Forest Conservation Program, Viña Concha y Toro has implemented different management practices to protect and improve biodiversity in the more than 4,272 hectares of sclerophyllous (native) forest present on its land in Chile. Since 2019, Viña Concha y Toro's forests have held the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC/FSC-C154029) forest management certification, which guarantees the conservation of the carbon sequestration ecosystem service. In 2021, the second annual monitoring visit of this certification system was carried out for conservation purposes, a period in which the commitments stipulated in the company's forest management plan were verified. Viña Concha y Toro's Forest Management Plan for Conservation Purposes includes various activities aimed at maintaining and improving the structure of the forest. Among them are the implementation of an enrichment plan with native species in degraded sectors and annual biodiversity monitoring. In this context, in 2023 the company planted 7026 trees of native species that were distributed throughout its various facilities.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

20000

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

Based on carbon capture assumptions from the Ministry of Environment (Chile) a conservative rate of carbon capture is 1.5 tonCO2/ha-year (source: National GHG Inventory Report 2019, Ministry of Environment Chile). Using this we obtain an estimated capture of 20 ton CO2 per year, for the 7,026 trees planted in 2021. This means that our Forest Conservation Program is helping to increase the carbon storage in the natural forest. In 2013, Universidad de Católica de Chile undertook a study to provide the first measurement of the carbon capture potential of this natural forest, estimating that 290 tCO2 was captured as a carbon sink.

Row 3

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Nutrient Management

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Fertilizer application is justified by foliar and soil, as well as analysis of plant requirements. This permits the responsible management of nutrients by applying the right nutrients, and doses, at the right time and place. This practice ensures the health, productivity, profitability and durability of the soil at our vineyards.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Emission reductions (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

837

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

Through improving our fertilizer management and achieving reductions in the quantity of fertilizer that is required, we were able to reduce our emissions associated with fertilizers from 2,352 tCO2e to 1,515 tCO2 from 2019 to 2020. This estimate is based on the quantity of different types of fertilizer used in 2019 and in 2020, with emissions factors applied based on their nitrogen composition.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:
☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:
☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

We support our grape suppliers to improve the quality and yield of their grape, in soil and leaf analysis, wastewater management, as well as providing assistance for compliance with the Sustainability Code of Wines of Chile.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

The Concha y Toros Center for Research and Innovation seeks to contribute to the development and sustainability of the wine industry in Chile and the world. Through its extension area, the Center has a building open to the community, serving as a space for conferences, workshops and training experts, with a view to sharing the results and good practices discovered, in order that they may be adopted or applied by different agents who participate in national vitiviniculture, therein giving them a significant edge over the competition. Moreover, the company implemented a project with 18 small suppliers of the Maule region to improve their farming practices, in this project Concha y Toro is providing technical expertise and funding. Furthermore, in 2016 we assisted our main grape suppliers in achieving compliance with the Sustainability Code of Wines of Chile in order to achieve certification. Since 2019, the Company has had a Supplier Code of Conduct, with the aim of communicating with greater detail and clarity the principles and values of required and thus reducing possible impacts on the environment, society and the business. During 2023, the company continued working on the dissemination and implementation of this guidance among its business partners.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

This activity has also a wide impact in local communities, and promotes climate change awareness within our suppliers, as well as managing their crops with the same standards that we apply in our own operations.

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Pest, disease and weed management practices

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

We support our grape suppliers to control their applications of herbicides, fungicides and pesticides to avoid vineyard resistance due the excessive applications and environmental impact that this could generate.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Part of the sustainable agricultural practices that we encourage is the continuous monitoring of pests and diseases in order to implement controls at the optimum time, avoiding excess application of herbicides, fungicides and pesticides, and resistance to some agro-chemicals. The company has a grape suppliers support area that provides technical support in vineyard management practices, visiting their farms and providing technical guidelines, with the aim of producing excellent quality grapes and meeting all standards of the company. Through these technical consults, the company oversees and supports agricultural and enological aspects such as pest and disease management, nutrient management, soil management, pruning, irrigation, among others.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

An effective pest, disease and weed management allows to increase the resilience of suppliers' crops to climate change. These activities encourage our suppliers to manage their crops with the same standards that we apply in our own operations

Row 3

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Nutrient Management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

We support our grape suppliers in foliage and soils analysis to determine what elements and quantities must be replenished to the ground to permit sustainable soil use by avoiding soil depletion, and any nutritional disorder in crops.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Concha y Toro provides its grape suppliers with technical advice throughout the year, visiting their farms and providing technical guidelines, with the aim of producing excellent quality grapes and meeting all standards of the company. Through these technical consultations, the company oversees and supports agricultural and enological aspects such as pest and disease management, nutrient management, soil management, pruning, irrigation, among others.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

We aim to support suppliers to achieve optimal performance in the use of fertilizers in their vineyards in terms of quality and quantity. Efficient application helps to reestablish nutrients in soil after cropping. This is important to maintain soil's structure, and avoid the loss of CO2. These activities encourage our suppliers to manage their crops with the same standards that we apply in our own operations.

Row 4

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Water management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

We support our grape suppliers in improving their water management by monitoring their irrigation practices in order to perform their control at the optimum time.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Concha y Toro provides its grape suppliers with technical advice throughout the year, visiting their farms and providing technical guidelines, with the aim of producing excellent quality grapes and meeting all standards of the company. Through these technical consults, the company oversees and supports agricultural and enological aspects such as pest and disease management, nutrient management, soil management, pruning, irrigation, among others.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

These activities not only increase the resilience to climate change of our suppliers faced with a potential water scarcity scenario, but they also encourage our suppliers to manage their crops with the same standards that we apply in our own operations.

Row 5

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP5

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Soil conservation

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

We support our grape suppliers in soil analysis to determine what elements and quantities must be replenished to the ground to permit sustainable use, avoiding soil depletion, while avoiding any nutritional disorder in crops.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Financial

☑ Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Concha y Toro provides its grape suppliers technical advice throughout the year, visiting their farms and providing technical guidelines, with the aim of producing excellent quality grapes and meeting all standards of the company. Through these technical consults, the company oversees and supports agricultural and enological aspects such as pest and disease management, nutrient management, soil management, pruning, irrigation, among others.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

An efficient soil management helps to reestablish nutrients in soil after cropping.This is important to maintain soil's structure, and avoid the loss of CO2. These activities encourage our suppliers to manage their crops with the same standards that we apply in our own operations.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Operational costs

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

Use of organic waste as pomace and stemp sold to third parties for recycling, results in monetary benefits for the business derived from sale of a by-product.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

The success of this type of initiative encourages the Company to find other by-products within our processes that can be commercialized, and at the same time reduce waste.

Row 2

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

An effective pest, disease and weed management approach has a wide range of impacts: - Enhanced quantity and quality of yield; - Reduced expenditure on agro-chemicals; - Improvement in soil quality, in particular in terms of its chemical and physical parameters, maintaining soil health; - Protection of biodiversity through the appropriate use of agrochemicals that takes into account the biological cycles of harmful species and helps to maintain biodiversity within our crops; - Safeguarding of water quality and cleaner water treatment processes.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.

Row 3

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP3

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Yield

☑ Other, please specify **:**Operational costs

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

The use of compost in our crops has several positive impacts: - Enhanced quantity and quality of yield; - Reduced expenditure on agro-chemicals; - Improvement in soil quality, in particular in terms of its chemical and physical parameters, maintaining soil health; - Protection of biodiversity through the avoidance of potentially harmful agrochemicals.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.

Row 4

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP4

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

☑ Other, please specify **:**Operational costs

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

An effective water management strategy has several potential positive impacts: - Enhanced quantity and quality of yield; - Reduced operational costs associated with water consumption (through efficiency); - Responsible irrigation practices help to enhance soil quality and health; - Responsible irrigation practices help to maintain the ideal conditions to support biodiversity.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.

Row 5

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP5

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

☑ Other, please specify **:**Operational costs

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

An effective nutrient management approach has positive impacts that include: - Enhanced quantity and quality of yield; - Reduced expenditure on fertilizers; - Improvement in soil quality, in particular in terms of its chemical and physical parameters, maintaining soil health; - Protection of biodiversity through the appropriate use of fertilizers that takes into account the biological cycles of harmful species and helps to maintain biodiversity within our crops; - Safeguarding of water quality and cleaner water treatment processes.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.

Row 6

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP6

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

Forest management plans in conservation areas have potential positive impacts, including on: - Nature forests and vegetation protect and improve soil quality; - Conservation of native forests enables the preservation and re-establishment of native plant and animal species; - Protected areas support conservation of superficial water. So far we have nearly 4300 hectares of native forests inside of our vineyards.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.

Row 7

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP7

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

☑ Other, please specify **:**Operational costs

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

The approach to the selection of seed variety has potential positive impacts on: - Enhanced quantity and quality of yield; - Seeds with efficient attributes may reduce operational costs for agrochemicals, water etc; - Appropriately chosen and efficient seeds do not deplete the nutritional properties of the soil; - Crops grown from suitable seeds contribute to optimal conditions for biodiversity; - Suitably chosen crops are efficient in terms of water consumption.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.

Row 8

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP8

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

Organic farming practices have potential impacts on: - Organic crop management improves soil properties; - Organic crops do not interfere with natural cycles and biodiversity; - As they avoid agrochemicals, organic crops do not have a negative impact on water quality. - Responsible irrigation practices help to maintain the ideal conditions to support biodiversity.

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of our approach.
[Add row]

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

☑ Soil

☑ Water

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Through our knowledge sharing activities with suppliers, we encourage them to manage their crops with the same standards that Viña Concha y Toro applies. Through the improvement of the knowledge and sustainable practices of suppliers there are a range of potential positive impacts. Practices promoted among suppliers include: - Implementation of an effective pest, disease and weed management strategy; - Development of appropriate nutrient management plans; - Consideration of practices that safeguard water resources and the health of soils. Positive impacts of these management practices may include improved quantity and quality of yield, the protection of soils and water resources, and the creation of conditions that permit biodiversity to remain healthy alongside vineyard operations. Ultimately these positive impacts benefit the local communities and are aligned with the Sustainability Strategy of the Company. In addition, through the benefits that relate to the quality of the grape produced, there are also benefits for the quality of the product that we are able to procure and commercialize. In this way these practices create a virtuous circle that benefits both our business model as well as the ecosystems and communities that share these natural resources. In terms of their climate change adaptation and mitigation impact, all of these may have some benefits in terms of the resilience of soils, water resources and biodiversity, as well as in reducing the emissions associated with the viniculture process (through the avoidance of agrochemicals and fertilizers), reducing the emissions intensity of the life cycle of our product.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Not applicable as these are beneficial impacts of these approaches.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☑ Other, please specify **:**Low carbon wine production

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Low carbon wine production: Concha y Toro has set an ambitious, Science-Based emissions reduction target of 55% by 2030, compared to 2017, in addition to the 2040 goal of carbon neutrality. To achieve these objectives, we implement various emissions reduction and energy efficiency initiatives in our operations, including the purchase and incorporation of renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency and management of refrigerant gases. We reduced the emissions intensity (Scope 1 2) of our products by 9 % in 2023 compared to 2022 (2022: 0.594 kgCO2e/bot, 2023: 0.545 kgCO2e/bot).

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Science Based Targets Initiative and GHG Protocol.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Grams of CO2 per bottle

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The baseline scenario is the emissions reduction path set by the SBT methodology. Since 2017, the Company's emissions have been lower than the targets set by that scenario.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:
☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

107000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We calculate the avoided emissions based on the difference between business as usual (based on the real emissions intensity of Viña COncha y Toro's production) and the reference trajectory.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Company measures and monitors water withdrawal volumes in 100% of its operations, to have accurate information for the management and planning of its processes that need this resource. Water is withdrawn from fresh surface water (57.8%), groundwater (42%) and municipal supply (0.2%), depending on the location of our operations and the water sources available. For fresh surface and groundwater, this aspect is measured daily using different flowmeters, with the information consolidated on a monthly basis. The municipal supply is monitored on a monthly basis as part of our environmental reporting process, primarily for internal purposes. The data is used to measure environmental performance and reported to the different stakeholders in the company (including sustainability management) and publicly in our Integrated Report. Our vineyards have an irrigation plan that considers the full year and is adjusted on a weekly basis to account for the hydric conditions of the plants.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured and monitored at 100% of our facilities on a monthly basis as part of our environmental reporting process, primarily for internal purposes. The Company has three different sources of water withdrawals: surface freshwater, ground freshwater and potable water purchased from third party suppliers. The Company measures and monitors water uptake (liters per second) from each source, mainly to comply with water property rights that exist in areas surrounding the different operations, which can not be exceeded according to national legislation. Our vineyards have an irrigation plan that considers the full year and is adjusted on a weekly basis to account for the hydric conditions of the plants.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Methodologies used for the measurements of: - pH, Electrical Conductivity,Cl,NO3,NH4:Potentiometry -Ca,Mg,Na,K,Fe,Mn,Zn,Cu,and othermetals:A.Atomic P,B, - SO4:Colorimetric - HCO3:Volumetry

(9.2.4) Please explain

This parameter is measured at 100% of the installations to ensure that the extracted water meets the necessary parameters for the intended purpose (for example: irrigation, bucket cleaning, truck washing, etc). The Company has an internal laboratory where samples, mainly of water for operational use and discharge of wastewater, are sent for analysis. Monitored parameters include C/BOD, TSS, Nitrogen and Phosphorus. In addition, samples are sent on a monthly basis to a certified independent laboratory. When deviations are observed in the permitted parameters, the Company must make use of filtration or stabilization equipment with which the quality of the extracted water can be improved.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured (flowmeters) and monitored at 100% of our facilities on a monthly basis as part of our environmental reporting process, primarily for internal purposes. The measurement is used to get a better understanding of the downstream impacts and opportunities of the Company's water usage. All discharged water undergoes physical, chemical and / or biological treatment (industrial wastewater), before it is discharged to its final destination, which is carried out by a third party.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured and monitored at 100% of our facilities monthly as part of our environmental reporting process, primarily for internal purposes. The measurement is used to get a better understanding of the downstream impacts of the Company's water usage, and identify opportunities to improve. Water is discharged to three possible destinations: fresh surface water; municipal/industrial wastewater treatment plants; and through irrigation. Water that is discharged through irrigation evaporates or percolates into the soil and the final destination of water is unknown. Flow meters are installed at each wastewater discharge point that measure volume. All discharged water undergoes physical, chemical and / or biological treatment (industrial wastewater), before it is discharged to its final destination, which is carried out by a third party.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured and monitored at 100% of our facilities on a monthly basis as part of our environmental reporting process, primarily for internal purposes. The measurement is used to get a better understanding of the downstream impacts of the company's water usage, and identify opportunities to improve. Flowmeters are installed at each wastewater discharge point that measure volume. All discharged water undergoes physical, chemical and / or biological treatment (industrial wastewater), before it is discharged to its final destination, which is, at some facilities, carried out by a third party.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Methodologies used for the measurements of: - pH, Electrical Conductivity,Cl,NO3,NH4: Potentiometry -Ca,Mg,Na,K,Fe,Mn,Zn,Cu, and other metals: A.Atomic P,B, - SO4: Colorimetric - HCO3: Volumetry

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured and monitored at 100% of our facilities monthly as part of our environmental reporting process, primarily for internal purposes. The measurement is used to get a better understanding of the downstream impacts and opportunities of the Company's water usage. All discharged water undergoes physical, chemical and / or biological treatment (industrial wastewater), before it is discharged to its final destination, which is, at some facilities, carried out by a third party. The Company has an internal laboratory where samples, mainly of water for operational use and discharge of wastewater, are sent for analysis between 2-5 times a week depending on the facility. Monitored parameters include C/BOD, TSS, Nitrogen and Phosphorus. In addition, samples are sent on a monthly basis to a certified independent laboratory.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Methodologies used for the measurements of: - pH, Electrical Conductivity,Cl,NO3,NH4:Potentiometry -Ca,Mg,Na,K,Fe,Mn,Zn,Cu, and other metals: A.Atomic P,B, - SO4: Colorimetric - HCO3: Volumetry

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Company has an internal laboratory where samples, mainly of water for operational use and discharge of wastewater, are sent for analysis between once or twice a year depending on the facility. Monitored parameters include C/BOD, TSS, Nitrogen and Phosphorus.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Due to the nature of our activities, it is not necessary to monitor water discharge temperature at any of our installations. Water is maintained at ambient temperature at all stages of our operations. As such, we ensure that the discharge does not exceed the temperature limit established by local legislation (35C). Although the nature of the Company's operations does not present a great risk of exceeding this discharge temperature, any potential change to this is monitored to ensure legal compliance. In line with our business plans, we do not anticipate this changing in future.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured and monitored at 100% of our facilities on a monthly basis as part of our environmental reporting process. The Company conducts an annual measurement of its water footprint following the Water Footprint Network methodology. This measures the total volume of water consumed in the production of our products, considering direct and indirect impacts in the supply chain. Direct consumption relates to water consumed during the productive process, while the indirect consumption considers water used along the production chain. We measure our water footprint in three components depending on the origin of the water consumed and the quality with which it is returned to the environment: Green Footprint, Blue Footprint and Grey Footprint. This measurement and its impact analysis help us to identify and assess future risks in our water use, identifying ways to reduce our environmental impacts, improve efficiency, and provide consistent and reliable reports.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

At the Nueva Aurora, Limarí, Lolol, Peralillo and Curicó cellars in Chile, wastewater is treated and reused for irrigation in our vineyards. Flow meters are installed at each wastewater discharge point that measure volume, which in this case is water destined for reuse. Data is collected on a monthly basis. As no water is discharged elsewhere it can be assumed that 100% of this volume is reused for irrigation. Although the introduction of water reuse is being analyzed, water is not recycled or reused elsewhere in our operations, meaning that 100% of sites where this is relevant are monitored.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

This aspect is measured and monitored at 100% of our factories on a monthly basis as part of our environmental reporting process. The Company provides full access (100%) to safe drinking water and toilet services in every facility where the tasks done by the Company workers demand it. According to Chilean legislation (Article 21 of Supreme Decree 594), for every 10 workers there must be at least one sink, one toilet and one shower, independent and separated by gender. The access that the Company provides to toilet services for its workers, goes beyond the minimum requirements set by law.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

46083

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**Future low rainfall projections balanced by increased efficiency of agricultural and irrigation processes.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In our vision of the future, we anticipate maintaining a consistent level of total water withdrawal. Presently, Chile experiences a seasonal scarcity of rainfall during the summer months, rendering one of our primary methods of water withdrawal less effective during this period. As a result, it becomes imperative for us to explore

alternative water management models and increased efficiency in agricultural and irrigation processes to maintain our agricultural operations that would otherwise rely on natural rainfall. In 2023, total water withdrawals decreased by 4.76% compared to 2022. This reduction in water usage is primarily attributed to lower water demand for crops and a 3% decline in sales volume in 2023 relative to the previous year.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

678

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We expect that total water discharges remain the same for the future years as only a relatively minor share of the water withdrawn by the Company is treated and discharged. This is all associated with our cellar and packaging plant facilities. In 2023, total water discharges decreased by 8% compared to 2022. This reduction in water usage is primarily attributed to lower water withdrawal, linked with a decrease of sales on 2023, in comparison with 2022.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

45406

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Future low rainfall projections balanced by increased efficiency of agricultural and irrigation processes.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In the future, we expect the production level to continue to grow. The impact this has on water withdrawals depends largely on weather conditions, such as rainfall and temperature, and how these change. Most (97%) of our water consumption goes to irrigate the vines, and a significant portion is not consumed by the plants, but seeps into the soil or evaporates as part of the process. The industry standard is not to consider this water as "consumed", as it is returned to the watershed in an unaltered state. In 2023, total water consumption decreased by 4.71% compared to 2022. This reduction is mainly due to lower water demand for crops and a 3% decline in sales volume in 2023 compared to the previous year. Additionally, it's important to note that in 2022, climate conditions required higher irrigation demand due to lower rainfall, which resulted in increased water consumption that year.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

39044

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

84.73

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The proportion of our total water withdrawals from water-stressed areas decreased slightly in 2023, with a 5% reduction compared to 2022. We use the WRI Aqueduct tool to categorize water stress levels, defining areas with ""High"" or ""Extremely high"" baseline water stress as water-stressed. Viña Concha y Toro uses this tool for an annual assessment of water risks in both our operations (direct) and those of our grape suppliers (indirect). In regard of future projections, the percentage of water withdrawals from water-stressed areas is expected to remain stable over the next five years. This is due to operational and production growth requiring more water consumption. However, Concha y Toro is actively implementing initiatives to improve agricultural and irrigation efficiency. The company also conducts annual climate scenario analyses and prepares water accumulation ponds and irrigation systems to ensure water availability throughout the season. [Fixed row]

(9.2.5) What proportion of the produced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Other commodity

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.5.2) % of total agricultural commodity produced in areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.5.3) Please explain

Based on our latest analysis using the WRI Aqueduct tool, 7 out of 8 areas in Chile, along with one water basin in Argentina where we grow grapes, are located in regions classified as having "High" or "Extremely High" risk of "Baseline Water Stress." We do not foresee significant changes in the near future, as the boundaries of our operations and the WRI Aqueduct tool's map have remained consistent, and these conditions are expected to persist. WRI's 2030 forecast under a "business as usual" scenario predicts that 100% of our grape production in these regions will continue to occur in areas facing high or extremely high water stress.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Other commodity

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ 76-99

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

According to our most recent analysis using the WRI Aqueduct tool, 7 out of 8 water basins in Chile where we operate, as well as one water basin in Argentina from which we source grapes, are located in regions classified as having "High" or "Extremely High" risk of "Baseline Water Stress." In the foreseeable future, we do not expect significant changes, as the WRI Aqueduct tool's mapping and the boundaries of our operations have remained consistent, and these conditions are likely to persist. WRI's 2030 prediction under a "business as usual" scenario suggests that 100% of our grape commodities in these regions may continue to be produced in areas facing high or extremely high water stress.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

26613

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, 57.8% of the water consumed in our production processes came from fresh surface water sources, reflecting a 13.2% decrease in total water withdrawals from fresh surface water compared to 2022. This reduction in water usage is mainly due to lower water demand for crops and a 3% decline in sales volume in 2023 compared to 2022. It's important to note that in 2022, irrigation demand was higher due to climate conditions, particularly lower rainfall, which led to increased water consumption that year. We analyse these trends using our Climate Effect Indicator, which normalizes year-to-year consumption by climate conditions in order to understand and manage changes in irrigation efficiency over time. Additionally, there was an increase in water withdrawals from groundwater sources, which may have contributed to the lower consumption of surface water.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Viña Concha y Toro do not use brackish water or seawater in any of our direct operations, nor is it used in any part of our supply chain. The characteristics of this water source are not suitable for our operations.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

19370

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**Higher consumption from renewable groundwater sources, compensating a lower consumption of freshwater sources.

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, a larger proportion of water withdrawals came from groundwater sources, with 42% of the water used in our production processes sourced from renewable underground reserves, compared to 36% in 2022. This difference represents a 10% increase in volume compared to 2022. The reduction in freshwater withdrawals in 2023 was offset by an increase in groundwater extraction, leading to the higher proportion of withdrawals from this source.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

All of the groundwater sources which Viña Concha y Toro use in our operations are renewable.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Viña Concha y Toro does not operate in the oil and gas, or other extractive industry.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

100

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, 0.2% of the water used in our production processes came from third-party sources, with absolute withdrawals from this source remaining relatively stable since 2018. However, in 2023, there was a 6.1% decrease compared to 2022. Water withdrawals from this source are minimal compared to other sources; therefore, we did not conduct an in-depth analysis of trends related to this source. Future changes may be influenced by the same factors described above, although we do not anticipate any significant shifts.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

442

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The volume of water discharged into fresh surface water experienced a significant 30% reduction in 2023. Fluctuations in this indicator are likely tied to variations in production levels across our facilities, including the 3% decline in sales during the reporting year. To uphold responsible environmental practices, the company has implemented specialized wastewater treatment systems at all facilities. These advanced systems rigorously monitor and control the treatment processes, ensuring water quality is safeguarded prior to discharge.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Viña Concha y Toro do not use brackish water or seawater in any of our direct operations, nor is it used in any part of our supply chain. The characteristics of this water source are not suitable for our operations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

136

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The volume of water discharged into groundwater water destinations has remained relatively stable compared to the data from 2022. Any fluctuations observed in this indicator are likely attributed to variations in production levels among our different facilities.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

182

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The volume of water discharged into groundwater water destinations has remained relatively stable compared to the data from 2022. Any fluctuations observed in this indicator are likely attributed to variations in production levels among our different facilities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Tertiary treatments are not required by Chilean law to attain permitted discharge levels. Hence, this treatment level is not relevant to our Company.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

463

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Improved availability and accuracy of information.

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This indicator reflects the treatment of wastewater from all our facilities in Chile, Argentina, and the USA. Concha y Toro complies with the regulations set by Chile's General Directorate of Water for discharges into freshwater bodies. In 2023, improved information availability on secondary treatment led to an increase in total water discharges treated at this level, achieving 100% treatment of all water discharges.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

215

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This indicator represents the treatment of wastewater from all our facilities in Chile, Argentina, and the USA. Primary treatment is applied to discharges that are sent to third parties for further treatment. The volume of wastewater receiving primary treatment remained stable between 2022 and 2023.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment is not permitted by Chilean law. Hence, Concha y Toro does not make these type of discharges.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment level is not relevant for our Company as all discharges to third parties have a primary treatment done.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

There are no other relevant treatment levels for discharges.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply
☑ Nitrates
☑ Phosphates
☑ Pesticides

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Methodologies used for the measurements of: - pH, Electrical Conductivity,Cl,NO3,NH4: Potentiometry - Ca,Mg,Na,K,Fe,Mn,Zn,Cu, and other metals: A.Atomic P,B, - SO4: Colorimetric - HCO3: Volumetry
[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

71

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 51-75

(9.3.4) Please explain

We estimate that a large share of our vineyards, winemaking cellars and bottling plants in Chile, as well as some of our facilities in Argentina, are exposed to water stress. When this is assessed using the WRI Aqueduct tool, 71 sites are categorized as in areas of high or extremely high exposure to water risk. This is one of the primary tools with which we evaluate exposure to water-related risk.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Concha y Toro has not assessed any facilities in the upstream value chain for substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities during this reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Limari Waterbasin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Limari

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-30.69

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.237

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3823.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

2850

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

973.2

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

29.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

29.3

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

3793.9

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our 7 vineyards and 2 winemaking cellars located in Limari are in a river basin with a risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season, and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Maipo Waterbasin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maipo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-33.636

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.574

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2904

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1762.2

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1062.8

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

79

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

187.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

104.4

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

83.08

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2716.5

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our 8 vineyards, 3 bottling plants and 1 winemaking cellar located in Maipo are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). At this site, water requirements fell to due operational and efficiency factors. These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Costeras

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

There were no water discharges from the facilities located in this area.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Costeras

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-34.802

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.685

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

574.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

574.1

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

574.1

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our 2 vineyards in Costeras are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). At this site, water requirements fell to due operational and efficiency factors. These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rapel waterbasin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Rapel

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-34.364

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.1956

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11903.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

7735.7

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

4167.8

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

117

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

26.68

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

5.43

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

83.09

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

11788.3

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our 16 vineyards and 4 cellars located in Rapel are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). At this site, water requirements fell to due operational and efficiency factors. These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mataquito waterbasin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mataquito

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-35.061

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.2715

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

2603.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1047.4

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

1555.2

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0.43

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

124.45

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

123.58

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0.86

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2478.6

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our vineyard, located in Mataquito is in a river basin with a risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season, and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mendoza Waterbasin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Mendoza

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-32.8

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-68.8

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7347.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1890.6

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

5444.52

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

12

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

106.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

95.5

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

10.8

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

7241

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our 12 vineyards, 4 cellars, and 1 bottling plant located in Mendoza, Argentina are in a river basin with a risk of water scarcity, which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season, and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Maule waterbasin

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Maule

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-35.61

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-71.73

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

10511.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

7350

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3161.5

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

49.76

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

49.76

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

10461.7

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our 7 vineyards, and 2 winemaking cellars located in Maule are in a river basin with risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season, and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Aconcagua

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Chile

☑ Other, please specify **:**Aconcagua

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-35.5

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-70.5

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

509.8

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

509.8

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

24.71

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

24.71

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

485.09

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our vineyard, located in Aconcagua is in a river basin with risk of water scarcity which means that there is a higher risk that water will not be sufficiently available in the future. A disruption in water quality or availability would have a business impact by limiting production due to a lower grape yield or additional costs of water supply. Lower grape yield has the ability to affect our production volume and could impact our revenues. Year-to-year water requirement for irrigation depends strongly on the specific weather conditions during that growing season and the level of production, and so large variations can be expected (the thresholds for describing the change are set accordingly). At this site, water requirements fell to due operational and efficiency factors. These values are based on direct measurement of water extraction.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Water Footprint Network
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Limari Waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 2

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Maipo Waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 3

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Rapel waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 4

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 6

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mendoza Waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 5

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Maule waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 6

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Limari Waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 7

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Maipo Waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 8

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 4

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Rapel waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 9

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 6

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mendoza Waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.

Row 10

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 7

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Maule waterbasin

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

The potential impact involves reduced production at the facilities located in this basin, due to water scarcity in the area, which may affect future production levels.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

The company has adopted a proactive approach by developing and implementing the Zero Water Waste Program. This program aims to reduce water consumption by optimizing its use at every stage of the production process, focusing on water efficiency and innovative technologies.
[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

946441854.4

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

20537.77

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

VCT monitors trends in irrigation demand within the context of both inter-annual and long-term climate changes. In 2023, irrigation demand was lower, primarily due to increased rainfall in central-southern Chile compared to 2022, which experienced significantly lower rainfall. Scenario analysis suggests that future irrigation demand, driven by climate factors, will likely increase. As a result, we expect total water withdrawal efficience to either improve or remain stable compared to 2023. [Fixed row]

(9.8) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you produce.

Other commodity

(9.8.1) Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.3

(9.8.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.8.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.8.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.8.6) Please explain

The year-to-year water requirement for irrigation is heavily influenced by the unique weather conditions experienced during each growing season, as well as the level of production, leading to the anticipation of significant variations (with corresponding thresholds to describe such changes). Our climate scenario analysis indicates that in the future irrigation demand linked to climate will grow. Thus, we anticipate that efficiency may drop from 2023, but the long-term trend will be an improvement as we implement our goal to reduce our product water footprint by 10% versus 2020. Use of metrics & strategy to reduce water intensity: This metric is used within the organization to guide our strategy in relation to water resources. Efficient and responsible management of water resources is one of the central focuses of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy, with objectives that respond to the level of water stress risk that our direct and indirect operations, and stakeholders in our local communities, are exposed to. Under this Strategy, we have committed to extending water efficiency measures to at least 50% of our production processes, in addition to reducing the water footprint of our product by 10% (per bottle) with respect to 2020.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Other commodity

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.36

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water consumption

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.9.6) Please explain

The year-to-year water requirement for irrigation is heavily influenced by the unique weather conditions experienced during each growing season, as well as the level of production, leading to the anticipation of significant variations (with corresponding thresholds to describe such changes). However, our climate scenario analysis indicates that in the future irrigation demand linked to climate will grow. Thus, we anticipate that efficiency may drop from 2023, but the long-term trend will be an improvement as we implement our goal to reduce our product water footprint by 10% versus 2020. Use of metrics & strategy to reduce water intensity: This metric is used within the organization to guide our strategy in relation to water resources. Efficient and responsible management of water resources is one of the central focuses of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy, with objectives that respond to the level of water stress risk that our direct and indirect operations, and stakeholders in our local communities, are exposed to. Under this Strategy, we have committed to extending water efficiency measures to at least 50% of our production processes, in addition to reducing the water footprint of our product by 10% (per bottle) with respect to 2020.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Bottle of wine (750cc)

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

117.9

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Water consumed

(9.12.4) Denominator

Total number of bottles sold during the reporting year.

(9.12.5) Comment

Concha y Toro set a goal to achieve a 10% reduction in water consumption per bottle of wine from the vineyard to the final destination by 2025. To meet this goal, the company has implemented several initiatives, including water reduction projects in vineyards, improvements to humidity measurement systems, and the creation of the Water Leader Group, a multidisciplinary team across operational areas. Additionally, an awareness campaign titled 'Zero Water Waste' was launched at the holding level.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Concha y Toro's products are specifically made for human consumption and do not contain any substances classified as hazardous, adhering to rigorous food safety standards to ensure the well-being of our consumers.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

We use the Food and Agriculture Organisation's crop evapotranspiration coefficient to classify products as low water impact.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Under this definition, grapes (the main raw material used to produce wine) are classified as having a low water impact, as the evapotranspiration coefficient for this crop is lower than most of other crops grown in the territories we grow and buy grapes (mainly central Chile).
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

In our current strategy, the target we are working towards is set to be completed by 2025. It's important to note that during that year, we have plans to re-evaluate our water goals. This reassessment will allow us to ensure that our objectives align with the latest developments and challenges related to water management.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

In our current strategy, the target we are working towards is set to be completed by 2025. It's important to note that during that year, we have plans to re-evaluate our water goals. This reassessment will allow us to ensure that our objectives align with the latest developments and challenges related to water management.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

In our current strategy, the target we are working towards is set to be completed by 2025. It's important to note that during that year, we have plans to re-evaluate our water goals. This reassessment will allow us to ensure that our objectives align with the latest developments and challenges related to water management.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals
☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

103.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

93.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

117.9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-135

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to all of the operations of Viña Concha y Toro.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This ambitious target is part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy. Our vineyards already use advanced irrigation technology, ensuring high water efficiency. While we met our target in 2021, the following year posed challenges due to a lack of rainfall during crucial summer months, essential for our crops. In 2023, we reduced water consumption to 117.9 liters per bottle, down from 130.4 in 2022, though this remains higher than the expected level required to meet our 2025 goal. Despite these challenges, we are fully committed to further reducing water withdrawal. Our focus on sustainability and responsible resource management continues to drive us to

seek innovative solutions to enhance efficiency. To meet our target, Concha y Toro is prioritizing vineyard reduction projects and improving humidity measurement systems. We have established the Water Leader Group, a multidisciplinary team across operational areas, alongside the 'Zero Water Waste' awareness campaign at the holding level.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is focused on reducing total water withdrawal per bottle of wine sold.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Country/area/region

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

103.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

93.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

117.9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-135

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to all of the operations of Viña Concha y Toro.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This ambitious target is part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy. Our vineyards already use advanced irrigation technology, ensuring high water efficiency. While we met our target in 2021, the following year posed challenges due to a lack of rainfall during crucial summer months, essential for our crops. In 2023, we reduced water

consumption to 117.9 liters per bottle, down from 130.4 in 2022, though this remains higher than the expected level required to meet our 2025 goal. Despite these challenges, we are fully committed to further reducing water withdrawal. Our focus on sustainability and responsible resource management continues to drive us to seek innovative solutions to enhance efficiency. To meet our target, Concha y Toro is prioritizing vineyard reduction projects and improving humidity measurement systems. We have established the Water Leader Group, a multidisciplinary team across operational areas, alongside the 'Zero Water Waste' awareness campaign at the holding level.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is focused on reducing total water withdrawal per bottle of wine sold.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business division

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

103.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

93.5

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

117.9

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-135

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply
☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target applies to all of the operations of Viña Concha y Toro.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This ambitious target is part of our 2025 Sustainability Strategy. Our vineyards already use advanced irrigation technology, ensuring high water efficiency. While we met our target in 2021, the following year posed challenges due to a lack of rainfall during crucial summer months, essential for our crops. In 2023, we reduced water consumption to 117.9 liters per bottle, down from 130.4 in 2022, though this remains higher than the expected level required to meet our 2025 goal. Despite these challenges, we are fully committed to further reducing water withdrawal. Our focus on sustainability and responsible resource management continues to drive us to seek innovative solutions to enhance efficiency. To meet our target, Concha y Toro is prioritizing vineyard reduction projects and improving humidity measurement systems. We have established the Water Leader Group, a multidisciplinary team across operational areas, alongside the 'Zero Water Waste' awareness campaign at the holding level.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

The target is focused on reducing total water withdrawal per bottle of wine sold.
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Land/water management

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Other, please specify **:**Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company land.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ State and benefit indicators ☑ Pressure indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Under Chilean Regulation, Law No. 20,283, called the Native Forest Recovery and Forest Promotion Law, regulates the promotion, protection, conservation, and use of this resource. Under this concept, Concha y Toro has identified, by 2023, 4.272 ha of native forest in their operations. Each location has a specific management plan that has been verified by FSC under the "FSC Certification Standard for Small and Large-Scale Native Forests." in 2023, 100% of the companys operation area has been mapped to identified native forest locations.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Concha y Toro does not operates on UNESCO World Heritage sites

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Concha y Toro does not operate on UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Concha y Toro has not evaluated its operations specifically for Ramsar sites. Regardless, under Chilean regulations, the Environmental Ministry, working with the Environmental Impact Assessment Service, has developed a consolidated list of all wetlands in Chilean territory. Some of these wetlands are protected under Law Number 21.202, which specifically protects urban wetlands. Concha y Toro does not operate near or on listed wetland areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

Key biodiversity areas are accounted under the legally protected areas classification.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

No other types of biodiversity areas has been identified
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Chile

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Native Forests in: Rucahue, Peumo, Idague, Ucúquer, Palo Santo, Rauco, Santa Raquel, Lourdes and Villa Alegre

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:
☑ Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

4272

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The areas containing native forest are in land owned by Concha y Toro. Regardless, within the activities of Concha y Toro, there are no main manufacturing activities near these conservation areas of native forest.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

The activities of Concha y Toro do not have the capability of impacting negatively the biodiversity of these areas

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ All data points in module 7

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our 2023 data Deloitte has performed a limited assurance engagement review of the key performance indicator associated to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Carta-de-Verificacion-Huella-de-Carbono-2023.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

☑ All data points in module 9

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

For our 2023 data Deloitte has performed a limited assurance engagement review of the key performance indicator associated to Water footprint, this includes water consumption, withdrawal and discharge

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Carta-de-Verificacion-Huella-Hidrica-2023.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

This document presents the long-term plans and the positive impact aimed at generating for various stakeholders through the implementation of Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy "Uncork a Better Future." The plans outlined for each program are carried out in collaboration with the company's subsidiaries and affiliates in their respective countries of operation, as well as with the various areas related to each of the different topics addressed by the strategy. The 2023 Impact Report is an account of the management and progress of the strategy, prepared according to the internal indicators that the company uses and monitors for its internal management.

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

Sustainability-Impact-Report-2023-2.pdf
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Sustainability Director

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute