PROGRAM REPORT

Climate Action 2024

Sustainability Division
August 2025

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

About this Report

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

This report outlines the progress made in 2024 by the Climate Action Program, which aims to generate a positive impact by reducing CO_2 emissions at Viña Concha y Toro. This program is being developed in conjunction with the winery's subsidiaries and with the participation of their respective agricultural, winemaking, and operations teams, among others.

The scope covers the wine-making activities of the Viña Concha y Toro Holding, excluding the affiliate Almaviva, in which the company owns a 50% stake. The production subsidiaries dedicated to wine-making and the commercial subsidiaries included in this report represent 95% of total sales in 2024. The beer and pisco businesses, which account for 5%, are excluded because they are new business units in the process of consolidation and scaling up to an integrated and sustainable operating model.

The carbon footprint data and reduction targets, in scopes 1, 2, and 3, both fossil and FLAG, reported in this report are verified annually by an independent third party. For 2024, the verification was performed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.

PREPARED BY:
Sustainability Division
Viña Concha y Toro

August 2025

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UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

Sustainability Strategy

Uncork a Better Future® is the name of Viña Concha y Toro's 2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy.

INSPIRATION

There is an immense world contained in each of our wines. There is passion, there is effort, there is dedication and care.

We are more than just quality wines; we are here to transform every glass of wine and every encounter into a memorable experience.

We want to play a leading role in building a better future for people and the planet. That is why we work every day, knowing that the time for change is now, remembering at every step the healthiest ambition of all: to improve in everything we do to give back to the Earth more than it has given us.

That is positive impact.

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Sustainable Purpose

Viña Concha y Toro makes sustainability a pillar of its purpose, as a memorable experience is achieved when a positive impact is generated that benefits and transcends its different stakeholders.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES FOR OUR CONSUMERS

Viña Concha y Toro's business strategy puts the consumer at the center, which is why the unveiling of the company's purpose in 2022 represents an important milestone: "We exist to transform every glass of wine and every gathering around the world into a memorable experience."

This phrase sums up what motivates and gives meaning to everyone at Viña Concha y Toro, highlighting how our daily work is reflected in a greater goal.

A memorable experience can only be achieved with quality wines from their origin, with the right *terroir*, with excellent agricultural, winemaking, and bottling practices, but also with the creation of attractive, strong, global brands that resonate with consumers; with an ambitious sustainability strategy, with innovation; with areas of support of excellence; and, finally, with an efficient distribution capacity to reach any corner of the world in a timely manner where people want to enjoy the company's products.

The company's purpose has remained unchanged.

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SUSTAINABILITY

From a sustainability perspective, a memorable experience is achieved when we can leave a **legacy of positive impact** on our stakeholders.

Strategic Guidelines

Viña Concha y Toro aims to establish itself as a global leader in sustainability, generating a net positive impact on its stakeholders and the planet through strategic, consistent, and long-term management focused on environmental and social regeneration.

The company seeks to establish itself as an international leader in sustainability beyond the limits of its industry, standing out for its environmental and social practices consistent with its purpose.

Thus, sustainability contributes to the achievement of the company's purpose when the company is able to leave a memorable experience for its stakeholders in the form of a concrete positive impact on them. That is why all the steps the company takes each year are part of a long-term plan, which is geared toward this objective and considers both internal activities and activities related to stakeholders in order to achieve them.

The company has defined the following elements as the fundamental pillars of its sustainability management system. These elements form the basis for the tactical and operational decisions that shape the annual planning.

Vision

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

Mission

To generate a net positive impact for our stakeholders and be global leaders in the regeneration of our planet.

Objective

To contribute to improving the natural and social conditions of our environment and stakeholders.

Purpose of Corporate Sustainability

To help create a memorable experience by leaving a legacy of positive impact on stakeholders.

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SUSTAINABILITY

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Strategic Structure

To achieve its long-term vision, Viña Concha y Toro has defined a hierarchical strategic framework.

The company's sustainability structure originates from its corporate purpose and is organized under a top-down approach, which ensures consistency and direction in all actions undertaken.

At the strategic level, statements are formulated that define the rationale behind the strategy and lead the reasoning behind each action, serving as a guide for decision-making.

At the tactical level, the focus areas linked to the stakeholders that the company seeks to positively impact are established, representing how to advance toward the corporate vision and mission.

Finally, at the operational level, projects and initiatives are executed to achieve the goals of each sustainability pillar, defining what to do to meet the objectives.

STRATEGIC LEVEL
Statements that guide the rationale behind the sustainability strategy. They represent the guide for all actions undertaken by the company, the reason behind sustainability actions.

TACTICAL LEVEL
Focus areas that are addressed to achieve the vision and mission. They represent the *stakeholders* that we seek to positively impact with a clear objective. They respond to how we move forward to achieve the vision.

PILLARS OF THE STRATEGY
Each of the pillars has a contribution to make to the long-term strategy. It has a corporate **objective**, quantitative **goals**, and expected **positive impacts** by 2025:

- Long-Term Contribution
- Corporate Objective
- Quantitative Goals
- Expected Positive Impacts

OPERATIONAL LEVEL
Projects or initiatives that centralize the actions that will enable the goals established for each pillar to be achieved. They represent what we will do to achieve the objective.

STRATEGIC PROGRAMS
These correspond to comprehensive projects or initiatives through which multidisciplinary activities are carried out, enabling the company to achieve the annual goals it has set for 2025.

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Strategic Model

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LEAVING A LEGACY OF POSITIVE IMPACT ON OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Sustainability Governance

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

MISSION
To generate **a net positive impact** for our stakeholders and be leaders in the regeneration of our planet.

OBJECTIVE
To contribute to **improving the natural and social conditions** of our environment and stakeholders.

	Consumers	***Suppliers***	***Clients***	***Our People***	***Community***	***Our Planet***
IMPACT	Convey a message of sustainability and responsible consumption to our consumers.	Help our suppliers improve their ethical and environmental performance, with a particular focus on climate change.	Generate a mutual exchange of best practices in sustainability with our main customers.	Improve the well-being and commitment of all company employees. Grow in diversity, equality, and inclusion.	Contribute to the development of our communities through education, entrepreneurship, and community empowerment.	Help regenerate our planet by making efficient use of resources and improving the conditions of our natural and productive ecosystems.
10 PROGRAMS AND GOALS	PROGRAM From Start to Finish GOAL **100%** of strategic brands (28 brands | 85% of annual sales)	PROGRAM Responsible Sourcing GOAL **100%** of key suppliers committed to SBTi (30 packaging suppliers)	PROGRAM Closer to Our Markets GOAL **100%** of key customers (30 customers | 35% of annual sales)	PROGRAM Healthy, Diverse, and Happy GOAL **100%** of employees with program benefits (3,400 people)	PROGRAM Corporate Citizenship GOAL **100%** of communities with associated initiatives (32 communities)	PROGRAMS Zero Water Waste Fossil Fuel Independence Circular Innovation Climate Action Nature-Based Solutions GOALS 10% reduction in water use; 50% reduction in internal fossil energy; 10 upcycling initiatives; 35% reduction in CO2; regenerative practices across all our land.
10 SDGs						

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Our Planet Pillar

Within the Our Planet Pillar, Viña Concha y Toro has defined 5 programs aimed at generating a positive impact.

As part of the B Corporation movement, which encourages organizations to strive for continuous improvement, Viña Concha y Toro has moved toward a regenerative philosophy in its relationship with the planet, always seeking to give back more than it takes.

Regarding Our Planet, the company has defined five issues of particular relevance, as they are at the heart of its business, relate to the resources needed to operate, and the externalities it generates that need to be reversed.

This commitment is embodied in five programs aimed at generating a positive impact on the environment, focusing on issues that are material to the company:

- Water
- Energy
- Waste
- Climate Change
- Nature and Biodiversity

OUR PLANET PILLAR
Contribute to regenerating the conditions of our planet through our practices in energy, water, waste, nature, and climate change. We seek to lead trends beyond our industry.

5 PROGRAMS FOR THE PLANET

01 Zero Water Waste

02 Fossil Independence

03 Circular Innovation

04 Climate Action

05 Nature-Based Solutions

SDG 6.
Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 7.
Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG 12.
Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 13.
Climate Action

SDG 15.
Life on Land

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Climate Action

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OUR PLANET PILLAR

Climate Action Program

Contribute to preventing global temperatures from rising above 1.5°C by 2050. We aim to reduce our CO2e emissions, in line with climate science, and achieve levels below 180,000 tCO2e by 2025. We are striving for zero emissions by 2040.

Climate change represents one of the most significant challenges for humanity in the current century. As a global company, we recognize our responsibility and strive to reverse our emissions.

In this regard, Viña Concha y Toro is implementing both mitigation and adaptation measures, with the goal of reducing emissions by 35% by 2025 and 55% by 2030, compared to the base year of 2017. These goals are validated and aligned with the Science Based Targets (SBTi) methodology, which the company has adhered to since 2019.

In addition, since the same date, Viña Concha y Toro has been actively participating in the global Race to Zero campaign and is part of the Business Ambition for 1.5°C alliance through its adherence to the Global Compact. The company also reports annually on its CO2 management to CDP, ensuring transparency in the progress made and the challenges faced in this area. Currently, the company has incorporated the requirements of the SBTi's FLAG (Forest Land and Agriculture) guide into its 2024 carbon footprint measurement, which establishes best practices for sectors linked to natural resources.

Viña Concha y Toro is in the process of setting new goals based on climate science, motivated by the results achieved to date and seeking to accelerate its climate action. These goals correspond to a second cycle of commitment to SBTi.

Viña Concha y Toro reinforces its Net Zero 2040 commitment with internationally validated science-based targets and climate mitigation, adaptation, and transparency actions.

2025 GOAL

35% reduction in absolute CO2e emissions in scopes 1, 2, and 3, compared to the base year 2017

Base year 2017:
270,968 tons of CO2e

SBT ROADMAP 2025:
Considers reductions at a rate of 4.2% per year between 2017 and 2025, i.e., 33.6%

INDICATOR

176.1 thousand tCO2e (Scope 1, 2, and 3) Concha y Toro

CLIMATE ACTION

Program Components

Key Concept: Mitigation and Adaptation

Viña Concha y Toro's initiative to reduce CO_2e emissions has a long and consistent track record. The company conducted its first carbon footprint measurement in 2007, pioneering this type of environmental assessment in Latin America.

Since then, Viña Concha y Toro has measured its carbon footprint annually, applying the GHG Protocol methodology, internationally recognized as the most widely used standard for greenhouse gas accounting. As a complementary industry tool, the company uses the International Wine Carbon Calculator, developed specifically for the wine industry.

To ensure comprehensive coverage, the company includes Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions in its inventories, following the categories recommended by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for the incorporation of indirect emissions throughout the value chain.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 13
CLIMATE ACTION

Achieve a 35% reduction in the company's total emissions by 2025, compared to the base year 2017, reaching 176.1 thousand tCO2e of emissions in 2025. This means a cumulative total of 355 thousand tons of CO2e avoided between 2021 and 2025.

CLIMATE ACTION
GOAL 13.2

Incorporate climate change measures into policies, strategies, and plans.

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO CONTRIBUTION
Indicator 13.2

Climate change measures are reflected in the company's policies, strategies, and plans. As a result of this impact, reductions in CO2e emissions have been achieved thanks to the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions. Between 2021 and 2024, emissions avoided have reached 362,000 tons of CO2e, exceeding by 2% the expected figure for the period 2021-2025, which corresponds to 355,000 tons of CO2e.

CLIMATE ACTION

Roadmap 2021–2025

2025 TARGET

35% reduction in absolute CO2e emissions in scopes 1, 2, and 3, compared to the base year 2017.

Base year 2017: 271,000 tCO2e (Chile)

2021

Exceeded the SBTi's 17% emissions reduction commitment compared to the base year, reaching 33%.

Carbon footprint measurement, generation of energy-based reduction alternatives.

Reduction achieved in actual carbon footprint reaches 33%, totaling 218,000 tCO2e.

2022

The 21% emissions reduction commitment under SBTi is exceeded with respect to the base year, reaching 35%.

Carbon footprint measurement, implementation of reduction alternatives.

Reduction achieved in actual carbon footprint reaches 33%, totaling 218,000 tCO2e.

2023

Committed levels for 2027 are achieved, demonstrating that Viña Concha y Toro's climate action is four years ahead of schedule.

Start of updating new science-based reduction targets at the holding company level, FLAG, Net Zero Standard, and biogenic carbon sequestration from soils and forests.

Committed emissions reduction is 25%. However, 42% is achieved compared to 2017.

2024

New SBTi target and Net Zero Standard began to be measured and monitored, and the FLAG Guide is used to complement the carbon footprint.

Progress in standardizing the carbon footprint and calculating the FLAG Footprint, including forest removals. Although increased production and methodological changes raised emissions, the deviation was minimal and the projected climate trajectory remains on track.

Committed emissions reduction of 30.6% compared to 2017, reaching 24.0% compared to the base year.

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2030

2025

Achieve first SBTi target, achieving a 35% reduction compared to the 2017 base year and reaching levels of 176.1 thousand tCO2e.

Measurement of carbon footprint, analysis regarding Net Zero, and use of FLAG guidelines.

Generation of reduction alternatives based on transportation, containers, packaging, supplies, and biogenic capture.

Commitment to reduce emissions by 35% compared to 2017.

CLIMATE ACTION

Annual Target Achievement

	ACTIONS	GOAL	KPI	PROGRESS EXPECTED	PROGRESS ACTUAL	% ANNUAL PROGRESS
2021	Generation of alternatives for reducing emissions based on packaging through the SBT2025 Supplier Program.	Carbon footprint measurement 17.5% reduction in total emissions	% carbon footprint progress % reduction compared to 2017	**100%** **- 17.5 (223.5 ktCO2e)**	**100%** **- 33.0% (181.5 ktCO2e)**	100%
2022	Generation of alternatives for reducing emissions from equipment and machinery. Start of Biogenic Carbon Role: Start of Carbon Study in Forests and Soils. Alternatives for reducing packaging weight. Start of updating new science-based reduction targets at the holding company level.	Carbon footprint measurement 21.9% reduction in total emissions	% carbon footprint progress % reduction compared to 2017	**100%** **- 21.9 (211.7 ktCO2e)**	**100%** **- 34.1% (190.9 ktCO2e)**	100%
2023	Update and publication of TCFD 2023 results, application of the SBTi Net Zero standard, and application of the FLAG sector guidance in the update process. Incorporation of biogenic carbon (capture from natural forests).	Carbon footprint measurement 26.3% reduction in total emissions	% carbon footprint progress % reduction compared to 2017	**100%** **- 26.3 (199.8 ktCO2e)**	**100%** **- 42.0% (157.1 ktCO2e)**	100%
2024	**Measurement of the carbon footprint at holding level. Progress on established goals and reporting in accordance with MRV standards for SBT.** **Measurement of natural forest sequestration and incorporation of soil sequestration results.**	**Carbon footprint measurement** **30.6% reduction in total emissions**	**% carbon footprint progress** **% reduction compared to 2017**	**100%** **-30.6% (188,0 ktCO2e)**	**100%** **- 24.0% (205.8 ktCO2e)**	***90%***
2025	Measurement of the carbon footprint at the holding level. Progress on established goals and reporting in accordance with MRV standards for SBT progress. Measurement of natural forest sequestration and incorporation of soil sequestration results.	Carbon footprint measurement 35.0% reduction in total emissions	% carbon footprint progress % reduction compared to 2017	**100%** **-35.0% (176.1 ktCO2e)**		

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Climate Governance

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CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Management Levels and Areas

To advance in climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, the company must consider various international guidelines to which it adheres. These include methodologies for quantification, monitoring, reduction, and disclosure.

To present the different aspects and hierarchical levels of the management areas associated with emissions, the guidelines of the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), standard for the disclosure of information on sustainability, version IFRS - S1, are used as a general framework.

This section seeks to provide the core elements of disclosure, adapting this methodology to the context of emissions generation and categorizing them into four main areas, as shown in the attached figure. In these areas, instances of review, monitoring, and adjustment of issues related to emissions generation are established.

GOVERNANCE

In terms of the supervision exercised by the company's Shareholders' Meeting and Board of Directors over emissions generation, the company has a Committee of Directors and, in addition, an Ethics and Sustainability Committee whose main responsibility is to supervise more closely and directly the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy through quarterly meetings. At regular meetings with the Ethics and Sustainability Steering Committee, progress on the Climate Action Program is presented so that the program can be explored in greater depth and details can be provided throughout the year.

The company has a Corporate Sustainability Policy, which also incorporates the company's position on the issue of climate change. The policy states that the company seeks to reduce its emissions by following the route proposed by the Science Based Targets methodology, with the aim of preventing the planet's temperature from rising more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This guideline has been followed since 2017, when the first application to SBTi began to be prepared.

The Corporate Sustainability Division team is responsible for implementing this program. Implementation is carried out jointly with the various subsidiaries and areas of the company involved in generating emissions.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change

Based on IFRS S1

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Management Levels and Areas

ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

The Ethics and Sustainability Committee's main responsibility is to review, approve, and monitor the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, ensuring that its guidelines are implemented in the different areas of the company. Its role is to provide support and guidance, establishing guidelines for risk management and the adoption of best practices, without replacing the responsibilities of each management team.

In particular, from an environmental perspective, the Committee is the body responsible for overseeing strategic guidelines and supervising the tactical and operational implementation of the strategic programs that underpin the corporate agenda:

- Fossil Independence: promoting the transition to renewable energy sources and the progressive reduction of dependence on fossil fuels.
- Zero Water Waste: promoting the efficient use of water resources, innovation in processes, and the regeneration of associated ecosystems.
- Climate Action: strengthening commitments to climate change mitigation and adaptation through greenhouse gas inventories and carbon neutrality targets.
- Circular Innovation: encouraging the reuse of materials, eco-design, and responsible waste management.
- Nature-Based Solutions: promoting the conservation and regeneration of native forests, biodiversity, and ecosystem services.

The Committee also supports the Board of Directors in defining sustainability policies and principles, periodically reviewing program progress and guiding management in the continuous improvement of environmental, social, and governance practices.

In terms of corporate ethics, the Committee ensures the dissemination and compliance with the Corporate Ethics Standard, conducting an annual review of the Code of Ethics and Conduct and supporting the implementation of control and audit mechanisms.

The Committee's annual agenda integrates these matters in a cross-cutting manner and is adjusted as new needs or strategic issues arise. The Corporate Sustainability Division and Compliance Office are permanent members, and other areas may be added depending on the issues addressed.

ACTIVITIES 2024 ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

During 2024, the Board of Directors received quarterly reports from the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, and meetings were held as planned. Directors' attendance was 92%, with one Director absent from one of the sessions with due justification. The main topics discussed during the year were:

MARCH

1. Formation of the Ethics and Sustainability Committee.
2. Review of the current Corporate Sustainability Policy.
3. Presentation of the methodology and Double Materiality Matrix 2023.

JUNE

1. Review of overall progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy.
2. Review of the 2024 Stakeholder Mapping.
3. Review of the Corporate Ethics Management Model.

SEPTEMBER

1. Review and presentation of the 2023 Impact Report.
2. Review of the holding company's consolidated Environmental Metrics and Performance Closing.
3. Review of the 2023 Carbon Footprint and presentation of the Climate Change strategy.

DECEMBER

1. Planning for the 2025 update of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy.
2. Presentation of progress in the development of the 2025 Double Materiality.
3. Proposal for Due Diligence on Human Rights in the Company to be carried out during 2025.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Management Levels and Areas

STRATEGY

The company has had a Corporate Sustainability Strategy in place since 2012. The current version is Strategy 2025, called "Uncork a Better Future®." It is based on six pillars that represent the company's main stakeholders.

One of the pillars is Our Planet, with five programs that address actions and goals related to environmental issues that are material to the company. One of these is the negative externality generated by CO_2 emissions, whose long-term plan is described in the Climate Action Program. The central axes of the program are mitigation, presented through science-based emission reduction plans with a 2030 horizon, and adaptation, expressed in the valuation of the company's biological assets, which capture CO_2 from the atmosphere and will be quantified starting in 2022.

To monitor the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy more closely, and in particular the progress made in terms of Climate Action, the company has an Executive Sustainability Committee. The Committee is made up of representatives from various departments whose operations are linked to the company's environmental or social management. At Committee meetings, progress and compliance with the program are monitored, with an emphasis on internal collaboration in cases where a goal is proving difficult to implement. The Committee can propose adjustments to the strategic framework on an ongoing basis if necessary. In this case, the relevance of such changes is evaluated and they are incorporated as a complement to the strategic planning update.

In terms of policies related to this issue, the company has a Corporate Sustainability Policy, which explicitly states the institutional position on climate change and establishes the responsibilities of each area in the quest to reduce emissions at all stages of the production and management process. This policy provides a framework for guiding mitigation and adaptation actions, ensuring consistency with the company's strategic commitments. The document is publicly available in the sustainability section of the company's website, facilitating access and transparency for all stakeholders.

Although the Corporate Sustainability Strategy provides guidelines for the company's work on emissions, subsidiaries have the independence to implement any initiatives that go beyond what is set out in the strategy.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change

Based on IFRS S1

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Management Levels and Areas

RISK MANAGEMENT

In terms of procedures for identifying and assessing risks related to emissions generation and management, the company has had a Strategic and Operational Risk Matrix in place since 2015. This matrix considers the main business risks and covers environmental and social risks across the board, including those related to operations that contribute to CO_2 generation.

The matrix is updated periodically, incorporating operational and regulatory risks. Its implementation, monitoring, and control are the responsibility of the Risk Management and Internal Control area, which is responsible for ensuring that each management team has effective mitigation mechanisms in place for the risks associated with its work.

The main risks linked to climate change are integrated into the strategic risk matrix, including material issues raised by different stakeholders. In addition, the company applies the methodology proposed by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), implemented for the first time in 2020 and reviewed annually.

Within this framework, and following TCFD guidelines, the company has identified transition and physical risks associated with climate change, which are critical to safeguarding agricultural operations. These include the decline in surface water availability, the reduction of groundwater resources, and the increased frequency of extreme weather events, which could lead to soil imbalances and production losses.

While water initiatives such as technified irrigation have been implemented on farms, the company has also promoted broader actions to mitigate CO2 emissions in areas such as energy, transportation, distribution, and packaging. These measures not only aim to reduce the carbon footprint, but also to generate operational efficiencies that strengthen the resilience of the business. They are complemented by regenerative practices in soil management, the quantification of carbon removals by forests, and the measurement of carbon capture in soils, thereby strengthening the company's adaptive capacity.

In this way, the company understands that mitigating climate risks involves not only water management, but also taking comprehensive action across all dimensions of its operations, ensuring the sustainability and continuity of its primarily agricultural activity in the face of an increasingly challenging climate scenario.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change

Based on IFRS S1

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Management Levels and Areas

METRICS AND GOALS

The company has quantitative sustainability metrics and goals for all the issues included in the 2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy, called "Uncork a Better Future®." These goals are defined with a long-term view and, based on the roadmap to that objective, annual goals are set for the five-year period in question.

These goals enable the development of annual planning based on specific activities that ensure the achievement of the objectives set for each year and progress toward the horizon established for 2025.

The metrics generated make it possible to evaluate whether the objectives were achieved, take corrective action to accelerate progress, and provide clear information on the degree of compliance. This document is the tool used to display information on annual and consolidated management since the base year of this stage of the strategy (2020) in terms of climate and sustainability management. Within this framework, the Sustainability Division team is responsible for generating and consolidating corporate data, while the operational areas are responsible for day-to-day management.

In terms of metrics, the company reports the Fossil Carbon Footprint and the FLAG Carbon Footprint by subsidiary, in addition to indicators linked to ESG ratings and performance against the 2024 Target. Likewise, within the framework of the objectives of the areas related to emissions management, initiatives have been defined aimed at developing efficiency and operational optimization actions in production and logistics processes, advancing the substitution and energy transition towards renewable sources, sustainable land use management—with regenerative practices and quantification of carbon removals—and the promotion of eco-design and innovation in packaging, with a focus on reducing weight and increasing the recyclability of packaging.

In terms of corporate goals, the company has established in its Corporate Sustainability Strategy a commitment to reduce absolute CO_2e emissions in scopes 1, 2, and 3 by 35% by 2025, compared to the base year 2017. In addition to this objective, there are additional commitments that reinforce climate action and the transition to Net Zero, including the goals of reducing fossil and FLAG emissions in scopes 1 and 3 by 2030, as well as the corporate goal of achieving Net Zero fossil and FLAG by 2040, in line with the company's international commitments.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change

Based on IFRS S1

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Climate Management Elements

TRAINING AND AWARENESS

In order to raise awareness and promote internal habits around energy saving and efficient use, the company conducts training and awareness programs that seek to educate staff on the importance of responsible energy management. These in-person talks provide practical guides and recommendations to encourage the adoption of sustainable behaviors not only in the workplace, but also in everyday life.

MONITORING AND INDICATORS

The Sustainability Division team is responsible for consolidating all emissions data from each area of the company on an annual basis. Since 2015, the company has had an internal carbon tax, where a fee is charged to each of the areas responsible for their emissions. This applies to each stage of the production process, from the vineyard to final distribution, including the wineries and bottling plants.

This initiative provides clarity on the main areas of focus when mapping out the emissions reduction route, as this level of detail helps us identify each link in our value chain where our emissions are produced.

In addition, the Sustainability Division team generates strategic indicators on an annual basis, consolidating consumption data from the different stages and all the holding company's subsidiaries. This information is used to measure consolidated corporate consumption and calculate the carbon footprint. In addition, internal benchmarking is generated with respect to the consumption of each subsidiary, along with an analysis that helps improve internal management and evaluate progress toward the objectives set for 2025.

COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION

Viña Concha y Toro encourages collaboration with its relevant stakeholders, such as suppliers, customers, and local communities, to promote the management of its emissions.

Employees are also encouraged to participate in identifying energy efficiency opportunities. As a result, an energy efficiency plan has been implemented in wineries and bottling plants.

Another example of global participation is Viña Concha y Toro's membership in the international organization Science Based Targets, which aims to be an ally for companies in creating a path to reduce emissions, providing guidelines and tools to define these goals.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Climate Management Elements

RISK ANALYSIS

More in-depth risk analysis is carried out in the two most extreme scenarios, in order to assess the effect and implications for the company in the worst-case scenario, so as to anticipate and generate risk mitigation measures (RCP 8.5), and the best-case scenario, characterized by rapid changes to low-emission technologies and global cooperation to reduce emissions (RCP 2.6). These scenarios cover the spectrum of possibilities, which is why it is considered a good exercise.

The risks and opportunities identified for the different scenarios are divided into transitional and physical. Transitional risks and opportunities are related to how the implementation of different policies and technologies affect the company, while physical risks and opportunities refer to how the physical effects of climate change will affect the organization's activities.

DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS

Transparency is a fundamental factor in the company's management. Thus, disclosure reports are generated annually that include data and results on emissions management.

The Annual Report is issued annually, following the guidelines of General Standard No. 461, which is a requirement of the Financial Market Commission for companies that are publicly traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange in Chile.

In this document, the company displays sustainability indicators, reporting the material metrics for the industrial sector to which it belongs. For this purpose, the Sustainable Industry Classification System (SICS) is used, and the metrics are defined in accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards established by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

Additionally, and on a voluntary basis, the company has prepared this report, presenting data on its emissions management in greater detail than required by the previous standard and with data series from 2020 onwards for better comparability.

EXTERNAL VERIFICATION

It is important to note that since 2007, the company has measured its carbon footprint annually using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology. The calculations are performed internally by the Sustainability Department. In addition, they are subject to external verification by an independent third party. For the 2024 data, this process was performed by the international auditing firm Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Physical Risks Related to Climate Change

Based on standards such as TCFD, the company has identified risks related to climate change, classified as physical and transition risks. In particular, three physical risks associated with climate change have been identified, and the consequences may have significant effects on water management.

SURFACE WATER AVAILABILITY

Decreased availability of water from surface sources such as rain or waterways can affect land productivity when there is no rainwater or waterways available for vineyard irrigation. Mitigation measures include the incorporation of technified irrigation systems in 100% of the vineyard area, the implementation of precision agriculture in agricultural irrigation systems to reduce consumption, the improvement of storage dam systems, and measures to cover dams to prevent evaporation, among others.

UNDERGROUND WATER AVAILABILITY:

Decreased availability of water from wells, which may potentially run dry due to the depletion of aquifers, affecting the supply to facilities such as wineries and plants. Mitigation measures are aimed at improving water efficiency in warehouses and bottling plants, incorporating recirculation processes in facilities where feasible, and incorporating equipment that uses water efficiently.

EXTREME OR UNSEASONAL WEATHER EVENTS

These types of incidents could involve extreme rainfall or rainfall at unexpected times of the year, leading to soil dryness/oversaturation, fruit rot due to the appearance of fungi or diseases, among other problems. The mitigation measures identified include soil regeneration practices, such as incorporating crops between rows to protect and improve soil vitality, climate monitoring, and predictive models. At the same time, technologies have been implemented to reduce the impact of climatic events, including the application of agrochemical protectants and the installation of wind towers, among others.

UNIDENTIFIED PESTS, FUNGI, OR DISEASES

These can affect the production of the company's own grapes or those supplied by third parties. To address this risk, the company applies a series of controls, such as continuous phytosanitary programs, regular visits and inspections of the fields, and review and analysis of samples to identify any disease risk in a timely manner.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Transitional Risks Related to Climate Change

Based on international standards such as the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the company has conducted a detailed analysis of the risks associated with climate change, classifying them into two broad categories: physical risks and transition risks.

Within the latter, three transitional risks have been identified that may have an impact on the organization's management, affecting costs, regulations, and commercial relationships.

RISKS TO KEY INPUTS – ENERGY

Decreased water availability can affect energy generation, increasing costs or driving greater dependence on non-renewable sources. This translates into increased expenses for an essential input for various processes, such as vineyard irrigation, agricultural machinery operation, winery production, and logistics.

To mitigate this risk, the company has renewable energy purchase agreements, has installed solar panels for self-generation, and is moving forward with the electrification of machinery that previously ran on fossil fuels, thereby also helping to reduce its carbon footprint.

NATIONAL REGULATORY RISKS

These are mainly related to water rights and possible restrictions to prevent overexploitation of the resource. Changes in regulations could lead to reduced water availability for operations.

To anticipate this, the company continuously monitors and updates its water rights, manages renewals within the corresponding deadlines, and constantly monitors regulatory proposals, thus ensuring timely adaptation to new legal scenarios.

MARKET RISKS

These risks are associated with growing customer demands, especially in international retail, regarding efficient water use and other sustainability indicators. Possible restrictions or conditions could influence access to certain markets.

To address this, the company provides transparent and verifiable information to customers, holds regular meetings with key retail players, and delivers reports with water indicators, strengthening trust and consolidating long-term business relationships.

SBT Supplier Program

The Carbon Footprint Program for suppliers promotes the measurement and reduction of emissions in packaging, fostering collaboration, innovation, and sustainability in the value chain toward a responsible and resilient future.

The Carbon Footprint Program for suppliers, launched in 2011, is one of the main emission reduction initiatives promoted by Viña Concha y Toro. Its main purpose has been to promote the measurement and management of the carbon footprint among packaging suppliers, in order to encourage increasingly sustainable and responsible practices throughout their supply chain.

In its initial stage, the program worked with 16 strategic suppliers, setting a goal of reducing emissions per liter packaged by 15% by 2020, compared to the 2011 baseline. The commitment and active collaboration between the company and its partners made it possible not only to achieve this goal, but to exceed it by a wide margin, achieving a 23% reduction. This result reflects the effectiveness of an approach based on cooperation and the exchange of learning.

For the period 2021-2030, the program has evolved toward a more robust and science-aligned approach. Its focus is on standardizing carbon footprint measurement, using internationally recognized methodologies and applying reduction strategies based on concrete data. The goal is to ensure verifiable, consistent emissions reductions that are aligned with the principles of climate science.

Category 1 of Scope 3, Purchase of Goods and Services, where packaging is quantified, plays a particularly important role in Concha y Toro's emissions inventory, as it accounts for 53% of the Holding's emissions. For this reason, the company works closely with its suppliers, sharing tools, knowledge, and experiences that facilitate the implementation of good environmental practices in all phases of the value chain.

More than traditional business relationships, the company seeks to consolidate a bond of collaboration and mutual commitment. The goal is to generate a positive and lasting impact that contributes to a legacy of sustainability, benefiting both the companies involved and the environment. In this way, progress is being made toward a more resilient, innovative, and responsible future for all actors in the production chain.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Key Policies for Corporate Management and Performance

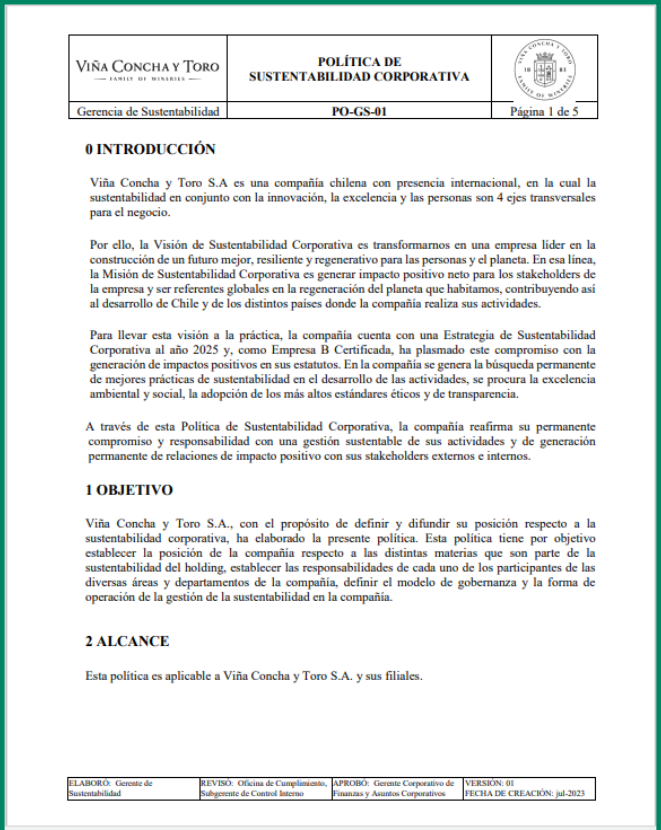
The following list groups together the current policies, organized by scope of application, that support the company's corporate management and performance.

Framework	Policy Name	Last Update
Governance	Code of Ethics and Conduct	2023
	Corporate Ethical Standard	2022
	Supplier Code of Conduct	2024
	Crime Prevention Manual	2024
	Corporate Risk Management Policy	2022
	Corporate Information Security Policy	2023
	Tax Policy	2024
	Corporate Donation Policy	2016
Environmental	Corporate Sustainability Policy	2025
	Food Loss and Waste Policy	2022
	Nature, Biodiversity, and No Deforestation Policy	2025
Social	Responsible Marketing Policy	2023
	Health and Safety Management System Policy	2021
	Corporate Quality Policy	2019

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Sustainability Policy

Document Repository



VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO — FAMILY OF WINERIES —	POLÍTICA DE SUSTENTABILIDAD CORPORATIVA	
Gerencia de Sustentabilidad	PO-GS-01	Página 1 de 5

0 INTRODUCCIÓN

Viña Concha y Toro S.A es una compañía chilena con presencia internacional, en la cual la sustentabilidad en conjunto con la innovación, la excelencia y las personas son 4 ejes transversales para el negocio.

Por ello, la Visión de Sustentabilidad Corporativa es transformarnos en una empresa líder en la construcción de un futuro mejor, resiliente y regenerativo para las personas y el planeta. En esa línea, la Misión de Sustentabilidad Corporativa es generar impacto positivo neto para los stakeholders de la empresa y ser referentes globales en la regeneración del planeta que habitamos, contribuyendo así al desarrollo de Chile y de los distintos países donde la compañía realiza sus actividades.

Para llevar esta visión a la práctica, la compañía cuenta con una Estrategia de Sustentabilidad Corporativa al año 2025 y, como Empresa B Certificada, ha plasmado este compromiso con la generación de impactos positivos en sus estatutos. En la compañía se genera la búsqueda permanente de mejores prácticas de sustentabilidad en el desarrollo de las actividades, se procura la excelencia ambiental y social, la adopción de los más altos estándares éticos y de transparencia.

A través de esta Política de Sustentabilidad Corporativa, la compañía reafirma su permanente compromiso y responsabilidad con una gestión sustentable de sus actividades y de generación permanente de relaciones de impacto positivo con sus stakeholders externos e internos.

1 OBJETIVO

Viña Concha y Toro S.A., con el propósito de definir y difundir su posición respecto a la sustentabilidad corporativa, ha elaborado la presente política. Esta política tiene por objetivo establecer la posición de la compañía respecto a las distintas materias que son parte de la sustentabilidad del holding, establecer las responsabilidades de cada uno de los participantes de las diversas áreas y departamentos de la compañía, definir el modelo de gobernanza y la forma de operación de la gestión de la sustentabilidad en la compañía.

2 ALCANCE

Esta política es aplicable a Viña Concha y Toro S.A. y sus filiales.

ELABORÓ: Gerente de Sustentabilidad	REVISÓ: Oficina de Cumplimiento, Subgerente de Control Interno	APROBÓ: Gerente Corporativo de Finanzas y Asuntos Corporativos	VERSIÓN: 01 FECHA DE CREACIÓN: jul-2023

Scope: Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries.
Highest Approving Authority: CEO
Last Update: 2025

This reflects Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to sustainable business management through a clear strategy, specific goals, and active governance that drives positive environmental and social impacts.

Structure and General Commitment

- Defines guiding principles such as continuous improvement, ethics, transparency, circular economy, and human rights.
- It establishes responsibilities led by the Sustainability Division team, with periodic reports to executive management and the Board of Directors.
- Integrates sustainability as a central part of the business, aimed at generating value and net positive impacts.

Alignment with ESG Strategy and Governance

- It is based on the Corporate Sustainability Strategy with specific goals.
- It establishes governance from the Board of Directors to operational teams, with formal monitoring.
- The Sustainability Division team ensures consistency across the holding company.

Specific Requirements of the Indicator

- Applies to own operations, subsidiaries, suppliers, contractors, and relevant business partners.
- Includes public and measurable goals in water, energy, waste, biodiversity, and climate change.
- Reinforces continuous environmental improvement and the use of frameworks such as SBTi.

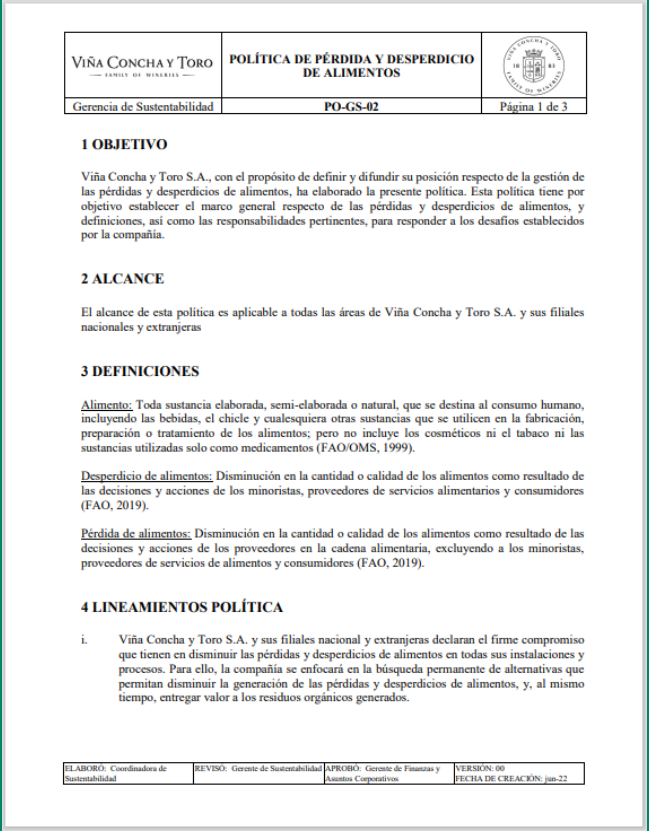
Integration and Training

- Trains employees to understand the environmental impact of their activities.
- Integrates sustainability into purchasing, budgeting, labeling, product development, and strategic decisions.
- Considers relationships with suppliers, communities, and consumers as part of the positive impact approach.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Food Loss and Waste Policy

Document Repository



VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO — FAMILY OF WINERIES —	POLÍTICA DE PÉRDIDA Y DESPERDICIO DE ALIMENTOS	
Gerencia de Sustentabilidad	PO-GS-02	Página 1 de 3

1 OBJETIVO

Viña Concha y Toro S.A., con el propósito de definir y difundir su posición respecto de la gestión de las pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos, ha elaborado la presente política. Esta política tiene por objetivo establecer el marco general respecto de las pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos, y definiciones, así como las responsabilidades pertinentes, para responder a los desafíos establecidos por la compañía.

2 ALCANCE

El alcance de esta política es aplicable a todas las áreas de Viña Concha y Toro S.A. y sus filiales nacionales y extranjeras

3 DEFINICIONES

Alimento: Toda sustancia elaborada, semi-elaborada o natural, que se destina al consumo humano, incluyendo las bebidas, el chicle y cualesquiera otras sustancias que se utilicen en la fabricación, preparación o tratamiento de los alimentos; pero no incluye los cosméticos ni el tabaco ni las sustancias utilizadas solo como medicamentos (FAO/OMS, 1999).

Desperdicio de alimentos: Disminución en la cantidad o calidad de los alimentos como resultado de las decisiones y acciones de los minoristas, proveedores de servicios alimentarios y consumidores (FAO, 2019).

Pérdida de alimentos: Disminución en la cantidad o calidad de los alimentos como resultado de las decisiones y acciones de los proveedores en la cadena alimentaria, excluyendo a los minoristas, proveedores de servicios de alimentos y consumidores (FAO, 2019).

4 LINEAMIENTOS POLÍTICA

i. Viña Concha y Toro S.A. y sus filiales nacional y extranjeras declaran el firme compromiso que tienen en disminuir las pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos en todas sus instalaciones y procesos. Para ello, la compañía se enfocará en la búsqueda permanente de alternativas que permitan disminuir la generación de las pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos, y, al mismo tiempo, entregar valor a los residuos orgánicos generados.

ELABORÓ: Coordinadora de Sustentabilidad	REVISÓ: Gerente de Sustentabilidad	APROBÓ: Gerente de Finanzas y Asuntos Corporativos	VERSIÓN: 00 FECHA DE CREACIÓN: jun-22

Scope: Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries.
Highest Approving Authority: CFO
Last Update: 2022

Defines Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to reducing food loss and waste throughout its processes through measurement, valuation, optimization programs, and internal awareness.

Focus and Scope

- Applies to all areas and facilities of Viña Concha y Toro and its national and international subsidiaries.
- Defines responsibilities by process (agricultural, winemaking, packaging), with a focus on identifying and controlling critical points.
- The Sustainability Division team leads the development, coordination, and monitoring of initiatives and reports.

Measurement and Management

- Each facility must measure losses and waste on a monthly basis using methods such as weighing, mass balance, or records.
- The data is used to propose specific improvements for each stage of the process.
- Annual results will be made publicly available.

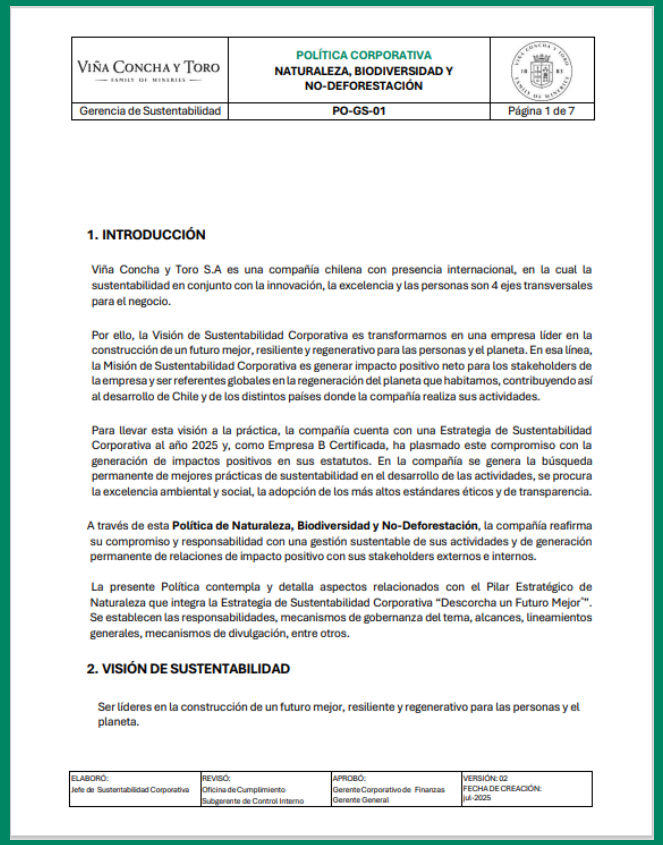
Goals and Initiatives

- Zero wine waste is promoted in key processes, with recovery and reprocessing plans.
- There are specific programs for the recovery of pomace, stems, and cafeteria waste, using composting, solarization, or internal sales.
- A specific line of work is established to reduce total losses throughout the production cycle.

Education and Collaboration

- Internal campaigns and training are carried out for employees and contractors.
- Partnerships between areas are encouraged for recovery and reduction initiatives.
- Actions must comply with current regulations in the country where they are carried out.

Document Repository



VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO — FAMILY OF WINERIES —	POLÍTICA CORPORATIVA NATURALEZA, BIODIVERSIDAD Y NO-DEFORESTACIÓN	
Gerencia de Sustentabilidad	PO-GS-01	Página 1 de 7

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Viña Concha y Toro S.A es una compañía chilena con presencia internacional, en la cual la sustentabilidad en conjunto con la innovación, la excelencia y las personas son 4 ejes transversales para el negocio.

Por ello, la Visión de Sustentabilidad Corporativa es transformarnos en una empresa líder en la construcción de un futuro mejor, resiliente y regenerativo para las personas y el planeta. En esa línea, la Misión de Sustentabilidad Corporativa es generar impacto positivo neto para los stakeholders de la empresa y ser referentes globales en la regeneración del planeta que habitamos, contribuyendo así al desarrollo de Chile y de los distintos países donde la compañía realiza sus actividades.

Para llevar esta visión a la práctica, la compañía cuenta con una Estrategia de Sustentabilidad Corporativa al año 2025 y, como Empresa B Certificada, ha plasmado este compromiso con la generación de impactos positivos en sus estatutos. En la compañía se genera la búsqueda permanente de mejores prácticas de sustentabilidad en el desarrollo de las actividades, se procura la excelencia ambiental y social, la adopción de los más altos estándares éticos y de transparencia.

A través de esta **Política de Naturaleza, Biodiversidad y No-Deforestación**, la compañía reafirma su compromiso y responsabilidad con una gestión sustentable de sus actividades y de generación permanente de relaciones de impacto positivo con sus stakeholders externos e internos.

La presente Política contempla y detalla aspectos relacionados con el Pilar Estratégico de Naturaleza que integra la Estrategia de Sustentabilidad Corporativa "Descorcha un Futuro Mejor™. Se establecen las responsabilidades, mecanismos de gobernanza del tema, alcances, lineamientos generales, mecanismos de divulgación, entre otros.

2. VISIÓN DE SUSTENTABILIDAD

Ser líderes en la construcción de un futuro mejor, resiliente y regenerativo para las personas y el planeta.

ELABORÓ:	REVISÓ:	APROBÓ:	VERSIÓN: 02
Jefe de Sustentabilidad Corporativa	Oficina de Cumplimiento Subgerente de Control Interno	Gerente Corporativo de Finanzas Gerente General	FECHA DE CREACIÓN: Jul-2025

Scope: Viña Concha y Toro, its subsidiaries, and supply chain.
Highest Approving Officer: CEO
Last Update: 2025

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Nature, Biodiversity, and No Deforestation Policy

Reflects the company's commitment to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem protection, and the elimination of deforestation, integrating specific goals, restoration principles, and risk-based management.

Mitigation Hierarchy

- The hierarchy of avoid → reduce → restore → compensate/transform is applied as a guiding principle for addressing impacts on biodiversity.
- Prevention is prioritized in areas of high ecological value, with conservation and restoration actions adapted to the local context.
- Measures are coordinated with agricultural management and respond to the specific conditions of each territory.

Specific Commitments

- Zero gross deforestation in operations by 2025 (critical raw materials).
- Zero net loss of biodiversity in priority sites by 2030. Net positive impact by 2050, regenerating 15% of habitats above baseline.
- Traceable origin to farm/lot for raw materials by 2025.

Risk Assessment and Governance

- Methodologies such as TNFD LEAP, WWF Risk Filter, IBAT, and STAR are used to assess local risks.
- Relevant risks are integrated into the corporate risk management system.
- The policy is approved by the Board of Directors and overseen by the Sustainability Committee.

Participation and Stakeholders

- Dialogue is maintained with communities, experts, and internal areas to integrate local and scientific knowledge.
- Environmental education is promoted both inside and outside the company.
- An annual report with TNFD metrics and external verification is published.

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

Climate Action Leadership Group

The Climate Action Leadership Group coordinates operational efficiency, energy transition, sustainable land use management, and eco-design in packaging, promoting innovation and low-carbon solutions.

The Climate Action Leadership Group at the Concha y Toro subsidiary contributes to the integrated management of operational efficiency and optimization, promoting energy substitution and transition, the application of an internal carbon price, and the development of sustainable land use management initiatives and eco-design and innovation in packaging.

This team is tasked with joining forces, evaluating initiatives, and sharing best practices that will advance emissions reduction and the adaptation of processes toward a low-carbon model. Since 2021, the group has met periodically to review progress, identify gaps, and ensure effective monitoring of ongoing initiatives and projects.

The group is made up of representatives from the Agricultural, Oenological, Engineering and Projects, Purchasing and Negotiations, Operations and Supply Chain, Packaging, Research and Innovation Center, and Sustainability areas, which allows for the integration of diverse perspectives and the promotion of innovative solutions in the field of climate action.

During 2024, no expanded meetings were held, but instead, the group worked directly with user areas through specific coordination instances. This approach made it possible to respond to specific challenges in areas such as energy efficiency, land management, energy transition, and packaging innovation, ensuring more effective implementation of initiatives.

The best practices developed by this group are shared at the Holding level when feasible, through the Expanded Sustainability Group, in which all sustainability areas of the relevant wine subsidiaries and commercial offices participate. In this space, initiatives that can serve as a guide or example are disseminated, consolidating the corporate commitment to climate action and the transition to a low-emission business model.

Chap.
04

CLIMATE ACTION

Partnerships & Commitments

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES —

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

SBTi Methodology and Targets

Concha y Toro reinforces its climate commitment by raising the ambition of its goals, incorporating the FLAG standard, and bringing forward its carbon neutrality horizon to 2040, consolidating its leadership in the sector in line with climate science.

GOAL 1: EMISSIONS REDUCTION 2021-2025

As part of its Climate Action Program, Concha y Toro set a goal of reducing its total emissions by 35% by 2025, using 2017 as the base year. This commitment was validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and was supported by a robust reduction plan that included actions in Scope 1, 2, and four selected categories of Scope 3: Purchasing of Goods (excluding services), Upstream Transportation and Distribution, Business Travel, and Downstream Transportation and Distribution.

These categories were defined based on materiality and internal management capacity criteria, considering both their relevance to corporate emissions and the company's degree of maturity in these areas. The 2021–2025 goal represented a first milestone in alignment with climate science, setting a precedent in the wine industry and consolidating the organization's track record of more than 15 years of carbon footprint measurement and management.

GOAL 2: NET ZERO SBTI FLAG 2040

The progress achieved allowed Concha y Toro to raise its climate ambition level, bringing forward its carbon neutrality target from 2050 to 2040. This change required the company to undergo the SBTi verification process again, coinciding with the update of international criteria that incorporated the mandatory FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) standard for sectors with an impact on land use and agriculture.

As a result, the company set a Near Term reduction target of 30.3% by 2030, with a base year of 2022, and a Net Zero 2040 commitment, also based on 2022. This evolution expanded the initial scope to include new categories of Scope 1 and 3 emissions, in line with the maturity acquired in data recording and traceability. In addition, it explicitly integrates biogenic removals, a critical aspect for the agricultural sector. With this advance, Concha y Toro consolidates a robust mitigation strategy, with an emphasis on transparency, accountability, ambition, and global sector leadership.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

SBTi Methodology and Targets

The company expanded its emissions categories, strengthening traceability and management towards its Net Zero 2040 goal.

In the transition from the 2025 Climate Action Program goal to the 2040 SBTi FLAG Net Zero goal, Viña Concha y Toro significantly expanded the scope of its emissions inventory, incorporating new measurement and management categories.

In Scope 1, in addition to the emissions already considered—fixed, mobile, fugitive, from fertilizer use, and soil management—those associated with specific processes, such as composting and treatment of liquid industrial waste (LIW), were added.

In Scope 3, coverage was expanded substantially. The initial category of Goods Purchased was joined by Services, along with Capital Goods, Energy-Related Activities, Waste Generated in Operations, Employee Travel, and End-of-Life Product Treatment. Likewise, Downstream Transportation and Distribution now includes last-mile transportation to the final point of sale, strengthening the comprehensive traceability of the value chain.

Scope	Category	Program Goal Period 2021 - 2025 Base Year 2017	SBTi FLAG Target Period 2022–2040 Base Year 2022
Scope 1	Fixed Sources	●	●
	Mobile Sources	●	●
	Process Emissions		●
	Soil Emissions	●	●
	Fugitive Emissions	●	●
	Fertilizers	●	●
Scope 2	Electricity Consumption (Location and Market Based)	●	●
Scope 3	Cat 1 - Goods and Services	◐	●
	Cat 2 - Capital Goods		●
	Cat 3 - Fuel and Energy Related Activities		●
	Cat 4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	●	●
	Cat 5 - Waste Generated in Operations		●
	Cat 6 - Business Travel	●	●
	Cat 7 - Employee Commuting		●
	Cat 9 - Downstream Transportation and Distribution	◐	●
	Cat 12 - Treatment of End-of-Life Products		●

◐ Partial Measurement ● Full Measurement

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

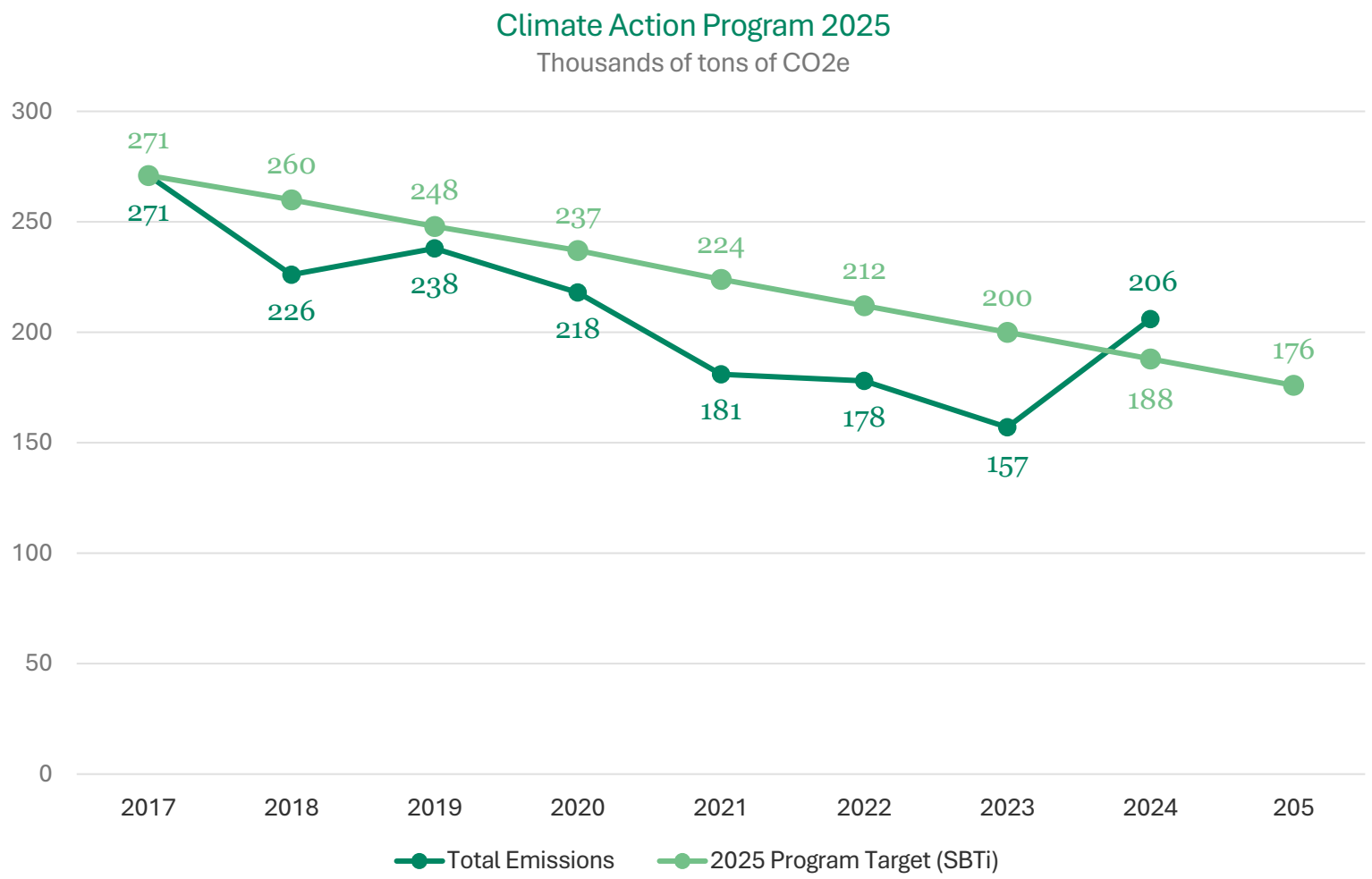
2025 Climate Action Program Goal

The increase in the footprint is explained by higher production, methodological adjustments, and changes in emission factors.

Concha y Toro's carbon footprint increased from 157,000 tons of CO2e in 2023 to 206,000 tons of CO2e in 2024. This increase is not only due to higher activity levels, but also to methodological adjustments and variations in external emission factors that directly affect the calculation.

On the one hand, the company adopted a new accounting criterion aligned with the GHG Protocol, which involves moving from recording emissions based on input consumption to recording them based on purchases. This methodological change makes the value chain more representative, although it increases reported emissions.

Similarly, there was an increase in demand, which led to higher production volumes and consumption of inputs. Finally, there was an increase of more than 50% in the emission factor of glass suppliers, contributing significantly to the total variation reported.



PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

Net Zero 2040 Goal

The FLAG 2024 Target reinforces Concha y Toro's climate ambition, establishing a 30.3% reduction by 2030 and Net Zero by 2040, with a more robust inventory that is traceable and aligned with international standards.

Concha y Toro adopted a new climate goal under the SBTi FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) standard, marking a milestone in the management of its corporate emissions. The target sets a reduction of 30.3% by 2030 with a base year of 2022, along with a commitment to achieve Net Zero by 2040, also with a base year of 2022. With this, the company moved its decarbonization horizon forward by a decade, reinforcing its leadership in sustainability within the global wine sector.

This progress was made possible by the implementation of substantive methodological improvements in the GHG inventory. Organizational boundaries were expanded and new Scope 3 categories were incorporated, strengthening the robustness and comparability of the report. The main ones include: contracted services (in addition to physical goods), capital goods, energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, end-of-life product treatment, and the expansion of both upstream and downstream transportation, including last-mile transportation to the final point of sale.

The application of the FLAG approach made it possible to explicitly differentiate fossil emissions from those of agricultural biogenic origin, such as nitrogen fertilizers, soil emissions, composting, grapes and wine purchased from third parties, as well as carbon removals from biomass and vegetation. This methodological distinction is critical for agro-industrial sectors and aligns the inventory with GHG Protocol guidelines and emerging international requirements related to regenerative agriculture.

The methodological strengthening also included the revision of emission factors with updated official sources (IPCC, DEFRA, EPA, local sources) and an improvement in the traceability of outsourced data, which increases the comparability, completeness, and accuracy of the inventory.

In this way, Concha y Toro consolidates a solid technical foundation to meet its climate commitments and enables comprehensive, transparent management with strengthened governance over emissions throughout the wine life cycle, in line with its corporate strategy "Uncork a Better Future."

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

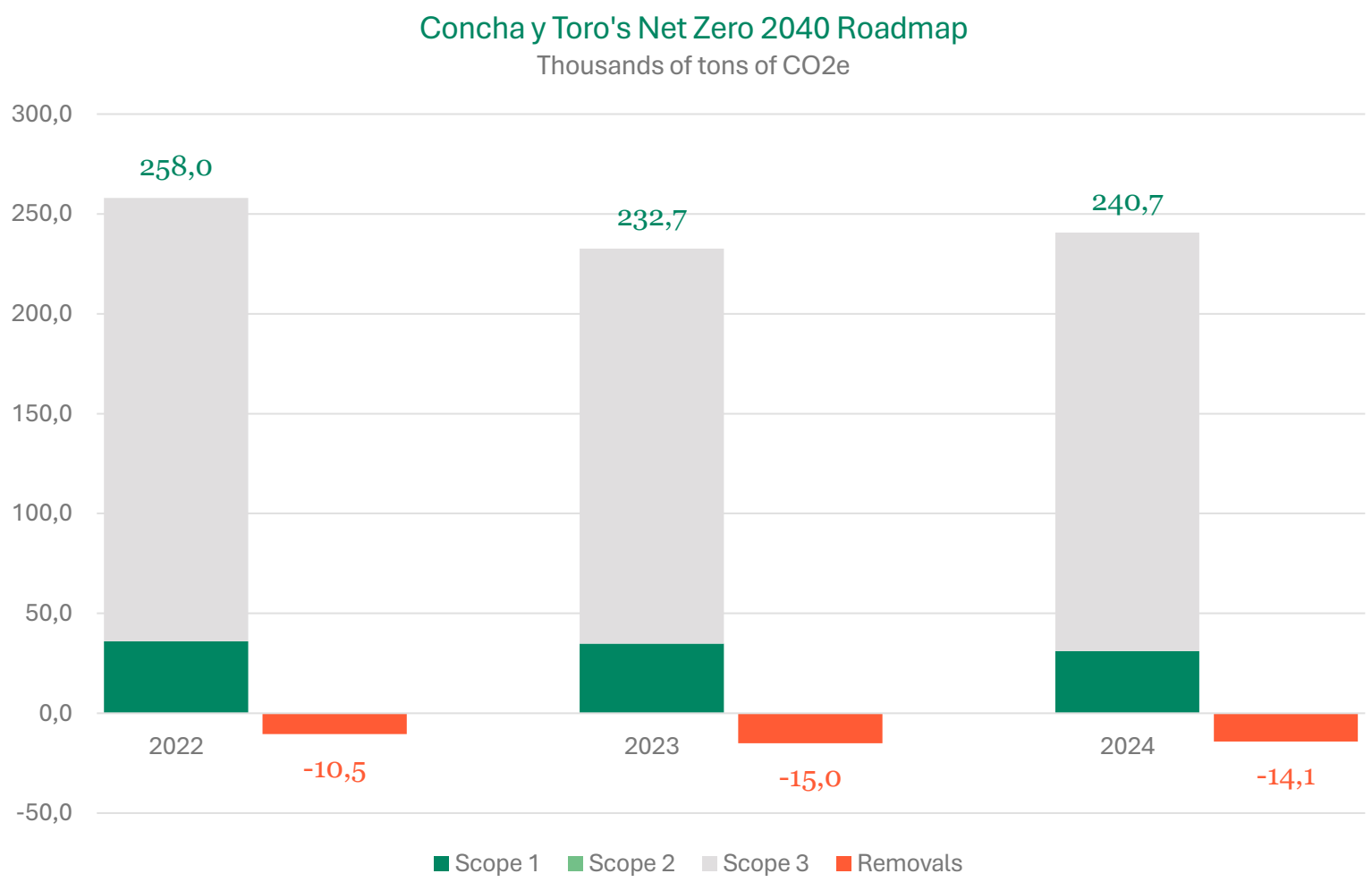
Net Zero 2040 Roadmap

Concha y Toro advances on its Net Zero 2040 Roadmap, approaching its annual target and expanding inventory categories.

Concha y Toro's Net Zero 2040 Roadmap shows consistent progress in managing its emissions. In 2022, the inventory reported 258,000 tons of CO2e, with 10,500 tons of removals associated with forest capture. During 2023, emissions decreased to 232,700 tons, accompanied by an increase in removals to 15,000 tons, reflecting the incorporation of scrubland and grassland sequestration.

In 2024, emissions stood at 241,000 tons, with 14,100 tons of removals. This result is slightly above the expected reduction target for the 2022–2024 period (238,500 tons, equivalent to 7.6%), which is mainly explained by the increase in the associated glass emission factor.

It should be noted that in 2024, new sources were incorporated into Scope 3, not included in the base year, increasing the completeness of the inventory: Category 4 included glass transportation and Category 9 included last-mile transportation to the point of sale.



PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

Race to Zero and Business Ambition for 1.5°C Commitment

Since 2018, Viña Concha y Toro has been part of Race to Zero and Business Ambition for 1.5°C, reaffirming its global, ambitious, and strategic commitment to carbon neutrality and corporate climate action.

In 2018, Viña Concha y Toro decided to take a decisive step in its global climate strategy by joining highly relevant international initiatives that chart the path to carbon neutrality. These commitments reflect not only an environmental commitment, but also the conviction that climate action is essential for business sustainability and ecosystem resilience. Below are the main initiatives that the company has joined, reaffirming its leadership role in the global wine sector.

RACE TO ZERO

The company joined the global Race to Zero campaign, led by the United Nations. This initiative brings together companies, cities, and institutions committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The program seeks to mobilize immediate action and clear transition plans to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, in line with the Paris Agreement. By joining early on, Viña Concha y Toro committed to progressively reducing its direct and indirect emissions, promoting renewable energy, strengthening energy efficiency, and decarbonizing its value chain, ensuring transparent and traceable climate management.

BUSINESS AMBITION FOR 1.5 °C

That same year, Viña Concha y Toro joined the Business Ambition for 1.5 °C Coalition, promoted by the United Nations and supported by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This global movement brings together leading companies that recognize the urgency of the climate crisis and are committed to aligning their operations with the 1.5 °C trajectory. Within this framework, the company committed to defining science-based emissions reduction targets and implementing robust mitigation plans in the short, medium, and long term.

In this way, Viña Concha y Toro consolidates its long-term vision: to be an active part of the transition to a low-carbon, resilient economy aligned with global climate commitments.

International Initiatives

Viña Concha y Toro participates in SWR, IWCA, and Porto Protocol, strengthening international collaboration, innovation, and joint climate action to advance decarbonization, the circular economy, and the global goal of Net Zero 2050.

As part of its climate commitment, Viña Concha y Toro participates in various international collaborative initiatives that bring together key players in the wine industry and other productive sectors with the aim of accelerating decarbonization and addressing the challenges of climate change. These alliances allow for the exchange of experiences, the promotion of common standards, and the strengthening of the collective capacity for transformation towards a more sustainable future.

SUSTAINABLE WINE ROUNDTABLE

Viña Concha y Toro is a member of the Sustainable Wine Roundtable (SWR), a global platform that brings together producers, retailers, experts, and organizations to establish shared sustainability standards in the wine industry. As part of this initiative, the company participates in the SWR Bottle Weight Accord, an international agreement that seeks to progressively reduce the weight of glass bottles. This action addresses one of the main sources of emissions in the value chain and allows for progress in eco-design, packaging innovation, and carbon reduction associated with packaging.

INTERNATIONAL WINERIES FOR CLIMATE ACTION

The company is a member of International Wineries for Climate Action (IWCA), a network of leading wineries committed to climate action through the use of scientific methodologies and verifiable reduction targets. Belonging to IWCA allows us to work with common metrics, share learnings with international leaders, and strengthen the transparency of climate management. This membership positions Viña Concha y Toro within a group of leaders seeking to achieve Net Zero by 2050.

PORTO PROTOCOL

Viña Concha y Toro is a member of the Porto Protocol, an international movement that promotes collaboration on climate action through the exchange of best practices. This network encourages the dissemination of innovative projects, allowing companies to learn from each other and multiply their positive impact. Participation in the Porto Protocol reinforces the commitment to cooperation and the constant search for new responses to climate change.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

TCFD Recommendations | Objectives and Methodology

The study conducted in March 2021 established a baseline, analyzed extreme climate scenarios, and designed a strategic plan for the progressive adoption of TCFD recommendations at Viña Concha y Toro.

In March 2021, a study was conducted to initiate and guide the process by which Viña Concha y Toro (VCT) could respond to the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The overall objective of the project was to lay the groundwork for the company to incorporate the requirements of this international initiative and, more specifically, to identify gaps in relation to the TCFD guidelines, design a plan to address them, and select and analyze the most relevant climate scenarios for the business.

The methodology applied involved several successive stages. First, a baseline was established that reflected the company's current situation in terms of climate management and associated risks. Based on this, a benchmarking exercise was carried out with leading companies in the industry, which made it possible to compare the level of progress and identify priority areas for improvement. Subsequently, climate scenarios were defined and analyzed, which led to a gap analysis and, finally, to the identification of actions and the proposal of a specific work plan to advance the adoption of the TCFD recommendations.

The study took as its reference the scenarios proposed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which propose four possible trajectories. Of these, the two most extreme were analyzed in detail: RCP 8.5, characterized by a sustained increase in emissions and the consequent worsening of the physical effects of climate change, and RCP 2.6, which involves a rapid shift to low-carbon technologies accompanied by global cooperation to reduce emissions.

The decision to study both extremes was intended to explore the full range of possible impacts and anticipate both mitigation and adaptation measures that would strengthen the company's resilience in the long term.

The study identified various risks and opportunities arising from climate change, both physical and transitional.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

TCFD Recommendations | Risks and Gaps

The analysis identified physical and transitional risks, along with strategic opportunities and gaps in governance, strategy, management, and metrics, which are fundamental to strengthening climate resilience and alignment with TCFD guidelines.

Among the physical risks, the modification of vine growth cycles due to changes in temperatures stood out, which could impact grape sugar levels and, consequently, wine quality. Likewise, the increase in the frequency of heat waves represents a significant risk to plants and fruits, depending on their phenological stage. A decrease in rainfall is also projected, which would affect the availability of water for irrigation, along with an increase in forest fires and their impact on grape quality through smoke and ash. Added to these risks is the potential proliferation of pests and diseases.

In terms of transitional risks, the company faces the possibility of increased costs associated with energy use in irrigation, agricultural machinery, production, and logistics, especially in contexts where carbon prices are trending upward. There are also regulatory risks linked to the management and restriction of water rights. However, along with these threats come opportunities, such as the possibility of improving production efficiency through more drought-resistant hybrids, optimizing the use of inputs, reducing waste generation, and advancing the development of new products, services, and solutions that are low in emissions and water consumption, such as renewable energies or innovations in packaging and logistics.

The analysis also revealed a set of gaps that need to be addressed in order to fully comply with TCFD guidelines. In terms of governance, clear procedures for monitoring and reporting on climate risks need to be defined at both the board and management levels. In the area of strategy, opportunities must be specified and risks classified into different time horizons, and these factors must be integrated into financial planning. In risk management, more robust processes are needed to assess the potential impact of climate risks and reference them to recognized classification frameworks. Finally, in terms of metrics and targets, there is a continuing need to incorporate specific indicators on climate risks linked to land use and to establish labor metrics related to climate change management.

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

Biogenic Removal Management | Carbon Stock in Forests

Viña Concha y Toro stands out for developing the first Study of the Wine Sector in Chile, which quantifies the positive impact of forests and vineyards on CO_2 capture and climate change mitigation.

In 2013, the company undertook a pioneering study to quantify the carbon stock stored in its natural assets, including forests and vineyards. This study, conducted in collaboration with the Global Change Center at the Catholic University of Chile, was designed to measure the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) that native sclerophyllous forests in central Chile are capable of capturing. The research was a significant milestone in assessing the positive impact of the vineyard, as it focused on quantifying the environmental benefit in terms of CO_2 capture and fixation, rather than merely measuring the carbon footprint, which focuses on the negative impacts associated with emissions.

The study aimed to reflect the crucial role of the vineyard's forests and vineyards in mitigating climate change through CO_2 capture. This research not only highlighted the environmental contribution of the vineyard, but also marked an innovative advance in the sustainability of the wine sector in Chile, as it was the first vineyard in the country to accurately quantify the positive contribution of its natural assets to the environment.

The research results revealed key data on carbon storage in different types of vegetation. It was concluded that native Mediterranean forests maintain an average of 96 tons of CO_2 per hectare, reflecting their high carbon capture capacity. Scrublands, although less effective than forests, store an average of 32 tons of CO_2 per hectare. As for vineyards, the average CO_2 capture is 10 tons per hectare. These results not only provided a deeper understanding of the environmental role of the vineyard's natural assets, but also set a precedent for future research and practices in the sector, highlighting Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to innovation and sustainability in its approach to climate change.

Centro UC Cambio Global

PARTNERSHIPS AND COMMITMENTS

Biogenic Removals Management | Carbon Flow in Forests

Forests capture CO2 and store it in biomass. Carbon inventories assess how much is stored and released due to deforestation and fires, helping to understand their impact on climate change and develop conservation policies.

Carbon in forests plays a key role in the global carbon cycle. Trees and plants capture carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, converting it into biomass and releasing oxygen as a byproduct. This ability of forests to act as carbon sinks is crucial for mitigating climate change, as it helps reduce the concentration of atmospheric CO2, a key greenhouse gas.

The inventory of carbon emissions in forests is essential for assessing the impact of these ecosystems on the carbon cycle. This process determines the amount of carbon stored in forests and the amount released into the atmosphere due to human activities and natural phenomena, such as deforestation, forest fires, and forest degradation. Measuring these emissions is vital to understanding how forests affect climate change and to designing effective forest conservation and management strategies.

Conducting a forest carbon inventory employs a variety of specialized techniques and tools. These include directly measuring the carbon stored in trees and forest biomass, estimating net primary productivity, which is the amount of carbon captured by plants through photosynthesis, and monitoring deforestation and forest degradation using satellite imagery. The release of carbon caused by events such as forest fires is also analyzed.

These inventories provide researchers, scientists, and policymakers with a detailed understanding of carbon dynamics in forests. The information obtained is used in national and international reports on greenhouse gas emissions and in the development of policies for the conservation and sustainable management of forests, thus contributing to more effective management of natural resources and the fight against climate change.

ecosoluciones

Biogenic Removal Management | Carbon Sequestration in Soils

Viña Concha y Toro has been systematically implementing regenerative practices since 2020, including international standards. At the same time, carbon measurements are being taken in wine-growing soils.

UC GLOBAL CHANGE CENTER

As part of Viña Concha y Toro's strategy to enhance the value of its biological assets, a pioneering program is being developed to measure and manage carbon stocks in vineyard soils. The research is being conducted in conjunction with the Global Change Center at the Catholic University of Chile and the company's Research Center, and seeks to establish a baseline, monitoring protocols, and a simulation model to evaluate carbon capture under different agricultural management practices.

Significant progress was made in the pilot stage during 2023, incorporating new methodologies and technologies to estimate carbon flows in soils more accurately. The work included collaboration with an external venture specializing in CO_2 quantification, in order to obtain verifiable data that can be integrated into the company's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories, under the GHG Protocol standard.

NEUTRAL FARMING

At the same time, the company participates in the Neutral Farming platform, which combines satellite scanning, artificial intelligence, and machine learning with a rigorous scientific approach. This tool allows for the intelligent monitoring of carbon in soils, generating biological, chemical, and physical information to understand their status and capture potential.

The most significant advances were made in 2023 and 2024, with the first pilot results being obtained. These represent a key step towards having reliable data that can be audited by an independent third party and incorporated into emissions accounting. During 2025, the first carbon baseline for vineyard soils in Chile is expected to be established, which will be essential for highlighting the contribution of natural resources to climate change mitigation and adaptation. These results will contribute directly to the fulfillment of the Science Based Targets, particularly in the FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) component.

Chap.
05

CLIMATE ACTION

Key Initiatives

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

KEY INITIATIVES

Internal Carbon Price

The Concha y Toro Carbon Fund consolidates an internal price of $1 per ton of CO_2, becoming a corporate standard that drives innovation, efficiency, and emissions reduction, with a view to expanding to all subsidiaries.

The Concha y Toro Carbon Fund is a strategic tool designed to finance projects that effectively reduce the company's greenhouse gas emissions. The internal price of carbon is set on a sliding scale, with an initial reference value of $1 per ton of CO_2e, subject to periodic review and adjustments based on the evolution of the carbon market and relevant economic signals. This dynamic encourages the reduction of the carbon footprint through operational improvements, the incorporation of technologies, and process optimization.

The fund operates under a principle of environmental responsibility: areas with higher emissions contribute proportionally, creating a direct incentive to adopt practices that minimize their impact. The resources are allocated exclusively to projects with high CO_2 reduction potential, evaluated according to technical feasibility, environmental impact, and economic sustainability. In this way, the company drives innovation and validation of new technologies, promoting scalable solutions that reinforce its climate commitments and global competitiveness.

Eligible projects must demonstrate a quantifiable impact on emissions reduction, prioritizing those with permanent benefits and scalability. Pilot initiatives that validate new methodologies are also considered, provided they have solid technical foundations and the potential for replication. To ensure effectiveness, each proposal is evaluated according to its marginal cost of reduction, tons mitigated, technical feasibility, economic sustainability, and additional environmental impacts, ensuring that each investment generates a tangible change in the corporate footprint.

With this mechanism, Concha y Toro not only internalizes the cost of its emissions, but also converts that economic signal into a driver of innovation and responsible management. The Fund consolidates a model that combines internal incentives with effective climate action, laying the foundations for its global expansion and projecting itself as a key tool for aligning growth, sustainability, and leadership in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The ambition is to progressively scale this model to all subsidiaries.

KEY INITIATIVES

Operational Efficiency and Optimization | ISO 50001 Certification

Concha y Toro strengthens its decarbonization strategy with ISO 50001 certification, renewable energies, and technological innovation. Its investment plan optimizes processes and energy management, moving toward low-carbon operations.

In 2024, Concha y Toro obtained ISO 50001 certification, joining Cono Sur, thus consolidating an efficient energy management standard across all its operations. This certification, which applies to vineyards, wineries, and bottling plants, ensures the responsible use of electricity and fuels, the identification of savings opportunities, and the continuous improvement of energy performance, reflecting a cross-cutting commitment to decarbonization.

ISO 50001 is one of the pillars of the 2027 Energy Strategy, which also relies on renewable sources, with the goal of achieving 20% self-generation through its own plants, and on security and continuity of supply, ensuring resilience in the face of contingencies. Within this framework, the company seeks to reduce its energy intensity by 1% annually, improve cooling efficiency by 10%, and progressively increase the use of clean energy throughout the value chain.

Notable initiatives include:

- Frequency converters in pumping systems, which optimize electricity consumption.
- Innovations in barrel washing, such as heat pumps and cold washing, with the potential to reduce energy consumption by up to 14%.
- Thermal insulation in hot water networks, with an estimated saving of 100 MWh/year in wineries and the potential to be replicated in other operations.
- An investment plan of more than 17 billion pesos, which includes equipment renewal, agricultural and oenological improvements, electric mobility, capacitor banks, and new photovoltaic plants.

At the same time, the company is evaluating the integration of emerging technologies, such as energy storage (BESS) and electric chargers, which will strengthen energy security and adaptability in the face of future challenges.

With these actions, Viña Concha y Toro is moving towards more efficient, low-carbon, and competitive operations, integrating technological innovation, systematic management, and continuous improvement throughout its production chain.

KEY INITIATIVES

Energy Substitution and Transition | Electrification Initiatives

The electrification of agricultural and logistics processes drives the reduction of fossil fuels through the incorporation of electrical equipment such as motorcycles, frost towers, and forklifts, strengthening efficiency and promoting cleaner operations.

ELECTROMOBILITY IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

The company has begun a concrete transition to electric vehicles in agricultural operations with the incorporation of an electric motorcycle at the El Triángulo farm. This equipment has reduced the use of fossil fuels in supervision, patrolling, and transportation tasks within the property, generating benefits in efficiency, reduced emissions, and less noise pollution. The acquisition of a second electric motorcycle for the Lontué farm is currently being evaluated, which will allow the scope of this measure to be expanded, its application to be diversified, and operational experience to continue to be accumulated in different agricultural settings.

REPLACEMENT OF FROST TOWERS

One of the largest consumers of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in agriculture is frost control in vineyards. To address this challenge, the company has incorporated six electric frost towers, which have shown better performance than conventional LPG alternatives.

These towers cover a larger protection area, operate at a considerably lower noise level, and directly contribute to reducing the carbon footprint of the operation. Their implementation marks a milestone in agricultural electrification, replacing a critical source of LPG consumption with cleaner, more efficient electricity and greater operational safety.

ELECTRIC FORKLIFTS

In the field of logistics and operations, electrification has also advanced strongly and consistently. The company has incorporated electric forklifts into its packaging plants, notably at the Vespucio plant, where 100% of the fleet is now electric.

This change not only reduces direct emissions and fossil fuel consumption, but also improves operational efficiency, lowers maintenance costs compared to combustion units, and increases safety conditions in enclosed spaces by eliminating gases and residues associated with fuels.

KEY INITIATIVES

Energy Substitution and Transition | Solar Self-Sufficiency

With a solar self-sufficiency strategy in Chile, Argentina, and the United States, Viña Concha y Toro is accelerating its decarbonization, transforming renewable energy into a standard of competitiveness and global leadership in the wine industry.

In recent years, Viña Concha y Toro has consolidated a self-sufficiency strategy based on renewable energy as a pillar of its path toward decarbonization. With 32 photovoltaic plants in Chile, Argentina, and the United States, it reached an installed capacity of 7.0 MW in 2024, positioning itself as a global benchmark in solar generation within the wine industry.

This transition not only reduces dependence on fossil fuels, but also reinforces the energy resilience of its operations and concretely strengthens its commitment to carbon neutrality.

In Chile, the Concha y Toro subsidiary is the clear leader with 24 plants and 5.4 MW installed, adding 1.6 MWp in 2024 and planning a new plant in Lontué (0.7 MWp) in 2025. In addition, in 2026 it will implement a net billing project that will add 7.7 MWp, which will accelerate self-consumption, rapidly approach the 20% target, and pave the way for an energy management model that integrates storage and electromobility.

In Argentina, Trivento will complete the expansion of its capacity to 443 kW in 2025, with 1,272 modules and an annual generation of close to 849 MWh, consolidating its position as the largest solar investment in the local wine industry. This investment is complemented by a comprehensive energy efficiency plan that includes transitioning to LED lighting, tank insulation, technological improvements, and consumption reduction protocols, reinforcing the impact of clean energy.

In the United States, Bonterra Organic Estates will develop an innovative 1.5 MWAC hybrid system in 2024, combining ground-mounted and floating panels on wastewater ponds, along with 400 kWAC batteries that will stabilize supply, improve demand management, and move toward more flexible and autonomous operations.

By 2026, with the consolidation of expansions and the integration of new synergies in efficiency and storage, Viña Concha y Toro will achieve an unprecedented scale in photovoltaic generation within the wine sector, contributing tangibly to its decarbonization goals.

KEY INITIATIVES

Energy Substitution and Transition | Rail Transport

More than 660 containers were transported by rail in 2024 from bottling plants to ports, significantly reducing the carbon footprint and improving the sustainability of the Company's export product shipments.

As part of its commitment to reducing emissions and implementing more responsible logistics practices, Viña Concha y Toro has increased its use of rail transport to move its export products to shipping ports. This initiative, originally implemented in 2016 and resumed in 2023, has evolved steadily, reaching the shipment of more than 660 containers by rail in 2024, mainly with bottled and bulk wine, from its plants to the port of San Antonio.

This operation is coordinated by the Logistics and Export Traffic departments of the Operations and Supply Chain Management team, and allows large volumes of cargo to be moved more efficiently than by road transport. The use of rail not only contributes to greater operational efficiency, but also represents a strategic tool for advancing the company's carbon neutrality roadmap by significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with land transport.

From an environmental perspective, rail transport emits between four and five times less CO_2 per ton-kilometer transported than trucks, making it a lower-impact and highly scalable alternative. In addition, this mode of transport responds to growing sustainability demands in key destination markets, especially in Europe, where regulations such as the European Green Deal, carbon border adjustment mechanisms, and traceability requirements are redefining standards for international trade.

This initiative not only reinforces Viña Concha y Toro's environmental commitment, but also improves its international competitiveness, aligning with the expectations of customers and consumers who are increasingly aware of the environmental impact of freight transport. The company continues to evaluate new opportunities to expand this mode of transport, integrating it as a key element in its logistics decarbonization strategy.

KEY INITIATIVES

Energy Substitution and Transition | Route Optimization

The implementation of SimpliRoute at VCT Chile optimizes routes and fleet, reducing fossil fuel consumption and emissions, consolidating progress toward the decarbonization of distribution with improvements in operational efficiency and sustainability.

As part of its strategy to decarbonize operations and reduce fossil fuel use, VCT Chile, the distribution subsidiary of Viña Concha y Toro, implemented the SimpliRoute logistics intelligence platform in its distribution operations throughout the country in 2024. VCT has a central distribution center and seven regional warehouses that supply both the retail and traditional channels (liquor stores, wholesalers, and sub-distributors), managing a broad portfolio of products that includes wines, beers, and spirits from subsidiaries such as Concha y Toro, Cono Sur, and Kross.

The integration of SimpliRoute made it possible to comprehensively optimize the planning and execution of delivery routes, adjusting both the size and configuration of the fleet, which increased truck occupancy rates and significantly reduced unnecessary trips. Thanks to these improvements, a total of 14 trucks were decommissioned, equivalent to about 25% of the initial fleet, thus decreasing fossil fuel consumption and reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with distribution transportation.

SimpliRoute also provides a set of tools that strengthen operational efficiency: it uses algorithms to calculate shorter and faster routes, considering variables such as traffic, distance, and delivery restrictions; it allows real-time monitoring of vehicle locations and delivery status; and it automatically notifies customers about the progress of their orders, which helps improve the consumer experience and confidence.

In this way, the platform has not only reduced operating costs and fuel consumption, but also increased team productivity, optimized planning, and delivered a more reliable service. All of this is part of a strategy of continuous innovation and the ongoing search for solutions across all operational lines, integrating digital tools and sustainable practices to make consistent progress in reducing environmental impact and improving distribution efficiency.

KEY INITIATIVES

Sustainable Land Use Management | Regenerative Practices

What began in 2020 as a pilot program on two estates has been consolidated, after a progressive process of learning and implementation, into a Standard of Regenerative Practices that now guides the agricultural management of all Concha y Toro vineyards.

In line with its commitment to sustainable land use management and carbon neutrality, Viña Concha y Toro has developed its own model of Regenerative Practices, aimed at strengthening soil health, increasing biodiversity, and promoting carbon capture in its vineyards.

The process began in 2020 with a feasibility analysis based on international benchmarks such as Regenerative Organic Certified (ROC) certification, applied by Bonterra Organic Estate in the United States. That same year, a pilot program was launched at the El Triángulo (Casablanca) and Pirque (Maipo) estates, in collaboration with Agricultural Management. The program was then gradually expanded to cover 100% of the vineyards by 2023.

Based on this process, the company consolidated a Regenerative Practices Standard in 2024, conceived as a technical framework aligned with the Wines of Chile Sustainability Code, the guidelines of the Regenerative Viticulture Alliance (RVA), and the principles of ROC. The standard organizes management into four principles, eight criteria, and thirty indicators, with a total of 100 verifiers, ensuring consistent, transparent, and measurable application of regenerative practices across the entire agricultural area.

The principles are:

- General Planning: implementation methodology and continuous improvement.
- Soil Well-being: conservation of structure, biodiversity, and carbon capture capacity.
- Biodiversity Enhancement: integration of flora and fauna to strengthen ecosystem services.
- Climate Change: mitigation and adaptation through CO_2 capture and a social approach.

Implementation includes cover crops, composting, solarization, use of pruning waste, reduced tillage, and water efficiency. These actions transform agriculture into a regenerative model that ensures resilient and productive vineyards, integrated into the natural ecosystem.

KEY INITIATIVES

Sustainable Land Use Management | Forest Removals

Concha y Toro quantified CO_2 removals in its FSC-certified forests, applying international methodologies to ensure rigor and traceability. The initiative reinforces its carbon strategy by integrating natural sinks into climate management.

Carbon in forests plays an essential role in the global cycle. Through photosynthesis, trees and plants capture carbon dioxide (CO_2), convert it into biomass, and release oxygen, functioning as natural sinks that mitigate climate change. Their ability to store carbon in above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, and soils is key to reducing greenhouse gas concentrations.

Following the guidelines of the FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) approach, Viña Concha y Toro's corporate inventory incorporates biogenic CO_2 removals with land storage as part of the report. These do not correspond to tradable credits, but rather to verifiable physical captures of natural assets under the company's direct management.

In 2024, the Concha y Toro subsidiary recorded removals in 4,272 hectares of FSC-certified vegetation cover, including more than 3,300 hectares of forest and more than 900 hectares of grasslands and scrublands. These areas meet the FAO's definition of forest and are georeferenced within the company's agricultural and natural assets.

The quantification was carried out using internationally recognized methodologies. For forests, growth rates, biomass factors, root/aerial biomass ratios, and carbon fractions were used, following Chile's National GHG Inventory 1990–2022 (INGEI, 2024) and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For grasslands and scrublands, the INGEI was supplemented with information from INIA (2023), applying conservative values compared to the national inventory.

The calculation of 14,902 tons of CO_2 considers the net annual carbon capture or removal in living biomass (above and below ground) through stoichiometric conversion. No losses or additional correction factors were included, as a conservative approach was applied.

These results meet FLAG criteria and demonstrate how certified forests contribute to climate mitigation. In the future, Viña Concha y Toro plans to expand the hectares under sustainable management and incorporate carbon quantification in agricultural soils, moving toward a comprehensive climate management model.

KEY INITIATIVES

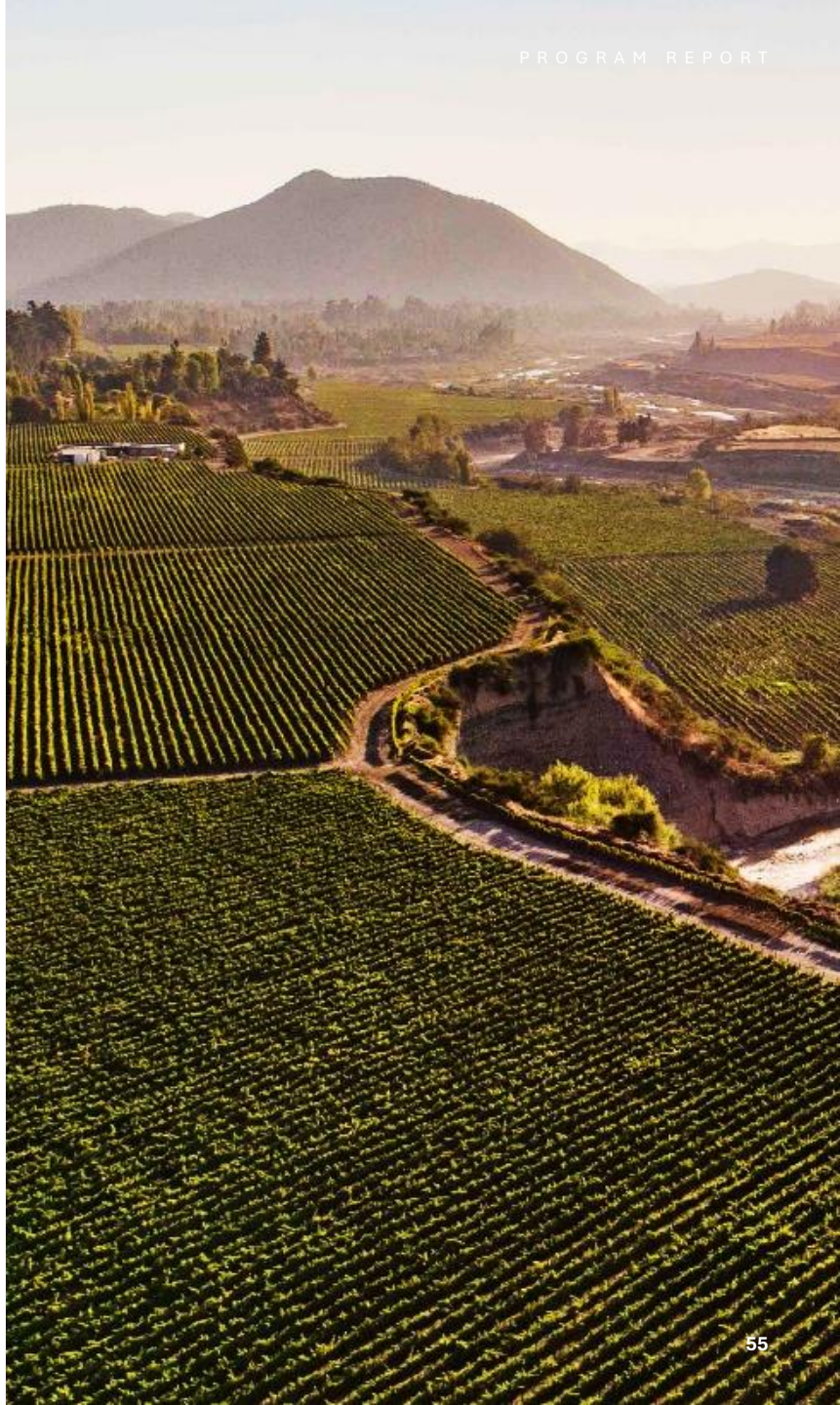
Sustainable Management Land Use | Carbon Capture Soils

Viña Concha y Toro, together with Neutral Farming, measures carbon capture in the soils of more than 50 estates in Chile using advanced technology, evaluating the effects of regenerative practices and reinforcing its commitment to carbon neutrality.

As part of its commitment to carbon neutrality and sustainable land use management, Viña Concha y Toro, together with Neutral Farming, promotes the measurement and modeling of carbon capture in agricultural soils. The initiative, which covers more than 50 farms in Chile belonging to the Concha y Toro and Cono Sur subsidiaries, seeks to highlight the role of natural resources in mitigating climate change, strengthen the adaptation of production systems, and more accurately measure the effects on soil carbon resulting from the implementation of regenerative practices, thus contributing to the consolidation of more resilient and sustainable agriculture.

During 2022 and 2023, a pilot project was developed to quantify the CO_2 captured in six vineyards. Neutral Farming provides satellite scanning technology, artificial intelligence, and machine learning, combined with a rigorous scientific approach that allows for baseline measurements, capture estimates, and biological, chemical, and physical soil analyses. The objective was to streamline the measurement of biogenic carbon, generate reliable, comparable, and traceable data to incorporate into GHG inventories under the GHG Protocol, contributing to the FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) component of the company's SBTi targets and strengthening the recognition of ecosystem services in its sustainability reports.

In 2024, the "Soil Diagnosis and Modeling" project was launched, with completion scheduled for 2025. Its purpose is to create time series of carbon fluctuations by processing historical data and advanced modeling for all Chilean farms. This will provide a more detailed understanding of carbon behavior over time and under different agricultural management practices, generating useful, verifiable, and applicable information for strategic decision-making. The project also includes the cleaning and validation of laboratory data, enrichment with complementary databases, and the visualization of results in an interactive format, which not only facilitates technical analysis but also provides the company with a key management tool to evaluate the effectiveness of its regenerative practices, compare agricultural management scenarios, and project the future carbon capture potential of its farms.



KEY INITIATIVES

Sustainable Land Use Management | Soil and Carbon Monitoring

Bonterra Organic Estates leads the way in regenerative viticulture in California with real-time monitoring technology that measures soil health, carbon, and biodiversity, consolidating Mendocino as a global benchmark in wine sustainability.

Bonterra Organic Estates continues to advocate for the advancement of regenerative viticulture by sharing data that showcases how its farming practices enhance soil health. Vina Concha y Toro's California-based subsidiary utilizes Agrology's advanced soil and carbon monitoring technology to gather unprecedented real-time insights into the climate-smart impacts of its regenerative farming methods.

Since spring 2024, Bonterra has been using Agrology's technology to monitor soil health and carbon in its Mendocino County vineyards. The winery will continue building a data baseline through 2025, allowing it to track improvements in soil respiration and overall vineyard health on a monthly and yearly basis while comparing the effects of different viticulture practices. Agrology's system measures soil microbial activity, moisture and soil carbon providing the Bonterra team with real-time insights into the biological life of the soil—crucial for maintaining a healthy vineyard ecosystem and addressing climate change.

Bonterra's work with Agrology continues its legacy of pioneering sustainability practices in the Mendocino County winegrowing region, which was recognized by leading trade publication Wine Enthusiast as the American Wine Region of the Year in 2024. Mendocino's growing notoriety is a testament to the relationship between environmental stewardship and high-quality wines. Mendocino County is home to one-third of all certified organic vineyards across the state of California, and Bonterra Organic Estates is the largest Regenerative Organic Certified® winery in the U.S.

"In wine, the soil is our story and we now have deeper insights into how our viticulture practices are actually impacting the long-term legacy of that story. For many decades, we've recognized the significant benefits of regenerative and organic farming practices for the health and vitality of our vineyards. Having real-time data to validate these benefits and guide our future actions is transformative."

Joseph Brinkley

Senior Director
Regenerative Organic Development

KEY INITIATIVES

Eco-design and Innovation in Packaging | SWR Bottle Weight Accord

Viña Concha y Toro made a new global commitment by joining the SWR Bottle Weight Accord, setting a goal to reduce the average weight of its 750cc wine bottles to less than 420 grams by 2026. The Holding's average in 2024 was 446 grams.

In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro reinforced its waste management strategy by joining the SWR Bottle Weight Accord, a global pact that sets a goal of reducing the average weight of 750cc wine bottles to less than 420 grams by 2026. This initiative adds to the company's efforts to innovate in more sustainable packaging and responds to the need to rethink the life cycle of products, from design to final disposal.

The company has already begun implementing an eco-design plan for primary packaging, developing lighter bottles that maintain product quality and safety. This work is complemented by the optimization of secondary packaging, which considers the reduction of materials and the redesign of packaging formats. In this way, the company not only innovates in its own packaging system, but also reduces post-consumer waste faced by consumers, facilitating recycling and contributing to the circular economy.

Viña Concha y Toro's commitment includes:

- Progressively reducing the weight of bottles, prioritizing those with the largest volume in the portfolio.
- Advancing the redesign of primary packaging, which began in 2024.
- Working with suppliers and strategic partners throughout the value chain, promoting collaboration and shared innovation.
- Reporting progress periodically, strengthening transparency and promoting collective learning in the industry.

Key areas of the company, including Marketing, Purchasing, and Sustainability, participated in the signing of this agreement, reflecting a cross-functional and collaborative approach to this challenge. With this, Viña Concha y Toro commits to advancing its leadership in eco-design initiatives, consolidating a more responsible production model aligned with the expectations of consumers and global markets that demand more sustainable and efficient packaging.

KEY INITIATIVES

Eco-design and Innovation in Packaging | Wrap Around

Viña Concha y Toro began implementing Wrap Around boxes in Chile, innovating in eco-design by eliminating partitions and optimizing the use of cardboard. This solution could mean a potential savings of more than 1,000 tons of cardboard per year.

In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro began implementing Wrap Around boxes in Chile, an innovation in eco-design that replaces traditional boxes by eliminating the use of internal partitions. This change began to be implemented in the first quarter and is already being applied to some brands and destinations, with the aim of progressively replacing conventional packaging with more sustainable solutions.

The development of this initiative was made possible thanks to the collaborative work of different areas of the company, including Engineering, Packaging, Marketing, and Supply Chain, which evaluated technical, logistical, and product presentation alternatives to enable the transition. Currently, implementation is focused on the V1 line at the Vespucio Plant, a piece of equipment that was originally at the Lontué plant and was adapted for this new type of packaging, replacing the previous heat-shrink system.

Wrap Around boxes are designed for bottles and, unlike traditional boxes, do not require dividers, which simplifies the packaging structure and optimizes the use of cardboard. This innovation allows for an estimated savings of 40 grams of cardboard per box, generating a direct impact on the reduction of post-consumer waste and offering a more efficient container for recycling.

The potential of this solution is enormous: in 2024, Viña Concha y Toro sold more than 30 million 9-liter boxes of wine, which equates to a potential saving of more than 1,000 tons of cardboard if all that production were to migrate to Wrap Around boxes.

Beyond material savings, this solution represents a step forward in the vision of eco-design and packaging innovation that the company promotes as part of its global strategy. The goal is to migrate as many products as possible to this format, which will consolidate a more responsible packaging model, with benefits for both the operation and end consumers. At the same time, it reaffirms Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to integrating sustainability into every stage of its value chain, transforming packaging into a driver of innovation and reduction of environmental impacts.

KEY INITIATIVES

Eco-design and Innovation in Packaging | Reduction in Input Weights

Viña Concha y Toro promotes eco-design in packaging by reducing the weight of bottles and boxes, thanks to innovation and collaboration with suppliers. These improvements reduce post-consumer waste and environmental footprint, strengthening sustainable practices.

Viña Concha y Toro has consolidated its commitment to innovation and eco-design in packaging, working closely with strategic suppliers and exploring new alternatives that reduce the amount of primary and secondary materials used. This effort seeks to minimize post-consumer waste and its environmental impact, ensuring that each container is more efficient and has a lower carbon footprint, without compromising product quality or consumer experience.

In Chile, a notable milestone is the reduction in the weight of the Casillero del Diablo Reserva bottle, which went from 580g to 470g, achieving a significant advance in material efficiency. In the United Kingdom, where wine is bottled from bulk exported from the source, additional improvements have been achieved. Brands that still use heavier packaging at source have reduced their weight at destination: for example, Diablo in Bordeaux format was reduced from 650g at source to 575g in the UK, and in Burgundy format from 580g at source to 370g, representing a substantial difference in terms of material and transport reduction.

In Argentina, the changes have been aimed at both bottles and secondary packaging. The Tribu wine box decreased from 193g to 170g, while the Reservado box went from 172g to 131g, an initiative equivalent in Chile to the implementation of wrap-around packaging. In terms of bottles, Casillero del Diablo stands out with a reduction from 475g to 420g, an adjustment that improves efficiency without affecting the strength of the packaging. Likewise, for mass-market wines such as Isla Negra, the weight of the bottles was reduced from 345g to 300g, allowing efficiency to be scaled up to a higher production volume and amplifying the positive impact throughout the value chain.

With these initiatives, the company is promoting a global strategy of material reduction, the result of years of close collaboration with key suppliers and the ongoing search for more sustainable packaging alternatives. These advances reflect a concrete contribution to reducing the environmental footprint and strengthen Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to innovation and the implementation of industry best practices.

KEY INITIATIVES

Eco-design and Innovation in Packaging | New Lightweight Formats

Viña Concha y Toro innovates with cans, Bag-in-Box, and bags in international markets, reducing its carbon footprint and waste. These sustainable and practical formats bring wine closer to young consumers, who value convenience, quality, and modern experiences.

Viña Concha y Toro promotes packaging diversification in its eco-design strategy, incorporating alternatives to glass such as aluminum cans, Bag-in-Box, and pouches. Iconic brands such as Casillero del Diablo Devil's Carnaval, Casillero del Diablo, and Diablo are exploring these formats in international markets such as Japan and the United Kingdom, with the aim of evaluating their reception and adaptability to different consumer profiles.

These packaging formats offer significant environmental and logistical advantages: lower carbon footprint, greater recyclability, and lower transport weight compared to glass. In addition, they contribute to reducing post-consumer waste generation and reinforce the transition to more sustainable packaging solutions.

The innovation also responds to a change in consumer habits. Wine in cans or boxes has left behind the perception of lower quality, positioning itself as a versatile, high-standard option. This advance has made it possible to expand the offering to younger consumers who are more socially and environmentally conscious and oriented toward convenience, practicality, and portability, favoring lightweight, individual formats that are adaptable to outdoor, casual, and on-the-go experiences.

In this way, the company combines sustainability, innovation, and consumer adaptation, exploring alternatives that consolidate its commitment to decarbonization and the development of a more responsible and dynamic wine industry.

KEY INITIATIVES

Eco-design and Innovation in Packaging | Life Cycle Analysis

In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro began updating its Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of packaging, focusing on reducing the impact of packaging through innovation, circularity, and working with suppliers, consolidating environmental commitments towards 2025.

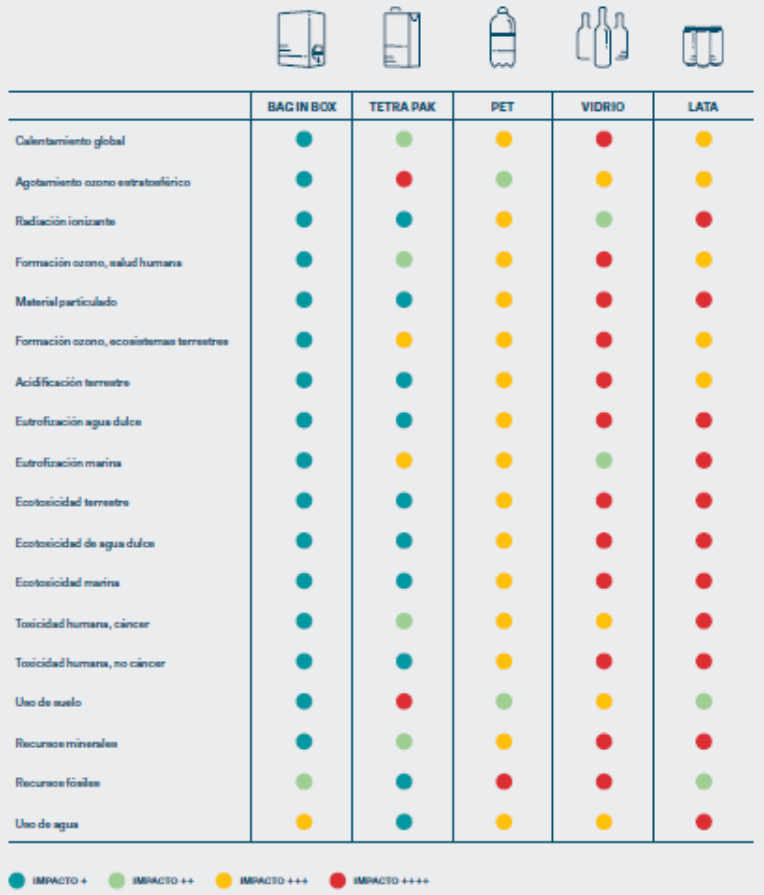
During 2024, Viña Concha y Toro began updating the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of its packaging, which is currently in development and will be completed in 2025. This update will provide more robust and up-to-date information to drive innovation, circularity, and responsible packaging management within the company.

The study, initially conducted by the company, seeks to understand the environmental impacts of the main packaging formats used in the wine industry: glass, Bag in Box (BIB), aluminum cans, plastic, and beverage cartons. The assessment covers all stages of the life cycle, from raw material extraction to final disposal, including recycling scenarios in key markets such as Chile, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

The LCA, an internationally standardized analytical framework, considered 18 categories of environmental impact, such as carbon footprint, atmospheric emissions, and pressure on water resources. The results showed that Bag in Box and liquid carton formats have a lower impact in most categories, while glass and aluminum stand out for their high energy consumption in manufacturing.

Based on these findings, the company has focused its efforts on minimizing the impact associated with glass, a material that, although it is the most widely used in the industry due to its preservation and quality advantages, presents the greatest environmental challenges. To this end, work has been carried out on two fronts:

- Internal efficiency: progressive incorporation of lighter bottles through design and prototyping processes, which has been reflected in the company's adherence to the SWR Bottle Weight Accord.
- Collaboration with suppliers: working closely with its main suppliers to measure, quantify, and reduce emissions in the production of primary and secondary packaging materials through the development of the Responsible Sourcing Program.



Chap.
06

CLIMATE ACTION

Metrics and Results

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

METRICS AND RESULTS

Carbon Footprint Measurement 2024

In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro consolidated its corporate carbon footprint measurement for the first time, applying a centralized and robust methodology that integrates all its wine subsidiaries in its three productive countries.

In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro consolidated its corporate carbon footprint measurement for the first time, applying a centralized and uniform approach to its four wine subsidiaries: Concha y Toro and Cono Sur in Chile, Trivento in Argentina, and Bonterra Organic Estates in the United States. These subsidiaries represent 95% of the holding company's net sales and account for the company's main production countries.

The inventory was developed under the operational control approach established by the GHG Protocol, incorporating only those operations over which the company has the authority to apply environmental and management policies. This criterion ensures the representativeness of the inventory and facilitates the traceability of emissions over which the company exercises direct control.

During this fiscal year, key methodological improvements were introduced, including: the expansion of the organizational boundary, the standardization of Scope 3 categories across all subsidiaries, and the incorporation of relevant emission sources. For some subsidiaries, processes such as composting and LIW treatment were added to Scope 1, while capital goods, contracted services, operational waste, business travel, last-mile transportation, and end-of-life product treatment were included in Scope 3. This allowed for the comprehensive capture of emissions throughout the entire wine life cycle.

The application of the FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) standard reinforced the robustness of the inventory, differentiating fossil emissions from those of agricultural biogenic origin—nitrogen fertilizers, soil emissions, composting, purchased grapes and wine—along with carbon removals from biomass and vegetation.

Finally, emission factors were updated, prioritizing recognized sources such as IPCC, DEFRA, EPA, and local factors, and the traceability of outsourced data was strengthened. With this advance, Concha y Toro consolidates a robust, comparable, and verifiable corporate baseline that enables the definition of integrated reduction targets at the holding company level and supports the company's global climate governance.

METRICS AND RESULTS

Evolution of Fossil Carbon Footprint

The increase in 2024 is explained by higher production and the incorporation of new emission sources.

In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro made its first consolidated estimate of its carbon footprint at the holding company level, integrating all its wine subsidiaries under a standardized methodology. To ensure year-on-year comparability, the footprint of the Concha y Toro subsidiary was used as a basis, historically measured with the same methodological approach and with a virtually equivalent level of scope. On that basis, and by weighting net sales, the emissions of the other subsidiaries were estimated: Cono Sur, Trivento, and Bonterra Organic Estates.

The analysis showed an increase between 2023 and 2024, mainly explained by three factors. First, the higher production volume associated with growth in demand, which increased the use of inputs and energy. Second, the inclusion of new sources of emissions that had not been considered in previous years, such as the transport of glass containers and the last mile to the final point of sale. Finally, the increase in the glass emission factor of suppliers.

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Scope 1	**57,181**	**50,936**	**48,339**	**39,287**
Fixed Sources	7,197	6,411	5,142	5,498
Mobile Sources	12,329	10,983	11,057	9,913
Process Emissions	6,845	6,098	4,546	852
Land Emissions	18,566	16,538	14,155	13,153
Fugitive Emissions	10,084	8,982	11,378	6,133
Fertilizers	2,160	1,924	2,061	3,737
Total Scope 2	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Location Based	24,827	22,116	18,270	17,867
Market Based	-	-	-	-
Total Reach 3	**353,213**	**314,636**	**274,421**	**309,423**
1 - Goods and Services	194,861	173,579	178,194	191,972
2 - Capital Goods	36,129	32,183	24,135	13,590
3 - Fuel-Related Activities	3,651	3,252	3,148	3,029
4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	15,885	14,150	7,159	10,063
5 - Waste generated Operations	1,940	1,728	969	742
6 - Business travel	1,175	1,046	941	1,045
7 - Employee Travel	3,257	2,901	3,814	3,213
9 - Downstream Transportation and Distribution	91,589	81,586	53,023	80,866
12 - Treatment of End-of-Life Products	4,727	4,211	3,037	4,903
Total Fossil Footprint (Location Based)	**410,394**	**365,572**	**322,760**	**348,710**

METRICS AND RESULTS

Fossil Carbon Footprint 2024

In 2024, Scope 1 accounted for 12% of the fossil footprint of the Holding, excluding removals.

The 2024 fossil carbon footprint of the Viña Concha y Toro holding company totaled 348,710 tons of CO_2e, considering Scope 1 and 3 emissions. It is important to note that biogenic removals are not included in this visualization, which therefore only reflects fossil emissions from the material categories associated with the operation and value chain.

In terms of scopes, direct emissions (Scope 1) accounted for 39,287 tons (11%), while Scope 2 was zero thanks to the use of 100% renewable electricity sources. Scope 3, corresponding to other indirect emissions from the supply and distribution chain, accounted for the largest share with 309,423 tons (89%), confirming its predominant role in the holding company's carbon profile.

As for the subsidiaries, the highest contribution came from Concha y Toro with 240,669 tons (69%), followed by Bonterra with 39,204 (11%), Cono Sur with 37,118 (11%), and Trivento with 31,718 (9%).

	Bonterra	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Holding
Total Scope 1	**1,832**	**31,178**	**3,185**	**3,091**	**39,287**
Fixed sources	487	4,027	578	406	5,498
Mobile sources	451	8,209	733	520	9,913
Process Emissions	225	325	13	289	852
Soil Emissions	394	9,837	1,409	1,513	13,153
Fugitive Emissions	-	5,796	282	55	6,133
Fertilizers	276	2,984	169	308	3,737
Total Scope 2	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Location Based	916	10,468	1,107	5,376	17,867
Market Based	-	-	-	-	-
Total Reach 3	**37,372**	**209,492**	**33,932**	**28,627**	**309,423**
1 - Goods and Services	22,735	132,730	19,605	16,902	191,972
2 - Capital Goods	1,785	8,573	1,042	2,190	13,590
3 - Related activities Fuel	185	2,430	234	180	3,029
4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	2,107	6,809	813	334	10,063
5 - Waste generated Operations	2	424	43	273	742
6 - Business Travel	243	680	86	35	1,045
7 - Employee Travel	431	2,344	129	310	3,213
9 - Downstream Transp. and Distribution	9,714	51,490	11,511	8,151	80,866
12 - Treatment of End-of-Life Products	169	4,011	470	253	4,903
Total Fossil Footprint (Location Based)	**39,204**	**240,669**	**37,118**	**31,718**	**348,710**

METRICS AND RESULTS

FLAG Carbon Footprint

	Emissions				Removals	Total Emissions		
	Emissions (non-land)	Emissions due to land use changes	Net CO2 emissions due to soil management	Non-CO2 emissions due to land management	Net removals due to land management	Total FLAG	Total Non-FLAG	Total FLAG + Fossil
Scope 1: Direct emissions	**16,467**	**-**	**5,830**	**16,990**	**-14,902**	**7,918**	**16,467**	**24,385**
Fixed sources	5,237	-	261	-	-	261	5,237	5,498
Mobile sources	4,344	-	5,569	-	-	5,569	4,344	9,913
Fugitive Emissions	6,133	-	-	-	-	-	6,133	6,133
Land Emissions	-	-	-	13,153	-	13,153	-	13,153
Fertilizers	-	-	-	3,737	-	3,737	-	3,737
Process Emissions	753	-	-	100	-	100	753	852
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CO2 emissions	-	-	-	-	-14,902	-14,902	-	-14,902
Scope 2: Indirect Emissions Electricity Use	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Electricity Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Indirect Emissions (Upstream)	**198,003**	**-**	**6,553**	**19,098**	**-**	**25,652**	**198,003**	**223,655**
Cat 1 - Goods and Services	166,321	-	6,553	19,098	-	25,652	166,321	191,972
Cat 2 - Capital Goods	13,590	-	-	-	-	-	13,590	13,590
Cat 3 - Fuel-related activities	3,029	-	-	-	-	-	3,029	3,029
Cat 4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	10,063	-	-	-	NA	-	10,063	10,063
Cat 5 - Waste generated Operations	742	-	NA	-	NA	-	742	742
Cat 6 - Business Travel	1,045	-	-	-	NA	-	1,045	1,045
Cat 7 - Employee Relocation	3,213	-	-	-	NA	-	3,213	3,213
Scope 3: Indirect Emissions (Downstream)	**85,768**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85,768**	**85,768**
Cat 9 - Downstream Transportation and Distribution	80,866	-	-	-	NA	-	80,866	80,866
Cat 10 - Processing Products Sold	-	-	NA	-	NA	-		
Cat 12 - Treatment of End-of-Life Products	4,903	-	NA	-	NA	-	4,903	4,903
Total	**300,238**	**-**	**12,384**	**36,088**	**-14,902**	**33,570**	**300,238**	**333,808**

METRICS AND RESULTS

ESG Ratings | DJBICI Climate Strategy Score

Since 2021, Viña Concha y Toro has been ranked among the top 15% of best performers in its industry.

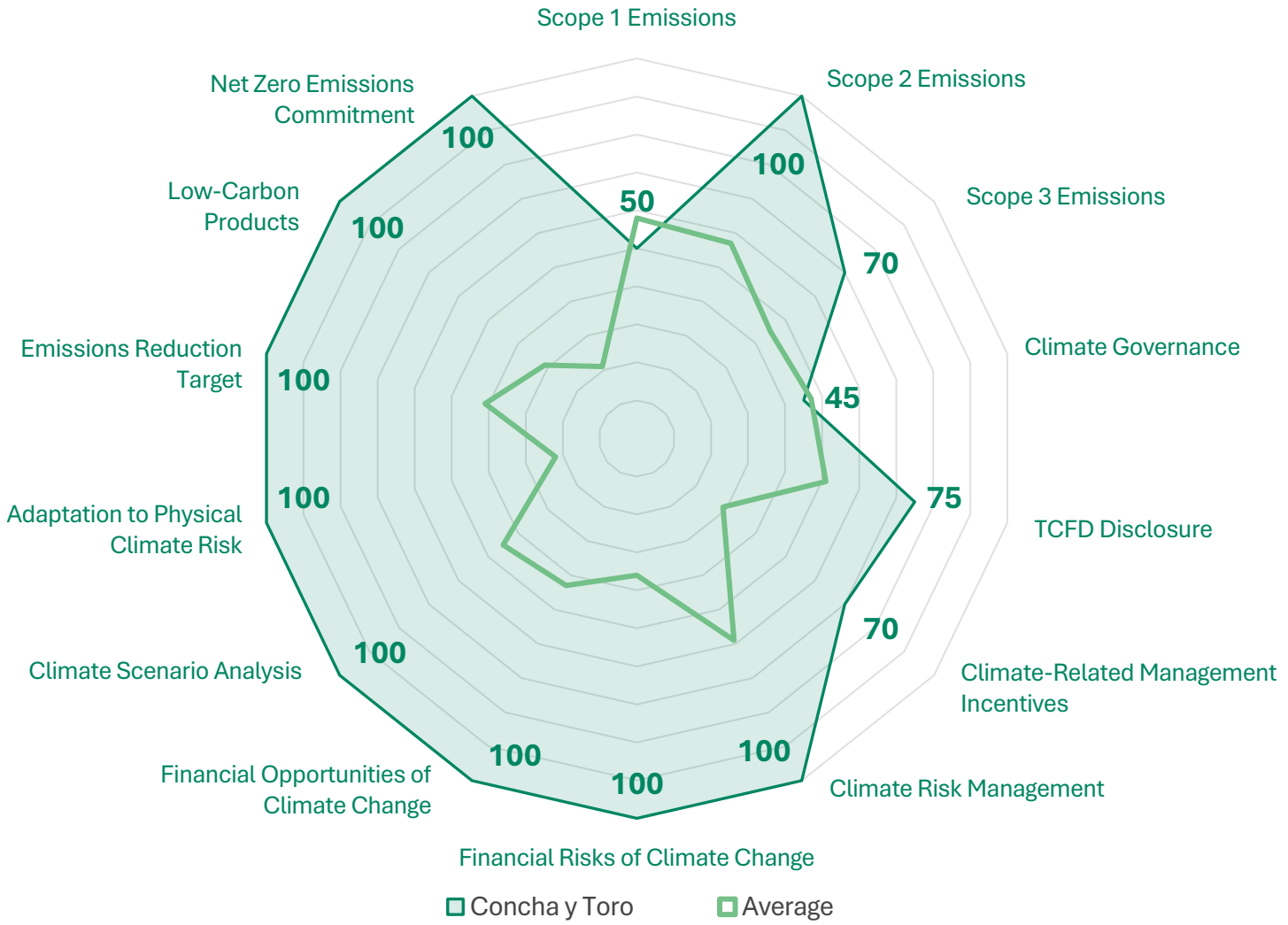
Viña Concha y Toro has been part of the Dow Jones Best in Class Index (DJBICI) since 2015. As has been the case since its inception, in 2024, the company is the only company in the wine sector to be included in the Beverages category.

Within the Environmental dimension of the index, the most relevant criterion in terms of indicators is Climate Change Strategy, which collects information on Climate Governance, Climate Risk Management, Climate Goals and Commitments, among others.

In the 2024 version, it obtained 74 points in the environmental dimension, 3 points more than in the previous version, far exceeding the industry average of 35 points. In the case of the Climate Change Strategy indicator, the difference with respect to the industry average remains. While the beverage industry obtained an average score of 43 points in 2024, Viña Concha y Toro obtained 87 points, placing it in the 93rd percentile of the index.

S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of S&P Global



METRICS AND RESULTS

ESG Ratings | CDP Climate Change

Viña Concha y Toro obtains a B rating in the CDP Climate Change questionnaire.

Since 2015, the company has voluntarily and transparently disclosed its climate change information through the CDP questionnaire, a platform for responsible investors in ESG matters.

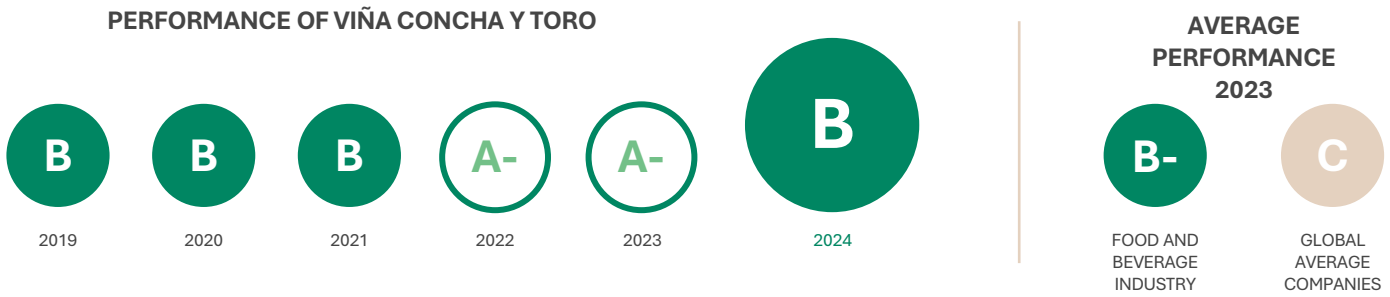
The CDP is an international non-profit organization that manages a global environmental disclosure system. This platform is used by investors and other stakeholders to obtain detailed and transparent information on environmental risk management and the adoption of measures to mitigate climate change, manage water resources, and protect forests.

The B rating obtained in CDP Climate Change places the company in the "Management" category and recognizes Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to environmental sustainability, highlighting its ongoing efforts to strengthen its practices, work to minimize its impact on the environment, and ensure responsible management of its emissions throughout its value chain.

RESULTS

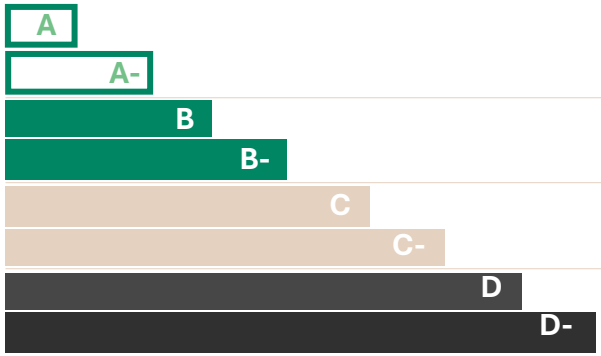
CDP SCORE – CLIMATE CHANGE

SCORES AND BENCHMARKING
2019-2024



CDP SCORES

EVALUATION AND MEANING



LEADERSHIP (A/A-)
Application of current best practices.

MANAGEMENT (B/B-)
Coordinated action on the issue evaluated.

AWARENESS (C/C-)
Knowledge of the repercussions and problems of the issue evaluated.

DISSEMINATION (D/D-)
Transparency regarding the problems of the issue evaluated.

METRICS AND RESULTS

ESG Ratings | Results
CDP Climate Change

Viña Concha y Toro stands out in the implementation of emission reduction initiatives.

The B rating obtained in the Climate Change questionnaire places the company in the Management category. This rating is higher than the latest available records of the global average C (Awareness category) and the average B- for the food and beverage sector.

Viña Concha y Toro excels in areas such as Emissions Reduction Initiatives and Low Carbon Products, Risk Disclosure, Dependencies, Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities, Opportunity Disclosure, Environmental Objectives, and Environmental Policies, where it obtained the highest rating.

Compared to the previous year, the company made progress in Opportunity Disclosure and Risk Disclosure, improving from a B to an A rating. These criteria consider financial opportunities, mitigation strategies, innovation and development, and improvements in reputation and competitiveness derived from sustainable practices.

METRICS AND RESULTS

ESG Ratings | CDP Suppliers Climate Change

In terms of Climate Change in Suppliers, Viña Concha y Toro ranks in the Management category.

The CDP's Annual Supplier Engagement Assessment evaluates the commitment of corporate supply chains to climate issues. Companies with the highest ratings are recognized on the CDP's Supplier Engagement Leaders List.

By engaging their suppliers on climate change issues, these companies play a crucial role in the transition to a sustainable, net-zero carbon economy.

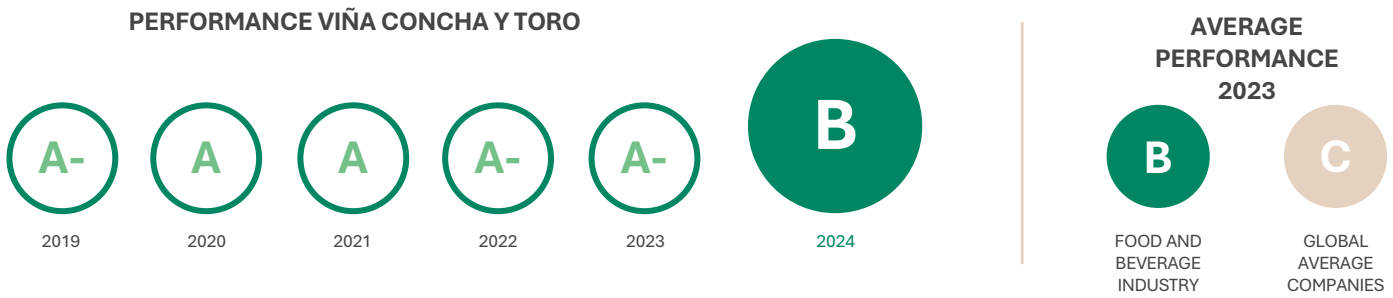
This assessment is based on several criteria, including communicating climate policies and goals to suppliers, measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions throughout the supply chain, and implementing joint initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint, among others. In 2024, Viña Concha y Toro obtained a B rating, positioning itself as a company in the Management category.

CDP

RESULTS

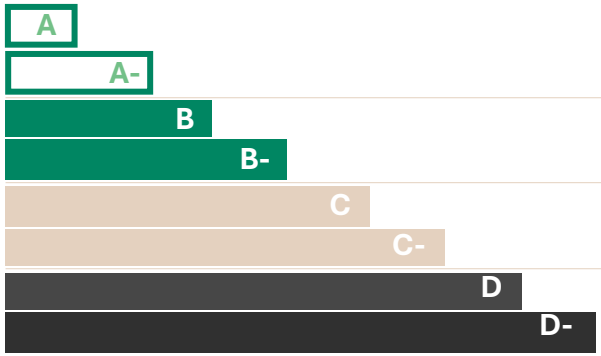
CDP SCORE – CLIMATE CHANGE SUPPLIERS

SCORES AND BENCHMARKING
2019-2024



CDP SCORES

EVALUATION AND MEANING



LEADERSHIP (A/A-)
Application of current best practices.

MANAGEMENT (B/B-)
Coordinated action on the issue evaluated.

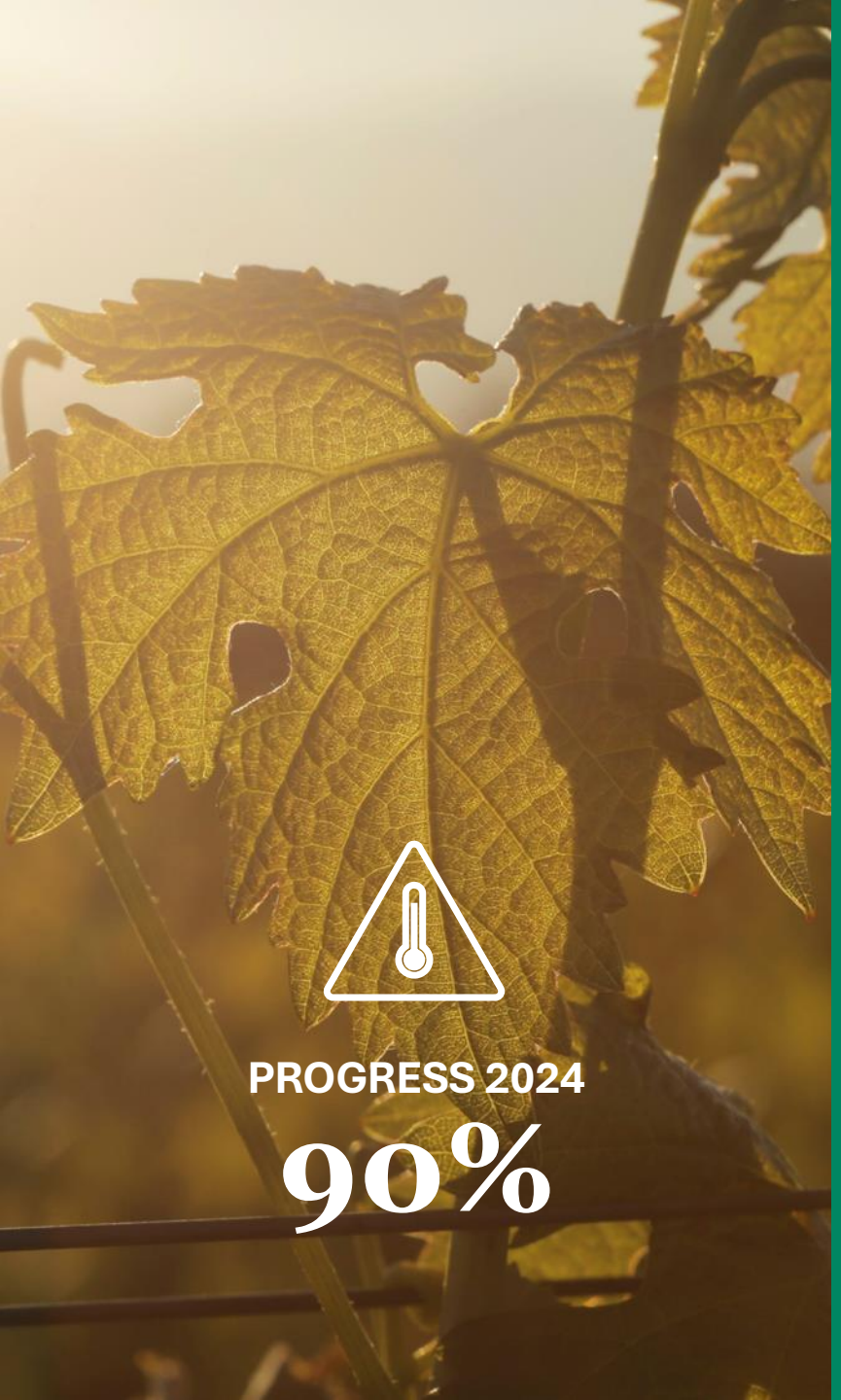
AWARENESS (C/C-)
Knowledge of the repercussions and problems of the issue evaluated.

DISSEMINATION (D/D-)
Transparency regarding the problems of the issue evaluated.

METRICS AND RESULTS

Performance 2024

	Unit	Base Year 2017	2021	2022	2023	2024
Reduction Target Program	ktCO2e	271.0	223.5	211.7	199.8	188.0
	%		17.5%	21.9%	26.3%	30.6%
Carbon Footprint Program	**ktCO2e**	**271.0**	**181.5**	**178.5**	**157.1**	**205.8**
% Actual reduction compared to 2017	%		33.0%	34.1%	42.0%	24.0%
% Target Reduction Compliance	**%**		**+100%**	**+100%**	**+100%**	**78.5%**
Concha y Toro sales	Mill. C9L	24.6	23.8	21.5	20.9	22.4
Unit Carbon Footprint	kgCO2e/bottle	0.919	0.636	0.692	0.628	0.766
Net Zero Reduction Target 2040	ktCO2e			258.0	248.3	238.5
	%				3.8%	7.6%
Net Zero Carbon Footprint				**258.0**	**232.7**	**240.7**
% Actual Reduction Compared to 2022					9.8%	6.7%
% Target Reduction Achievement					259.4%	88.8%
Concha y Toro sales	Mill. C9L			21.5	20.9	22.4
Net Zero Unit Carbon Footprint	**kgCO2e/bottle**			**1.000**	**0.929**	**0.895**



METRICS AND RESULTS

2024 Management Summary

In 2024, the carbon footprint increased for two main reasons: first, the methodological standardization of measurement criteria; and second, the increase in sales, which proportionally raised corporate emissions.

The measurement of emissions inventory according to the World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology marked the beginning of Viña Concha y Toro's systematic sustainability initiatives in 2007. Since then, the company has carried out this measurement annually, which is fundamental to its emissions reduction strategy.

In 2019, with the establishment of goals under the Science Based Targets methodology, mitigation measures were implemented with positive results. The initial goal of 180,000 tons of CO2e by 2025 was exceeded in 2023, with the company generating 157,000 tons of CO2e, reflecting a concentrated effort in energy and collaboration with the supply chain.

Since 2022, the climate strategy has focused on mitigation and the role of biological assets in carbon capture. This includes accounting for annual soil and forest captures, which act as key natural sinks. That same year, the company's annual forest capture was measured for the first time. In 2023, work began on quantifying soil sequestration and how regenerative practices influence it.

In 2024, progress was made in standardizing the carbon footprint, beginning the implementation of a uniform methodology for all subsidiaries. The FLAG Footprint was calculated at the corporate level and removals associated with forests were estimated, while a process was established for soils, the baseline for which will be completed in 2025. In addition, significant milestones were achieved, such as ISO 50001 certification at the Concha y Toro subsidiary, an increase in solar self-sufficiency to 32 plants in Chile, Argentina, and the United States, the consolidation of rail transport to ports in Chile, the creation of the Regenerative Practices Standard, the implementation of eco-design and innovation projects in packaging, and the start of the life cycle analysis update, among others.

The increase in production and sales in 2024, together with methodological adjustments, led to a 30% rise in emissions at the Concha y Toro subsidiary. However, the variation did not represent a significant deviation from the planned trajectory, and the long-term path toward progressive reduction and compliance with climate commitments remained firm.

METRICS AND RESULTS

2025 Challenges

Update our climate commitments with SBTi, including all subsidiaries in a new target.

Looking ahead to 2025, the challenge will be to consolidate our carbon footprint in operational terms, centralizing the recording and access to information across all subsidiaries. This will enable us to have traceable and comparable data, strengthening climate management and optimizing strategic decision-making.

The SBTi exercise will be updated, considering that all subsidiaries are already aligned with this methodology. This process will make it possible to increase climate ambition and project broader reduction scenarios, considering direct and indirect emissions throughout the value chain. With this, the company will reinforce its commitment to the Net Zero 2040 goal, ensuring a robust transition plan that is consistent with science and aligned with international expectations.

Finally, progress will be made in the electrification of fixed and mobile sources and in the adoption of clean technologies that reduce emissions in a sustained manner, strengthening operational resilience and competitiveness in the face of climate change.

Viña Concha y Toro

— FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES —

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE