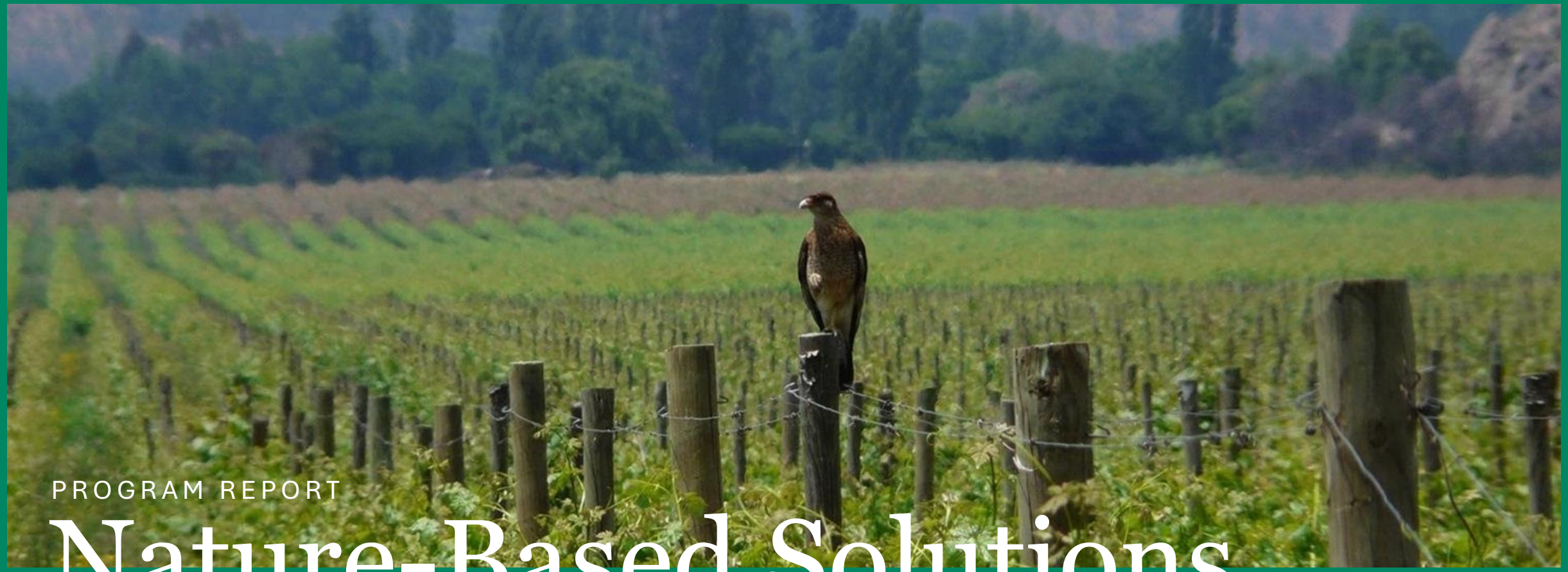


PROGRAM REPORT

Nature-Based Solutions 2024

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 Fossil Independence Program, which aims to generate a positive impact by replacing fossil fuels with alternative energy sources, 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.

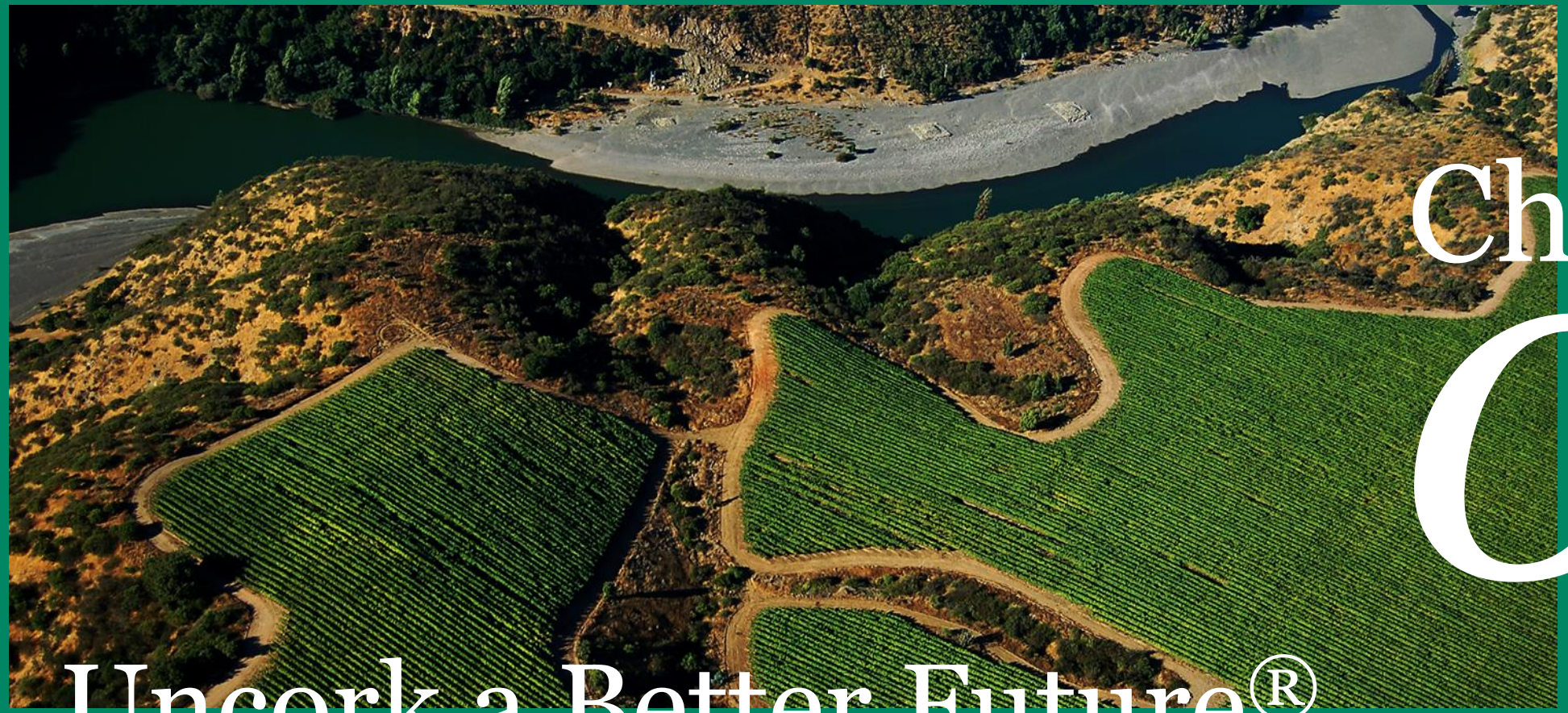
The scope covers the wine-making activities of the Viña Concha y Toro Holding, excluding the affiliate Almaviva, in which the company owns a 50% stake. The production subsidiaries dedicated to wine-making and the commercial subsidiaries included in this report represent 95% of total sales in 2024. The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

The data presented in this report for the forestry component are audited by SGS, in the context of sustainable forest management certification under the Forest Stewardship Council standard for Forest Management and Ecosystem Services.

PREPARED BY:
Sustainability Division
Viña Concha y Toro
August 2025

INDEX

Table of Contents



Chap. 01

Uncork a Better Future®

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

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.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

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.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

SUSTAINABILITY

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

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

Strategic Guidelines

Viña Concha y Toro aspires 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.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

SUSTAINABILITY

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

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.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

Strategic Model

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

LEAVE 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 consumed; 10 upcycling initiatives; 35% reduction in CO2; regenerative practices across all our land.
10 SDGs						

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

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

Chap. 02

Nature-Based Solutions

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

PILLAR OUR PLANET

Nature-Based Solutions

D J 2.7.1

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

The Nature-Based Solutions Program represents an effort by the company to induce a change in its interaction with the natural environment within the vineyards. These production areas do not exist in isolation, but are intrinsically intertwined with the natural ecosystems that surround them. This interconnection imposes on the company the responsibility to manage this coexistence with extreme care and consideration, aware that any carelessness could trigger significant negative repercussions for the natural environment where the company is located.

Nature is not limited by artificial boundaries. Therefore, the strategy adopted by the company emphasizes integration and mutual care as fundamental principles. On the one hand, the vineyards play a vital role in providing ecosystem services to the surrounding environment, serving as critical feeding and nesting areas for various bird species. In turn, the adjacent ecosystem makes an indispensable contribution to the vineyard by actively participating in the regulation of the water cycle through the regulatory function of the forests in the watersheds.

As a result of this interaction, a unified agricultural ecosystem emerges where nature and vineyard coexist harmoniously. The regeneration and preservation of this ecosystem thus become the primary and long-term objective for the company, which is committed to developing sustainable and adaptive practices that ensure the health of these agricultural landscapes.

The program promotes the harmonious integration between vineyards, biodiversity and ecosystems, prioritizing regeneration and sustainable practices of natural resilience.

GOAL 2025

100% of our area with regenerative practices in soil, biodiversity of flora, fauna and natural forests.
Base year 2020:
17 thousand total hectares, considering planted vineyards and forests.

INDICATOR

100%
of area with regenerative practices implemented
(17 thousand hectares of agricultural and forest land)

1. Program Components

Core Concept: Flora, Fauna and Soils

FLORA COMPONENT

In order to promote the sustainable management of all types of forests, the company has had FSC certification for sustainable forest management since 2019. With it, it seeks to ensure the conservation of 4,272 hectares of native forest that is present in 9 of the company's estates.

The company seeks not only to protect but also to increase afforestation in degraded areas and increase afforestation with native species within these areas.

From 2021 to date, more than 34,000 native species have been planted on company land and the company expected to reach more than 30,000 by 2025.

In addition, as an additional protection measure, the company has an Agreement for the Protection and Regeneration of the Chilean Native Forest, signed in 2019 with the National Forestry Commission, which seeks to raise awareness in the community by strengthening capacities for fire prevention.

SDG 15
LIFE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

By 2025, achieve the protection of **4,272 ha of native** Mediterranean sclerophyllous **forest** in Chile under the Native Forest Conservation Program and increase afforestation and enrichment of forests through the **afforestation of 30 thousand** native **trees.**

2. Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

LIFE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS
GOAL 15.2
Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide.

CONTRIBUTION VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
SDG Indicator 15.2
The company implemented a **management system for sustainable forest management of native forests**, which is certified under an independent third-party standard. The scope is 4,272 ha.
The company has a Biodiversity and Non-Deforestation Policy in place since 2022. It considers all of the company's land area.
In order to recover forests, the company has encouraged the planting of native species in the various estates.
Between 2021 and 2024, more than 34 thousand native trees have been planted.

FAUNA AND SOIL COMPONENT

In order to increase biodiversity in the vineyards and contribute to the recovery of natural habitats, the company has implemented regenerative practices for fauna, such as the installation of pollinator gardens, nest houses for birds, ponds and drinking troughs for small-scale mammals. In this way, we seek to generate a positive impact on the planet, helping to increase the biodiversity of ecosystems, restoring natural conditions. Biodiversity inventories are conducted annually using the DNA technique to evaluate the state of nature. In addition, through soil regenerative practices, we seek to avoid the degradation of the company's agricultural soils, in order to ensure their long-term productivity.

SDG 15
LIFE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

By 2025, achieve the implementation of elements to promote the **recovery of biodiversity** in fields and forests in all the company's estates, monitor the state of biodiversity and prevent degradation in **more than 10,000 hectares of the** company's **soils**.

TARGET 15.5
Adopt urgent and significant measures to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity.

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO CONTRIBUTION
SDG Indicator 15.5
By 2024, **470 nest houses and 378 perches for birds, 386 drinking troughs for mammals in an area of 9.4 thousand hectares of vineyards and 4.2 thousand hectares of native forest** have been implemented.
Seven biodiversity inventories have been carried out in the company's fields and by 2024, 100% of the area has regenerative practices under an internal standard.

GENETIC DIVERSITY

In addition, the company has set itself the goal of rescuing the genetic diversity of Chile's native forest tree species. To this end, it is working together with the Chilean National Forestry Corporation on a complete cycle of assurance for nature. The cycle begins with the collection of native seeds, which are then planted in the company's nurseries and once they are of a suitable size, they are transferred to the field and planted as internal volunteers and with external specialist companies. Part of the native trees are also donated to neighboring communities.

SDG 15
LIFE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

By 2025, achieve the propagation **of 80,000 species of native tree species from the** company's forests. These are species adapted to the natural conditions of the area and, therefore, more resilient to climate change. Species such as quillay, peumo, boldo and hawthorn have been propagated with technical support from CONAF. These species are endemic to Chile and native to the Mediterranean native forest.

GOAL 15.6
Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote adequate access to these resources.

CONTRIBUTION VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
SDG Indicator 15.6
By 2024, **70 thousand native species** have been propagated **to enrich** our own **natural forests** and have also been shared with neighboring communities.

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

3. Roadmap 2021 - 2025

GOAL 2025

100% of the surface area with regenerative practices implemented.

Base Year 2020:
17 thousand ha
(12 th of vineyards and 5 th of forests)

2021

Start of the GEA Project in the first 15 fields of Concha y Toro to expand what was done in the pioneer estates Pirque and El Triángulo.

Regenerative practices for flora, fauna and soils in vineyards.

Start of propagation program in company nurseries.
Planting of native trees. First biodiversity monitoring.

2022

Progress is being made in the second stage of the GEA Project, incorporating 15 new Concha y Toro vineyards. 67% of the fields are incorporated into the program.

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

Zero Deforestation Policy issued.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE 2030

2023

The last 15 estates have been incorporated into the implementation of regenerative practices. 100% of the farms are incorporated into the program.

Application of regenerative practices for soils, with the application of inter-row cover, grazing, incorporation of microorganisms.
For fauna, the company has implemented nesting houses, drinking troughs, and huts, among others.
For flora, forestation is carried out with native species in estates and the propagation of 18 thousand native trees in our nurseries.
Biodiversity monitoring was carried out in Santa Raquel and Palo Santo fields, with the participation of local communities.

2024

Deepen regenerative practices in the fields, expanding soil surfaces and densifying measures for flora and fauna.

Application of regenerative practices for soils in the company's fields. Consolidated the implementation of 470 nest houses for birds between 2021 and 2024.
Afforestation of 9,100 native trees in estates and propagation of 18,000 native trees in nurseries.
Two biodiversity monitoring projects were carried out in El Boldo and Rauco farms, with the participation of the communities.

2025

Reach 100% of vineyard and forest area with regenerative practices implemented and consolidated, operating as part of the company's regular agricultural programs.

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

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

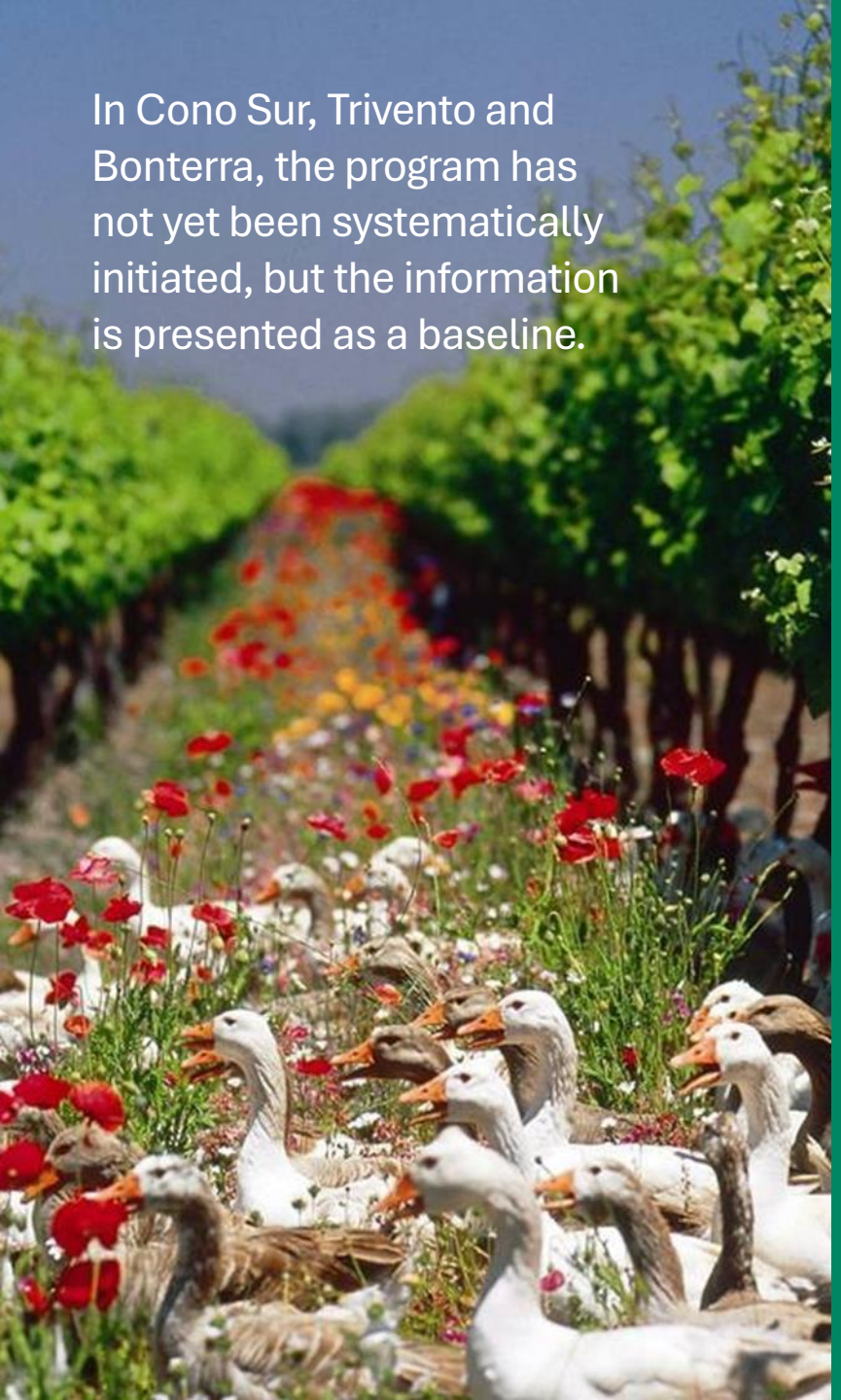
4. Annual Goals

	ACTIONS	GOAL	KPI	PROGRESS EXPECTED	PROGRESS ACTUAL	% ANNUAL PROGRESS
2021	• Regenerative practices in soils consider the management of the surface between the rows to avoid compaction, application of compost, use of green fertilizers, among others. Implementation of pollinator orchards to attract biological enemies, nest houses, perches in Phase 1 farms (15 farms in Chile).	15 farms with practices 5,500 trees planted 1 Biodiversity monitoring	# farms #trees #monitoring	**15** **5.500** **1**	**15** **5.500** **1**	100%
2022	• Regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 2 farms (15 farms). Propagation of native trees in nurseries and planting of native trees on company farms. Biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques implemented.	15 farms with practices 12 thousand trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring	# farms #trees #trees #monitoring	**15** **12 thousand** **6.4 thousand** **2**	**15** **18 thousand** **12.434** **2**	100%
2023	• Regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 3 farms (15 farms). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company farms. Biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques implemented.	15 farms with practices 12,000 trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring	# funds #trees #trees #monitoring	**15** **12 mil** **6.4 thousand** **2**	**15** **18 thousand** **7.149** **2**	100%
2024	• **Second round of application of regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 1, 2 and 3 farms (15 farms). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company farms. Biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques implemented.** • **External monitoring of the implementation of regenerative practices on farms.**	**45 estates with practices** **12,000 trees propagated** **6,400 trees planted** **2 biodiversity monitoring** **1 external audit**	**# farms** **# trees** **# trees** **# monitoring** **# audits**	**46** **12 thousand** **6.4 thousand** **2** **1**	**46** **18 thousand** **9.1 thousand** **2** **1**	***100%***
2025	• Third round of application of regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna and soils in Phase 1, 2 and 3 farms (15 farms). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company farms. Biodiversity monitoring through DNA techniques implemented. • External monitoring of the implementation of regenerative practices on farms.	45 estates with practices 12,000 trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring	# farms #trees #trees #monitoring	**45** **20 thousand** **6.4 thousand** **2**		

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

5. Impacts Achieved 2021 - 2024

Concha y Toro	Unit	2021 (Cycle 1)	2022 (Cycle 2)	2023 (Cycle 3)	2024 (All)	TOTAL 2024	GOAL 2025
Number of Estates	#	45	46	46	46	**46**	**46**
Total Area CYT Vineyards	ha	9.251	9.331	9.593	9.438	**9.438**	**9.438**
Estates Incorporated	#	16	15	15	46	**46**	**46**
Vineyard area	ha	3.940	3.689	1.862	9.438	**9.438**	**9.438**
FSC® Native Forest	ha	2.761	1.418	93	4.272	**4.272**	**4.272**
Other areas	ha	976	1.466	1.627	4.412	**4.412**	**4.412**
Grand Total Areas	**ha**	**7.678**	**6.573**	**3.582**	**18.122**	**18.122**	**18.122**
Overall Program Progress	**%**	**42%**	**36%**	**20%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Fauna							
Operation Pollinator	#	10	6	14	-	**30**	**46**
Nest Houses	#	121	105	206	38	**470**	**500**
Hangers	#	103	0	60	215	**378**	**250**
Puddles	#	10	10	12	4	**36**	**46**
Pircas	#	18	18	18	18	**18**	**45**
Drinking fountains	#	146	120	120	0	**386**	**250**
Flora and Forests							
Annual Native Afforestation	# trees	5.447	12.434	7.149	9.153	**34.183**	**30.000**
Tree production in nurseries	# thousand trees	22	18	18	12	**70**	**80**
Biodiversity Inventories	# funds	1	2	2	2	**7**	**9**
FSC® Native Forest	ha	4.272	4.272	4.272	4.272	**4.272**	**5.000**
Soil							
Inter-row cover	# of farms	9	22	18	19	19	**46**
	%	20%	48%	40%	41%	41%	



In Cono Sur, Trivento and Bonterra, the program has not yet been systematically initiated, but the information is presented as a baseline.

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Baseline to 2024 – Cono Sur

Southern Cone	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	Cumulative	2025
Number of Estates	#	10	10	10	7	**7**	**7**
Total vineyard area CS	ha	1.405	1.405	1.405	1.180	1.180	
Estates Incorporated	#	10	10	10	7	**7**	**7**
Vineyard area	ha						
Native Forest	ha	5	5	5	5	**5**	**5**
Other areas	ha						
Grand Total Areas	**ha**	**1.410**	**1.410**	**1.410**	**1.185**	**1.185**	**1.185**
Progress	**%**						
Fauna							
Operation Pollinator	#	1				**1**	
Nest Houses	#						
Perches	#						
Puddles	#						
Drinking troughs	#						
Flowers and Forests							
Native Forestation	# Trees	0	500	0	1.000	**1.500**	
Tree production in nurseries	# thousand trees						
Biodiversity inventories	# farms			7		**7**	
Native Forest	ha	5	5	5	5	**5**	
Soil							
Inter-row coverage	# of orchards	7	7	7	7	7	
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Baseline to 2024 - Trivento

Trivento	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	Cumulative	2025
Number of Estates	#	12	13	13	13	**13**	**13**
Total vineyard area T	ha	1.503	1.460	1.709	1.499	1.499	1.499
Estates Incorporated	**#**	13	13	13	13	**13**	**13**
Vineyard area	ha	1.503	1.460	1.709	1.499	1.499	1.499
Native Forest	ha	56	120	120	120	120	120
Other areas	ha						
Grand Total Areas	**ha**	**1.623**	**1.580**	**1.809**	**1.709**	**1.709**	**1.619**
Fauna							
Operation Pollinator	#						
Nest Houses	#						
Perches	#						
Puddles	#						
Drinking troughs	#						
Flowers and Forests							
Native Forestation	# Trees						
Tree production in nurseries	# thousand trees						
Biodiversity inventories	# farms				3	**3**	**3**
FSC® Native Forest	ha						
Soil							
Inter-row cover	# stands	10	10	10	10	10	**10**
	%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

Baseline 2024 - Bonterra

Bonterra	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	Cumulative	2025
Number of Estates	#	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total vineyard area B	ha	**471**	**471**	**471**	**471**	**471**	**471**
Estates Incorporated	#						
Vineyard area	ha						
Native Forest	ha	517	517	517	517	517	517
Other areas	ha						
Grand Total Areas	**ha**	**988**	**988**	**988**	**988**	**988**	**988**
Progress	**%**						
Fauna							
Operation Pollinator	#	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nest Houses	#	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hangers	#	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puddles	#	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drinking fountains	#	1	1	1	1	1	1
Flowers and Forests							
Native Forestation	# trees						
Tree production in nurseries	# thousand trees						
Biodiversity inventories	# farms						
FSC® Native Forest	ha						
Soil							
Inter-row cover	# stands	11	11	11	11	11	**11**
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

D J 2.7.4

Through its regenerative practices standard, the company conducts biodiversity assessments and monitoring in both vineyards and protected forests.

The company has 80 vineyards, 16 wineries, and 5 bottling plants across its three production sites, totaling 101 different locations.

It also has 12,612 hectares of planted vineyards, 4,272 hectares of native forests, and other non-productive areas, bringing the total area to over 18,500 hectares worldwide.

The company conducts biodiversity impact assessments at its production sites, as shown in the tables above. In particular, the area covered by the Native Forest Conservation program in Chile is monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis through annual activities.

In 2024, external audits were conducted for the recertification of the 4,272 hectares of native forest located on nine farms, and regenerative practices were implemented throughout the area in Chile.

The company has assessed that the 4,272 hectares of native forest are significant for biodiversity in central Chile, given the endemic characteristics of the Mediterranean sclerophyllous native forest, which is classified as a conservation category.

The 4,272 hectares of native forest included in the Native Forest Conservation Program are subject to Conservation Management Plans developed by the consulting firm Biósfera Sur. These plans are reviewed annually in the context of the company's FSC® certification. In addition, each of the estates with native forest areas has cartography that identifies forest areas according to their morphology and constitution. This information is available in detail on the company's mini-site.

Aspect	#	Land (ha)
Areas of operation with biodiversity impact assessments	80	16,884
Fraction with significant impact on biodiversity	9	4,272
Fraction with a biodiversity management plan	9	4,272

Chap.

03

Nature and Biodiversity Governance

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

3.1

Management Levels and Scope

NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

Management Levels and Scope

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

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

To better understand the sustainability risks and opportunities associated with the management of the components of nature, the company uses as a guide the hierarchical structure provided by the Task Force on Climate Financial Disclosure, which in 2023 was integrated into the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), the standard for sustainability disclosure, version IFRS-S1. This approach is applied to the biodiversity context and organizes these matters into 4 main categories as shown in the figure below.

MANAGEMENT LEVELS AND SCOPE

01. GOVERNANCE

In the company, the Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors constitute the highest governance body with respect to the matters addressed by the organization. Although the Board of Directors does not exercise direct management functions, it does have a supervisory role on issues related in general to the progress of the various pillars that make up the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and specifically related to nature, biodiversity, climate and their potential impacts on the natural resources of Viña Concha y Toro.

For this purpose, the company has an Ethics and Sustainability Committee, composed of 3 members of the Board of Directors, of which one is independent. This Directors' Committee is responsible for closely monitoring the main advances in sustainability. It meets quarterly to review the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and, in particular, the developments of the Nature-Based Solutions Program, an instance in which the details of the initiatives underway are deepened and presented.

The General Manager of the holding company is in charge of reporting annually to the Shareholders' Meeting on the progress and main indicators of the entire company, including matters related to Nature and Biodiversity. He also holds regular meetings with the Board of Directors and the Ethics and Sustainability Committee to ensure alignment in the management of risks and opportunities for all the company's issues, including those related to nature and biodiversity.

Corporate Sustainability Management plays a key role in this process, being responsible for reporting progress, risks and opportunities, as well as implementing the Sustainability Strategy in conjunction with the different subsidiaries.

In Chile, there is direct coordination with the Agricultural Management for these issues and bi-monthly meetings are held to adjust work plans and coordinate the execution of initiatives. In addition, extended meetings are held with the agricultural teams to socialize progress and define annual tasks to ensure the active participation of the entire area in the program's activities.

Finally, the company has a Corporate Sustainability Policy, which includes the institutional position on nature and biodiversity, among other issues. This policy implements the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, approved by the Board of Directors in November 2021, Session No. 2,025, which establishes the commitment to generate a positive impact through the implementation of regenerative practices in the management of natural resources, thus consolidating the framework of action that guides all areas of the company.

The Board of Directors approved the Corporate Sustainability Strategy in November 2021, Session N°2.025.

Figure 1: Natural resources management scopes

ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

The Ethics and Sustainability Committee's central responsibility is to know, approve and follow up on the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, ensuring that its guidelines are implemented in the different areas of the company. Its role is to support and guide, establishing guidelines that guide risk management and the adoption of best practices, without replacing the responsibilities of each management.

In particular, from an environmental perspective, the Committee is the body responsible for overseeing the strategic guidelines and supervising the tactical and operational implementation of the strategic programs that support 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, process innovation and the regeneration of associated ecosystems.
- Climate Action: strengthening commitments to mitigate and adapt to climate change through greenhouse gas inventories and carbon neutrality goals.
- Circular Innovation: promoting 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 the progress of programs and guiding management in the continuous improvement of environmental, social and governance practices.

In the area of corporate ethics, the Committee ensures the dissemination of and compliance with the Corporate Ethical Standard, maintaining 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 Management and the Compliance Office are part of the 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 and reports from the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, and the meetings were held as planned. The attendance of the Directors was 92%, with one Director absent during 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 Dual Materiality Matrix 2023.

JUNE

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

SEPTEMBER

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

DECEMBER

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

02. STRATEGY

The company has had a Corporate Sustainability Strategy since 2012. The current version corresponds to the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025, called "Uncork a Better Future®" approved by the Board of Directors in November 2021, Session No. 2025. The strategy is based on 6 pillars which represent the company's main stakeholders.

One of the pillars of this strategy is Our Planet, which has 5 programs that address actions and goals linked to the 5 environmental issues that are material to the company. One of them is the negative externality generated by waste generation, whose long-term plan is described in the "Nature-Based Solutions Program". The central axis of the biodiversity and nature-based solutions strategy is the regeneration of soils, forests, flora and fauna, which is achieved through various complementary initiatives detailed in this document. These initiatives are part of a holistic approach that seeks not only to mitigate the company's environmental impact, but also to generate long-term benefits for the ecosystem and local communities.

In order to closely monitor the progress of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and, in particular, progress on nature and biodiversity, the company has an Executive Sustainability Committee. The Committee is made up of representatives of the various divisions whose operations are linked to the company's environmental or social management. At the Committee's meetings, progress and compliance with the program is monitored, with emphasis also placed on internal collaboration in the event that any goal is proving difficult to implement. The Committee can dynamically propose adjustments to the strategic framework if necessary. In this case, the relevance is evaluated and the changes are integrated as a complement to the strategic planning update.

In terms of associated policies, the company has a Corporate Sustainability Policy, which outlines the company's position on the issue and establishes the responsibilities of each area in the quest to regenerate the natural environment and the company's vineyards. The policy is publicly available on the sustainability section of the company's website. The company has also developed a No Deforestation Policy, effective from 2022, which is also publicly available.

Although the Corporate Sustainability Strategy provides the main guidelines for the company's work on biodiversity, the subsidiaries have the independence to carry out any initiative that goes beyond what is set out in the strategy.

Figure 1: Natural resources management scopes

MANAGEMENT LEVELS AND SCOPE

For example, the Bonterra subsidiary in the United States has the Regenerative Organic Certification - ROC (Regenerative Organic Certification), which certifies the implementation of regenerative practices with an organic approach that the subsidiary applies in the management of its vineyards. The Cono Sur subsidiary is also certified under the Sustainability Code of Wines of Chile, a standard that also incorporates specific requirements for biodiversity management in the vineyard. Similarly, through the Bodegas Argentinas Sustainability certification, the subsidiary Trivento also integrates biodiversity principles in its wine management.

In Chile, the subsidiary Viña Concha y Toro has been actively implementing regenerative practices in its vineyards since 2019. These actions were initially developed under the framework of the GEA Project (Ecosystemic Agricultural Management), which has evolved to become an official internal standard of regenerative practices, currently incorporated transversally in all the company's estates. This report presents and details the main initiatives grouped under this framework, which today constitutes a key tool in the company's sustainable agricultural strategy.

Figure 1: Natural resource management scopes

03. RISK MANAGEMENT

Regarding the procedures to identify and evaluate risks related to nature and biodiversity, since 2015 the company has had a Strategic and Operational Risk Matrix, which considers the main business risks, transversally covering environmental and social risks, including those related to operations that are related to natural resources such as soil, flora and fauna.

The company's risk matrix is updated periodically and includes operational and regulatory risks. Its implementation, monitoring and control is the responsibility of the Internal Control area. This area is responsible for ensuring that each of the management departments has effective mechanisms for mitigating the risks associated with their work.

With respect to the requirements of existing legislation in Chile, environmental laws and regulations are monitored by the Environmental Regulations department in conjunction with the Legal department. For each facility that has an Environmental Qualification Resolution in force, the variables identified as relevant to the site, including flora and fauna, are monitored.

Regarding the legislation applicable to native forests, the company recognized these forests before the National Forestry Commission between 2008 and 2011, thus achieving that these forests are under the protection of Law No. 20,283, on native forest recovery and forestry promotion. This means that any activity carried out in the forests must have current permits and deforestation of land is prohibited in this area. It should be noted that this effort was made voluntarily by Viña Concha y Toro.

The issues related to biodiversity and nature that were raised during the company's dual materiality exercise are incorporated into the company's strategic risk matrix, as well as all the issues presented in it. The risks are mostly linked to how climate change affects biodiversity.

04. METRICS AND TARGETS

The company has quantitative sustainability metrics and targets for all topics that are incorporated in the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2025, called "Uncork a Better Future®". These metrics and targets are designed to provide a clear and measurable approach to sustainability.

The goals are defined for the long term and annual targets are derived from them. The annual goals allow the development of annual planning, based on activities that ensure the achievement of the objective and goal set for the year. The metrics generated allow for the evaluation of compliance. This ensures that consistent progress is made each year and strategies are adjusted as necessary to achieve the long-term objectives. This document is the tool used to display annual management information from the 2021 base year to date.

This document not only provides a detailed view of progress made, but also serves as a guide for continuous improvement, identifying areas of opportunity and adjusting strategies as progress is made, capturing advances or contexts that may arise. Through this approach, the company can ensure that all actions are aligned with its vision of a more sustainable and socially and environmentally responsible future.

Figure 1: Natural resource management scopes

3.2

Management Approach and Elements

MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND ELEMENTS

Management Approach

The company has been managing biodiversity with a regenerative approach since 2019. Today it integrates TNFD risks in its corporate matrices, contemplates scope in own operations and watersheds, uses multi-stakeholder collaboration and generates public management reports.

Viña Concha y Toro has defined ecosystem regeneration as the central axis of its biodiversity management, implementing actions and a concrete plan since 2021 that has been consolidated through its Agricultural Ecosystem Management Program (GEA). This program reflects the conviction that biodiversity is the foundation of the wine business, so its care is essential to ensure the resilience and sustainability of the natural environment and the company.

Within this framework, the company recognizes both the risks and opportunities associated with biodiversity. A biodiversity risk and opportunity assessment was developed in 2023 that incorporates dimensions of dependency (e.g., the critical relationship with soils, water and pollinators, addressed under the TNFD framework) and impact (effects of operations on ecosystems and watersheds). These analyses are applied under a location-specific approach, recognizing the heterogeneity of the territories where the company operates, and are integrated into corporate risk management matrices that cover the entire organization.

The company publicly reports the steps of this assessment process, which covers both its own operations and the areas adjacent to them, including the watersheds that support its activities through FSC® audit reports. The aim is to identify pressures and alleviate impacts on ecosystems, while strengthening long-term climate and production resilience.

A key aspect of the approach is active collaboration with stakeholders, including local communities, scientific bodies, regulatory authorities and wine industry actors. This joint work makes it possible to generate mutually beneficial results and move towards transformative processes that transcend the boundaries of the company, contributing to more sustainable territorial and sectoral management.

These elements are presented in this report and are strengthened through the Corporate Sustainability Policy and the Biodiversity and Non-Deforestation Policy, supported by its public commitments related to the subject, linked to SBTi.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND ELEMENTS

Biodiversity Management Elements

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

CORPORATE OBJECTIVES 2025

The company's objective is to regenerate life in the forest and vineyard ecosystem through practices that favor the improvement of natural conditions. This objective focuses on restoring and maintaining biodiversity, improving soil quality and promoting a sustainable balance in all growing areas and natural forests.

Our 2025 target associated with this objective is to achieve 100% of the company's surface area with implemented practices. The area considers both vineyard land and natural forests. This commitment involves the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, reforestation and conservation of natural habitats, ensuring that each area managed by the company contributes to the health of the ecosystem.

PLANNING

Long-term planning, with annual milestones, is presented in this document and is generated in coordination with the Agricultural department, the area with which field implementation takes place. This integrated approach ensures that each step towards the objective is taken in a structured and collaborative manner, allowing for continuous adjustments and improvements based on the results obtained annually. Annual plans are embroidered during the company's overall budgeting process.

MONITORING AND INDICATORS

The Sustainability area generates strategic indicators, with which the implementation of goals is monitored. These indicators allow us to evaluate that the practices are being carried out effectively. Since several initiatives are implemented in an integrated manner, there are specific indicators for each incorporated topic.

On-site monitoring is carried out jointly by Sustainability and the Agricultural department. In addition, the company relies on external biodiversity experts, who make field visits and deliver their respective progress reports for the issues worked on. This collaborative approach ensures an accurate and objective evaluation of the impact of the practices implemented.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND ELEMENTS

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

TRAINING AND AWARENESS-RAISING

In previous years, in collaboration with the Institute of Ecology & Biodiversity (IEB), workshops on Ecology, Biodiversity and Biological Conservation have been held for managers, professionals and agricultural workers in the Southern Cone subsidiary. These workshops have provided comprehensive training in the understanding and management of biodiversity, promoting sustainable practices and the conservation of the natural environment. In addition, integration workshops have facilitated the exchange of knowledge and experiences on biodiversity issues.

Currently, training is provided on biodiversity in the fields, based on the results of the monitoring of the nest houses installed on the farms, as well as on the care practices of water troughs, puddles and pircas to favor the arrival of fauna. These trainings are designed to provide farm workers with the tools and knowledge necessary to implement and maintain practices that benefit local biodiversity. In addition, these practices are continuously monitored to ensure their effectiveness and to make adjustments as needed.

Finally, these activities extend to the area of sustainable forest management certification of native forests and are complemented by on-site lectures that address the requirements of the Chilean Wine Sustainability Code, a standard that also includes biodiversity criteria. The combination of practical and theoretical training ensures that all involved are well equipped to support the company's sustainability objectives.

During 2024, 473 employees participated in training on the Wines of Chile Sustainability Code and the company's Regenerative Standard. Practices such as soil management, vegetation cover, biodiversity, efficient use of resources, and links with communities were addressed. This training reinforced the commitment to regenerative and sustainable agriculture.

COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION

Viña Concha y Toro is convinced that internal and external collaboration is the most effective way to achieve biodiversity and nature objectives. The company understands that environmental challenges exceed individual capabilities and require joint efforts that integrate technical knowledge, practical experience, community work and institutional cooperation.

Under this conviction, since 2019 it has maintained an active agreement with the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), which has allowed it to develop systematic training work both internally - with company employees - and externally, aimed at communities and territorial stakeholders. The main focus has been to raise awareness of the importance of preventing forest fires, one of the main threats to biodiversity in Chile, and at the same time to highlight the essential role played by native forests in the conservation of ecosystems.

This commitment has also materialized in educational and community initiatives, such as field activities with local schools, which promote the collection of native seeds and the transmission of knowledge about the restoration of plant species native to each territory. In 2024, 25 community educational and environmental awareness activities were carried out in 25 locations where the company operates. In this way, the company contributes to strengthening the environmental culture from an early age, encouraging new generations to value natural resources.

In parallel, Concha y Toro develops biodiversity inventories with environmental DNA techniques through its participation in eBioAtlas, an international project led by Nature Metrics in the United Kingdom. This scientific collaboration generates valuable information that is currently feeding the global databases of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which is building a world map of species migrations in the face of climate change.

In addition, in 2024 the company participated in two workshops in Chile with the Ministry of the Environment related to natural capital, reinforcing its role as an active player in the discussion of public policies.

These advances and experiences are detailed in Chapter 4 of this report.

INVESTMENT IN NATURE

Viña Concha y Toro understands that the regeneration of ecosystems requires clear responsibilities and concrete resources. Therefore, all activities of the Agricultural Ecosystem Management Program (GEA) have defined budgets and annual planning.

In 2024, investment in conservation measures - such as the installation of nest houses, the creation of ponds, the construction of perches and huts, and inter-row crops - exceeded USD 100 thousand, reflecting a tangible commitment to the creation of habitats that strengthen biodiversity in the vineyards.

In addition, technical actions such as DNA biodiversity inventories, FSC® certification of forest management, and measurement of carbon in soils and forests have an annual budget allocated as regular activities, guaranteeing scientific support and alignment with international standards.

A key aspect of the strategy is the reuse of internal materials to implement many of these measures, thus optimizing resources, reducing costs and promoting the circular economy. With this combination of investment and efficiency, the company reaffirms that nature forms the basis of its future sustainability.

DJ 2.7.4

CERTIFICATION AUDITS AND EXTERNAL VERIFICATION

The company receives annual FSC® monitoring audits for forest management, conducted by the independent certifier SGS. These evaluations not only review environmental aspects, but also social criteria and the relationship with the communities surrounding the vineyards and native forests, integrating the vision of different stakeholders in the territory.

In addition, the Wines of Chile Sustainability Code is audited externally every two years and internally on an annual basis, ensuring continuous verification. This standard includes a specific chapter on Biodiversity, whose periodic review allows strengthening the management both from the point of view of independent auditors and from the internal supervision supported by on-site reviews.

In addition, every three years the certification as a B Company evaluates the integral performance of the company, incorporating indicators associated with the protection and management of biodiversity. In this way, Concha y Toro has a robust system of external and internal audits that ensure transparency, compliance with international standards and continuous improvement in its commitment to nature.

DISCLOSURE OF RESULTS

The company ensures a high level of transparency in the disclosure of results, maintaining public and accessible information on different platforms.

The FSC® audit results report is presented on the corporate website, openly showing the findings and progress of the certification process. Likewise, the B Company evaluations are kept available for public viewing, reinforcing the commitment to continuous improvement.

In terms of nature risk management, Concha y Toro has positioned itself as a pioneer in the implementation of TNFD, and its commitment is published on the official website of the organization. Additionally, TNFD results are summarized on the corporate website, and an excerpt is included in this report.

The No Deforestation commitment is not only available on the website, but is also publicly registered on the Science Based Targets (SBTi) page.

This multiplicity of channels demonstrates the company's conviction to advance with transparency and responsibility in the management of biodiversity and nature.

MORE INFORMATION

Publicly available on the Corporate Sustainability mini-site, Transparency section: sustainability.vinacyt.com/sustainability/Transparency

3.3

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

3.3 Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

This project, initiated in 2023 and aligned with the LEAP methodology guidelines, has allowed the company to identify the critical points of interaction between its operations and nature at its sites located in Chile, Argentina and the United States at the farm level.

TNFD is a methodology that focuses on the risks and opportunities associated with nature. It aims to establish a robust framework for companies to effectively report and manage their impacts on nature, such as biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. This is done in a consistent, comparable and useful way for investors, banks and other financial institutions, thus promoting greater transparency and corporate responsibility in relation to the environment.

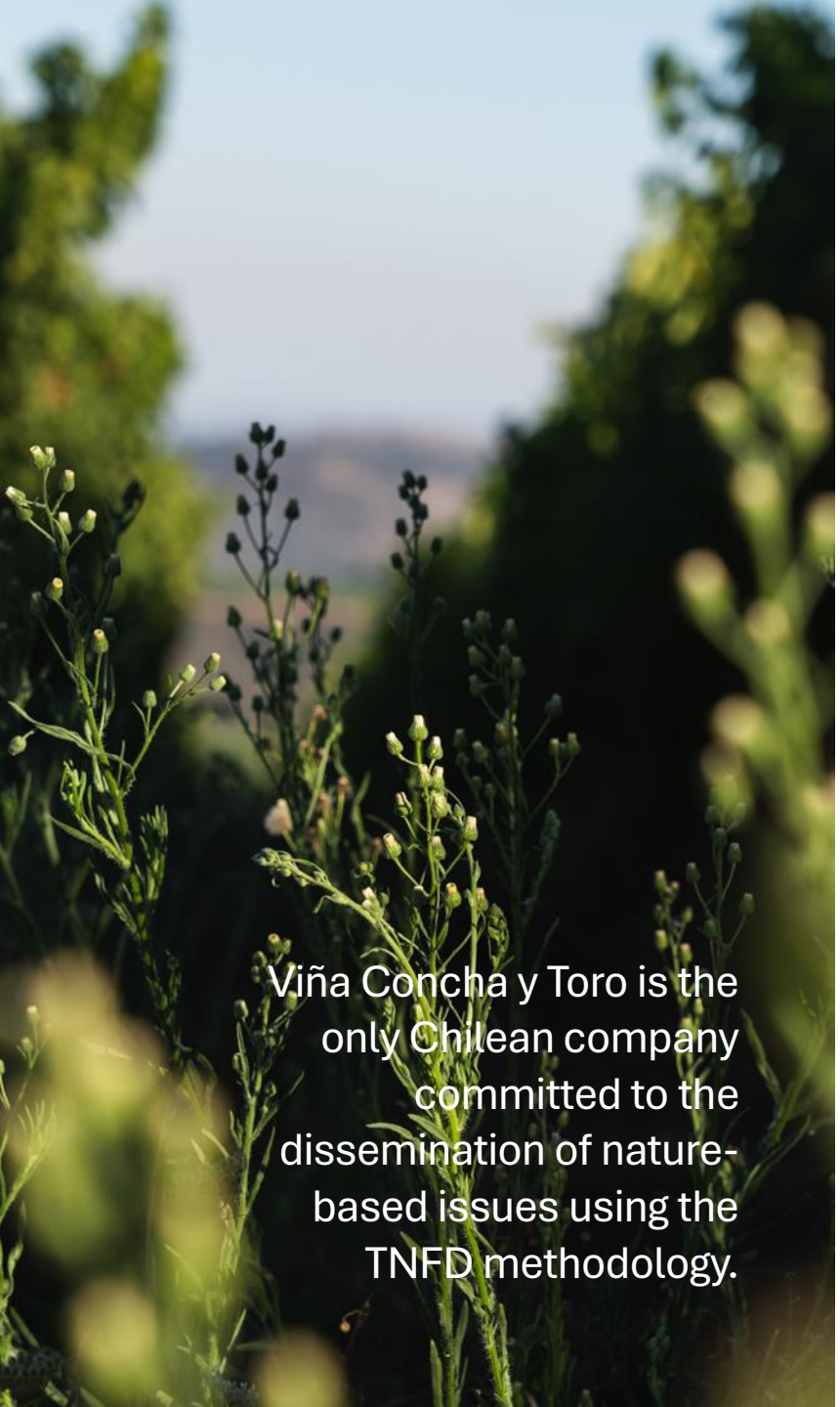
Since its launch in 2023 and in alignment with the LEAP methodology, this project has enabled the company to accurately identify critical points of interaction between its operations and the natural environment at strategic sites located in Chile, Argentina and the United States. This detailed analysis has enabled the organization to prioritize future actions at both regional and organizational levels, which is critical to identify and mitigate natural risks and ensure resilience and business continuity.

Notable achievements to date include:

- Priority areas of focus in the company's operational portfolio have been clarified, ensuring more effective and focused management of critical aspects of the business-nature interaction.
- Multiple concrete opportunities have been identified to address significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, promoting sustainable and conservation practices.
- The foundations have been laid for developing a comprehensive corporate biodiversity and nature strategy, including specific targets, performance indicators and a long-term strategic approach.

These advances not only strengthen the company's commitment to environmental sustainability, but also reinforce its ability to integrate critical biodiversity and nature considerations into all its operations and strategic decisions.

More information at:
https://tnfd.global/engage/tnfd-adopters-list/



TNFD 2023 Analysis Summary

DJ 2.7.1

Viña Concha y Toro (VCT) commissioned a consulting firm with the challenge of aligning and advancing corporate biodiversity efforts. VCT is an international leader in sustainable winemaking and recognizes that there is an increasing focus on nature and biodiversity; there is an opportunity to enhance the leadership position by quantifying biodiversity efforts and adopting global frameworks to drive future efforts.

To advance biodiversity efforts, a nature interface assessment has been conducted across the VCT asset portfolio based on the localization phase of the Nature Related Financial Disclosures Task Force (TNFD) framework.

This is the first step of the TNFD and provides VCT with the information needed to move forward with preparations for TNFD reporting, providing visibility of VCT's nature interface across all regions, specifically:

- Identification of key hotspots in VCT's asset portfolio, by country and site.
- Ranking of sites by impact.
- Identification of high-level opportunities and actions for key hotspots.

The impact of the VCT nature interface was assessed using a Geographic Information System (GIS) approach: spatial data were obtained from numerous databases and resources, variables from these databases were transformed and quantified using ArcGIS software to obtain a score for 12 different attributes which were then normalized and weighted to calculate a nature impact score.

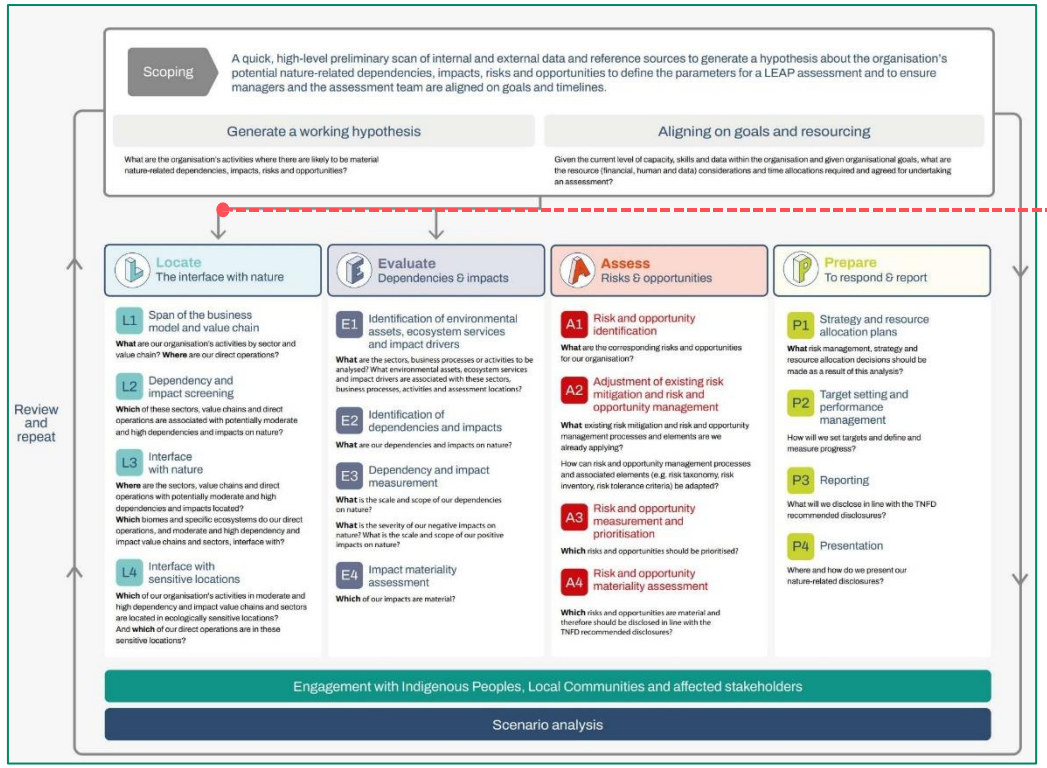
The results show that the main critical points for VCT at the organizational level are related to water, soil and erosion. The results for the sites in Chile show the same results. The critical points vary slightly for Argentina and the United States, however, those top three issues are among the top 5 problems for all three countries.

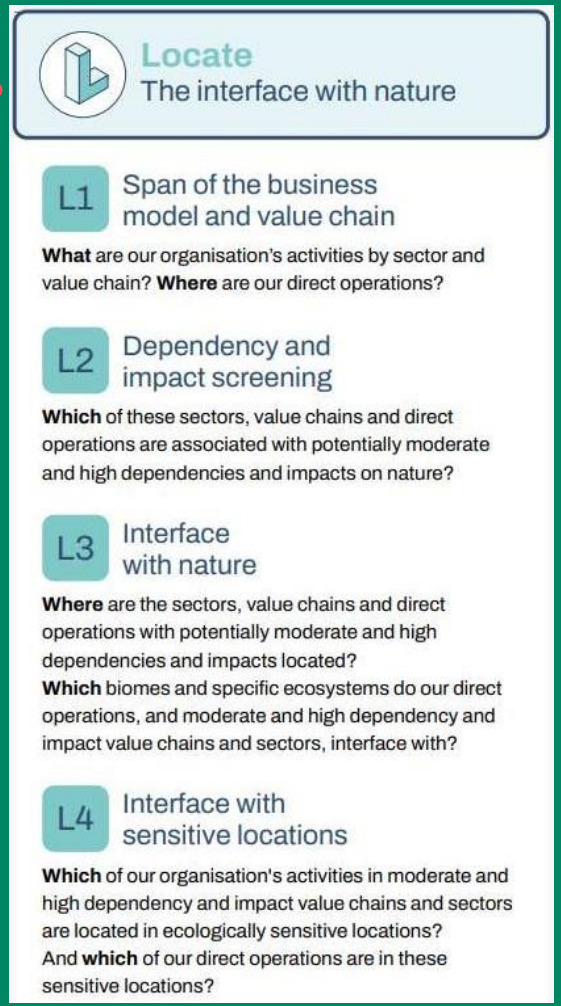
TNFD

An evaluation of the interface with nature was carried out for 95 assets owned by VCT. Of these, 67 in Chile, 15 in Argentina and 9 in the United States were analyzed. Dependencies, impacts on kingdoms and biomes, risks and opportunities were analyzed. The interaction of the assets with the sensitive sites was analyzed, determining the profile of impacts on nature.

LEAP METHOD

LEAP is an integrated approach developed by TNFD to facilitate the identification and assessment of nature-related issues. This phased approach is designed to help organizations carry out the preparatory work necessary to develop disclosure statements in accordance with TNFD recommendations. It provides a useful method for any organization to better understand and assess its nature-related issues, regardless of its formal disclosure intentions.





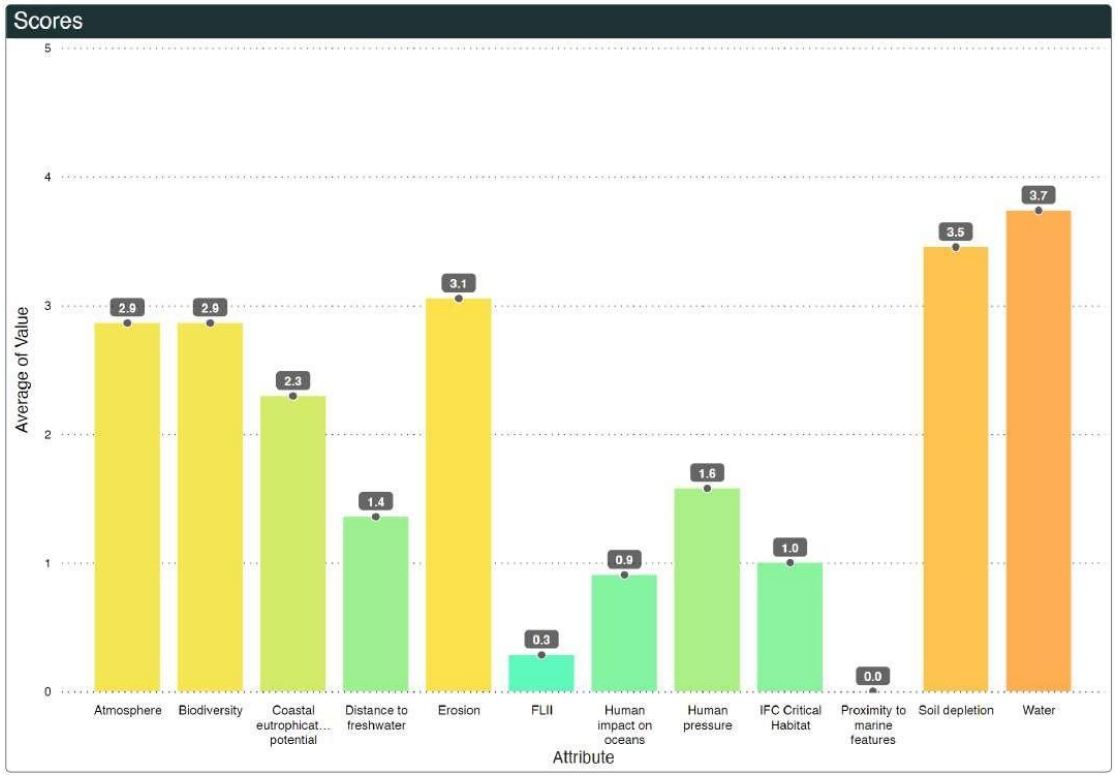
TNFD

Dependencies are defined as the ways in which economic activities depend on ecosystem services and natural capital. The table presents the potential degree of dependence (from very low to very high) on specific ecosystem services within the production process selected for assessment.

Ecosystem services	Ecosystem service provided by							
	Species	Habitat	Water	Atmosphere	Geomorphology Terrestrial	Minerals	Soils and sediments	Oceanic Geomorphology
Energy from animal origen	Very low							
Bio-remediation	Medium	Medium						
Buffering and attenuation of mass flows		High			High		High	
Climate regulation	High	High	High	High	High		High	
Dilution by the atmosphere and ecosystems			Medium	Medium				Medium
Disease control	High	High						
Fibers and other materials	Medium	Medium						
Filtration	Medium	Medium						
Flood and storm protection		Very high						
Genetic materials	Medium							
Groundwater			Very high					
Stabilization of land masses and erosion control		Very high			Very high		Very High	
Pest control	High	High						
Pollination	High		High	High				
Soil quality	High	High	High	High	High	High High		
Surface water								
Ventilation	Low							
Water flow maintenance		High	High	High				
Water quality	High		High					

The impact profile was determined considering 3 levels: aggregate and corporate level, at the level of productive countries and at the level of each of the company's assets. For each of the 95 sites detected, the impact was evaluated based on 12 evaluation criteria.

CORPORATE LEVEL



PRODUCTIVE ORIGINS LEVEL

LOCATE - ASSET SITE LEVEL

Scored data

Site ID	Site Name	Country	Weighted score	IFC Critical Habitat	FLII	Human pressure	Human impact on oceans	Erosion	Distance to freshwater	Proximity to marine features	Coastal eutrophication potential	Natural capital - Atmosphere	Natural capital - Biodiversity	Natural capital - Soil depletion	Natural capital - Water
VCT88	Blue Heron	USA	3.4	1	1	2	2	5	5	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT87	Anthony's Hill	USA	3.2	1	1	2	2	4	5	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT90	Chalfont	USA	3.2	1	1	2	2	4	5	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT91	Cooperage Creek/Los Cerros	USA	3.2	1	1	2	2	4	5	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT92	Dooley Creek	USA	3.2	1	1	2	2	4	5	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT95	Sundial	USA	3.06	1	0	2	2	4	5	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT93	Ledford	USA	3.02	1	1	2	2	4	4	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT89	Butler	USA	2.91	1	5	1	2	2	3	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT94	McNab	USA	2.89	1	2	1	2	4	3	0	4	3	3	4	4
VCT57	SANTA RAQUEL	Chile	2.75	1	0	1	3	4	4	0	1	3	3	5	4

TNFD

Nature Risks and Opportunities

The company has identified risks that could have an impact on biodiversity and nature management. In addition, opportunities were detected that could generate positive impacts on the organization.

RISK IN NATURE

OCCURRENCE OF FIRES

Rising temperatures and drought considerably increase the risk of fires, which can cause significant losses due to smoke, ignition and radiation in the vineyards. These events not only affect the quality of the grapes, but also pose a threat to infrastructure and local biodiversity.

MITIGATION

A Vineyard Information and Intelligence System has been implemented to optimize early warning processes and develop technologies for managing grapes exposed to smoke, ensuring the quality of the final product and minimizing losses. In addition, in collaboration with the National Forestry Corporation, a Framework Agreement for the Protection of Native Forests and Fire Prevention has been established to strengthen emergency prevention and response.

OPPORTUNITY

LEGISLATION IN DESTINATION MARKETS

The growing concern about the effects of climate change on nature has led to the emergence of associated legislation, for example the concept of Zero Deforestation, where an active commitment and traceability of products exported to the European Union will have to be demonstrated, showing that they do not come from places where deforestation has been recorded for land development.

Viña Concha y Toro constantly monitors the relevant legislation in the destination markets where it sells its products. Therefore, it has been possible to see that the management of biodiversity, early commitments to No Deforestation and conservation management certified by FSC®, are advantages and opportunities to consolidate the company as a leader in the care and management of biodiversity.

In implementing the LEAP approach proposed by TNFD, the company advanced internally in the development of the other three of its stages: Evaluate, Assess and Prepare, following the methodological recommendations of the framework.

E - EVALUATE

The company carried out this stage internally, validating and contrasting the results of the biodiversity and nature study with the Agriculture and Sustainability teams, both in Chile and in its international subsidiaries. This process allowed validating the information collected with the practical experience of the local teams, ensuring that the findings were consistent with the productive and environmental realities of each territory. In addition, the critical dependencies of nature and the associated risks and impacts were reviewed, as suggested in the guide, strengthening the understanding of the link between biodiversity and business.

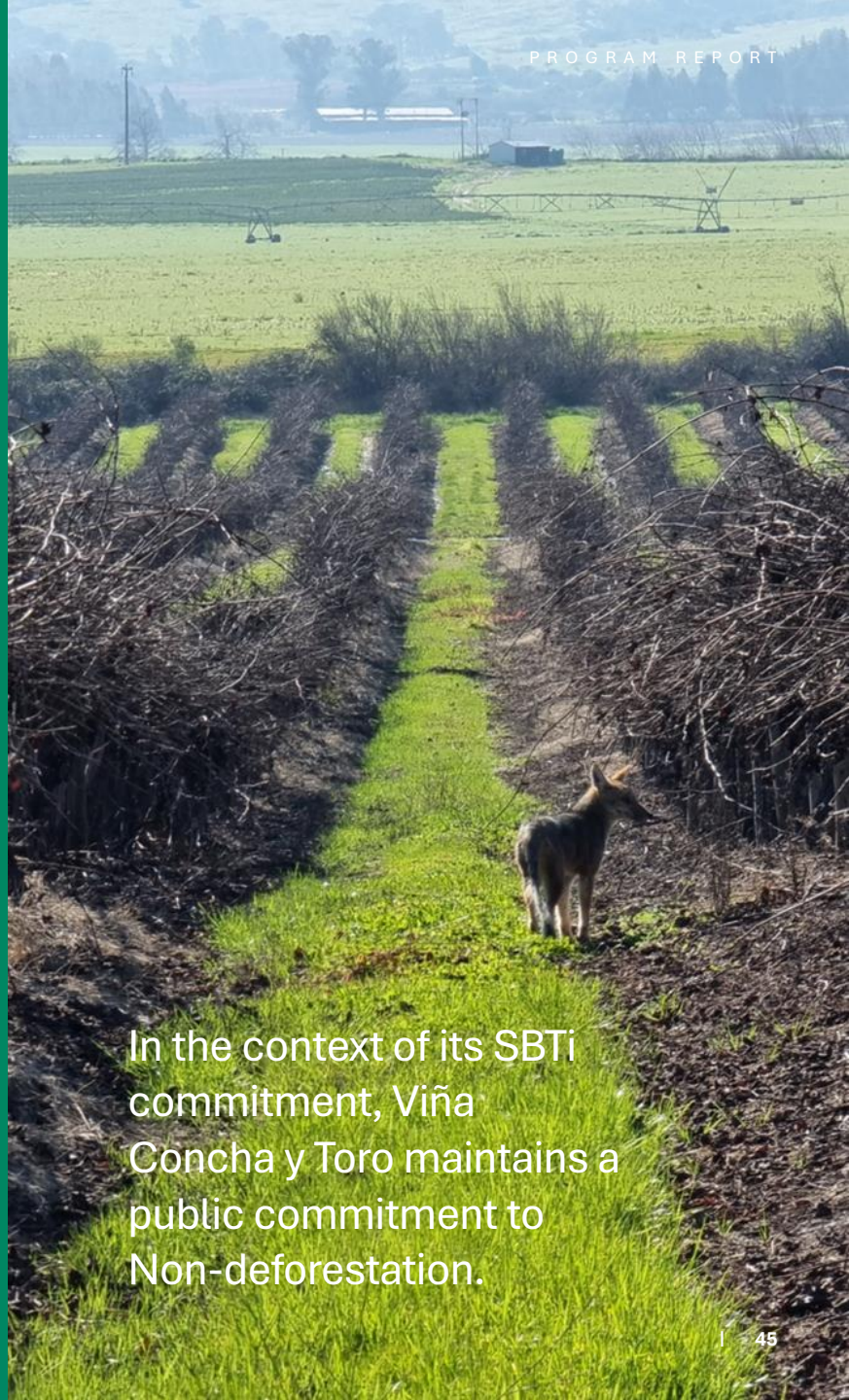
A - ASSESS (ASSESS RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES)

Following the TNFD, during 2024 the company worked to identify and prioritize risks and opportunities related to nature. An internal survey was carried out, with the participation of the technical teams, to determine the most relevant risks and associated management opportunities. The material risks were incorporated into the corporate risk matrix, ensuring their alignment with the company's global risk management processes. At the same time, opportunities for improvement in water efficiency, regenerative practices and biodiversity conservation were highlighted.

P - PREPARE

In this stage, the winery made progress in adjusting existing action plans to cover the issues raised, help address the risks identified, and begin implementing mitigation and/or adaptation measures. These adjustments include strengthening regenerative agricultural programs, integrating biodiversity metrics into management, and coordinating with internal teams for follow-up.

As recommended in the LEAP framework, the most relevant changes will be incorporated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2030, ensuring that ongoing initiatives are aligned with the long-term vision and continuous improvement in nature management.



In the context of its SBTi commitment, Viña Concha y Toro maintains a public commitment to Non-deforestation.

According to TNFD's mission, the recommendations and guidance generated by the working group are designed to help organizations report and act on evolving nature-related issues, with the ultimate goal of supporting a shift in global financial flows away from negative outcomes for nature and towards companies that are generating a positive impact for nature.

In 2023, Viña Concha y Toro joined the group of companies that adopt TNFD as their methodology to assess their dependencies, disseminate information on nature and generate actions to regenerate environmental conditions. The company is part of the group of pioneering organizations that have committed to disclose information aligned with the TNFD Recommendations from the information provided in 2024 and integrate the recommended actions as part of the new stage of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2030, which will begin to be developed in 2025.

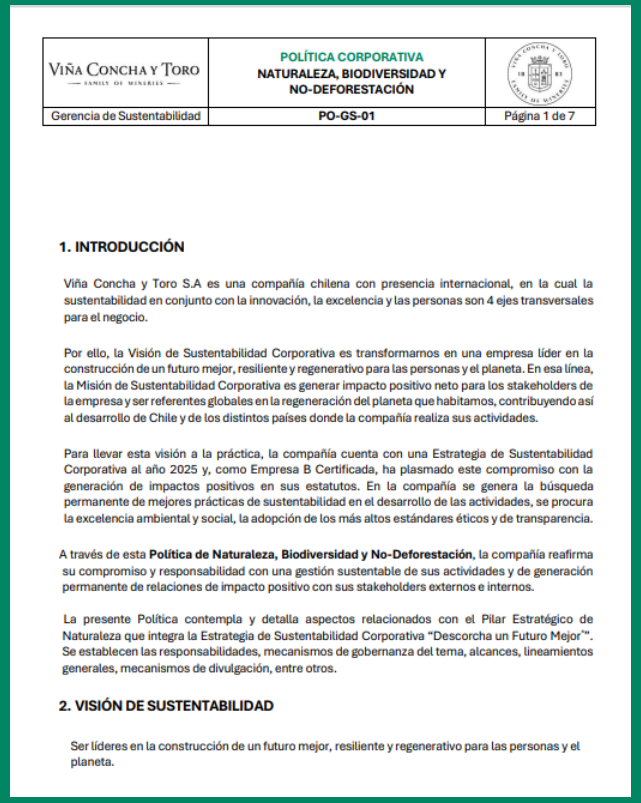
Viña Concha y Toro is the only company in Chile and the only winery in the world to have a commitment to nature and biodiversity through disclosure and transparency methodologies at a global level, which allows extrapolating concrete actions implemented to conserve and regenerate the natural environment, improving natural adaptation and resilience to climate change.

MORE INFORMATION

Publicly available
on the Corporate Sustainability mini-site,
Transparency section.
sustainability.vinacyt.com/sustainability/Transparency

3·4

Corporate Policy



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.

Scope: Viña Concha y Toro, its subsidiaries and supply chain.
Last Update: 2024

Board of Directors approved the Corporate Sustainability Strategy in November 2021, Session N°2,025, incorporating the Nature-based Solutions Pillar.

CORPORATE POLICY

Nature, Biodiversity and Non-Deforestation

DJ 2.7.2- 2.7.3

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

Mitigation Hierarchy

- The avoid → reduce → restore → offset/transform hierarchy is applied as a guiding principle to address biodiversity impacts.
- Priority is given to prevention in areas of high ecological value, with conservation and restoration actions adapted to the local context.
- Measures are coordinated with agricultural managements 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.
- 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, as appropriate.
- Relevant risks are integrated into the corporate risk management system.
- The Strategy is approved by the Board of Directors and overseen by the Sustainability Committee.

Engagement and Stakeholders

- Dialogue is maintained with communities, experts and internal areas to integrate local and scientific knowledge.
- Promote environmental education inside and outside the company.
- An annual report is published with TNFD metrics and external certification of ecosystem services.

3·5

Leading Group - Nature and Biodiversity

3.5 Leading Group - Nature and Biodiversity

The company has a bi-monthly internal group between Sustainability and the Agricultural Department that coordinates projects, metrics, training, inventories and forestry, integrating continuous improvement and transversal support from other areas.

As part of the mechanisms to operationalize the company's policies and guidelines, an internal working group has been implemented between the Sustainability area and the Agricultural area, conceived as a permanent coordination space to ensure that environmental and biodiversity commitments are translated into concrete actions.

This group meets every two months, and at each session the projects planned for the year, the progress of each initiative, the coordination of actions in the field and the definition of metrics for monitoring and evaluating performance are reviewed.

Internal training sessions are also organized, technical visits to the different fields and valleys are scheduled, biodiversity inventories are programmed and forestation activities are coordinated with local communities, strengthening both environmental management and the link with the environment. At the end of each year, the group carries out a comprehensive management assessment, highlighting achievements and identifying opportunities for improvement, integrating continuous improvement as part of the work cycle.

Although the main participants are the senior management of the Agricultural area and the Sustainability team, this space has a flexible and transversal character, so it can convene other areas according to the needs of each project. In addition, there is permanent support and involvement of the irrigation teams, technical management and farm administrators in all the initiatives that are implemented.

Thus, the People Management collaborates in the design and execution of training, while the Communications area supports the internal dissemination of progress and achievements. In this way, the group is consolidated as a coordinated and articulating mechanism, which ensures that policies are implemented effectively throughout the organization, integrating different perspectives and enhancing sustainable management in the long term.

Chap. 04

Key Initiatives

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

4.1

Regenerative Practices Standard

REGENERATIVE PRACTICES STANDARD

Origin: Ecosystemic Agricultural Management Project - GEA

Viña Concha y Toro has initiated in 2019 the GEA (Gestión Ecosistémica Agrícola) Project to mitigate the environmental effects of its agricultural activities. In 2024, it became a Regenerative Practices Standard to restore ecosystems and increase sustainability and biodiversity on its land.

Production activities have generated significant changes in natural ecosystems due to related operations. This includes the intensive use of chemicals for pest and weed control, as well as the frequent application of synthetic fertilizers to improve soil fertility. In addition, the intensive use of agricultural machinery has led to soil compaction, affecting its physical structure and other properties essential for healthy development.

This decrease in natural properties has highlighted the urgent need to adopt practices that restore and conserve the original characteristics of the agricultural ecosystem. Viña Concha y Toro, which manages extensive agricultural lands in several regions, recognizes the crucial importance of implementing new practices in agriculture. These practices seek not only to promote the incorporation of organic matter into the soil and the application of ecosystemic techniques, but also to strengthen local biodiversity and increase the resilience of the territory in the face of present and future environmental challenges.

The GEA Project - Agricultural Ecosystem Management, emerged with the objective of transforming agriculture at Viña Concha y Toro, effectively integrating the elements of the ecosystem into the agricultural process. It began as a pilot project in 2019 under the name "Sustainable Estates", establishing experimental sites in the El Triángulo estate (Casablanca Valley) and the Pirque estate (Maipo Valley). These estates, under the same administration and Agricultural Technical Management team, allowed the initial implementation of the program.

Today, it has become a standard of internal regenerative practices that focuses on the recovery and regeneration of the natural ecosystems where the vineyard estates operate, starting by improving soil health and promoting biodiversity in and around the vineyards. This is achieved through a regenerative and ecosystemic approach, which not only seeks to restore the natural balance, but also to encourage more sustainable and environmentally responsible agricultural practices.

REGENERATIVE PRACTICES STANDARD

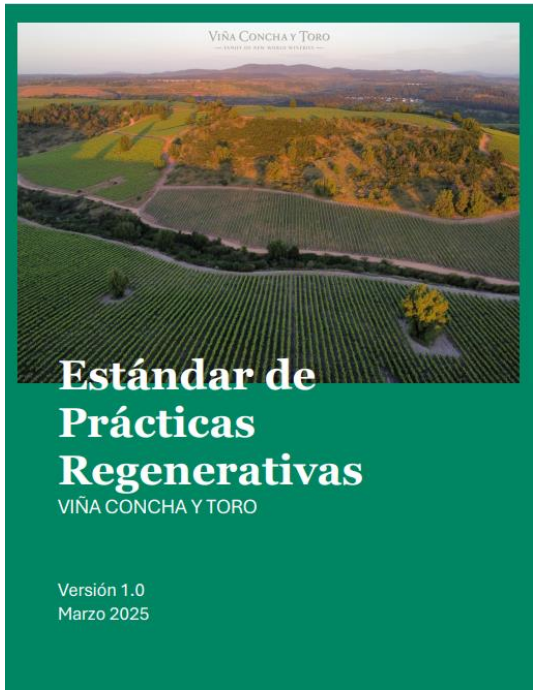
Maturity 2024: Regenerative Practices Standard

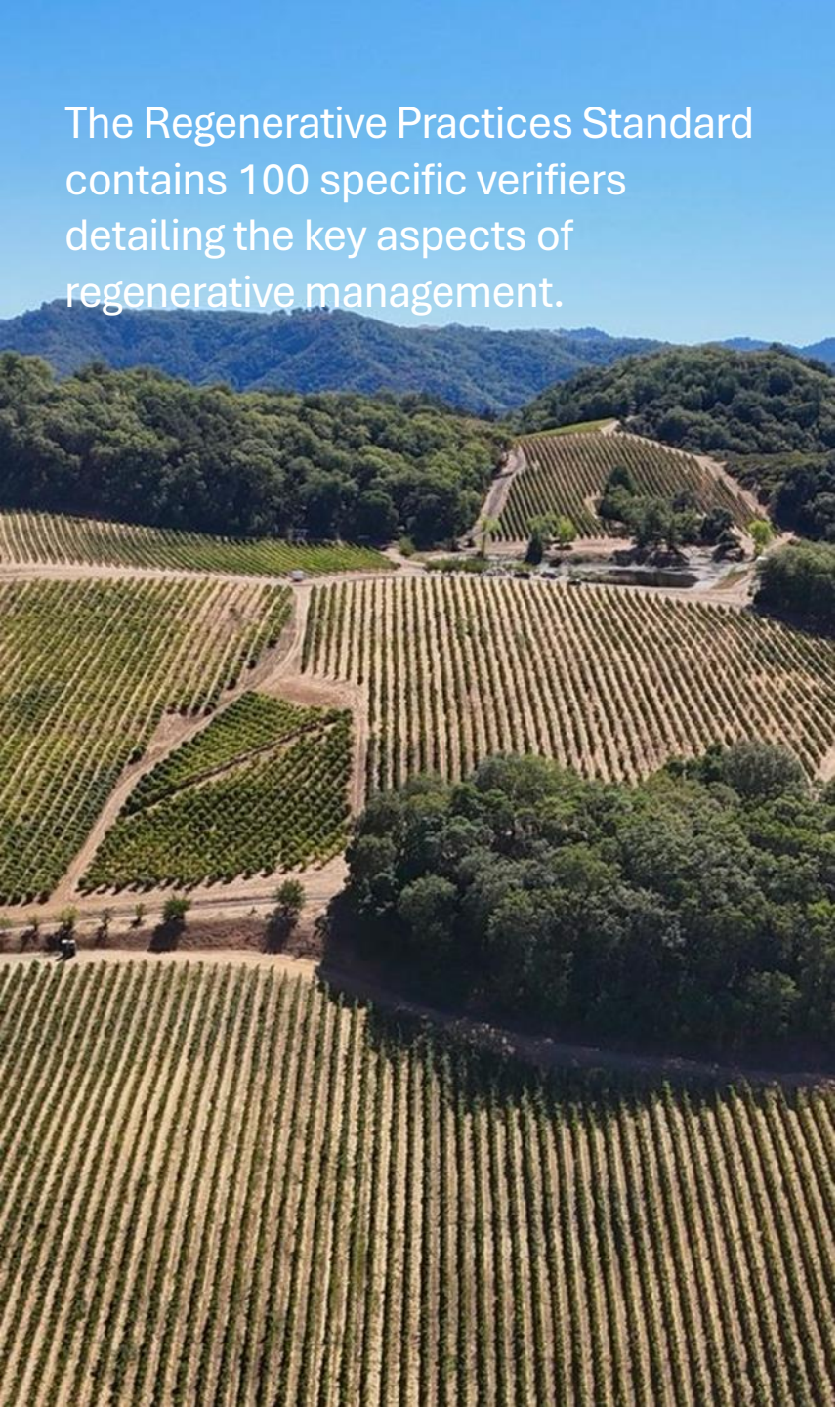
Viña Concha y Toro conceives agriculture as an ecosystem, balancing production, biodiversity and soils, through sustainable management, water efficiency, natural fertilizers and conservation of native flora and fauna for resilient vineyards.

In the global context of growing concern for sustainability, Viña Concha y Toro has developed a **Regenerative Practices Standard** for its vineyards to improve soil health, conserve biodiversity and address the effects of climate change. This standard, based on international benchmarks such as Wines of Chile, the Regenerative Viticulture Alliance and Regenerative Organic Certified, began to be implemented in 2019 with a pilot program and, by 2024, had been extended to all of the subsidiary's vineyards.

The development of the standard included field trials conducted during 2024, technical adjustments by the agricultural team, and an internal training phase during the last quarter of 2024. Version 1.0 will come into effect on June 1, 2025, with annual internal and external audits.

This approach seeks a harmonious integration between the vineyards and their natural environment, generating ecosystem services and high quality grapes.





REGENERATIVE PRACTICES STANDARD

Structure of the Standard

Viña Concha y Toro's Regenerative Practices Standard is organized into four principles, eight criteria and thirty indicators and one hundred specific verifiers that detail the key aspects of regenerative management in the vineyard. This structure establishes a clear basis for the implementation, monitoring and continuous improvement of regenerative practices in all of the vineyard's estates. Each indicator is developed in detail, including its description, means of verification, implementation guidelines and recommendations, as well as the areas responsible for its application. This ensures a structured and transparent approach that facilitates the effective adoption of regenerative practices.

Principle	Criteria	Indicators			
1. General Planning	1.1 Operational Plan	Vineyard Practices	Soils	Biodiversity	Carbon and Society
	1.2 Continuous Improvement	Vineyard Practices Training	Soils	Biodiversity	Carbon and Society
2. Soil Well-being	2.1 Soil Management	Vegetation Cover Subsoiling	Cover Diversity Compaction	Cover Management Erosion	Grazing Nutrition
	2.2 Soil Monitoring	Physicochemical parameters	Microbiology		
3. Biodiversity Promotion	3.1 Flora	Forests	Corridors		
	3.2 Fauna	Drinking troughs Pircas	Nest houses and perches	Ponds	Floral Gardens
4. Carbon and Society	4.1 Carbon	CO2 Capture	CO2 reduction		
	4.2 Society	Community	Employees		

REGENERATIVE PRACTICES STANDARD

Diagram of Vineyards with Regenerative Practices

The company promotes a harmonious integration between its vineyards and the natural environment, seeking that both benefit each other. This vision is based on a model of regenerative agriculture, where the production of high quality grapes goes hand in hand with the conservation of biodiversity and the delivery of ecosystem services.

The illustration on the right represents this approach: vineyards connected to their surroundings by incorporating elements such as native forests, nest houses, perches, ponds, water troughs, inter-row crops, pollinator orchards, pircas and planned grazing. All of this contributes to a more resilient, functional and productive landscape.

This model not only strengthens the health of the ecosystem, but also improves the efficiency and sustainability of agricultural management. By favoring the presence of pollinators, biological controllers and greater water and nutrient retention in the soil, it generates more stable conditions for the crop. In this way, the company reaffirms its commitment to a viticulture that respects and enhances natural processes, ensuring their continuity over time.

Diagram:
Diagram of Estates with Regenerative Practices

STANDARD REGENERATIVE PRACTICES

General Balance 2021-2024

In 2024, the program continued with significant progress in the implementation of the planned actions. New monitoring was carried out, which reflected sustained improvements in relation to previous years. This implementation process will continue to be strengthened in the coming years. During 2024, monitoring activities were completed in the estates intervened in 2022 and monitoring began in new estates. In addition, the corresponding trainings were carried out to ensure proper execution and alignment with the program's objectives.

		2021		2022		2023		2024		
ITEM		**QUANTITY**	**%**	**QUANTITY**	**%**	**QUANTITY**	**%**	**QUANTITY**	**%**	**TOTAL**
Valleys	#	7	100%	7	100%	7	100%	7	100%	**7**
Estates	#	15	33%	15	33%	15	33%	46	100%	**46**
Hills, streams, roads	**ha**	953	30%	1.085	34%	1.153	36%	7.647	100%	**7.647**
FSC® Native Forests	**ha**	2.761	65%	1.419	33%	93	2%	4.272	100%	**4.272**
Productive vineyards has	**ha**	3.940	42%	3.689	39%	1.862	20%	7643	100%	**7.643**
Nest houses	#	121	-	105	-	206	-	38	-	**470**
Drinkers	#	146	-	120	-	120	-	0	-	**386**
Hangers	#	103	-	0	-	60	-	215	-	**378**
Puddles	#	10	-	10	-	12	-	4	-	**36**
Multifunctional Native Borders	#	7	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	**7**
Operation Pollinator	#	10	-	6	-	14	-	30	-	**30**

4.2

Soil Wellness

SOIL WELLBEING

Mulch Planting Program

Inter-row cover planting in viticulture improves soil health, controls weeds naturally and promotes biodiversity in vineyards, contributing to a more sustainable and resilient agricultural ecosystem.

Inter-row cover planting is a widely adopted practice in viticulture for the purpose of optimizing soil health. It consists of growing specific plants between rows of vines. This technique not only enriches the soil organically, but also plays a crucial role in natural weed control.

In addition, groundcovers encourage biodiversity by providing habitats and food for beneficial insects and other soil organisms, thus contributing to a more balanced and resilient vineyard ecosystem. Below are some benefits of planting cover crops in vineyards:

- Contribution of carbon (organic matter) to the soil, improves soil moisture retention, improves water infiltration into the soil, better nutrient absorption and increases soil microbiological activity (beneficial microorganisms).
- Improves soil physical conditions, helps to avoid soil compaction (improvement of the surface and subsurface layer) and macro and microporosity (improves water distribution in the soil profile).
- Reduces incidence of weeds, by allelopathy and competition (mustard, radish) and reduces the weed seed bank.
- They help fix nitrogen (N) to the soil with the sowing of leguminous plants (vetch, vetch).
- Complementary control in nematode control (mustard).
- Reduces soil erosion.
- Sowing takes up residual nitrogen (N) and prevents winter leaching.
- Chemically, they help to maintain adequate levels of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K), Ph close to neutral, avoid salinity, sodium and heavy metals.

During 2024, the implementation of inter-row cultivation was carried out in 19 of the company's estates, covering 42% of the total number of fields and representing 57% of the area of vineyards planted as of December 2024.

It should be noted that this practice is not applied over the entire surface of the vineyard, but specifically between planting rows, within the area already cultivated. The implementation decision is made based on the particular conditions of each estate, evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the agricultural team.

SOIL WELLNESS

Regenerative Practices for Soil Health.

Viña Concha y Toro has implemented regenerative practices systematically since 2019, including international standards. Simultaneously, the measurement of carbon in winegrowing soils is carried out.

In 2020, a feasibility analysis was initiated to implement regenerative practices, based on the ROC (Regenerative Organic Certification) standard adopted by Bonterra Organic Estate, a subsidiary in the United States. This effort was collaborative with the Agricultural Management and began with a pilot phase at Fundo El Triángulo in the Casablanca Valley, followed by Fundo Pirque in the Maipo Valley.

In 2021, these practices were expanded to 15 fields as part of Stage 1 of the GEA Project, and during 2022 in Stage 2 of progress, 15 more fields were included, reaching a total of 30 fields, out of a total of 46 at Concha y Toro. Finally, during 2023 and 2024, the remaining farms were completed, achieving implementation in 100% of the farms. These initiatives have generated an initial diagnosis that will guide future progress, including:

- Inter-row cover crops.
- Composting and solarization applications.
- Incorporation of pruning residues and reduction of tillage.

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

4·3

Biodiversity of Flora
in Vineyards

BIODIVERSITY - FLORA

Biodiversity of Flora on Estates

The flora in Viña Concha y Toro's estates plays a vital role in producing oxygen, conserving soil, providing habitat for biodiversity, and regulating the local and regional climate, thus promoting resilience and sustainability in viticulture.

Flora plays a fundamental role in estates and ecosystems in general. Some of the reasons why the company encourages their existence are:

OXYGEN PRODUCTION

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

SOIL CONSERVATION

Plant roots play a crucial role in maintaining soil stability, thus preventing erosion and helping to retain the moisture necessary for the optimal development of vines. This function is essential as it protects against nutrient loss and soil washout, ensuring suitable conditions for sustainable plant growth in the viticultural environment.

HABITATS AND BIODIVERSITY

Flora provides habitat and refuge for many species of animals. Estates with a variety of plants harbor a diversity of insects, birds, mammals and other organisms. These organisms depend on plants for food, reproduction and shelter. The presence of a diversity of plant species in the fields promotes biodiversity and helps maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

TEMPERATURE AND CLIMATE CONTROL

Vegetation on farms helps regulate the temperature of the environment. Plants provide shade and evapotranspiration, which can reduce the temperature of the surrounding area. In addition, plants contribute to cloud formation and regulation of the water cycle, which can have an impact on the local and regional climate.

This is why, internally in the company, the increase of flora biodiversity is promoted. This also strengthens the vineyards, increasing their resilience.

BIODIVERSITY - FLORA

Native Restoration

Viña Concha y Toro has carried out an extensive forestation program, focused on planting native trees at its facilities throughout Chile.

Viña Concha y Toro's forestation program began in 2019 and has experienced continuous growth since then. In 2021, a total of 5,447 native trees were planted in estates, wineries and plants. Of these, 610 were planted in wineries and plants, while 4,837 went to vineyards.

During 2022, the program made significant progress with the planting of 12,434 trees and the delivery of 1,000 trees as a gift to employees on Arbor Day, who pledged to plant them in their homes. The trees come from the company's Rauquén Nursery. In 2023, initiatives to strengthen the propagation of native species were intensified, reaching the figure of 7,149 trees planted that year.

In 2024, the figure reached 9,100 trees planted at different company facilities, mainly estates in the VI and VII Regions.

BIODIVERSITY - FLORA

With this, between 2021 and 2024, the company has managed to forest 34,183 native trees in different facilities distributed between the IV and VII Region of the country. This initiative is part of our ongoing commitment to biodiversity conservation and the ecological restoration of the landscapes where we operate.

A distinctive aspect of this program is that all the trees planted come from seeds collected at the Villa Alegre Estate during the last weeks of March each year, thus ensuring the genetic adaptation of the species to the territory and strengthening the resilience of local ecosystems.

In addition, each tree comes from the seed collection that is carried out with the active participation of the local communities, who are invited every year to be part of the process. This collaboration has not only strengthened the link with neighboring communities, but also raised awareness of the importance of conserving and regenerating the shared natural heritage.

Afforestation has focused on strategic areas, prioritizing native species and actions that contribute to soil regeneration, watershed protection, carbon sequestration and wildlife habitat creation. This effort reflects the integration of sustainability principles in the company's agricultural and forestry management.

BIODIVERSITY - FLORA

Hands to the Earth Program

The "Hands to the Earth" Program seeks to restore biodiversity in the company's operations through internal volunteering, promoting integration between areas and empowering participants as agents of change in the face of biodiversity loss.

Since its launch in 2019, the "Hands to the Earth" program has been instrumental in the winery's efforts to improve biodiversity in the locations where it operates. In 2020, the program began with the participation of 10 employees from the Purchasing and Services Management, who became actively involved in environmental restoration activities. The following year, despite the limitations imposed by the pandemic, a successful activity was carried out with 11 collaborators from the Research Center and the Lourdes Winery.

In 2022, the program gained significant momentum, carrying out five activities at various wineries and estates, with the enthusiastic participation of 60 volunteers. This year also marked the introduction of a seed collection component in collaboration with CONAF. These seeds were destined to strengthen local biodiversity through germination and propagation in the company's nursery. This approach not only helped to preserve native species, but also fostered greater awareness and participation among employees.

During 2023, the program was further expanded by inviting schools and local communities to participate. This initiative generated a positive impact beyond the company's facilities, involving students and local residents in restoration and conservation activities. The planting and seed collection days became significant community events, promoting environmental education and cooperation between the company and its surroundings.

By the year 2024, the program continued to grow and incorporate new facilities into the program, along with the support of the community, and we were able to meet the established commitments, carrying out biodiversity monitoring, reforestation and seed collection.

Activity	Area	Volunteers	Year
Reforestation	Purchasing and Service Management	10	2020
Reforestation	CII and Lourdes Winemaking	11	2021
Seed Collection	CII	10	2022
Reforestation	Lourdes Oenology	10	2022
Reforestation	Finance Management	5	2022
Reforestation	VCT Chile	30	2022
Biodiversity monitoring eBioAtlas	Agricultural VI - VII region	5	2022
Seed Collection	Villa Alegre School	25	2023
Biodiversity monitoring eBioAtlas	Palo Santo School	30	2023
Seed Collection	Villa Alegre School	30	2024
Reforestation	Nilahue School	30	2024
TOTAL 2020 - 2024		**196**	

BIODIVERSITY - FLORA

One Tree for You Initiative

The initiative "A Tree for You" is celebrated annually on June 28, where the company plants a native tree on behalf of each of the company's employees, symbolizing the legacy of positive impact that each of us leaves on the planet by belonging to Viña Concha y Toro.

Through the initiative "A Tree for You," Viña Concha y Toro made a commitment in 2020 to plant a tree for each of its employees, implementing it between 2021 and 2025. The geo-referenced certificate for each employee is delivered on June 28 in commemoration of World Tree Day. This date not only celebrates the importance of trees for our planet, but also reinforces the company's commitment to sustainability and environmental preservation.

The objective of this initiative is to generate a positive impact on both the environment and the company's community of collaborators. Each year, a tree has been planted in the name of each employee, representing their contribution and permanence in the company. This tree not only symbolizes the employee's growth and dedication, but also plays a crucial role in enhancing biodiversity, carbon sequestration and the protection of local ecosystems.

In addition, this practice fosters a sense of belonging and environmental responsibility among employees, who can see the tangible result of their commitment to the company and the planet. Knowing that a tree was planted in their name and is contributing to a healthier ecosystem, employees feel more connected and motivated to continue supporting this type of sustainability initiatives of Viña Concha y Toro.

During 2024, the implementation of the initiative continued, achieving significant progress in both planting and internal communication. In total, 3,266 trees were planted as part of the commitment to ecological regeneration and strengthening ecosystem services in the company's estates.

Every year, each employee receives an e-mail with his or her personal certificate and the geolocation of the place where his or her tree will be planted.

4.4

Biodiversity - Fauna

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Fauna Promotion

Viña Concha y Toro promotes the presence of native fauna in its vineyards to increase natural resilience and contribute to the ecological balance, implementing various initiatives to regenerate wildlife in its productive areas and surrounding forests.

Wildlife in an agricultural ecosystem is of vital importance due to its role in the ecological balance. Animals play a crucial role in controlling crop pests and diseases, as many of them feed on insects and other organisms that can damage plants. In addition, wildlife contributes significantly to pollination, which is essential for fruit production. Although this is not the case for grapevines, the company considers it a vital step in the balance of the surrounding natural ecosystem.

The presence of animals in an agricultural ecosystem is also critical to maintaining the biodiversity of the area. The elimination of wildlife can make the ecosystem more vulnerable to invasion by exotic species and loss of native species. Lack of biodiversity can lead to problems such as soil erosion and shortage of plant nutrients, negatively affecting long-term agricultural production.

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

Viña Concha y Toro, through various initiatives, promotes the increase of native fauna within the productive areas and surrounding forests. This not only provides natural resilience to the vineyards, but also contributes to the biological control of pests, among other multiple benefits and ecosystem services that wildlife offers.

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

A ratio of one drinking trough per 25 hectares is maintained.

BIODIVERSITY - WILDLIFE

Category 1. Mammals

Drinking troughs: Viña Concha y Toro has implemented significant measures to promote the presence and crucial role of mammals in its estates and ecosystems. These initiatives include the strategic installation of drinking troughs to ensure constant access to water, which is crucial for the permanence and well-being of the fauna.

Mammals play a fundamental role in Viña Concha y Toro's estates and ecosystems. One of the main reasons is population control, as many mammals, such as carnivores and predators, regulate prey populations. They help maintain the balance of herbivores and other animals, preventing overpopulation and depletion of natural resources.

In addition, mammals contribute to nutrient cycles in fields through their foraging activity and consumption of organic matter. Their droppings act as natural fertilizers, enriching the soil and promoting plant growth. They play specific roles in the food chain and in ecological interactions, helping to maintain equilibrium in the fields and participating in complex food webs.

The most efficient way to maintain the presence of fauna in a territory is to provide places where they can constantly get water. Between 2020 and 2024, 386 drinking troughs have been installed on a total of 46 farms, with a ratio of 4 drinking troughs per 100 hectares.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Category 2. Birds

Nest houses: Birds play a fundamental role in the company's estates by acting as natural predators of insects and rodents, commonly recognized as vectors of pests or diseases in agricultural fields.

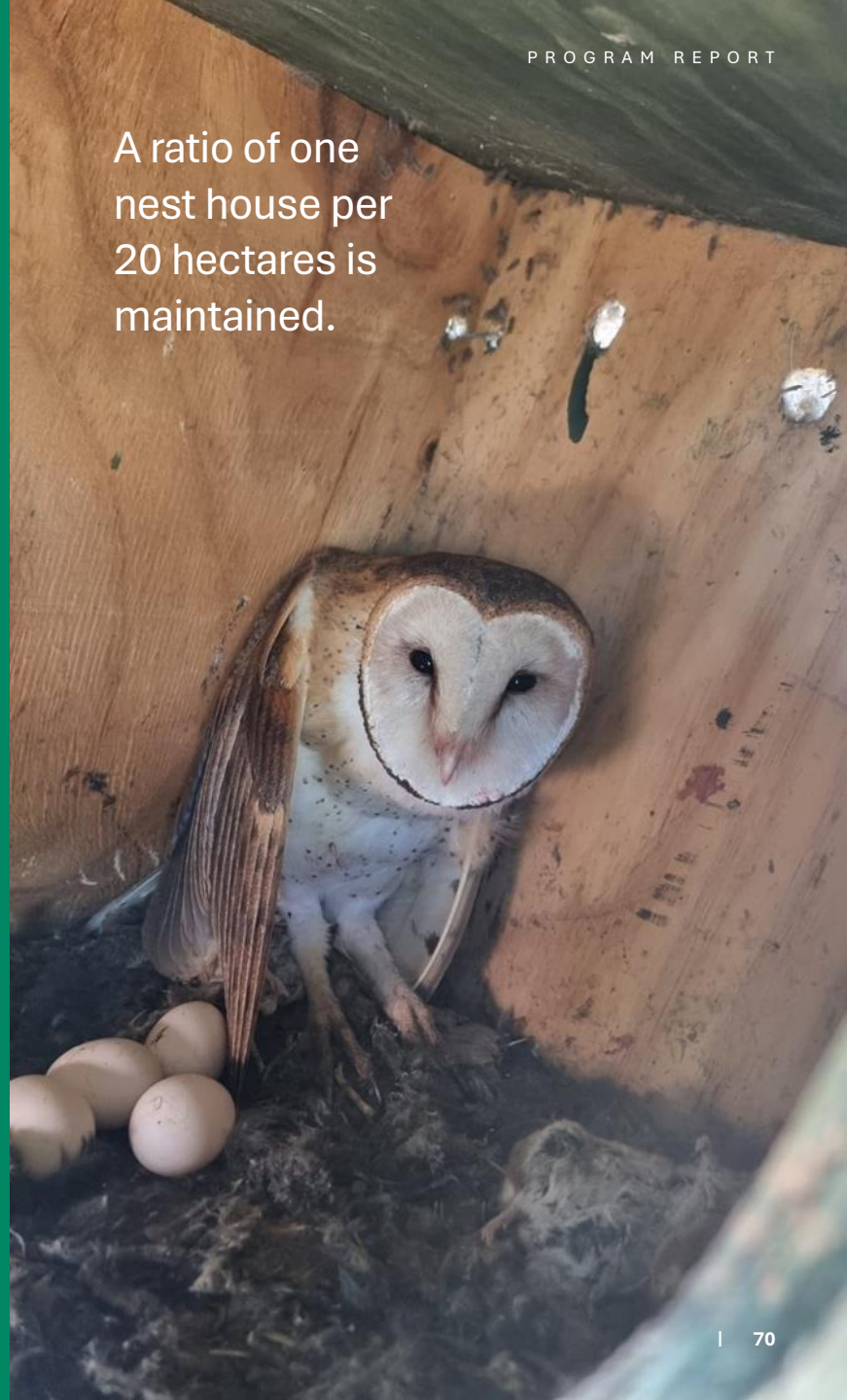
To strengthen the ecological balance in its estates, Viña Concha y Toro has implemented a program focused on the presence of birds of prey such as owls, owls, swallows and sparrows. These birds play a crucial role as natural predators of insects and rodents, helping to control populations that often become agricultural pests. This strategy not only reduces reliance on pesticides, but also promotes more sustainable pest management through biological control methods.

As a complement, the company has installed 470 nest houses in strategic areas around the vineyards from 2021 to 2024. These houses provide shelter and suitable breeding sites for birds of prey such as the kestrel, chuncho and owl, which do not find suitable natural nesting structures in the area. This approach is efficient to generate an effective biological control since the birds identify it as a refuge or breeding place since there are no trees in the area to provide them with that structure or holes hollowed out in a natural way, which is where some species nest.

In the latest monitoring of nest houses, 92 were recorded as occupied by owls, 34 by chunchos, 19 by kestrels, 1 by tucúquere and 12 by non-predatory birds.

There are still 312 houses to be checked. The owls are the main users, which is very positive, since they help in the natural control of rodents. Kestrels were also detected, which control small birds and reptiles, as well as chunchos and tucuchos in smaller proportions.

Some houses have been used by small birds that nest with plant material. It is important to keep them clean, as excess branches prevent raptors from nesting and can attract rodents, which goes against the purpose of these structures.



BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Monitoring Log - Nest Houses

Decapitated black rat carcass and pellet on terrace of nest house occupied by owl.

Nest of chuncho with rodent as prey and remains of other birds inside the nest. You can see chicks.

Remains of adult rat and juvenile rabbit foot, food remains inside the houses.

Body of juvenile rabbit, still being devoured by the birds of prey that inhabit the house.

Crushed body of an owl chick, the larger siblings crush the smaller one in competition for food.

Remains of feces, pellets, hair and feathers inside a nest that has not been maintained for two years, the first year occupied by kestrels and the second by owls.

Body of a decapitated black rat and pellet on the terrace of a nest house occupied by an owl.

Body of a degú (endemic) on the terrace of a nest house occupied by owls.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Monitoring Record - Nest Houses with Chicks or Eggs

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Monitoring Record - Nest House Occupation

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Program Priority Birds

KESTARD *(Falco sparverius)*
Small dark-colored bird of prey, both sexes with blue crown. Within the farm it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on rodents, rabbits, birds and reptiles. Diurnal bird.

CHERCAN *(Troglodytes musculus)*
Small and very active bird, brown with a reddish tone in the wings and tail, its beak is thin, dark brown, light brown legs. It is a biological controller in the forest because it feeds on insects and larvae. Diurnal bird.

CHINCOL *(Zonotrichia capensis)*
Bird of prey, it has a black and gray hood, the sides of the head are copper-colored, reddish brown neck, underneath it is light grayish, the beak and legs are yellowish. Diurnal bird.

DIUCA *(Diuca diuca)*
Bird of prey, slate gray, with a white spot on the neck and chest, part of the abdomen is cinnamon colored. Within the farm it serves as a biological controller as it feeds on insects (yellow jackets). Diurnal bird.

DIUCON *(Xolmis pyrope)*
Bird of prey with large flat head, bright red eye, gray plumage, darker on the wings and crown, with striking white throat. Within the forest it fulfills the function of biological controller since it feeds on insects. Diurnal bird.

CHILEAN SWALLOWBIRD *(Tachycineta meyeni)*
Bird of prey that is dark blue above with metallic sheen, with a white spot at the end of the back. Within the farm it serves as a biological controller as it feeds on insects. Diurnal bird.

TENCA *(Mimus thenca)*
Bird of prey of gray and earthy brown color, with very white eyebrows, long tail and long black legs. Within the farm it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on insects. Diurnal bird.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

LOICA (*Leistes loyca*)

Typical bird of Chile and the Southern Cone, easily recognizable by its intense red breast and its melodious song. It inhabits meadows, agricultural fields and open bushes, where it feeds on insects and seeds. It is considered a symbol of the Chilean countryside due to its frequent presence in rural landscapes and its characteristic song at dawn. In the fields it serves as a biological controller since it feeds on insects.

Diurnal bird.

UQÚQUER VINEYARD
VI Region
CHILE

Perches: In order to enhance the presence of birds of prey in the vineyards, the company incorporates perches, which are structures designed to provide an appropriate place for their hunting activities.

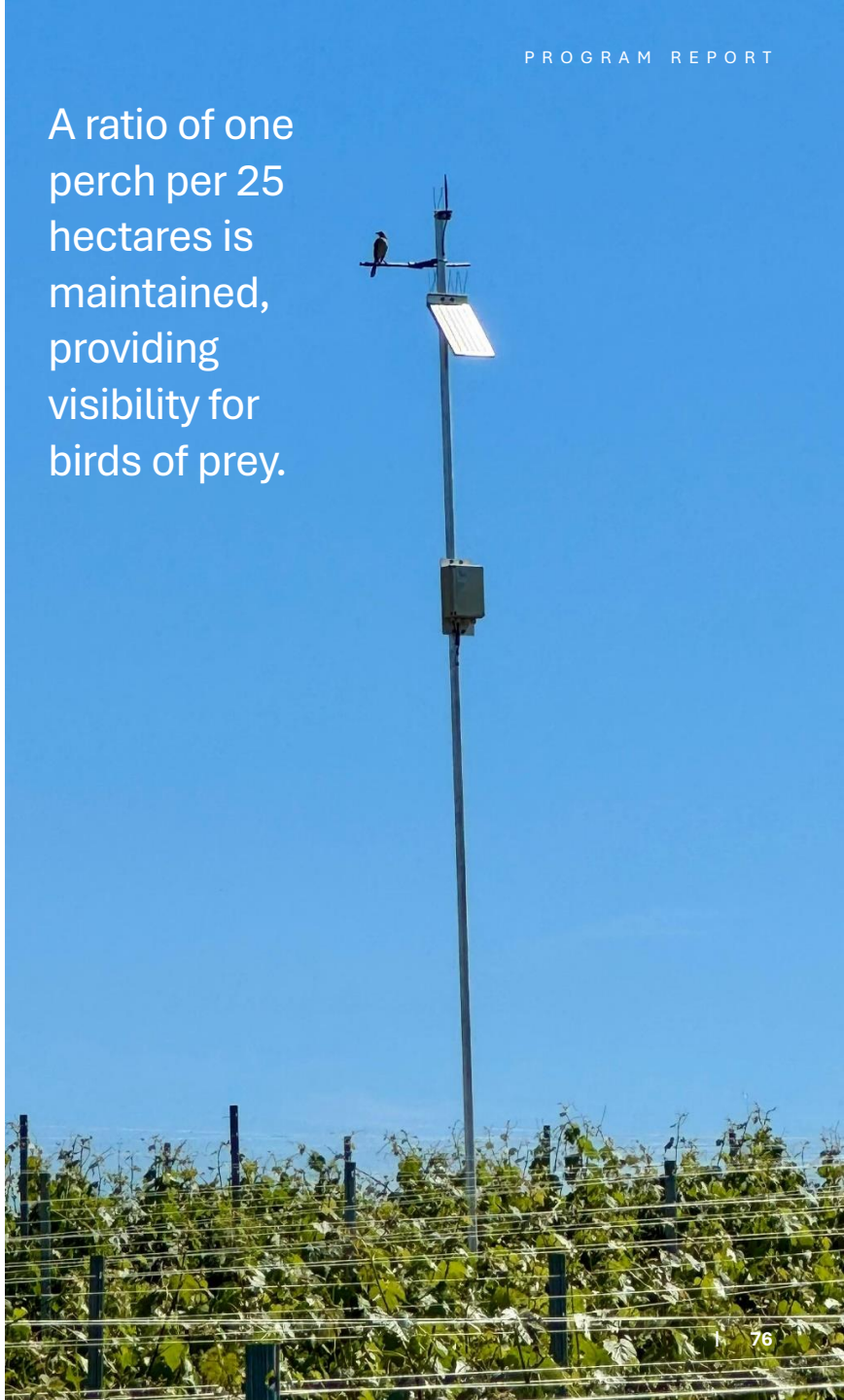
The perches perform multiple essential functions within the company's vineyards. First, they provide the birds with an elevated, safe place to rest and exercise, which is crucial to their physical health and overall well-being. These elevated vantage points also facilitate hunting activities, allowing the birds to monitor and detect potential prey in the environment.

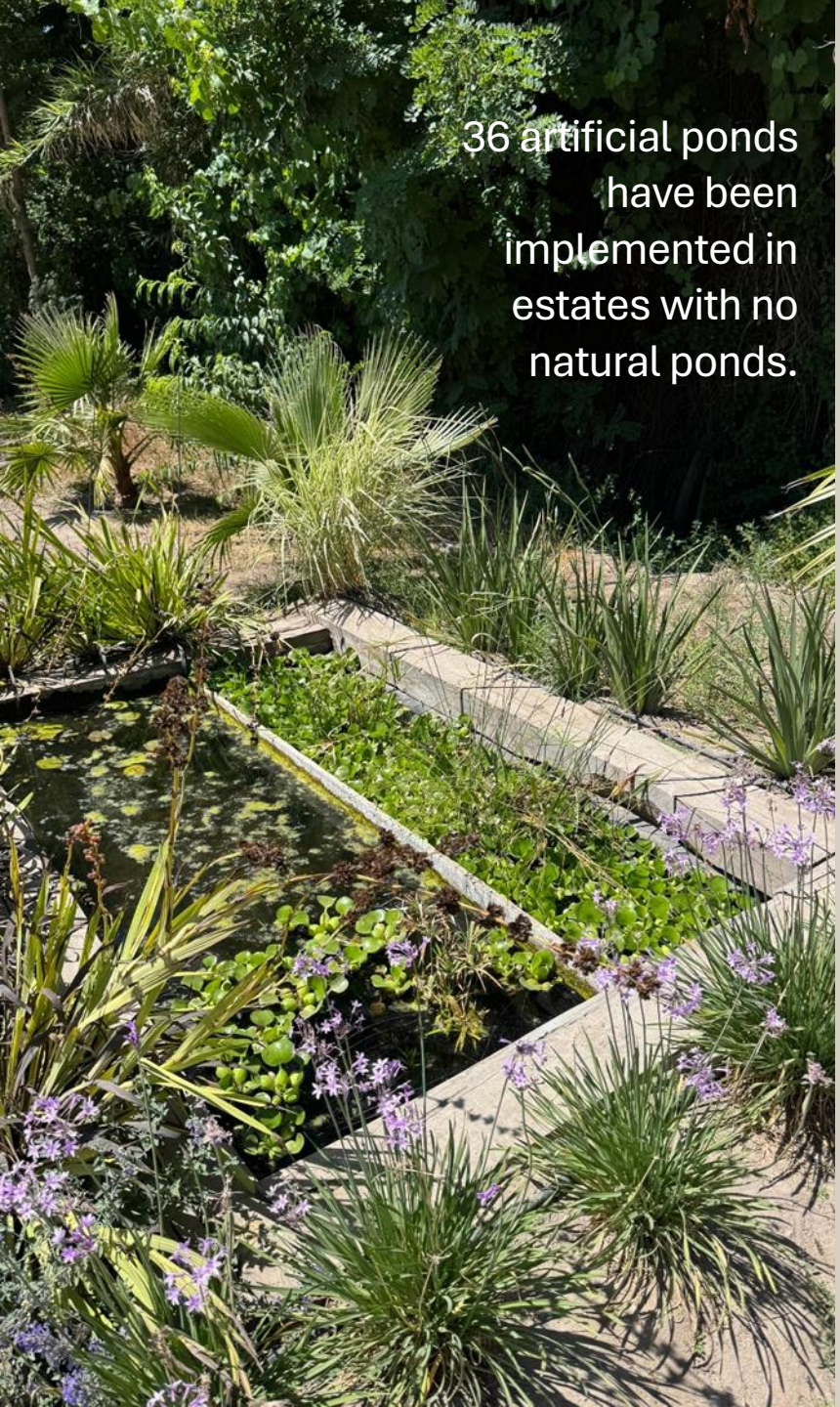
It is strategic to place perches in key locations within the vineyards to maximize the birds' mobility and visibility, ensuring that they can easily access food and water without hindrance. This approach is adapted to the natural conditions of the terrain, prioritizing installation where there are not enough island trees to serve these functions, as is common in the vineyard landscape.

The selection of locations, as well as the design and dimensions of the perches, are made in collaboration with ornithologists and external specialists, ensuring that they meet the optimum requirements for effectiveness. In some cases, they are constructed using wooden poles recycled from grapevines, while in others they are integrated with existing infrastructure, such as weather monitoring antennas, thus maximizing their usefulness and minimizing environmental impact.

From 2021 to 2024, a total of 378 perches have been installed in the company's fields, strengthening conditions for the presence and activity of birds of prey. These structures play a key role in promoting ecological balance, as birds of prey act as natural pest controllers, reducing the need for chemical interventions. This promotes a healthier, more resilient agricultural environment aligned with the principles of regenerative agriculture and biodiversity conservation.

A ratio of one perch per 25 hectares is maintained, providing visibility for birds of prey.





BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Category 3. Amphibians

Ponds: In Viña Concha y Toro's estates, amphibians play a crucial role in the ecological balance and agricultural sustainability by acting as natural predators of insects and contributing to the ecosystem's nutrient cycle.

Amphibians, which include frogs, toads, salamanders and caecilians, represent a crucial diversity in the company's farm ecosystems. Although commonly associated with aquatic environments such as lakes and ponds, they are also found in terrestrial environments. Their presence varies according to geographic location and specific habitat conditions, but they play fundamental roles in agricultural ecology.

Many amphibian species feed on insects such as mosquitoes, flies, beetles and other insects, contributing significantly to natural pest control on farms. This function reduces the need for pesticides and promotes more sustainable agricultural practices. In addition, amphibians actively participate in ecosystem nutrient cycling by decomposing organic matter and releasing essential nutrients into the soil, thus facilitating the growth of plants and other organisms.

It is crucial to conserve and protect amphibian populations and their habitats because of their high sensitivity to environmental change and environmental degradation. The breeding season brings many amphibians to bodies of water where they lay their eggs and care for their young, reinforcing their vital role in biodiversity and the ecological balance of the estates and nature in general.

Amphibians play an even more complex role in the agricultural ecosystems of Viña Concha y Toro's estates. In addition to controlling insect populations, which are potential crop pests, these animals contribute significantly to soil nutrient cycling. By consuming invertebrates and other small organisms, amphibians assist in the decomposition of organic matter, releasing essential nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus that are essential for healthy plant growth.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

At Viña Concha y Toro, ponds have been established at its estates as a crucial part of its efforts to conserve and regenerate biodiversity. These ponds not only provide vital habitats for amphibians, but also promote ecological balance.

At Viña Concha y Toro, the creation of ponds at each of its estates has been a strategic initiative to conserve and promote the biodiversity of amphibians, such as frogs and toads. These temporary bodies of water are fundamental to the reproductive cycle of amphibians, providing them with a favorable environment where females can deposit their eggs and tadpoles can develop into adults. In addition to serving as breeding sites, the pools also act as meeting points for courtship and communication between amphibians during the mating season.

In those estates where natural conditions are not conducive to the presence of ponds, artificial ponds specifically adapted to the needs of these species have been designed and constructed. These artificial ponds are carefully planned with the guidance of ornithologists and conservation experts, ensuring that the depth, size and location are optimal to maximize their usefulness as amphibian habitat.

The implementation of these ponds not only seeks to conserve local species, but also to strengthen the health and resilience of the surrounding ecosystems.

Amphibians play a crucial role in the food chain by feeding on insects and contributing to the decomposition of organic matter, which enriches the soil and supports the growth of plants and other organisms. In addition, their presence helps control insect populations, reducing the need for pesticides and promoting more sustainable agricultural practices.

During the period from 2021 to 2024, 36 ponds have been established in estates where natural conditions for these aquatic habitats did not exist. Viña Concha y Toro's commitment is to continue monitoring these implementations, ensuring that all of the company's estates have these vital resources for amphibious fauna. This strategy not only contributes to the conservation of threatened species, but also strengthens the biodiversity and sustainability of the agricultural ecosystems in which the winery operates.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Records Monitoring Ponds

A specimen of the 4 eyed toad is observed in the pond 4 months after its installation in the Rauco farm.

Four-eyed toad at Quinta Maipo Ranch

Tadpoles of two different species (4 eyes and rulo) are observed during maintenance, Requínoa pond.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Category 4. Reptiles

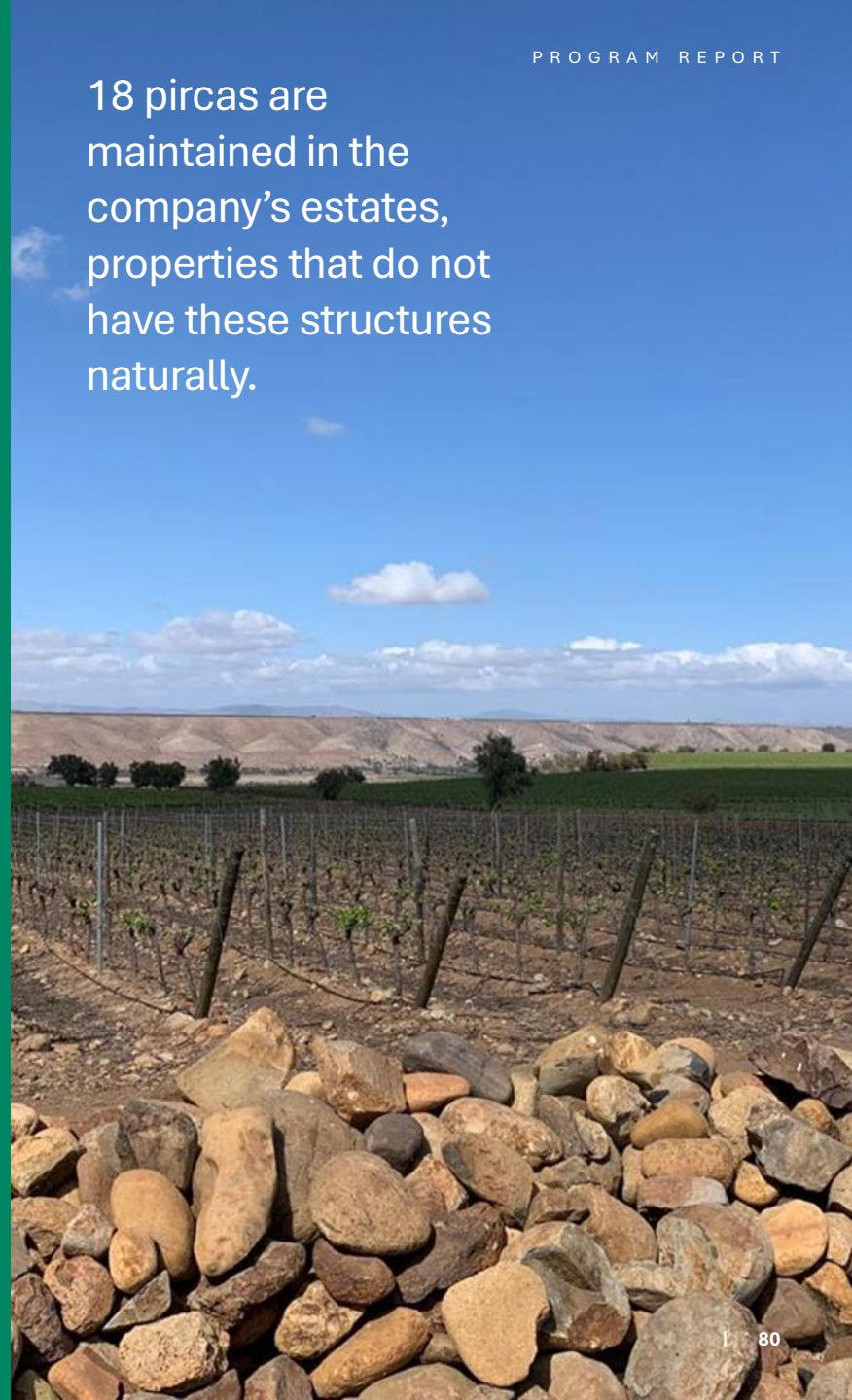
Pircas: Reptiles are important in the company's farms and ecosystems because they help control pests by feeding on rodents, insects, and other small animals. They also contribute to seed dispersal.

Certain species of reptiles feed on fruits and disperse seeds through their feces, contributing significantly to the reproduction and dispersal of native plants. In addition to this important role, reptiles are an integral part of ecosystems and play a fundamental role in the balance of food chains. By occupying different ecological niches, they interact with other organisms, both as predators and prey, which contributes to maintaining biological diversity and ecosystem stability in the estates.

Considering that habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation are the main causes of the decline in populations of many species, it is imperative to maintain protected areas and areas with native vegetation. Implementing biological corridors, which include abundant and dense vegetation, is essential to reduce the fragmentation caused by cultivation and to allow the free circulation and reproduction of fauna.

The implementation of pircas is a nature-based solution aimed at recreating favorable conditions for animals that need the warmth of the sun, such as herpetofauna. This technique consists of establishing a wall of stones with cavities between them, allowing the reptiles to have an area for warmth, feeding and shelter. These structures generate favorable conditions for the arrival and establishment of reptiles, whose function in the fields is vital to complete the biological control cycle. The reptiles, in addition to being food for birds, feed on insects, which increases biological control in the area. As of 2024, there are 18 pircas in the company's different estates.

18 pircas are maintained in the company’s estates, properties that do not have these structures naturally.



BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

Category 5. Insects

Pollinating Orchards: Insects play a central role in pollination and this is the most important function they offer as an ecosystem service, as they transport pollen from flower to flower, achieving plant reproduction.

The company increases the presence of beneficial insects in the estates by implementing flower gardens, which attract different types of insects due to their specific scents and colors.

Since 2019, pollinator flower gardens have been incorporated in some estates, promoting biodiversity and attracting beneficial pollinators such as bees, butterflies and other insects. These gardens provide food and shelter for pollinators, contributing to the reproduction and conservation of various species. This component is implemented jointly with Syngenta through the "Operation Pollinator" program, providing direct advice for the implementation of the gardens and the collection of seeds for future seasons.

BIODIVERSITY - FAUNA

The floral species included in the program are Linaria, Poppy, Phacelia, Centaurea, Zinnia, Tagetes, Gypsophila, Cosmos bipinnatus, Cosmos sulfureus, Calendula and Rudbeckia. At the end of summer, these plants change color, indicating the onset of senescence and seed production, which are used for the following season.

Between 2019 and 2024, 40 flower gardens have been implemented in various company fields, complementing the natural flowering areas. These orchards are constructed in strips 20 to 30 meters long by 3 to 5 meters wide and are fenced to protect the flowers from small mammals that could use them as food prior to growth.

These gardens usually consist of seasonal flowers, which bloom and fade at the end of the season. At the end of each season, seeds are collected from the plants that produce them and supplemented with new seeds for planting the following season.

Initial results of this practice are promising, as butterfly species that have not been seen in years have begun to be seen, which is a positive indication of the impact of the flower gardens. Although the positive impacts of these pollinator gardens have not yet been formally quantified, there are plans to conduct insect inventories before 2025 to more accurately assess their effectiveness and benefits to the farm ecosystems.

4·5

Native Forest
Conservation Program

NATIVE FOREST CONSERVATION

Conservation Program

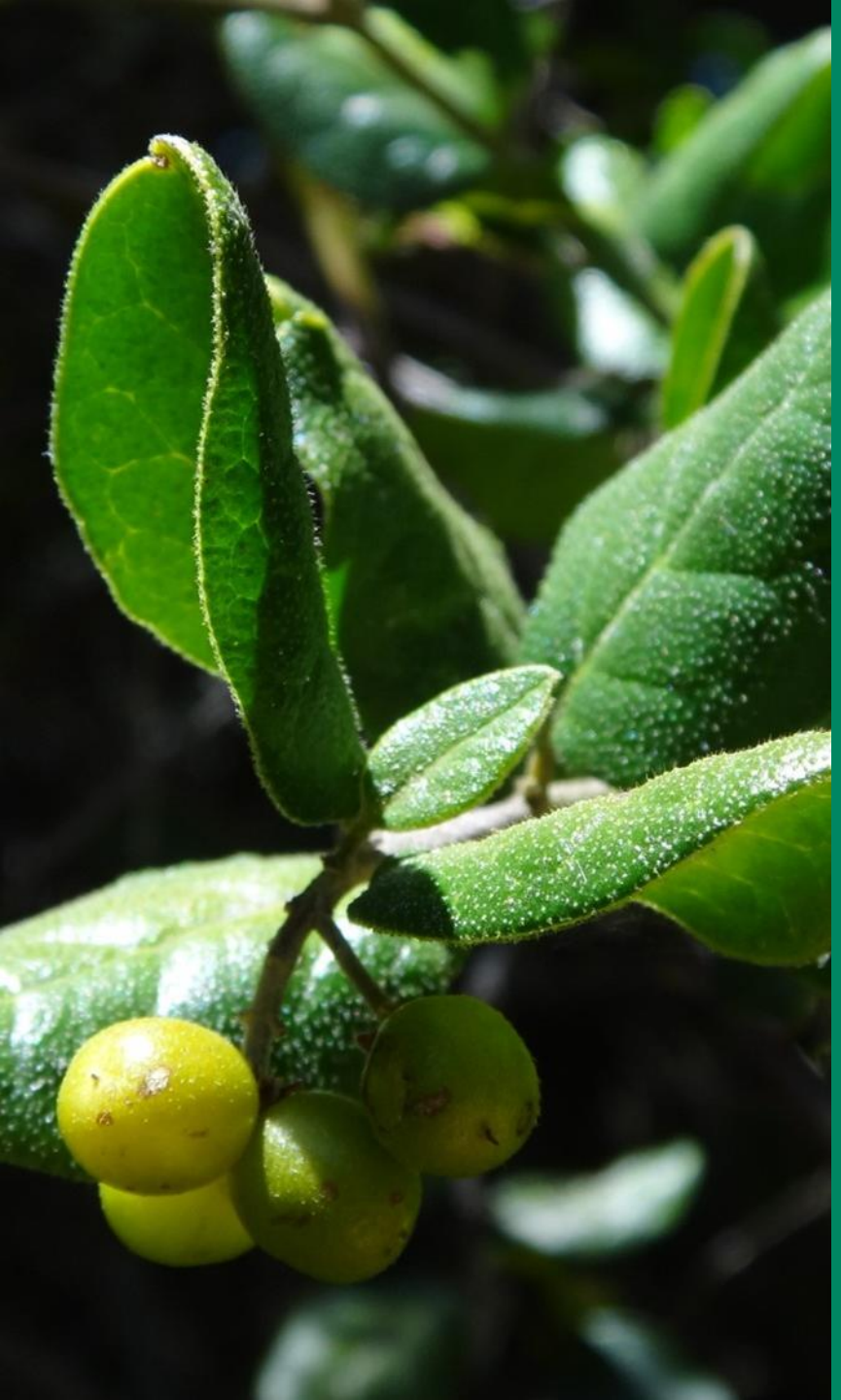
Through the Native Forest Conservation Program, different initiatives have been implemented to protect the native vegetation present in the company's different estates in Chile.

Between 2012 and 2015, the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity conducted biodiversity inventories in the company's estates with native forests, providing a detailed overview of the flora and fauna present. In 2013, together with the Climate Change Center of the Catholic University of Chile, carbon in forests and vineyards was quantified, providing crucial data for climate change mitigation.

Between 2016 and 2018, specific management plans were developed for each forest, adapted to their geographic and conservation characteristics, including actions, costs and technical considerations. During this work, key species such as Myrceugenia colchagüensis (Colchagua Myrtle), one of the most endangered plant species in Chile, were identified.

In 2019, Viña Concha y Toro obtained FSC® certification for its native forests, in accordance with the "Standard for FSC Certification of Small and Large Scale Native Forests", ensuring sustainable forest management practices that meet strict environmental, social and economic standards.

FUNDO	REGION	COMMUNITY	AREA (HA)
Ucúquer	VI	Litueche	487,4
Palo Santo	VI	Marchigue	188,7
Peumo	VI	Peumo	452,1
Rucahue	VI	San Vicente de Tagua Tagua	114,1
Idahue	VI	San Vicente de Tagua Tagua	1.632,7
Rauco	VII	Rauco	852,2
Santa Raquel	VII	Pencahue	92,8
Lourdes	VII	Pencahue	148,5
Villa Alegre	VII	Villa Alegre	303,9
TOTAL			**4.272,3**



NATIVE FOREST CONSERVATION

The company owns 4,272 hectares of forest, with certified estates in the VI and VII Regions. For each hectare of vineyard planted, it protects 0.4 hectares of forest.

More specifically, the certified forests are located in an area where the Thicket and Thorny Forest Subregion and the Sclerophyllous Forest Subregion meet, corresponding to the vegetational formations of the Coastal Dryland Thorny Thicket and Coastal Sclerophyllous Forest.

In the middle of the last century, the area where the fields are distributed was devastated to make way for wheat agriculture and cattle ranching (mainly) through "clearing" by cutting and/or burning. On the other hand, recurrent interventions were carried out to obtain wood and, above all, for the production of firewood and charcoal. The central zone is one of the areas of the country with the highest rate of fire occurrence during the summer.

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

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

NATIVE FOREST CONSERVATION

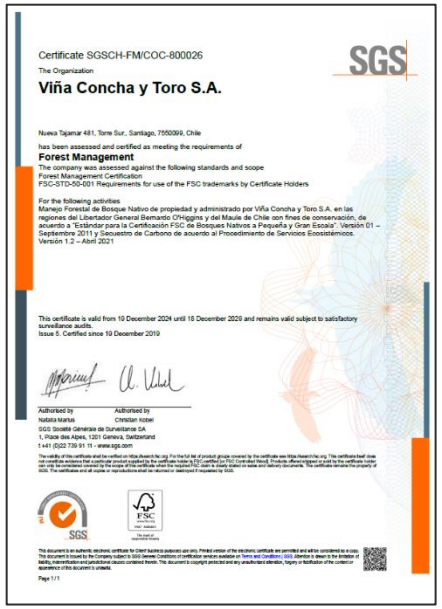
Native Forest Sustainable Forest Management Certification

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

During the last audit, carried out in September 2024, five Minor Nonconformities were detected. These focused mainly on reinforcing the commitment and alignment of external contractors with FSC principles, as well as the lack of adequate recording of activities at the Rucahue farm. The need was also identified to generate more instances of community participation, with the aim of strengthening the link with neighbors and reaffirming the company's commitment to the protection and responsible management of the native forest.

Despite this observation, the company's management system has proven to be robust and effective in meeting all the requirements of the applicable standards for the entire forest area covered by the scope of the assessment.

The company has taken specific corrective actions to address this non-conformity and has demonstrated that the management system is being applied consistently and coherently throughout the forest area covered by the scope of the certificate. This approach ensures that management practices are aligned with the required standards and the integrity of the system as a whole is maintained.



Certificate SGSCH-FM/COC-800026

The Organization

Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

SGS

Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Sur, Santiago, 7550099, Chile

has been assessed and certified as meeting the requirements of

Forest Management

The company was assessed against the following standards and scope

Forest Management Certification

FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders

For the following activities

Manejo Forestal de Bosque Nativo de propiedad y administrado por Viña Concha y Toro S.A. en las regiones del Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins y del Maule de Chile con fines de conservación, de acuerdo a "Estándar para la Certificación FSC de Bosques Nativos a Pequeña y Gran Escala": Versión 01 – Septiembre 2011 y Secuestro de Carbono de acuerdo al Procedimiento de Servicios Ecosistémicos. Versión 1.2 – Abril 2021

This certificate is valid from 19 December 2024 until 18 December 2029 and remains valid subject to satisfactory surveillance audits.

Issue 5. Certified since 19 December 2019

Authorised by
Natalia Ivanius

Authorised by
Christian Kobel

SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA
1, Place des Alpes, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland
t +41 (0)22 739 91 11 - www.sgs.com

DJ 2.7.4

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS

The company has formal mechanisms in place to periodically assess the exposure of its sites to critical biodiversity, in accordance with international standards. As part of FSC® forest management certification, specific assessments are carried out to identify High Conservation Value (HCV) forests within the areas where the company has forestry operations.

These assessments determine the presence of relevant habitats and species and, based on this, management and conservation plans are generated to protect and restore these ecosystems. These plans not only consider direct conservation actions, but also monitoring and follow-up measures. Their correct implementation is verified through periodic audits carried out by the independent certifier in the context of FSC® accreditation, ensuring transparency, traceability and continuous improvement in the management of critical biodiversity.

In the FSC® standard, areas valuable in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services are referred to as High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF).

The High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF) concept includes:

- Rare, threatened or endangered species.
- Unique ecosystems or habitats.
- Critical ecosystem services (water, soil, climate).
- Areas of cultural or social importance to local communities.

DJ 2.7.4

FSC® AUDITS OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES 2019 - 2024

Within the framework of FSC® certification, Viña Concha y Toro has identified and delimited its High Conservation Value (HCV) forests in different properties with native vegetation within the Forest Management Unit (FMU). These areas include estates such as Ucúquer, Palo Santo, Peumo, Rucahue and Idahue, where species and habitats of high conservation relevance have been recorded, including the presence of threatened species such as the Lumilla (Myrceugenia colchaguensis) and the Chilean Frog (Calyptocephalella gayi), found in estates such as Peumo and Idahue.

The company has established that all areas of vegetation and native forest are for the preservation of biodiversity and are clearly delimited in the plans called "Management Area" and "Areas of High Conservation Value".

In 2020, it was verified that these areas are identified in specific property plans and that there is full agreement between what is indicated on the maps and what was observed in the field, as confirmed during visits to the Lourdes and Santa Raquel estates.

In 2021, it was ratified that the areas destined for biodiversity are represented in different cartographic instruments, such as the Current Use Plan, the Subclassification of Forest Types, the Idahue Estate Protection Zones, and the maps of the State of Development of the native forest and High Conservation Value, again verifying their correspondence with reality in visits to the Peumo and Idahue estates.

In 2022, the audits confirmed that the entire FMU of Viña Concha y Toro has biodiversity conservation as an objective, which is reflected in maps such as the High Conservation Value Map and the Current Use Map. During visits to the Rauco and Villa Alegre estates, it was confirmed that the cartographic information coincides with what was observed in the field. In addition, updated maps are kept in the offices of each farm, for example in Rauco, where uses such as native forest, scrubland and arborescent scrubland are identified, ensuring clarity in the management and protection of these areas.

In this way, Viña Concha y Toro's FMU integrates the preservation of biodiversity throughout its native forest heritage, with detailed mapping, field verification visits and periodic audits, including the existence of biological corridors that reinforce ecological connectivity and ensure the conservation of species and ecosystems in the long term.

NATIVE FOREST CONSERVATION

Community and Stakeholders

Annually, Viña Concha y Toro offers training and support to the community in collaboration with CONAF, addressing key issues such as forest care, FSC certification® , fire prevention and preventive forestry.

During the year 2024, a consultation process was carried out with various stakeholders linked to the properties under FSC® certification. The objective was to gather concerns, identify relevant attributes from a social, cultural or ecological point of view, and understand the perception of the possible impacts of native forest conservation management.

In general terms, no significant concerns or conflicts associated with the use or tenure of the land were identified, and most of the interviewees stated that they had no observations regarding the development of ongoing forestry activities.

However, several participants highlighted the existence of relevant cultural and social attributes, such as spaces of recreational, religious, sporting, or natural value, including frequently visited sites, native trees of symbolic value, and elements with potential heritage value. These aspects reinforce the importance of integrating the sociocultural dimension into forest management planning.

Regarding the perception of impacts, all of the responses indicated positive social and environmental effects associated with the conservation model implemented. The benefits mentioned include the improvement of the natural environment, the protection of the native forest, the promotion of environmental awareness in the community, and the opportunity to generate participation and education activities.

In summary, there is a high appreciation of sustainable forest management by the neighboring communities, especially when it is accompanied by communication, participation and protection of cultural and natural elements of local interest.

4.6

Carbon Sequestration in Biological Assets

CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Carbon Stock in Forests and Vineyards

Viña Concha y Toro stands out by developing the first Study of the Wine Sector in Chile that allows quantifying 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 stock of carbon stored in its natural assets, including forests and vineyards. This study, conducted in collaboration with the Center for Global Change at the Catholic University of Chile, was designed to measure the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) that native sclerophyll forests in central Chile are capable of capturing. The research was a significant milestone in assessing the positive environmental impact of the vineyard, as it focused on quantifying the environmental benefit in terms of CO_2 capture and fixation, rather than just measuring the carbon footprint, which focuses on the negative impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions.

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

The results of the research revealed key data on carbon storage in different types of vegetation. It was concluded that native Mediterranean forests hold an average of 96 tons of CO_2 per hectare, reflecting their high carbon sequestration capacity. Shrublands, 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

CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Carbon Sequestration - Flows in Forests

Forests capture CO_2 and store it in biomass. Carbon inventories assess how much carbon is stored and released due to deforestation and fire, helping to understand its 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 (CO_2) from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, converting it into biomass and releasing oxygen as a byproduct. This ability of forests to act as carbon sinks is crucial to mitigating climate change, as it helps reduce the concentration of atmospheric CO_2, a key greenhouse gas.

The inventory of carbon emissions in forests is essential to assess 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 for understanding how forests affect climate change and for designing effective forest conservation and management strategies.

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

These inventories provide researchers, scientists and policy makers with a detailed understanding of forest carbon dynamics. 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

CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

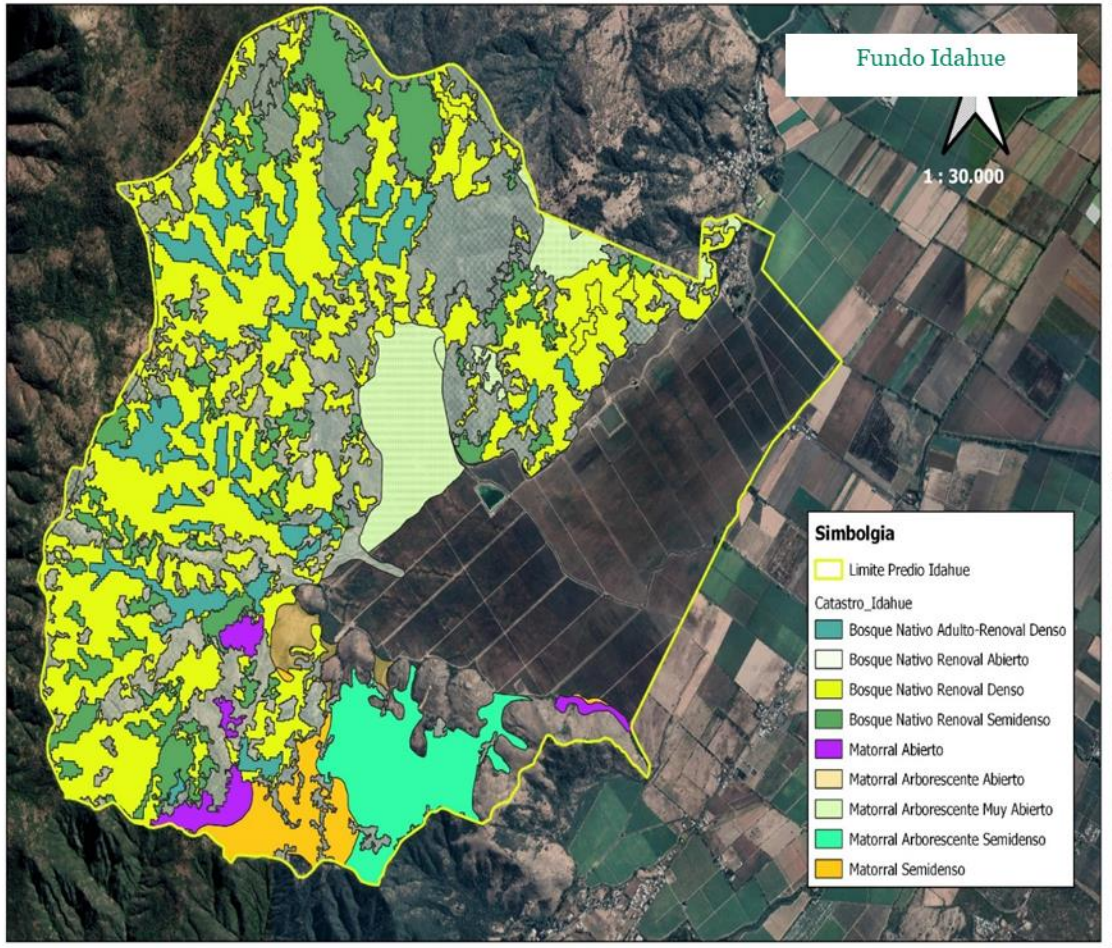
Increase in Carbon Sequestration in Forests

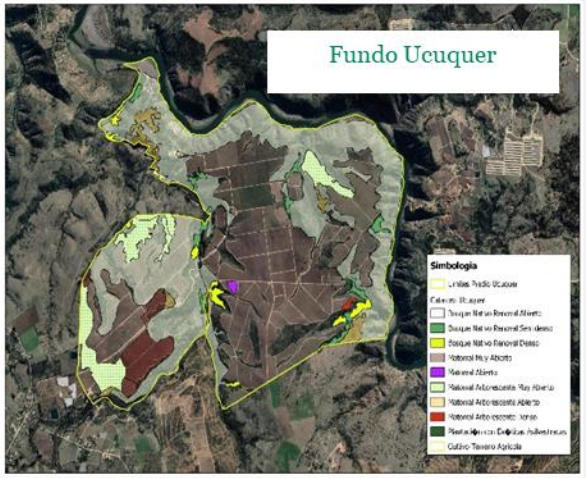
Based on cartographic information, current uses allow estimating an annual capture of 14,901.7 (tCO2eq/year).

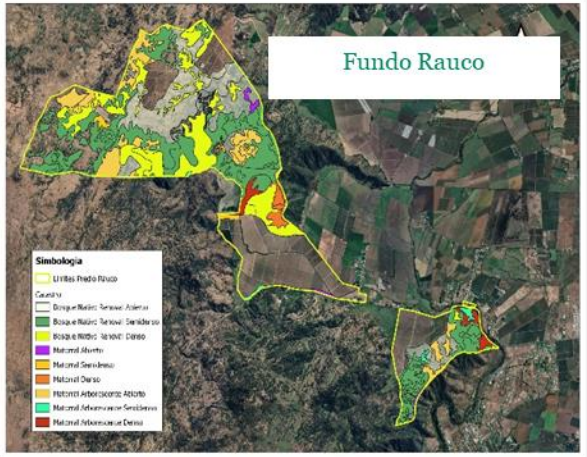
DJ 2.7.4

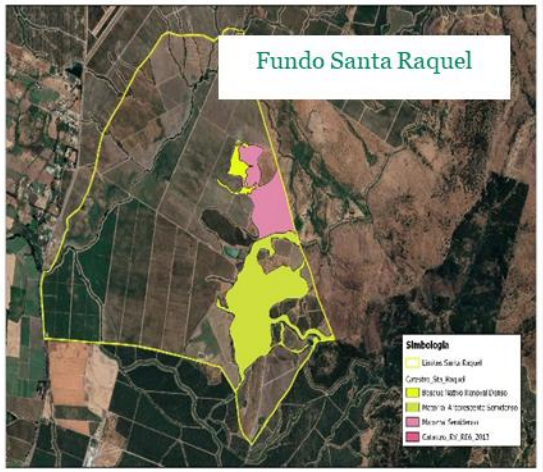
In the year 2024, applying conservative estimates, it was determined that the company managed to capture a total of 14,901.7 tons of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e) annually. The main contribution to this figure comes from the sclerophyllous forest, which, in the renoval state in all its coverages, represents approximately 90% of the total captured. The analysis covered the company's entire forest area, demonstrating the key role played by natural forests in carbon sequestration and the generation of significant environmental benefits.

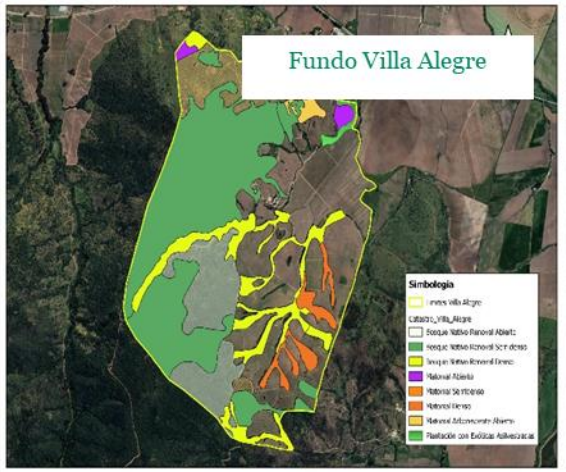
This result was verified in 2024 by Deloitte, an independent auditor, which guarantees the soundness and reliability of the reported data. Likewise, annual capture is projected to increase to 15,035 tons of CO_2e, driven by the continued expansion of forest area and the strengthening of sustainable management strategies implemented by the company.

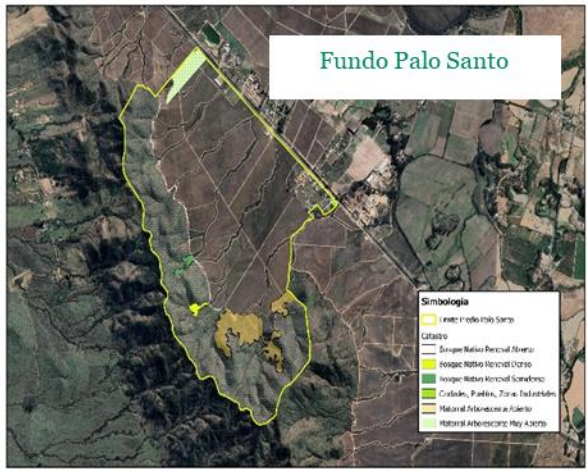












CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Soil Carbon Sequestration

Viña Concha y Toro has implemented regenerative practices systematically since 2020, including international standards. At the same time, carbon in wine soils is being measured.

CARBON IN VINEYARD SOILS

As part of the company's strategy to enhance the value of its biological assets, in 2022 a research project was initiated to measure the carbon stock in vineyard soils. This project is being developed by the Global Change Center of the Catholic University of Chile in conjunction with Viña Concha y Toro's Research Center. Among the objectives of the study are:

- Determine the preliminary stock of carbon in soils.
- Develop a baseline and monitoring protocol.
- Calibrate a C simulation model to estimate current sequestration levels in soils and evaluate the effects of different management practices.

In addition, in 2022 work began on estimating carbon sequestration flows in vineyard soils in conjunction with an external company, in order to quantify CO2 sequestration that can be incorporated into the company's greenhouse gas emissions inventories.

NEUTRAL FARMING

Neutral Farming is a platform to promote soil health, maximize CO2 sequestration and accelerate carbon neutrality in the fruit sector, bringing technology to the agricultural sector and promoting the transition to sustainable production.

The working methodology unifies the potential of new technologies (satellite scanning, AI and ML) with a rigorous scientific approach to ensure accurate and effective measurements of the carbon content of agricultural soils. Through the concept of smart monitoring it is possible to know soil condition, baseline measurement and carbon sequestration potential, biological, chemical and physical soil data.

NeutralFarming

CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

During 2022 and 2023, the company has been conducting a pilot project aimed at streamlining the measurement of carbon sequestered in the soil, obtaining reliable data that can be verified by an independent third party. The aim is to incorporate biogenic carbon measurements in the inventory measurements based on the GhG Protocol and, in this way, make visible the contribution of natural resources to climate change mitigation, while at the same time working on the concept of adaptation to changing climate conditions through regenerative practices.

The first pilot results were obtained in 2024 and the first soil carbon baseline for Chile is expected to be established in 2025.

The results of these measurements will also contribute to the Science Based Targets that the company has set as a reduction pathway and will be accounted for in the FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) component of the committed targets.

4.7

Collaboration Agreement National Forestry Corporation

CONAF

CONAF COLLABORATION

Alliance for Native Forests

In 2019, Viña Concha y Toro initiated a Cooperation Agreement with the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), aligned with its Sustainability Strategy, to protect and enhance the native forest.

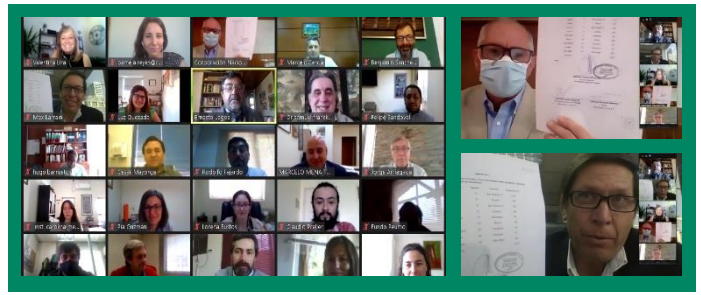
Within the framework of the Forest Conservation Program and in alignment with Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy, in 2019 it began to define the conceptual framework to establish a Cooperation Agreement with the National Forestry Corporation. This agreement aims to protect and enhance the native forest on the company's land, giving rise to the "Viña Concha y Toro Native Forest Fire Protection and Regeneration Plan". This plan seeks to generate a positive impact on both the sclerophyllous forest as a whole and the communities where these initiatives are implemented.

REGENERATION OF NATIVE FORESTS

- Support to Nursery Personnel: Assistance to nursery personnel and S&T collaborators in the production of native plants.
- Workshops: Training in seed collection, forestation, forest management and Law No. 20,283 (Native Forests).

FIRE PREVENTION

- Infrastructure: Evaluation and implementation of fire protection and detection systems.
- Preparation of internal personnel: Training in preventive forestry and fire prevention, along with the formation of volunteer groups for the first attack in case of fire.
- Community: Communication and invitation to community stakeholders to participate in preventive forestry and fire prevention training.



CONAF COLLABORATION

Initiatives and Results 2024

During 2024, most of the activities programmed in conjunction with CONAF were successfully carried out, consolidating a collaborative effort focused on fire prevention and ecological restoration.

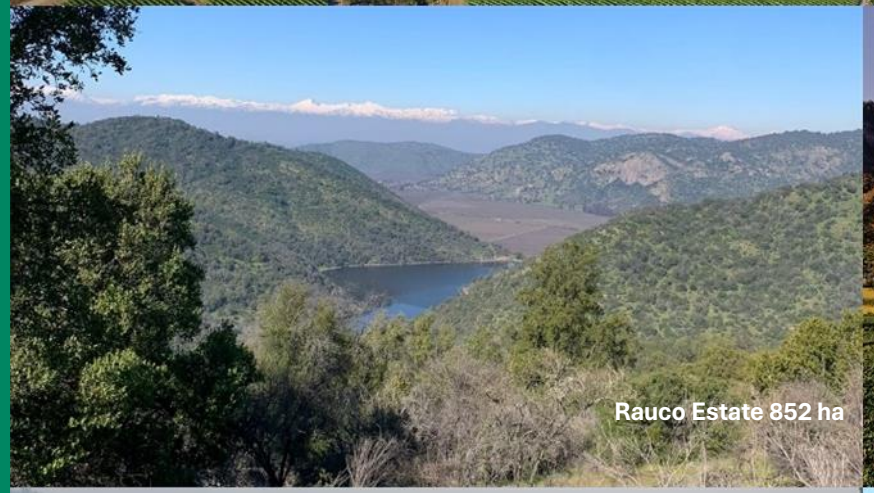
We had dams to deal with emergencies during the fire season, seeds were collected with the participation of local schools in Villa Alegre, and programmed plantings were carried out with technical support from CONAF in our Rauquén nursery. In addition, multiple training sessions were held at different estates, adapted to the production calendars, and progress was made in the evaluation and maintenance of firebreaks.

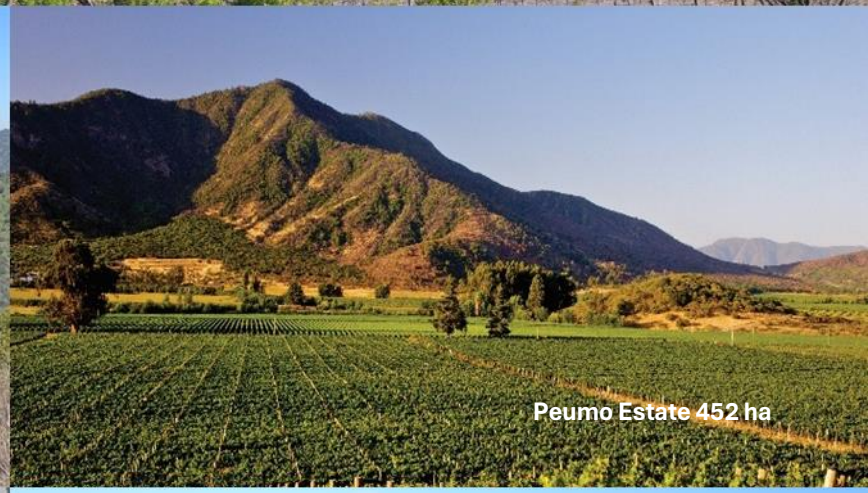
Throughout the year, progress was also made in incorporating a fire prevention message on the labels and boxes of wines distributed nationwide. This message, the result of joint work with CONAF, is expected to be available to the end customer as of October 2025.

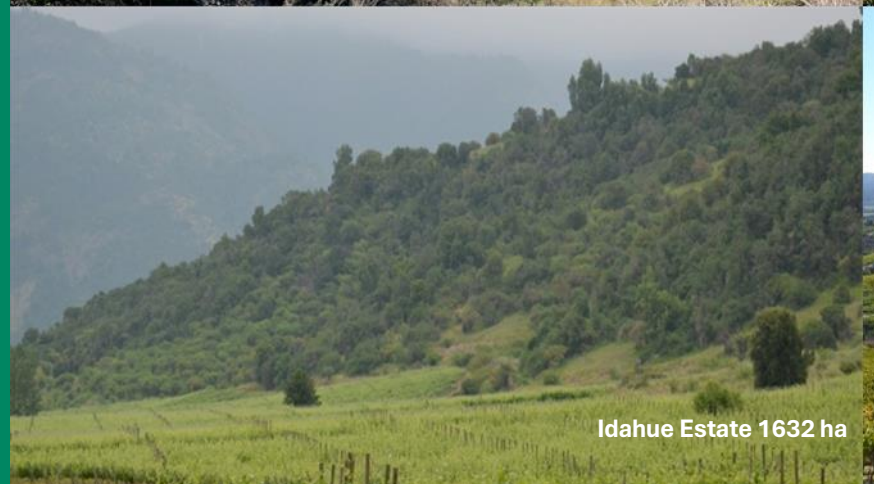
This set of actions reflects the company's sustained commitment to risk management, environmental restoration and public-private collaboration for a more resilient and conscious production.


Ucuquer Estate 487 ha


Rucahue Estate 114 ha


Rauco Estate 852 ha


Peumo Estate 452 ha


Idahue Estate 1632 ha


Villa Alegre Estate 304 ha

CONAF COLLABORATION

Fire Prevention and Monitoring

Between 2021 and 2024, Viña Concha y Toro has not reported significant direct damage to its production units, vineyards or certified native forest areas due to forest fires. However, the company has operated within a context of high climatic and environmental risk, especially in regions where fires have been recurrent and of great magnitude, such as Valparaíso, O'Higgins and Maule.

During this period, the company has strengthened its fire prevention, monitoring and response system, implementing protection measures in its FSC-certified forests, as well as ecological restoration actions and institutional support in affected areas, such as the donation of native trees after the major fire in Viña del Mar in 2024.

In summary, although forest fires have been a constant threat in the territorial environment where the company operates, there have been no direct material impacts on its properties, thanks in part to its preventive approach, its system of responsible management of native forests and its active commitment to the environmental resilience of the territory.

Region	2021-2022 (Fires / ha)	2022-2023 (Fires / ha)	2023-2024 (Fire / ha)
IV Coquimbo	~44 / ~1,314	~22 / ~31	~62 / ~108
V Valparaíso	~281 / ~1,086	~188 / ~195	~388 / ~14,211
VI O'Higgins	~119 / ~1,674	~176 / ~118	~223 / ~13,043
VII Maule	~273 / ~585	~337 / ~278	~408 / ~5,583

CONAF COLLABORATION

CONAF Support in Nursery Planting

The company promotes the conservation and restoration of natural ecosystems with the support of CONAF.

Seed collection is a key process in the nursery of native trees, as it guarantees the genetic diversity and viability of the plants, which are essential elements for the preservation and restoration of the ecosystems where the company is active. During the year 2024, a collection day was held at the Villa Alegre Estate with 30 students from the José Miguel Carrera School in that locality. This activity had the special participation of FIU, the official mascot of the Parapan American Games, as part of an initiative promoted by the Casillero del Diablo brand, sponsor of the event, which committed to planting a tree for each Parapan American Olympic athlete.

The meticulous and responsible collection of seeds demonstrates the company's firm commitment to environmental conservation and the promotion of local biodiversity. This approach supports reforestation initiatives and contributes significantly to the maintenance of natural resources that the company deeply values.

CONAF COLLABORATION

With the support of CONAF, Viña Concha y Toro has managed to nursery more than 70 thousand native trees, using seeds collected directly from its own forests, reinforcing the commitment to the conservation and restoration of ecosystems with endemic seeds.

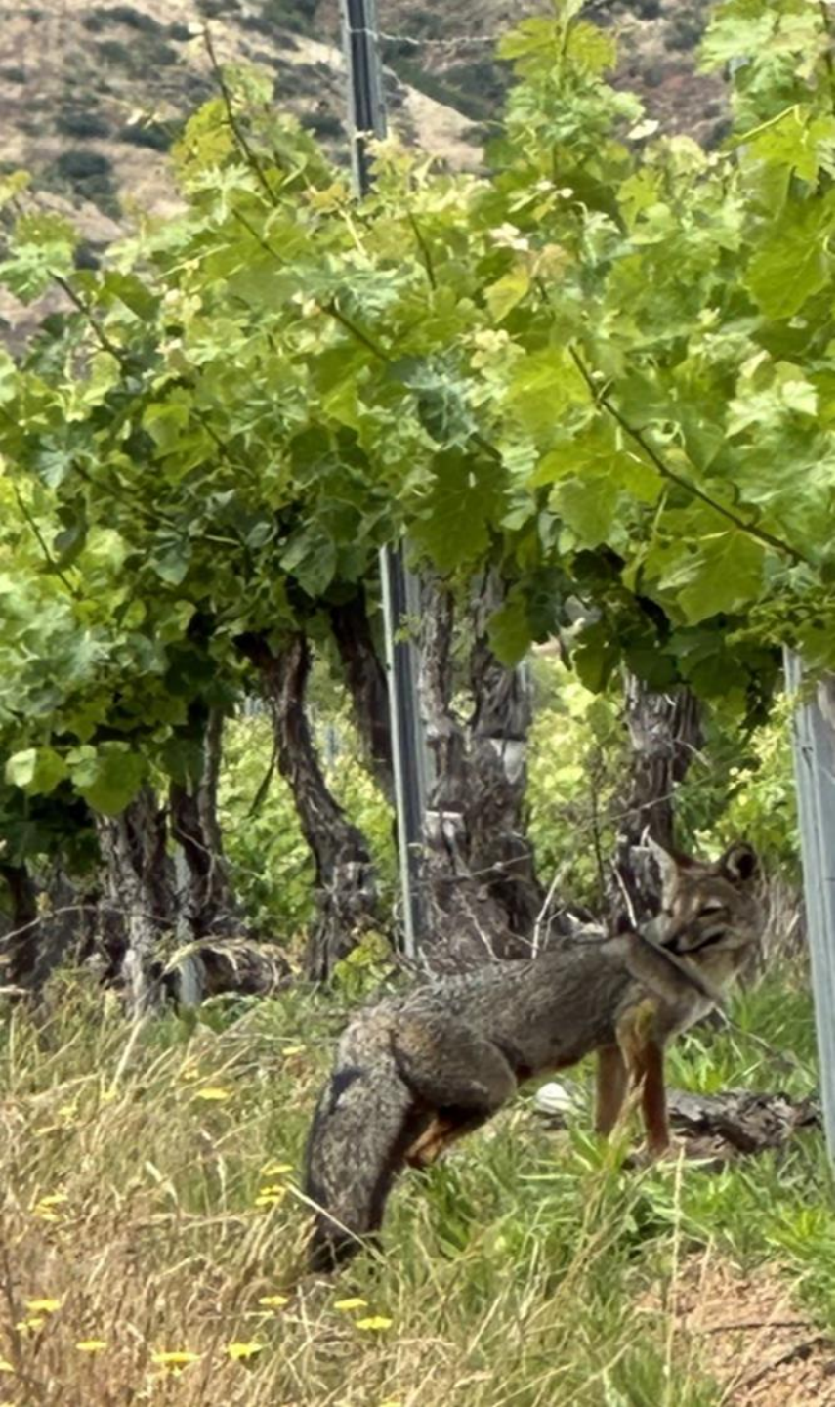
Since 2019, Viña Concha y Toro's Rauquén nursery has established a unit specialized in the production of native and ornamental species, aimed at the ecological restoration and landscaping of its estates. This unit initially focused on the production of quillay and hawthorn, two key native species for the region.

As of 2024, a total of 69,756 native trees have been nursed, mainly quillay with more than 50,000 specimens, followed by hawthorn (7,000), as well as boldos and peumos. This progress reflects the company's sustained effort to have species adapted to the specific soil and climatic conditions of its land, favoring their integration with local ecosystems.

The intensification of these efforts underscores Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to environmental conservation, the promotion of biodiversity and the strengthening of ecological resilience in its areas of influence.

4.8

Biodiversity Monitoring eBioAtlas



BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

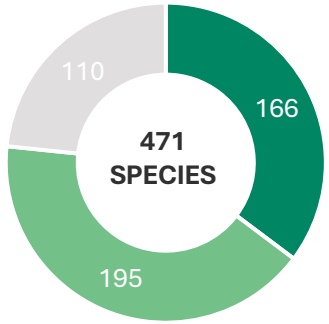
IEB Biodiversity Inventories 2010 - 2020

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

These biodiversity inventories are part of the company's strategic program, whose main focus is the conservation of the native sclerophyllous forest on its land. The objective is to identify species of flora and fauna, as well as areas of high biological value, to protect biodiversity and ensure the preservation of the conditions necessary for the evolution and development of species, ecosystems and ecosystem services. In addition, this approach contributes to maintaining the conditions that guarantee the production of high quality wine, with unique and sustainable characteristics.

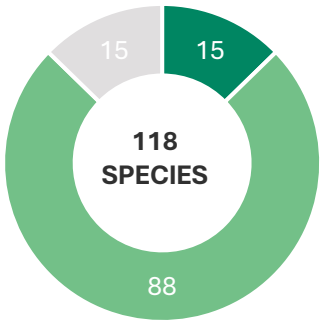
The objectives of these studies include: estimating the coverage, frequency and richness of plant species; evaluating the relative richness of terrestrial vertebrates in the area; determining the origin of the plant and animal species observed (whether they are native, endemic or introduced) and their degree of endemism; and finally, identifying plant and animal species that are classified under conservation categories.

ORIGIN FLORA



Endemic 31.1%
Exotic 32.8%
Native 36.1%

ORIGIN FAUNA



Endemic 12.7%
Exotic 12.7%
Native 74.6%

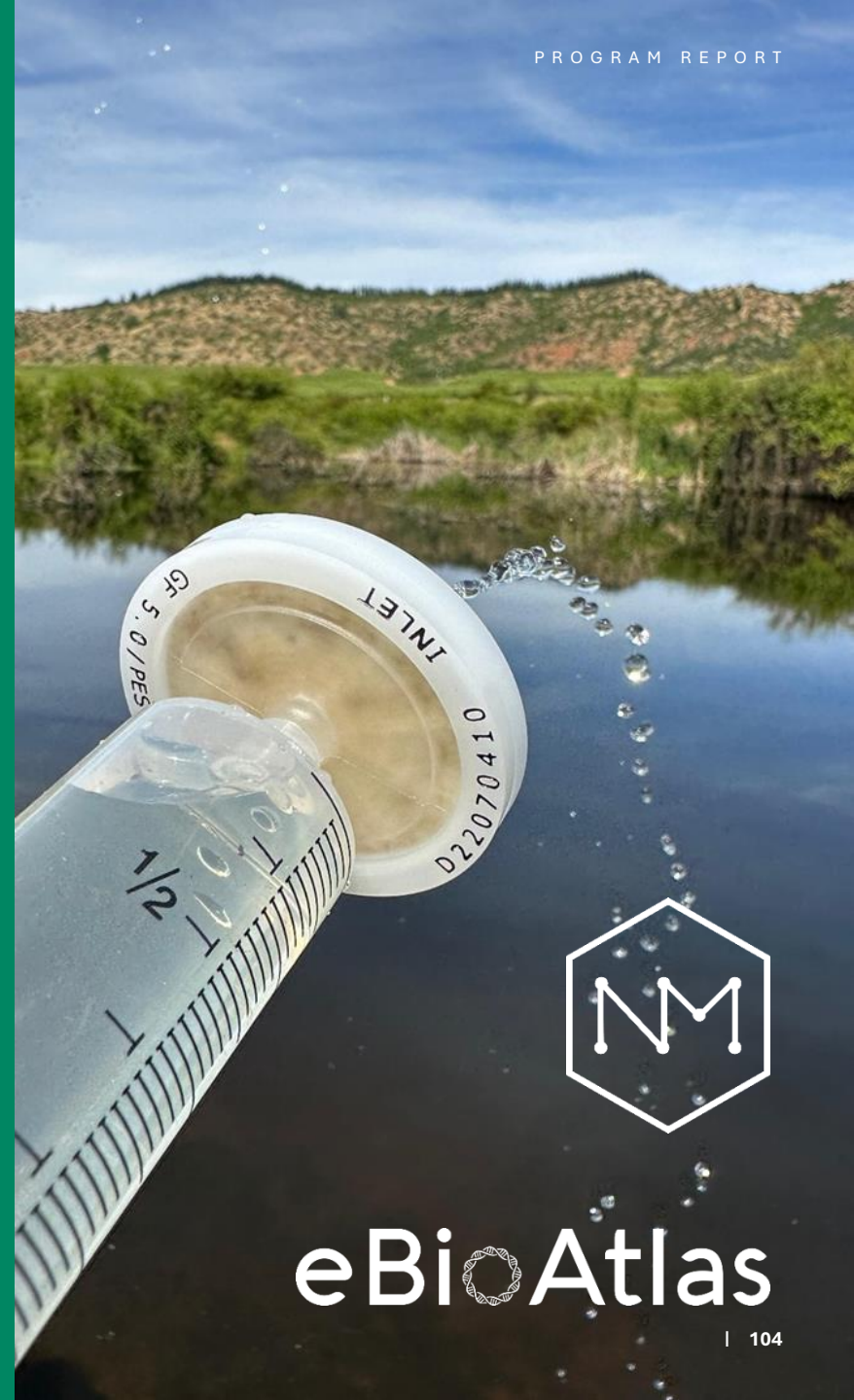
BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

eBioAtlas 2021 - 2024

Viña Concha y Toro integrates biological and geospatial data to provide detailed information on the distribution and diversity of species in its estates. These tools are crucial for conservation and the planning of management and protection actions.

For more than 10 years, the company has conducted biodiversity inventories of flora and fauna in its vineyards, gathering valuable information about the environment and the planet. To continue advancing in this important initiative, the company has decided to incorporate new technologies for monitoring fauna, using environmental DNA obtained from watercourses. This innovative technique will allow a more precise and detailed detection of the species present in the area.

The information collected will be integrated into the database of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), a global network of governmental and non-governmental conservation organizations. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, which includes information on more than 100,000 species worldwide, assesses the conservation status of species based on factors such as population trends, geographic range, and number of mature individuals. This assessment classifies species according to their risk of extinction, facilitating the formulation of more effective conservation strategies.



BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

Species Identified

Biodiversity monitoring helps the company to establish better conservation and protection actions.

Between 2021 and 2024, the company has conducted ecological monitoring at various estates in order to assess the conservation status and biodiversity present in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

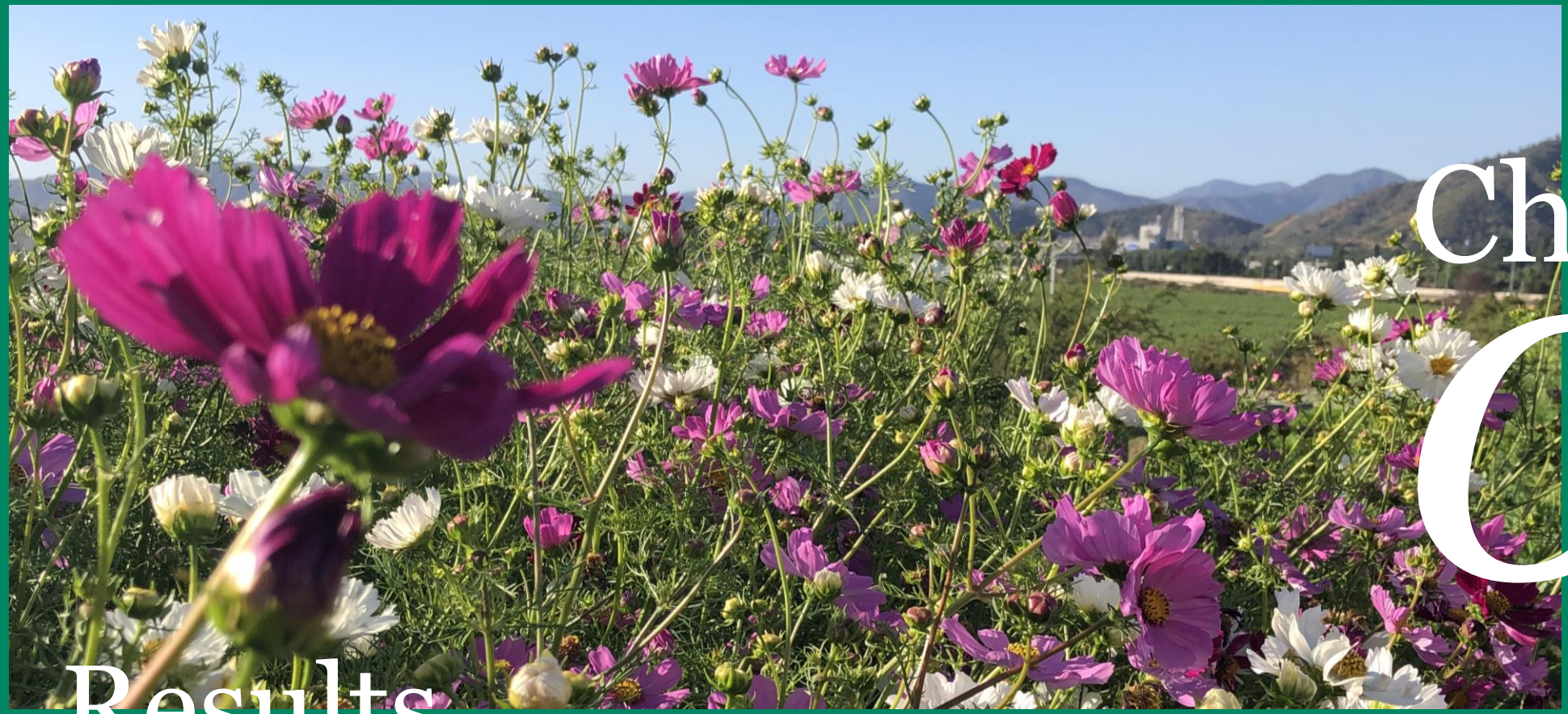
In 2021, monitoring was carried out at Fundo Ucuquer, where 59 taxa were detected. Of these, 11.1% showed a similarity of 99% or more with species recorded in world reference databases. A total of 64 species were identified, highlighting the Carp (Cyprinus carpio), the Coypu (Myocastor coypus), the Clawed Frog (Xenopus laevis) and the Guiña Cat (Leopardus guigna).

During 2022, monitoring at Fundos Villa Alegre and Peumo yielded the presence of 50 taxa, of which 40 % coincided 99 % with species in international databases. Seventeen species were identified, among which the Carp, the Coypu, the Clawed Frog, and the Wattled Cat once again stood out.

BIODIVERSITY MONITORING

In 2023, monitoring was carried out in Fundos Palo Santo and Santa Raquel, and 35 species were identified. Carp was again the most prominent, and the most frequent families were Pipidae, Rallidae and Myocastoridae. The presence of these species indicates that the monitored ecosystems maintain good conditions and are capable of supporting diverse life.

Finally, in 2024, monitoring was extended to the El Boldo and Rauco Estates, thus strengthening the continuity of ecological monitoring and the systematic evaluation of the state of the water courses where the company is present.



Chap. 05

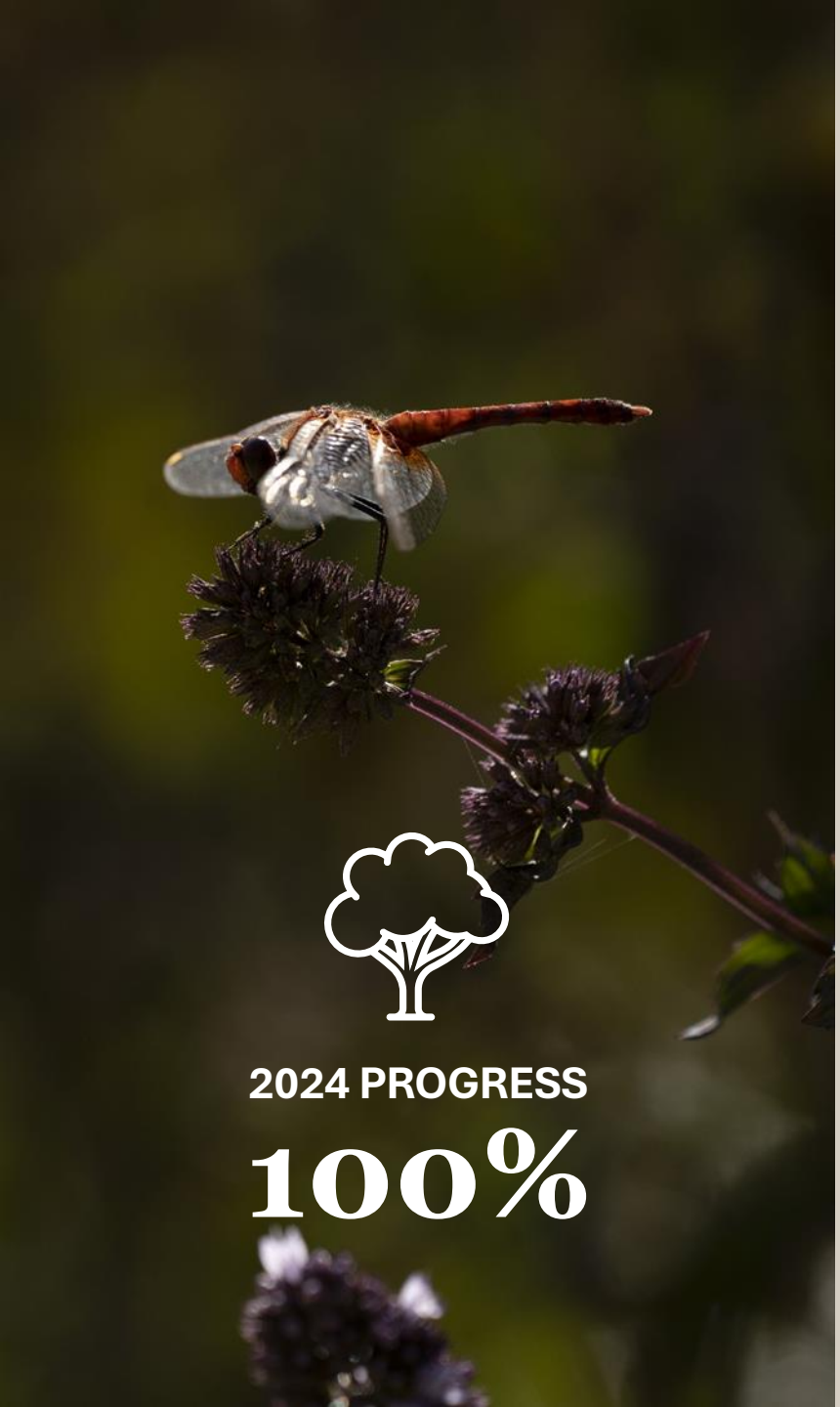
Results

CONTENTS

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE



2024 PROGRESS

100%

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

5.1 Management Summary 2024

In 2024, the company consolidated regenerative practices, advanced in soil and biodiversity restoration, propagated and planted native trees, strengthened community collaboration and promoted the standardization of reports under international methodologies.

By 2024, the company consolidated comprehensive progress in all dimensions of the program, strengthening the philosophy of management in harmony with nature. Regenerative practices were extended in Chile's farms, reaching a higher percentage of fields with vegetation cover between rows and expanding planned grazing measures, which contributed to soil health and ecosystem resilience.

In parallel, we deepened the implementation of infrastructure for wildlife, exceeding 470 nest houses installed between 2021 and 2024 and maintaining figures close to 380 perches and drinking troughs for mammals and birds installed during the same period, favoring biodiversity in and around the vineyards.

During the year, more than 18,000 native trees were propagated in our own nurseries, of which 9,100 were planted in the company's estates and also shared with neighboring communities, reinforcing integration with the local environment. In addition, two biodiversity monitoring activities were carried out to confirm the continuity of healthy conditions in the ecosystems, together with participatory environmental education activities. These were carried out at the Rauco and El Boldo farms.

Progress was also made in adopting the TNFD (Task-Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosure) methodology, aligning the management of risks and impacts on nature with international financial standards. This progress was highlighted in national and global sustainability forums, reaffirming the company's leadership in nature-based solutions and the integration of biodiversity as a strategic pillar of its management.

5.2 Challenges 2025

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro will consolidate regenerative practices and seek to expand the program globally.

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro faces the challenge of consolidating and deepening its regenerative program. A final round of application of regenerative practices will be carried out in all the estates of phases 1, 2 and 3, covering soils, flora and fauna. With the generation of the Regenerative Practices Standard, it is expected to consolidate these practices in an integral manner in the operation. At the same time, progress will be made in the propagation of 18,000 trees of native species in the company's own nurseries, of which 6,500 will be planted directly in the company's fields.

A key focus will be biodiversity monitoring, with the implementation of two exercises based on DNA techniques that will allow a more precise analysis of the fauna and flora present in the vineyard ecosystems. In addition, an independent validation process will be carried out by an external body to monitor the implementation of regenerative practices in the estates.

Finally, 2025 will be marked by the consolidation of the company's regenerative program and its expansion into Argentina, the only country of origin pending implementation, considering that the United States already has regeneration certification.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO

— FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES —

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS PROGRAM

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE ®