



UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

Impact Report 2025

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT
August 2026

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO S.A.

RUT : 90.227.000-0

Headquarters: Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte,
15th Floor, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Telephone: (56-2) 2476 5000

Website : www.vinacyt.com

In case you require more information or have
suggestions for improving the next report,
please contact:

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT

e-mail : sustentabilidad@conchaytoro.cl

Website : <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/>

*The original language of this report is spanish. For any
misunderstanding please refer to the original version.*



About this Report

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
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The 2025 Impact Report presents Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability performance during 2025 and consolidates the results achieved throughout the 2021–2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy, Uncork a Better Future®. As the final report of this strategic cycle, it assesses progress against the strategy's objectives, targets and key performance indicators, while also reporting additional environmental, social and governance metrics that support the Company's broader sustainability management.

Prepared using the Company's internal management indicators and informed by internationally recognized sustainability frameworks, this report provides a comprehensive overview of sustainability performance across the organization. The initiatives described were implemented in coordination with the Company's affiliates and subsidiaries in their respective countries of operation, together with the corporate functions responsible for each strategic priority.

During 2025, Viña Concha y Toro defined a new Sustainability Strategy and a renewed set of commitments and targets that will guide the Company's sustainability agenda from 2026 onward. To enhance the reliability and transparency of the information presented, selected indicators were independently verified by AENOR, including among others, the materiality analysis, greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water footprint, waste disposal, gender pay indicators and the lost-time injury frequency rate.

Prepared by:
Sustainability Department
Viña Concha y Toro

August 2026

IMPACT REPORT 2025

Scope of the Report

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Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability reporting boundaries for the 2025 Impact Report cover controlled operations, excluding affiliates without operational control and non-winemaking subsidiaries. The reporting scope represents 94% of the Holding's 2025 sales.

The Company defines clear reporting boundaries so stakeholders can understand how the sustainability information presented reflects its operational footprint and management approach. Transparent reporting boundaries enhance the relevance, comparability and reliability of disclosed information while providing an accurate representation of how environmental, social and governance impacts are managed.

Viña Concha y Toro seeks to align the scope of its sustainability reporting with the businesses under its operational control, ensuring consistent decision-making, strengthening accountability and facilitating year-on-year performance assessment.

This 2025 Impact Report covers the Company's controlled wine-producing operations, including Concha y Toro (Chile), Viña Don Melchor (Chile), Cono Sur (Chile), Viña Maipo (Chile), Trivento (Argentina) and Bonterra Organic Estates (United States). All operations under the Company's operational control.

The following entities are excluded from the reporting scope:

- **Affiliated company:** Almaviva (Chile) is excluded because Viña Concha y Toro holds a maximum direct or indirect ownership interest of 50% and therefore does not exercise operational control.
- **Non-wine business:** Kross (Chile) is excluded because it operates as a beer business with a different sustainability materiality.

These exclusions primarily reflect the current level of sustainability management maturity within the respective businesses rather than their strategic relevance. As sustainability management systems continue to develop and become more integrated, Viña Concha y Toro expects to progressively incorporate these operations into its sustainability reporting.

The productive wine subsidiaries included in this report represented 94% of the Company's total sales in 2025, providing a comprehensive representation of its core business. Unless otherwise indicated, all environmental, social and governance indicators presented in this report have been calculated using this reporting boundary.

Scope of Sustainability Information

Integrated Sustainability Management: This report presents Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability performance through four complementary pillars: Governance & Strategy, Responsible Business, Climate & Environmental Stewardship, and People & Society. Together, they provide a comprehensive view of the Company's governance, management practices and sustainability performance, unless otherwise specified.

GOVERNANCE & RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

The Governance & Responsible Business indicators describe the governance, oversight and management systems that support Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability strategy. They include corporate governance, business ethics, responsible business conduct, enterprise risk management and other cross-cutting topics that guide decision-making across the organization.

Unless otherwise indicated, these indicators are reported at the Holding level, reflecting the corporate policies, governance structures and management systems that apply across the Holding. Quantitative information is consolidated for the operations within the reporting boundary, while qualitative disclosures describe governance practices and mechanisms.

The methodologies applied are aligned with internationally recognized sustainability reporting frameworks and corporate governance best practices. Governance information is updated annually to provide a transparent and consistent view of how sustainability is integrated into business management.

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

The Climate & Environmental Stewardship indicators measure the Company's environmental performance and reflect its commitment to protecting Our Planet. They cover key topics such as climate action, water security, circularity, sustainable agriculture and biodiversity.

Unless otherwise indicated, environmental information is consolidated for all wine-producing subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina and the United States, providing a comprehensive representation of the Holding's core wine business. Greenhouse gas emissions, for example, as other key performance indicators, are disclosed both at the Holding level and separately for each subsidiary, consistent with the Company's internal management approach.

Indicators are calculated using internationally recognized methodologies, reported annually and, where appropriate, presented as both absolute values and intensity metrics. Detailed methodologies and reporting criteria are described in the corresponding chapters.

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

The People & Society indicators reflect the Company's performance regarding its priority stakeholders: Our People, Suppliers, Customers, Consumers and Communities. They include topics related to labor practices, human rights, health and safety, talent development, and customer experience, providing a comprehensive view of the Company's social performance and stakeholder engagement.

Reporting boundaries vary according to the management model for each topic. Some indicators are reported at the Holding level, while others are reported for Concha y Toro (Chile), the Company's largest subsidiary, or consolidated at the Chile level, representing approximately 74% of Holding sales.

All social indicators are reported annually using methodologies appropriate to each topic. The corresponding reporting boundaries, calculation criteria and methodologies are described in the relevant sections of this report, ensuring transparency, consistency and comparability across reporting periods.

IMPACT REPORT 2025

Sustainability Reporting Assurance

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Viña Concha y Toro subjects key sustainability information to independent external assurance, covering clearly identified environmental and social KPIs and applying recognized verification standards and internationally accepted methodologies.

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE

Viña Concha y Toro engaged AENOR to independently verify selected sustainability information corresponding to the 2025 reporting period. The assurance process covered key information reported across the Holding and was designed to strengthen the reliability, transparency and verifiability of environmental and social performance information.

For the selected 2025 sustainability indicators, AENOR performed the engagement under a limited level of assurance, applying the principles of ISO/IEC 17029:2019. The verification included interviews with the teams responsible for compiling the information, review of supporting evidence and sampling-based procedures to assess the information reported.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL KPIs

The assurance scope clearly identifies the individual KPIs subject to verification. Environmental indicators include renewable and non-renewable energy consumption, waste recycled or reused and disposed, food loss and waste, freshwater consumption, water

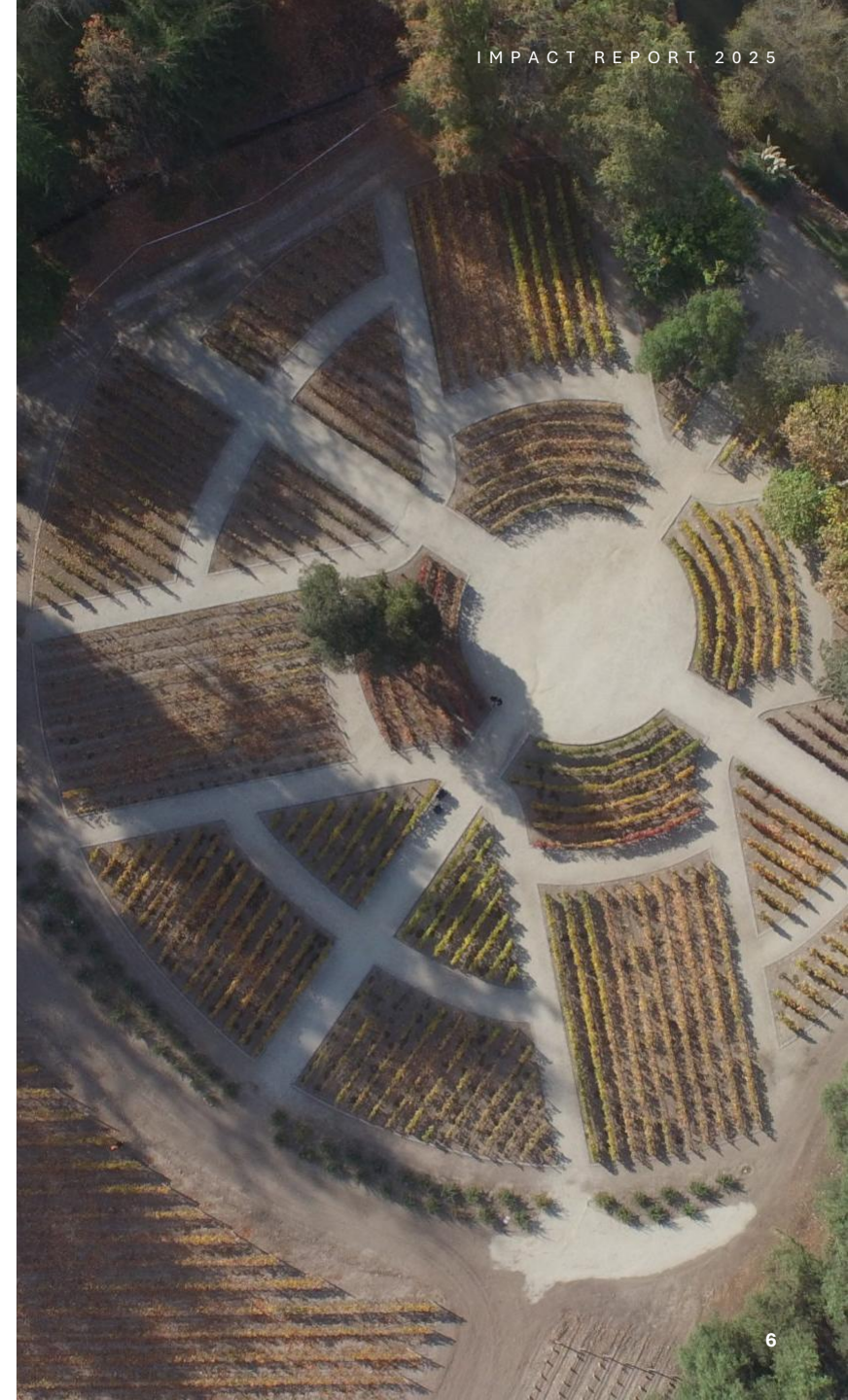
consumption in water-stressed areas, and direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. Social and value-chain indicators include gender pay metrics, employee and contractor fatalities, Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rates, and supplier assessment and development metrics. The materiality assessment process was also included within the verification scope.

INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED METHODOLOGIES

Specific environmental measurements were subject to dedicated verification processes. The 2025 GHG inventory follows the GHG Protocol, with verification performed in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019, covering direct and indirect emissions.

The 2025 Water Footprint was independently verified using the Water Footprint Network methodology, covering relevant operational, agricultural and supply chain components.

AENOR's assurance statements identify the scope, criteria and procedures applied and provide a limited assurance conclusion regarding the 2025 sustainability information reviewed.



IMPACT REPORT 2025

Indicators Subject to Independent Assurance (2025)

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Criteria	Indicator	Metric
Materiality	Materiality Analysis	Materiality assessment process
Supply Chain Management	KPI's for Supplier Assessment and Development	- Total number of unique suppliers - Number of unique significant suppliers - Percentage of total spend of unique significant suppliers - Number of unique significant suppliers assessed via desk assessments/on-site assessments - Percentage of unique significant suppliers assessed - Number of unique significant suppliers assessed with substantial actual/potential negative impacts - Number of unique significant suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts that were terminated
Energy	Energy Consumption	- Total non-renewable energy consumption (MWh) - Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)
Waste and Pollutants	Waste Disposal	- Total waste recycled/reused (metric tonnes) - Total waste disposed (metric tonnes)
	Food Loss & Waste Impact	- Total weight of all food loss & waste (metric tonnes) - Total weight of food loss & waste volumes used for alternative purposes (metric tonnes)

Criteria	Indicator	Metric
Water	Water Consumption	Total net freshwater consumption (million cubic meters)
	Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas	Total net freshwater consumption in water-stressed areas (million cubic meters)
Climate Strategy	Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions	- Total direct GHG emissions Scope 1 (tCO2e) - Total indirect GHG emissions Location-based Scope 2 (tCO2e) - Total indirect GHG emissions Market-based Scope 2 (tCO2e) - Total indirect GHG emissions Scope 3 (tCO2e)
Labor Practices	Gender Pay Indicators	- Mean gender pay gap - Median gender pay gap - Mean bonus gap - Median bonus gap
Occupational Health & Safety	Fatalities	- Work-related fatalities for employees - Work-related fatalities for contractors
	Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)	- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Employees - Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) - Contractors

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UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

Our Company

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OUR COMPANY

Business Model

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1.1

About Viña Concha y Toro

With a 142-year history, Viña Concha y Toro is Latin America's leading wine producer and one of the world's major wine companies, combining a global commercial presence with winemaking operations across Chile, Argentina and the United States.

Headquartered in Santiago, Chile, Viña Concha y Toro has built a global business with products reaching consumers in more than 130 countries. The Company is publicly traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange and operates through wineries and business units with origins in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

Its portfolio brings together internationally recognized wineries and brands, including Concha y Toro, Don Melchor and Cono Sur in Chile, Trivento in Argentina and Bonterra Organic Estates in California, creating a broad offering across markets, consumer segments and price points. Additional information on the Company's structure, operations and business performance is presented in the 2025 Integrated Report.

GLOBAL SCALE & MARKET REACH

The Company combines its productive footprint with an extensive commercial network. It operates 12 company-owned commercial offices and distribution subsidiaries across North America, South America, Europe and Asia, complemented by independent distributors in other markets. This network provides proximity to customers and supports commercial

execution in key markets. In Chile, the Company serves +18,000 customers across wholesale, distributors, retail and on-trade channels. Internationally, it has approximately 2,200 customers, including distributors, retailers and state monopolies, providing a broad route to market for its portfolio.

A STRONG PRODUCTIVE FOOTPRINT

Viña Concha y Toro manages +12,400 hectares of planted vineyards across its three countries of origin. This agricultural base is complemented by wineries, bottling facilities and modern production infrastructure, supporting an integrated approach from grape production through winemaking and packaging to commercialization.

Across its operations, the Company has 3,172 employees, bringing together agricultural, winemaking, production, commercial, technical and corporate capabilities. This combination of productive assets, recognized brands and international distribution capabilities supports the Company's global position and provides the operational foundation for its long-term development.



CHAP 1.1 | BUSINESS MODEL

Our Identity & Strategic Direction

Viña Concha y Toro's purpose, mission and vision provide a common direction for the Company, supported by five shared values and four strategic pillars that connect business development with excellence, innovation, sustainability and people.

PURPOSE, VISION & MISSION

Viña Concha y Toro's purpose is to transform every glass of wine and gathering around the world into a memorable experience. Its vision is to be a global leader focused on consumers and the development of premium wine brands, while its mission is to create excellent wines for the world, embracing a future committed to innovation, sustainability and the development of people and their communities.

Together, these elements provide a common direction, connecting the Company's global ambitions with how it develops its business and creates long-term value.

SHARED VALUES

Five corporate values guide how people across Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries work and interact. Respect promotes constructive relationships and recognition of others. Collaboration encourages trust, teamwork and collective achievement. Openness to Change supports adaptability in response to new challenges and opportunities. Agility promotes timely decision-making and effective execution, while

Excellence reflects the commitment to continuous improvement and high standards. These values provide a common cultural foundation across businesses, functions and geographies.

FOUR STRATEGIC PILLARS

The Company's strategic direction is structured around four pillars: Excellence, Innovation, Sustainability and People. Together, they provide capabilities to strengthen competitiveness, transform the organization and support sustained and sustainable growth.

Excellence promotes quality, efficiency and continuous improvement; Innovation supports new capabilities and solutions; Sustainability integrates environmental and social considerations into long-term development; and People recognizes employees and organizational capabilities as fundamental to strategy execution.

These pillars complement the focus on portfolio premiumization, priority brands and markets, operational transformation and competitive advantages throughout the value chain. Further details are presented in the 2025 Integrated Report.

An Integrated Global Business Model

Viña Concha y Toro combines an integrated wine value chain with a diversified portfolio, extensive productive footprint and global distribution network, connecting its three origins with customers and consumers in more than 130 countries worldwide.

Viña Concha y Toro operates a substantially vertically integrated wine value chain, extending from vineyards and grape production through winemaking, ageing and packaging to commercialization and distribution. This model strengthens control over key stages of production, supports wine quality and provides the scale and flexibility required to serve diverse markets.

The Company has 12,441 hectares of planted vineyards across Chile, Argentina and the United States, complemented by 16 wineries and five bottling plants. Its vineyards are located across multiple wine regions and terroirs, supporting a broad portfolio of wines.

PORTFOLIO & PREMIUMIZATION

The Company’s business strategy emphasizes portfolio premiumization, supported by recognized brands with differentiated positioning. Its portfolio includes wineries and brands originating in Chile, Argentina and the United States, allowing the Company to address different consumer preferences, occasions and price points.

Wine represents the core business, complemented by activities including the distribution of premium beer and spirits, tourism and other businesses. Continued investment in brand building and product development supports the Company’s ability to respond to evolving market and consumer trends.

GLOBAL ROUTE TO MARKET

Products reach consumers in more than 130 countries through a combination of independent distributors and Company-owned commercial operations. A network of 12 commercial offices and distribution subsidiaries provides direct participation in key markets across North America, South America, Europe and Asia.

This distribution model strengthens proximity to customers and enables more effective execution of sales and marketing strategies. Combined with its productive assets, portfolio and international reach, the integrated business model represents a core competitive advantage for Viña Concha y Toro.

Origin	Planted hectares	Vineyards	Wineries	Bottling Plants
Chile	10,655	57	12	3
Argentina	1,520	12	3	1
United States	266	10	1	1
Holding	12,441	79	16	5

Innovation & Excellence as Drivers of Grow

Innovation and excellence strengthen Viña Concha y Toro’s competitive advantages by combining research, technology, quality and continuous improvement with R&D&I capabilities that address business and sustainability challenges and create long-term value.

AN INTEGRATED EXCELLENCE MODEL

Innovation is a cornerstone of Viña Concha y Toro’s strategy and is managed through a governance framework that coordinates innovation, quality and continuous improvement across the organization.

In 2025, the Excellence Committee was formally established, bringing together senior representatives from key business areas. Organized around Innovation, Quality and Continuous Improvement subcommittees, it coordinates initiatives across the Company and supports the integration of these capabilities into business units. During the year, the Excellence Model was piloted in nine areas, while more than 100 people were trained in agile methodologies through the Excellence in Action program.

RESEARCH & INNOVATION CAPABILITIES

Established in 2014, the Center for Research and Innovation (CRI) is the Company’s hub for applied research and technological development. Located in Chile’s Maule Region, it brings together more than 37

researchers and professionals, including 11 people with PhDs, supported by chemical and molecular biology laboratories, certified greenhouses, an experimental winery and an extension center.

Its research addresses strategic areas including artificial intelligence, biotechnology and sustainability, developing solutions to make viticulture and winemaking more efficient, competitive, sustainable and resilient.

2025 INNOVATION HIGHLIGHTS

During 2025, the CRI published eight scientific articles and was awarded five new R&D&I projects, including initiatives developed with leading Chilean universities in areas such as artificial intelligence, microbiology and biotechnology.

The Center also participated in the development of VitiScience, bringing together 30 researchers from universities and research centers to advance a more sustainable, technological and resilient model for Chilean viticulture.

Center for Research and Innovation 2025 at a Glance

Key Indicator	Result
Scientific publications	8
New R&D&I projects	5
CRI researchers & professionals	37+
Professionals with PhDs	11
Excellence Model pilot areas	9
People trained in agile methodologies	100+



CHAP 1.1 | BUSINESS MODEL

Sustainability as a Strategic Pillar

Sustainability is one of Viña Concha y Toro’s four strategic pillars, integrating environmental, social and governance considerations into the Company’s long-term development and providing a foundation for responsible growth, resilience and value creation.

EMBEDDED IN THE COMPANY’S STRATEGIC DIRECTION

At Viña Concha y Toro, sustainability is integrated into the Company’s strategic direction alongside Excellence, Innovation and People. This approach recognizes that long-term development depends on managing environmental and social impacts, responding to emerging risks and opportunities, and maintaining strong governance and stakeholder relationships.

The Company has progressively developed its sustainability approach over nearly two decades. Today, this evolution is reflected in Uncork a Better Future®, its Corporate Sustainability Strategy, which provides the framework for translating sustainability priorities into commitments, targets and management practices across its operations.

FROM COMMITMENT TO MANAGEMENT

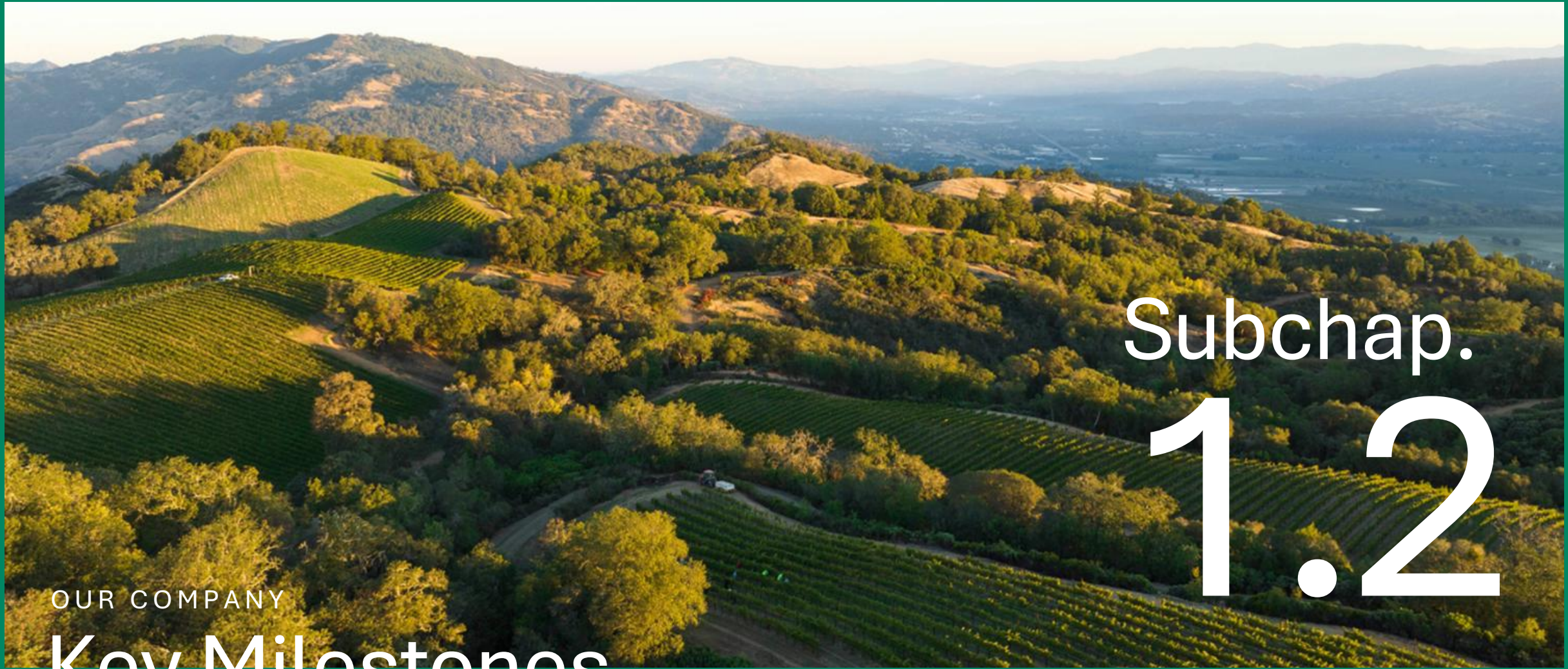
Sustainability is supported by a governance structure connecting strategic direction with implementation across the organization. The Company’s approach

combines Board oversight, sustainability governance, Uncork a Better Future®, double materiality and enterprise risk management, integrating relevant sustainability matters into decision-making and management processes. These elements are complemented by external memberships, certifications and sustainability standards that support management, accountability and continuous improvement.

FROM STRATEGY TO ACTION

Sustainability is translated into action through governance, defined responsibilities, strategic priorities, targets and performance monitoring. Material impacts, risks and opportunities inform decision-making, while management practices and external standards support implementation across the organization.

This framework connects the Company’s sustainability ambition with responsible business practices, climate and environmental stewardship, and people and society, providing a common foundation for the initiatives and performance presented throughout this report.



Subchap. 1.2

OUR COMPANY

Key Milestones

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CHAP 1.2 | KEY MILESTONES

Our Sustainability Journey | 2007-2025

Sustainability has long been embedded in the Company's business model, evolving through measurable strategies, stakeholder-informed materiality assessments and continuous improvement to strengthen resilience, competitiveness and long-term value creation.

The company's commitment to the land, water, natural resources, and the well-being of people has been embedded in the way it has operated since its origins. This long-standing vision has been fundamental to its resilience, long-term growth, and international expansion across the markets where it operates.

Sustainability has evolved through a continuous process of improvement. Early initiatives, such as the adoption of drip irrigation in the 1990s, demonstrated the company's proactive approach to responsible resource management. Over the years, this commitment expanded through a broad range of environmental and social initiatives across its operations.

In 2012, the company reached a significant milestone by launching its first corporate sustainability strategy, providing a structured framework to integrate environmental and social priorities into business decision-making with a long-term perspective. Since then, progress has been driven by measurable objectives and clear performance indicators, enabling the annual monitoring of environmental, social, and

governance performance.

Every five years, the sustainability strategy is comprehensively reviewed and updated based on a double materiality assessment that incorporates the perspectives of key stakeholders. In addition, materiality assessments are conducted every two years with both internal and external stakeholders to validate the relevance of the company's strategic priorities. Annual reviews of target achievement and overall performance ensure that priorities remain aligned with emerging challenges through a process of continuous improvement.

This sustained commitment has positioned the company as a global benchmark in the wine industry, strengthening its credibility among consumers, investors, employees, and local communities. By embedding sustainability as a core element of its business model, the company not only responds to evolving regulatory and societal expectations, but also anticipates future challenges, reinforcing a resilient, competitive, and future-ready organization.

CHAP 1.2 | KEY MILESTONES

Key Milestones

2007



Viña Concha y Toro carried out its first carbon footprint measurement and generated the first report through the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) platform for institutional investors. This has been done annually since that date.



Through the CDP platform, the company currently reports on CO2 emissions management, water management and carbon management in the supply chain.

2010



First winery worldwide to measure its water footprint using the Water Footprint Network methodology. Since 2010, the company has measured and managed its reduction and participates in the Water Footprint Network.

2012

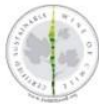


Launch of Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy, developed with external advice to define material issues. Since then, it has been reviewed internally each year and externally every five years.



2012

The company participated in the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), commemorating 20 years since the 1992 Earth Summit.



2013

First certification under the Sustainability Code of the Chilean Wine Industry for production subsidiaries in Chile: Concha y Toro and Cono Sur.



First quantification of carbon content in biological assets. In conjunction with the Global Change Center of the Catholic University, the first study of Carbon Quantification in Forests and Vineyards is carried out.



2014

Viña Concha y Toro joins the United Nations Global Compact, committing to its 10 principles on human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption. The company reports annually through its Communication on Progress and actively participates in initiatives on human rights due diligence and climate change.



2015

Since 2015, Viña Concha y Toro has aligned its Corporate Sustainability Strategy with the SDGs and quantified its contribution to global sustainability goals.



Viña Concha y Toro is part of the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the most prestigious international index of corporate sustainability, for the first time. Since this year, the company has remained in the ranking, standing out each year for its increase in the relative position in the *Beverages* industry.



The company participates in the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21), where the historic Paris Agreement was ratified. This participation was especially noteworthy in the discussions related to the issue of internal carbon pricing.

Viña Concha y Toro conducted a Due Diligence review of the main potential and emerging human rights impacts caused by the activities of the company and its businesses, through a review of the implications of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

CHAP 1.2 | KEY MILESTONES

Key Milestones

2017



The company joined the World Bank’s Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition, promoting internal carbon pricing to address emissions-related externalities. A key initiative is the Viña Concha y Toro Carbon Fund.

2018



First winery in the world to use the Science Based Targets Initiative methodology for the generation of CO2e emissions reduction targets based on climate science and aligned with the Paris agreement.



Green-e certification is initiated to guarantee the use of renewable electricity at the consumer level. First company in Chile to achieve this certification.



The company is part of the global Race to Zero campaign, driving corporate climate action towards achieving Zero Emissions by 2050.



In addition, the winery joins the United Nations Business Ambition for 1.5°C Coalition, highlighting the importance of climate action in business.



2019

FSC® Sustainable Forest Management Certification for Ecosystem Services of Carbon Sequestration in native forests was achieved.



Application of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure methodology to quantify the financial risks of climate change.



2020

For the first time, Concha y Toro achieved 100% renewable energy supply through direct purchases from renewable generators, on-site solar plants, and international renewable energy certificates for the remaining consumption.



2021

Viña Concha y Toro became a Certified B Corporation, the world’s largest wine company to obtain this certification, reinforcing its commitment to an inclusive, equitable, and regenerative economy.



As a Dow Jones Sustainability Index member, the company was included in the 2021 Sustainability Yearbook, placing it among the top 15% of companies in its industry worldwide.



2021

Founding members of the Sustainable Wine Roundtable, generating a global standard for sustainability in the wine sector.



2022

Concha y Toro, Cono Sur, and Bonterra Organic Estates were recognized by *The Drinks Business*: Amorim Award for Biodiversity, Amorim Award for Sustainability, and Green Company of the Year, respectively.



Bonterra Organic Estates was named B Corp “Best for the World” 2022, ranking among the top 5% of B Corporations of similar size for positive environmental impact.



Viña Concha y Toro received Walmart Project Gigaton’s highest distinction, GIGA-GURU, for outstanding CO₂ emissions reduction across its supply chain.



2023

After achieving its 2025 target of a 45% emissions reduction vs. 2017 three years early, Viña Concha y Toro developed new Science Based Targets, incorporating the Net-Zero Standard and Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG).

CHAP 1.2 | KEY MILESTONES

Key Milestones

2023



Viña Concha y Toro participated in UNFCCC COP28 at the Chile Pavilion, announcing its commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, ten years earlier than its previous target.



The company applied the TNFD methodology for the first time to assess and manage nature-related impacts, risks, and opportunities, aligned with the Global Biodiversity Framework.

2024



Viña Concha y Toro achieved B Corp recertification, increasing its performance to 94.9 points and surpassing the established target.



Concha y Toro received sustainability recognition from key customers: Walmart Chile's "Regeneration 2024 Award" and Tesco UK's "Best in Sustainability" distinction.



The company adheres to the Weight Bottle Accord, an initiative of the Sustainable Wine Roundtable, making a commitment to reduce the average weight of its 750 cc bottles to a maximum of 420 grams by the end of 2026.



2025

Viña Concha y Toro received the 2025 Amorim Sustainability Award from *The Drinks Business*, recognizing its large-scale regenerative approach focused on soil health, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and ecological restoration.



The company achieved IWCA Gold Member status, recognizing verified Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, renewable energy use, sustained emissions reductions, and progress toward net-zero by 2040.



The company strengthened its nature-based carbon removal strategy through regenerative agriculture, native forest conservation, reforestation, and biodiversity monitoring, supporting carbon sequestration, ecosystem restoration, and climate goals.



Viña Concha y Toro developed a new Corporate Sustainability Strategy together with its subsidiaries, establishing a common 2030 roadmap to align sustainability priorities, management, and long-term challenges across the Holding.

2025



Bonterra strengthened its leadership in organic and regenerative agriculture with the election of its Senior Director of Regenerative Organic Development to the Organic Trade Association Board of Directors, reinforcing its role in industry advocacy and climate-smart agriculture.



Viña Concha y Toro ranked first in sustainability in the Beverages sector in the 2025 Corporate Sustainability Ranking, recognized for climate action, water management, regenerative agriculture, and ESG integration.



Trivento expanded its solar energy capacity in 2025, increasing renewable energy generation by 68% versus 2020 and supporting greater energy efficiency, emissions reductions.



Cono Sur achieved the recertification of its Integrated Management System under ISO standards, reaffirming its commitment to continuous improvement, operational excellence, environmental management, and internationally recognized management practices.



Subchap. 1.3

OUR COMPANY

Sustainability Memberships

CHAP 1.3 | MEMBERSHIPS

Alliances and Memberships

CORPORATE LEVEL (Global)

2010 - Water Footprint Network International organization dedicated to promoting the sustainable use of water through the measurement, management and reduction of the water footprint.

2014 - United Nations Global Compact United Nations global organization that promotes ten principles on human rights, labor standards, environment and anti-corruption, which the company adheres to and incorporates in its management.

2018 - UN Race to Zero United Nations initiative that mobilizes companies, cities, regions and institutions around the goal of achieving Zero Emission by 2050, driving climate action under scientific criteria and with a long-term vision.

2018 - UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C UN Business Coalition, which reinforces the relevance of climate action in business and reaffirms its responsibility to adopt ambitious decarbonization targets.

2021 - Sustainable Wine Roundtable, SWR Global organization that seeks to drive the generation of an international standard for wine sustainability and push the industry towards a reduction in the average weight of glass bottles to 420 g or less by 2026.

2023 - International Wineries for Climate Action, IWCA Wine industry organization that promotes collaboration to drive science-based climate action, developed jointly with the global wine industry.

2023 - The Porto Protocol International network of wineries and vineyards, promoting collaborative solutions to climate change in the wine industry.

2025 – Regenerative Viticulture Foundation (RVF) Global nonprofit organization that promotes the transition toward regenerative viticulture through science, practical tools, knowledge sharing, and collaboration, supporting healthier soils, biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, and more resilient vineyards.

CHILE

2014 - Wine in Moderation International Program European wine industry initiative promoting responsible wine consumption through science-based information and the prevention of excessive or risky drinking.

2018 - Science-Based Targets initiative, SBTi Organization promoting science-based emissions management and climate action, aligned with the Paris Agreement and with validated targets to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040.

2022 - Chilean Organic Winegrowers (Cono Sur) Alliance focused on promoting organic winegrowing in Chile. This organization -supported by Wines of Chile- brings together wineries committed to organic growing practices and high-quality organic wines, highlighting Cono Sur's leadership as a pioneer in this field since 1998.

2023 - Green Drinks Santiago (Concha y Toro) Local initiative and network of organizations that promotes the exchange of ideas and collaboration around environmental, social and governance sustainability.

ARGENTINA

2018 - World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) (Trivento) Participation through CEADS (Argentine Business Council for Sustainable Development): Trivento joined this international sustainable development network in 2018

UNITED STATES

2020 - Ceres (Bonterra) U.S. nonprofit advancing a more sustainable and equitable economy. Bonterra participates in the Ceres Climate Smart Agriculture and Healthy Soil Working Group, supporting climate-smart agriculture and soil stewardship.

CHAP 1.3 | SUSTAINABILITY MEMBERSHIPS

Alliances and Memberships

Year	Organization	VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO — FAMILY OF WINERIES —	CT CONCHAYTORO DESDE 1993	Cono Sur VINEYARDS & WINERY	BODEGA TRIVENTO ARGENTINA	BONTERRA ORGANIC ESTATES.
2010	Water Footprint Network	X				
2014	Global Compact		X	X	X	
2018	UN Race to Zero	X				
2018	UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C	X				
2021	Sustainable Wine Roundtable	X				
2023	International Wineries for Climate Action	X				
2023	Porto Protocol	X				
2025	Regenerative Viticulture Foundation (RVF)	X				
2014	Wine in Moderation		X	X		
2018	Science Based Targets		X			
2022	Chilean Organic Winegrowers			X		
2023	Green Drinks Santiago		X			
2018	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)				X	
2020	CERES					X



Subchap.

1.4

OUR COMPANY

Sustainability Certifications

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

Sustainability Certifications

Institution	Certification	Scope	Description	Objective/Goal
B Corporation	B-company Certification	Corporate	B Corp certification is awarded by B Lab, a non-profit organization. It evaluates a company's social and environmental performance, accountability and transparency.	To promote companies that balance purpose and profit, being accountable to all stakeholders (workers, customers, community and environment).
Wines of Chile	Certification of Viticultural Sustainability	Chile	Wines of Chile is a private, non-profit organization that represents Chile's wine producers. It generates a standard of sustainability practices for the Chilean wine industry.	Voluntary certification that aims to guide the Chilean wine industry towards sustainable wine production, based on a social, environmental and quality standard, along with improving the management of companies through compliance with the requirements stipulated in the standard. The company has been certified since 2013.
Wines in Argentina	Wine Sustainability Certification	Argentina	Bodegas de Argentina is a business chamber that gathers most of the wineries throughout the country. It was created in 2001 as a result of the merger of the Centro de Bodegueros de Mendoza and the Asociación Vitivinícola Argentina.	To promote sustainable viticulture in Argentina and in the international wine market, through the generation of a standard of certifiable practices.
California Sustainable Winegrowing	Winegrowing Sustainability Certification	United States	Created by the Wine Institute and the California Winegrowers Association in 2003, the California Sustainable Winegrowing Alliance is a non-profit organization that promotes sustainable winegrowing practices in the California wine industry.	To enable California wineries to grow and make quality grapes and wine while protecting the environment, being a good neighbor and employer, and maintaining thriving family farms and businesses. Each year, external auditors verify that these businesses comply with the Code that has been established for vineyards, wineries and wines.

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

Sustainability Certifications

Institution	Certification	Scope	Description	Objective/Goal
International Organization For Standardization	ISO 14.001 Environmental Management System Certification	Argentina Chile (Cono Sur)	Part of the ISO 14.000 family of standards, ISO 14.001 focuses on environmental management systems. It helps organizations improve their environmental performance through more efficient use of resources and waste reduction.	To provide a framework that organizations can follow to establish an effective environmental management system. The company uses this framework in its subsidiaries Viña Cono Sur and Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos in Argentina, which are audited annually to maintain their validity.
International Organization For Standardization	ISO 45.001 Health And Safety Management System Certification	Chile (Cono Sur)	Systematic and effective framework for organizations to manage worker health and safety issues. It is an international standard that establishes the requirements to implement, maintain and improve a Management System.	To help organizations to efficiently manage health and safety in the organization. The company has this certification in its Cono Sur subsidiary.
International Organization For Standardization	ISO 50.001 Energy Management System Certification	Argentina Chile	International standard that provides a systematic framework for organizations to implement, maintain, and improve an Energy Management System focused on energy efficiency and effective energy use.	To help organizations to efficiently manage energy use, reducing costs and improving energy performance in a sustainable manner.
True Zero Waste	Waste Management System Certification	United States	Recognizes facilities that manage to divert at least 90% of their non-hazardous waste from landfills, incineration or the environment. Evaluates practices such as process redesign, resource efficiency, responsible purchasing and employee involvement.	To drive waste reduction at source and move towards a circular economy, contributing to sustainability and emissions reduction.
USDA Organic	Certification Of Organic Vineyard Cultivation	Chile (Cono Sur)	USDA ORGANIC is the U.S. National Organic Program, with which all organic products wishing to be marketed in the United States must comply.	To ensure that organic products produced, processed, packaged, and handled in Chile comply with Chilean regulations and U.S. Organic Program requirements.

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

Sustainability Certifications

Institution	Certification	Scope	Description	Objective/Goal
Organic Agriculture - SAG Chile	Certification Of Organic Vineyard Cultivation	Chile (Cono Sur)	In Chile, the Agriculture and Livestock Service is the entity that administers the National Certification System for Organic Agricultural Products, which has legislation to achieve determine which products meet the requirements to be called organic.	To ensure and certify that organic products are produced, processed, packaged and handled in accordance with the standards of the law and its regulations.
Regenerative Organic Agriculture	Regenerative Organic Certification	United States	Regenerative Organic Certification -ROC, for its acronym in English- is created under the wing of the Regenerative Organic Alliance. This organization was created in 2017 and brings together organic farmers, business organizations and experts in soil health, animal welfare and social justice.	To certify through an independent third party that the practices applied to vineyards meet organic management criteria and regenerative practices simultaneously.
California Certified Organic Farmers (CCOF)	Organic Certification	United States	Non-profit organization founded in 1973, accredited by the USDA, that certifies organic products and supports farmers through education, programs and advocacy.	To promote certified organic agriculture, guaranteeing confidence to producers and consumers. It promotes policies, education and agroecological practices to achieve a healthier, more sustainable and accessible world.
Fish Friendly Farming	Wild Habitat Restoration	United States	Certification program administered by the California Land Stewardship Institute. Recognizes vineyards and farms that apply sustainable practices to protect rivers, soils, water and biodiversity.	To ensure the conservation of aquatic and terrestrial habitats through regenerative agriculture. Seeks to improve water quality, restore local ecosystems and promote environmentally responsible productive landscapes.
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Certification of Sustainable Forest Management And Ecosystem Services	Chile (Concha y Toro)	The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is a global network of members, staff, certificate holders, promotional users and responsible consumers, working together to ensure the responsible use of forests and forest products.	To promote environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable management of the world's forests through responsible production and conservation of ecosystem services. The company has had its forest area certified under this nature conservation framework since 2019.

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

Sustainability Certifications

Institution	Certification	Scope	Description	Objective/Goal
V-label	Certification Of Vegan Products	Chile	The European Vegetarian Union brings together European vegan and vegetarian societies, promoting nutrition, environment, health and common labeling standards.	To promote plant-based lifestyles, represent interests before European institutions and harmonize policies, strengthening the visibility and coherence of the movement.
Vegan Society	Vegan Product Certification	Argentina	The Vegan Society, founded in 1944 in the United Kingdom, is the first vegan organization in the world. It disseminates information, promotes educational campaigns and certifies products through the Vegan Trademark.	Its mission is to promote veganism as an accessible and sustainable option, reducing animal suffering and environmental footprint, through education, advocacy and collaboration with companies.
Clean Production and Eco-labeling Agreement	Clean Production and Eco-labeling Agreement	Chile (Concha y Toro)	The Clean Production Agreement for Ecolabeling is a voluntary public-private agreement that establishes an eco-label for recyclable packaging, promoting circular economy and recyclability.	Its purpose is to inform consumers about the recyclability of packaging and to promote the preference of purchasing recyclable products, in line with the REP Law.
Green-E	Renewable Energy Certification	Chile	Green-e is an independent certification program for renewable energy. It certifies and verifies that energy suppliers meet rigorous environmental standards, helping consumers and businesses make more sustainable choices. During 2025, the company maintained Green-e certification covering renewable energy information for the 2024 reporting period.	Accelerate the transition to a cleaner, more sustainable economy by promoting the adoption of renewable energy and reducing carbon emissions. The company uses this framework to manage the renewable energy with which the company is supplied. It has been in effect since 2018.

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

B Corp Certification

Since 2021, the company has been part of the global B Corporations movement. This commitment, formally incorporated into its bylaws, reflects a deep conviction: to generate value and positive impact for all its stakeholders.

In 2018, Viña Concha y Toro defined a new course through its Corporate Business Strategy, establishing the ambition to position itself as an international benchmark in sustainability. This purpose translated into the adoption of a global and coherent approach to sustainability, guiding a path of continuous improvement and organizational learning across the Company.

That same year, Viña Concha y Toro began an internal transformation process that culminated, after more than two years of work, in its certification as a B Corp. On April 22, 2021, in the framework of Earth Day and its Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the Company formalized this historic milestone, becoming the first publicly traded company in Chile to obtain such certification.

This recognition implied a profound change in the way the Company operates, including the explicit incorporation of its social and environmental commitment into its bylaws, both at the corporate level and across its subsidiaries. Through this step, Viña Concha y Toro reinforced its commitment to generating

positive and sustainable impact over the long term.

Today, this commitment forms part of the Company's corporate purpose and is integrated into its strategic goals, consolidating a way of doing business centered on the value generated for consumers, customers, suppliers, employees, society and the planet. These stakeholder groups are also fundamental pillars of its Corporate Sustainability Strategy, Uncork a Better Future®, connecting sustainability priorities with the Company's broader business direction.

B Corp certification requires companies to periodically undergo a comprehensive recertification process. During 2024, Viña Concha y Toro completed this process at the holding level and successfully renewed its certification. This achievement reaffirmed the Company's ongoing commitment to high social, environmental and governance standards, while recognizing the progress made since its initial certification and supporting its continued journey of improvement and responsible business management.

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

What does it mean to be a B Corp?

Companies that earn B Corp certification embrace continuous improvement, accountability and a long-term commitment to placing social and environmental purpose at the core of their business model, management practices and decision-making processes.

The certification is awarded by B Lab, a U.S. -based nonprofit organization, and recognizes companies that redefine business success by integrating purpose as the core of their management. To do so, B Corporations must meet demanding criteria, modify their bylaws to make a legal commitment to positive impact, and become part of a global community focused on systemic change.

Becoming a B Corp involves a rigorous assessment process covering the five key dimensions of the business: Governance, Employees, Customers, Community and Environment. This analysis allows organizations to review their practices in depth and detect opportunities for improvement, with the aim of moving towards a business model that generates economic, social and environmental value simultaneously.

The B Corp framework also promotes continuous improvement, accountability, and the integration of social and environmental considerations into business decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF THE REGENERATIVE APPROACH

A company's regenerative approach to management is a key factor in achieving certification as a B

This approach is not limited to mitigating negative impacts, but promotes a restorative vision of the company, in a role that strengthens the natural and social systems in which it operates. Regenerating implies not only repairing what has been damaged, but also providing tools that strengthen the capacity of these systems to prosper in an autonomous and lasting way.

Within this framework, Viña Concha y Toro assumes the challenge of actively contributing to a more equitable, resilient and regenerative future, where people and the planet not only survive, but can grow, develop and endure.

All B Corps comply with 4 main characteristics, which are shown in the attached figure.



PURPOSE

They are driven by the creation of **positive impact** on society and the environment



CERTIFICATION

They are assessed and commit to **improving their management and transparency standards**



LEGAL REQUIREMENT

The fiduciary duty of shareholders and managers is expanded to **include non-financial interests**



INTERDEPENDENCE

They are part of a global community: they adhere to a declaration of interdependence

CHAP 1.4 | SUSTAINABILITY CERTIFICATIONS

Impact Assessment B

B Corp certification requires a rigorous assessment of the environmental and social impacts associated with both the Company’s management practices and its value chain, evaluated through the comprehensive B Impact Assessment framework.

To achieve certification, a company must evaluate both the positive impact of its products and/or services, as well as the positive impact generated by the company's overall management across 5 key areas:



Once obtained, certification lasts for 3 years. The score of Viña Concha y Toro's evaluation carried out in 2021 was 81.4 pts. It should be noted that the average obtained by companies being evaluated for the first time is 50.9 pts. The recertification process began in 2023 and concluded successfully in 2024. The following sections detail the progress achieved in

sustainability management and performance between 2021 and 2024, three years after the company was first certified.

In addition, when there is a clear link between the way the company generates revenue and the benefits it brings to its stakeholders, i.e. the company intentionally benefits society, the environment or both, the company is said to implement an Impact Business Model.

The Impact Business Model is born from the organization's Purpose, which is then structured and integrated into the business to generate the desired impact.

To achieve an Impact Business Model, the generation of the Corporate Purpose is a key first step. During the 2021 assessment, the company did not yet have a formal Purpose statement, so 96% of the score obtained came from the company's ESG Practices or Performance and only 4% from the Impact Business Model. This was one of the key areas of improvement highlighted during the 2024 assessment.



BONTERRA ORGANIC ESTATES

It is important to consider that the subsidiary Bonterra Organic Estates (USA), has been certified since 2015, being the first subsidiary of the holding company to obtain this certification. In its first evaluation, Bonterra Organic Estates obtained a score of 80.2 points. After 3 years, in 2019, the subsidiary increased its score to 95.1 points. In its third cycle the score obtained was 130.1 points and finally in 2024, it reached a total of 117.3 points.

Impact Assessment B

B Lab evaluates more than 10,000 companies each year, creating a significant international *benchmark* that enables companies to compare performance and identify strengths and opportunities for improvement across key management areas.

SCORES OBTAINED 2024

During the certification process of the holding company in 2024, 5 impact evaluations were carried out, one for each productive subsidiary and considering all activities related to the commercial offices around the world in the Head Office. In the case of Bonterra Organic Estates, it was not necessary to repeat the assessment and the assessment in force as of 2024 was considered.

Once again, all the wine subsidiaries that achieved scores over 80 points became certified subsidiaries. The scores of the subsidiaries are homogeneous, showing the holding company's commitment to initiatives associated with environmental, social and governance issues. The corporate score is obtained by weighting the scores proportionally to sales for the year 2023. Thus, for the second certification period 2024-2027, the consolidated score of 93.9 was obtained for the holding company, which is broken down as shown in the attached figure.

Dimension	Holding	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra
Governance	16,7	16,9	16,5	17,4	13,2
Workers	26,0	26,5	27,3	24,1	22,5
Community	16,2	16,9	12,4	14,9	15,8
Environment	31,0	29,1	23,3	25,6	62,6
Customers	3,8	4,0	3,5	3,4	3,1
Total	93,9	93,6	83,3	85,7	117,3

B certification performance evidences a positive evolution between 2021 and the last assessment. The B certification result shows a balanced picture, with clear priorities for improvement.

Governance is positioned as the strongest dimension, with 16.7 points equivalent to 84% of the available score, reflecting high levels of compliance in transparency and ethical management. In Clients, although the absolute score is low (3.8 points), 75% of the maximum possible score was achieved, suggesting good practices in an incipient dimension. Environment leads in absolute score with 31.0 points (69%), standing out as the most robust area in sustainable management, although there is still room to reach levels of excellence. In Workers, 26.0 points (65%) were obtained, showing relevant progress in working conditions and well-being, but still far from its maximum potential.

Finally, Community is the dimension with the lowest degree of relative compliance (16.2 points, 40% of available points), which shows the need to reinforce social impact and contribution to the environment.

The results reflect a good balance between governance, clients and the environment, while community and workers are the main challenges to achieving a more integrated performance.

When analyzing progress by subsidiary, Bonterra has an outstanding performance in environmental matters, Trivento stands out in terms of governance, Cono Sur stands out for its culture of sustainability, and Concha y Toro stands out for its management with the community and customers. All are areas where collaboration will help to enhance the company's performance.



Subchap. 1.5

OUR COMPANY

ESG Performance

CHAP 1.5 | ESG PERFORMANCE

Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index

Our performance in the Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index reflects Viña Concha y Toro’s sustainability results and position relative to global industry peers, based on the annual assessment conducted by S&P Global through the Corporate Sustainability Assessment.

S&P Global ESG Score

76/100

Data Availability: ■ Very High

Industry CSA Score Average
38/100

Score breakdown

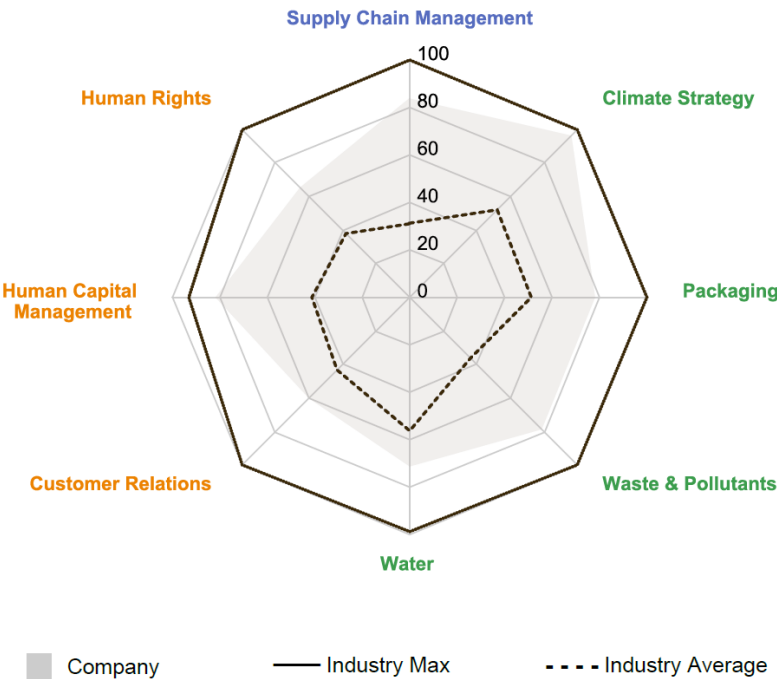
ESG Score | Industry ESG Score Average

Environmental
CSA Score 83 | ESG Score 83 | Industry Average 46

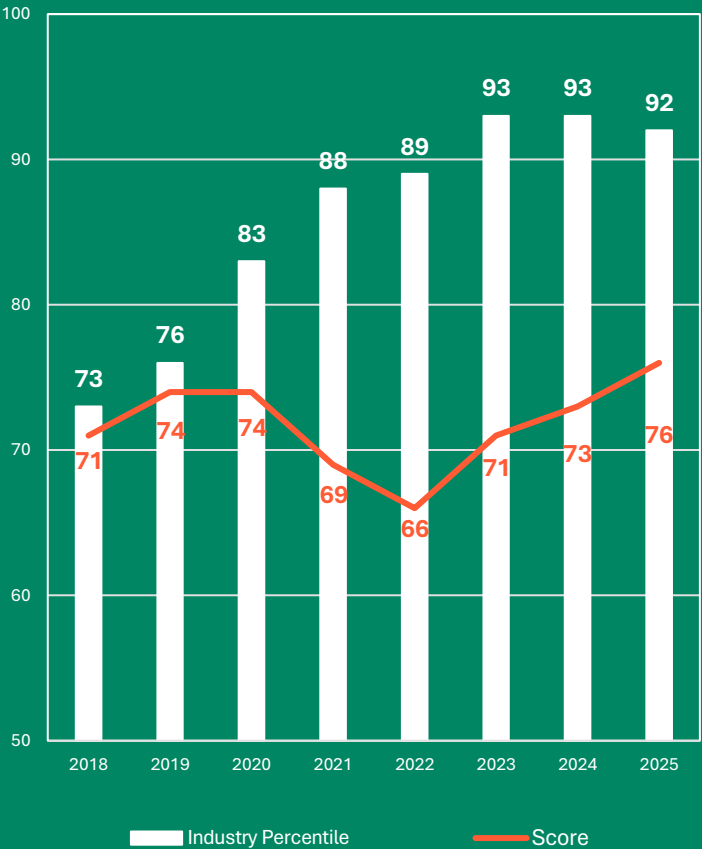
Social
CSA Score 71 | ESG Score 71 | Industry Average 38

Governance & Economic
CSA Score 76 | ESG Score 76 | Industry Average 42

COMPANY v/s INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE



Results Dow Jones Best-in-class
Scores And Percentile
2018-2025



CHAP 1.5 | ESG PERFORMANCE

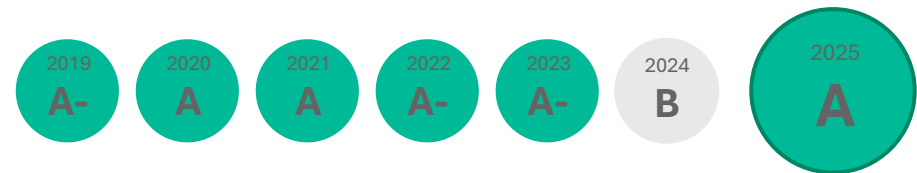
CDP - Carbon Disclosure Project

The company deploys information on CO2 emissions management both internally and at the supplier level, and water safety management through the CDP platform.

CDP SCORE - CLIMATE CHANGE



CDP SCORE - SUPPLIERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE



CDP SCORE - WATER SECURITY



Score	Significance
A/A-	Leadership Application of best practices
B/B-	Management Coordinated action on the assessed issue
C/C-	Awareness Knowledge of the implication and issues of the assessed topic
D/D-	Transparency about the problems of the evaluated topic

External ESG Recognition

Viña Concha y Toro participates in leading international sustainability assessments that provide an external benchmark of its environmental, social and governance performance. The Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index, supported by S&P Global’s Corporate Sustainability Assessment, evaluates the company against global industry peers across financially material ESG topics. In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro achieved an S&P Global ESG Score of 76/100 and ranked in the 92nd industry percentile, reflecting sustained recognition of its sustainability management and disclosure practices.

The company also reports through CDP, a global environmental disclosure platform covering climate change, water security and supply-chain engagement. In the 2025 assessment, Viña Concha y Toro obtained an A- in Climate Change, an A in Supplier Engagement, and a B in Water Security. These results provide an independent reference for assessing progress in environmental governance, emissions management, climate action, water stewardship and engagement with suppliers, while helping identify opportunities for continuous improvement and greater transparency.



Chap. 02

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

Governance & Strategy

CONTENTS

2.1 Corporate Governance

2.2 Board Oversight

2.4 Sustainability Governance

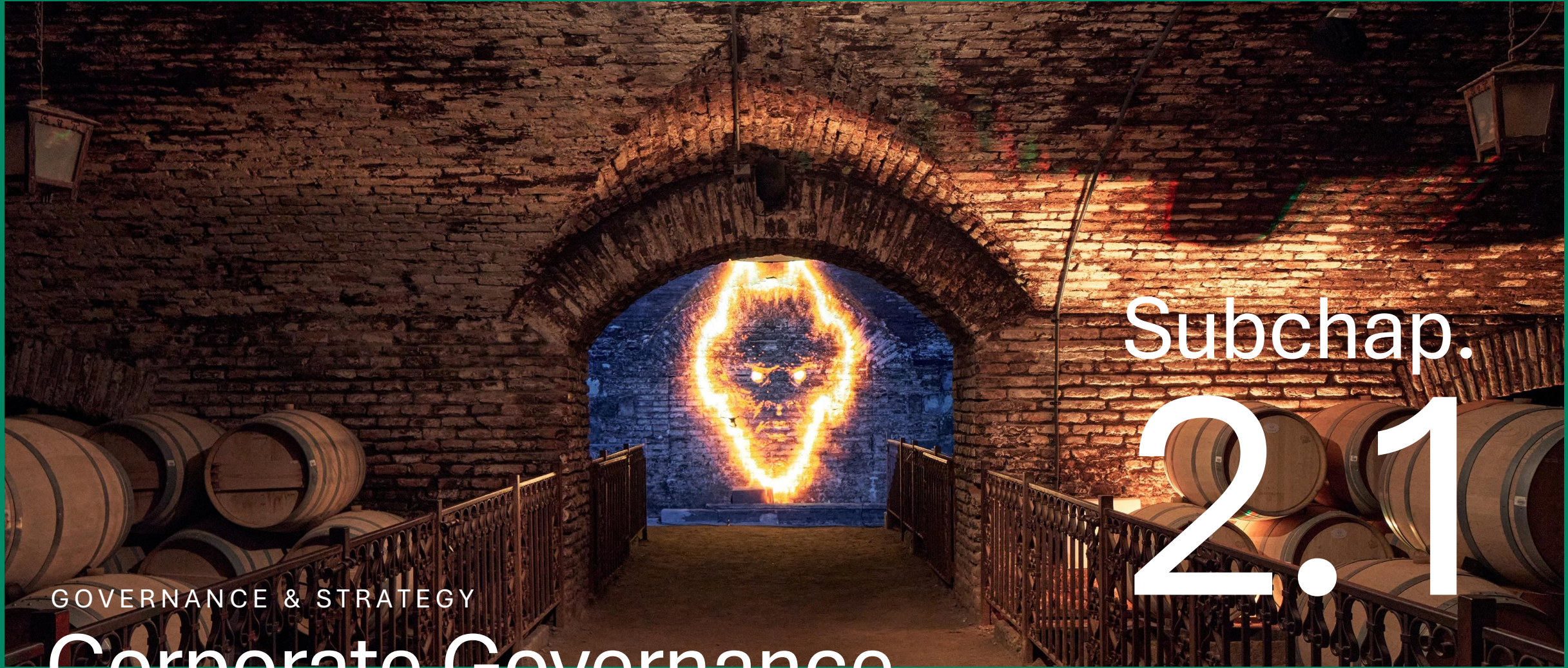
2.4 Sustainability Strategy

2.5 Double Materiality

2.5 Enterprise Risk Management

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —





GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

Corporate Governance

Subchap.
2.1

CHAP 2.1 | CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Framework

Viña Concha y Toro's governance framework integrates shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Directors' Committee and Executive Management to promote ethical conduct, effective oversight, transparency, enterprise risk management and long-term value creation.

Viña Concha y Toro maintains a corporate governance framework designed to promote ethical business conduct, transparency, accountability and sustainable value creation while supporting the Company's long-term business strategy. As a publicly listed company incorporated in Chile, its governance practices are primarily governed by Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, Law No. 18,045 on the Securities Market, and the regulations issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF).

Corporate governance is exercised through a clearly defined governance structure comprising Shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Directors' Committee and Executive Management, each with distinct responsibilities that contribute to effective oversight, sound decision-making and business resilience. Shareholders exercise their governance rights through the election of Directors and the approval of matters reserved by law. The Board of Directors provides strategic direction and oversees the Company's long-term performance, while the Directors' Committee supports the Board by reviewing governance practices and strengthening oversight. Executive Management is

responsible for implementing the strategy endorsed by the Board and managing the Company's day-to-day operations.

The Board acts as the Company's highest oversight body, supervising corporate strategy, business performance, enterprise risk management and internal control. It also oversees the Corporate Sustainability Strategy by endorsing its strategic direction and general guidelines, ensuring sustainability considerations are integrated into long-term business decisions. Through the endorsement of governance policies, risk management methodologies and internal control practices, the Board reinforces responsible decision-making, organizational resilience and effective corporate oversight.

This integrated governance framework enables Viña Concha y Toro to anticipate emerging risks, respond to evolving stakeholder expectations and strengthen accountability across the organization, supporting sustainable business performance and long-term value creation for shareholders and other stakeholders.

CHAP 2.1 | CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Governance Management System

Board-endorsed policies, governance reviews and benchmarking against international best practices reinforce Viña Concha y Toro's governance system, promoting integrity, transparency, regulatory compliance and continuous improvement across the organization.

Viña Concha y Toro continuously strengthens its governance management system through the periodic review of governance practices, management processes and internal policies. This systematic approach enables the Company to reinforce ethical business conduct, maintain effective governance and respond proactively to evolving regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations and internationally recognized governance standards.

The governance framework is supported by a comprehensive set of Board-endorsed policies and protocols that establish clear principles for responsible business conduct, transparency and accountability. These include the Code of Ethics and Conduct, Corporate Governance Code, Crime Prevention Manual, Board Advisory Services Policy, Director Nomination and Election Policy, Related Party Transactions Policy, Conflict of Interest Policy, Market Disclosure Manual, and the Subsidiary Directors Election Policy. Together, these governance instruments strengthen internal controls, clarify decision-making responsibilities and promote consistent governance practices throughout the organization.

The Directors' Committee plays an active role in periodically reviewing governance practices, evaluating their effectiveness and identifying opportunities for continuous improvement. This process is complemented by the regular review and updating of governance policies, procedures and management practices to ensure alignment with evolving legal requirements and recognized international best practices.

To promote transparency and comparability, Viña Concha y Toro prepares its Annual Report in accordance with CMF General Rule No. 461, as amended by General Rule No. 519, integrating financial and ESG disclosures within a common reporting framework. The Company also benchmarks its governance performance against internationally recognized frameworks, including the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Index (DJBICI), using the results to strengthen governance practices, improve disclosure quality and continuously enhance its corporate governance framework.





Subchap. 2.2

GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

Board Oversight

Board Composition & Independence

DJ 1.2.1 DJ 1.2.2 DJ 1.2.3 DJ 1.2.5

Following the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, Viña Concha y Toro's one-tier Board comprises seven non-executive Directors, including four independent Directors under internationally recognized independence criteria and three women Directors.

An effective Board of Directors combines independence, diversity and complementary experience to provide objective oversight of the Company's strategy, performance and risk management. Board independence supports impartial oversight, helps mitigate potential conflicts of interest and strengthens objective strategic decision-making.

Following the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on 21 April 2026, Viña Concha y Toro renewed its Board of Directors, resulting in a composition aligned with both Chilean corporate governance requirements and internationally recognized governance practices.

The Company operates under a one-tier Board system, with a single Board of Directors responsible for the strategic direction and oversight of the business. The Board is composed of seven full Directors and, in accordance with the Company's bylaws, does not include alternate Directors. The roles of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer are held by different individuals. The Chairman serves in a non-executive capacity, ensuring a clear separation between governance and executive management responsibilities.

Under Chilean law, the Board includes one independent Director, whose independence is determined under Article 50 bis of Law No. 18,046 and supported by the corresponding sworn declaration. Under internationally recognized criteria (Dow Jones Best In Class Index), Viña Concha y Toro's assessment identifies four of the seven Directors as independent, while the remaining three are non-executive; no executive Directors serve on the Board. The Company publicly discloses its Board composition and the status of its independent Director in accordance with applicable regulations. Further information on the Board's composition, profiles and governance is available in the Integrated Report 2025.

Board diversity is promoted through the Director nomination and election process, which considers professional experience, technical expertise and gender diversity (Article 31 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations). Following the 2026 Board renewal, three women serve on the Board, representing 43% of its members. The Directors collectively contribute experience in the wine industry, finance, international business, corporate governance, sustainability and strategic management.

Board Structure Summary

Board Structure	Since 2026
Board Type	One-tier Board
Total Board Size	7 Directors
Executive Directors	0
Independent Directors*	4
Other Non-Executive Directors	3
Alternate Directors	None
Board Chair	Non-Executive
Women Directors	3 (43%)
Term of Office	3 years

** For the CSA – Dow Jones assessment, a Director is considered independent if he or she meets at least four of the nine independence criteria, including at least two of the first three criteria.*

CHAP 2.2 | BOARD OVERSIGHT

Board Independence Matrix

D J 1.2.1 D J 1.2.2

Aspects to be evaluated as of 21 April 2026	Rafael Guilisasti Gana	Felipe Larraín Vial	Pablo Guilisasti Gana	Rafael Marín Jordán	Blanca Bustamante Bravo	Janet Awad Pérez	Sandra Porcile Rojas
1. The director must not have been employed by the company as an executive during the last five years.	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
2. The director must not accept or have a "family member accept any payment from the company or a parent or subsidiary company of the company in excess of USD\$60,000* during the current fiscal year or any of the last three fiscal years."	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. The director must not be a "member of the family of a person who has worked for, or during the past three years has been employed by the company or by a parent or subsidiary company of the company as an executive officer."	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. The director must not be (or must not be affiliated with a company that is) an advisor or consultant to the company or a member of the company's senior management.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. The director must not be affiliated with a major customer or supplier of the company.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. The director must not have a personal services contract(s) with the company or with a member of the company's senior management.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. The director must not be affiliated with a non-profit entity that receives significant contributions from the company.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8. The director must not have been a partner or employee of the company's external auditor during the last three years.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. The director must not have any other conflict of interest that the board itself determines cannot be considered independent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS MET	7	6	7	9	8	9	9
COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRST 3 REQUIREMENTS	1	0	1	3	2	3	3
Independence - International Criteria*	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Independencia - Chilean Law No. 18,046	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

* For the CSA – Dow Jones assessment, a Director is considered independent when he or she satisfies at least four of the nine independence criteria, including at least two of the first three criteria.

Board Accountability & Effectiveness

D J 1 . 2 . 6

The Board oversees the Company's strategy, risk management and internal control through defined governance practices, regular meetings, performance evaluations and succession planning, supported by formal accountability mechanisms.

The Board of Directors oversees the Company's long-term strategy, business performance, enterprise risk management and internal control framework. It reviews strategic initiatives, financial performance and business risks, while overseeing the Company's governance priorities. Under Articles 57 and 67 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, amendments to the Company's bylaws are subject to shareholder approval through an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

Board meetings are conducted in accordance with Chilean corporate law and the Company's bylaws. During 2025, the Board held 15 meetings, comprising 12 ordinary and 3 extraordinary sessions. Most meetings recorded full participation, with Directors attending in person or remotely when required. Attendance at ordinary meetings reached 92.85%, reflecting the Board's active participation. Directors receive agendas, presentations, minutes and supporting documentation through a secure digital platform before each meeting, enabling informed and timely decision-making.

To continuously improve its effectiveness, the Board carries out periodic self-assessments and, when

considered appropriate, engages specialized external advisors to evaluate its governance practices. During 2025, the Company continued implementing improvement opportunities identified through previous Board evaluation processes. The Directors' Committee monitors the implementation of these actions as part of its oversight responsibilities. The Board also maintains a Board Advisory Services Policy, allowing it to engage independent external experts whenever specialized advice is required. No external advisors were retained by the Board during 2025.

The Company has established formal succession planning procedures for the Chief Executive Officer and key executives to support business continuity. In the event of a permanent CEO vacancy, the Board may appoint an executive search firm or conduct a direct recruitment process, considering ethical standards, professional qualifications, experience and leadership capabilities. Every two years, the Company also conducts its Talent Management and Succession process to identify high-performing managers with succession potential for critical positions. The next assessment cycle is scheduled for 2027.

Board Accountability Summary

Board Accountability	2025
Ordinary Board Meetings	12
Extraordinary Board Meetings	3
Attendance (Ordinary Meetings)	92.85%
Board Performance Evaluation	Annual Self-Assessment
External Governance Review	As required
CEO Succession Planning	Yes
Directors' Liability Limitation*	None
Shareholder Approval for Bylaw Amendments	Yes
Term of Office	3 years

**Under Article 41 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, any provision of the bylaws or shareholders' resolution intended to release or limit Directors' liability is legally null and void.*

Board Diversity & Renewal

DJ 1.2.4 DJ 1.2.6 DJ 1.2.7

Following the 2026 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the Board comprises four men and three women. Together with an average tenure of ten years, this composition combines institutional continuity with Board renewal.

A well-balanced Board combines continuity, renewal and diversity of perspectives to support effective oversight and informed decision-making. Following the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on 21 April 2026, Viña Concha y Toro's Board of Directors comprises seven members, including four men and three women, equivalent to 43% female representation. This composition reflects the outcome of the most recent Board election and the Company's commitment to maintaining a diverse governing body with complementary professional backgrounds and experience.

On 14 May 2026, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved amendments to the Company's bylaws, subsequently published in the Official Gazette on 1 June 2026. In alignment with Article 31 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, the amended bylaws establish that, in each Board election, the Company will make reasonable efforts to ensure that the representation of persons of the same sex does not exceed the maximum percentage established under applicable Chilean law. The bylaws also reinforce the Board's responsibility to consider, in the exercise of its duties, the interests of

shareholders while taking into account the interests of employees, customers, suppliers, local communities and the environment, with the actions adopted reported annually.

Board renewal is complemented by an appropriate level of institutional continuity. As of 2026, Directors have an average tenure of ten years, combining members with extensive knowledge of the Company's history and business with recently appointed Directors contributing new perspectives and experience. This balance supports continuity in corporate governance while facilitating the incorporation of new capabilities and independent viewpoints.

The Board's composition reflects the Company's objective of maintaining an effective governing body capable of overseeing the long-term strategy, business performance, enterprise risk management and governance priorities while responding to the evolving expectations of shareholders and other stakeholders.

Board Tenure

Director	Year Appointed	Years on the Board (2026)
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	1998	28
Felipe Larraín Vial	2023	3
Pablo Guilisasti Gana	2005	21
Rafael Marín Jordán	2017	9
Blanca Bustamante Bravo	2023	3
Janet Awad Pérez	2020	6
Sandra Porcile Rojas	2026	0
Average Tenure		10 years

Board Skills & Industry Experience

D J 1 . 2 . 8

The Board combines expertise in the wine industry, finance, audit, strategy and corporate governance, providing complementary competencies relevant to the Company's business and long-term development.

The effectiveness of a Board depends not only on its independence and composition, but also on the breadth of knowledge and experience represented among its members. Viña Concha y Toro seeks to maintain a Board with complementary competencies that reflect the characteristics of its business, operating environment and strategic priorities.

Collectively, the Directors contribute extensive knowledge of the wine industry, supported by practical experience in agribusiness, international markets, finance, corporate governance, audit and business strategy. This combination enables the Board to oversee strategic initiatives, capital allocation, financial performance, enterprise risks and long-term business development while providing effective oversight of Executive Management.

The diversity of professional backgrounds represented on the Board contributes different perspectives to discussions and decision-making. Directors have held leadership positions in publicly listed companies, financial institutions, industrial organizations and business associations, complementing their knowledge

of the wine sector with experience gained across multiple industries. These complementary competencies strengthen the Board's ability to assess opportunities and challenges affecting the Company and its markets.

The competency matrix presented summarizes the principal areas of expertise represented on the Board. While individual Directors contribute different professional backgrounds, the Board collectively maintains strong capabilities across all areas considered relevant for the oversight of the Company. This balanced mix of sector knowledge, practical industry experience, audit expertise and strategic management supports effective governance and informed decision-making.

The Company periodically reviews the composition of the Board to ensure that its collective competencies continue to reflect the evolution of the business, emerging governance practices and the strategic priorities established for the organization.

Board Competency Matrix

Director	Sector Knowledge	Practical Industry Experience	Audit Model	Business Strategy
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	✓	✓	✓	✓
Felipe Larraín Vial	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pablo Guilisasti Gana	✓	✓		✓
Rafael Marín Jordán	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blanca Bustamante Bravo	✓	✓		✓
Janet Awad Pérez	✓		✓	✓
Sandra Porcile Rojas	✓		✓	✓

CHAP 2.2 | BOARD OVERSIGHT

External Board Mandates

D J 1 . 2 . 6

Directors' external appointments are publicly disclosed to provide transparency regarding their governance responsibilities and professional experience outside Viña Concha y Toro.

Disclosure of Directors' external appointments forms part of Viña Concha y Toro's corporate governance framework. Reporting these positions allows shareholders and investors to understand the governance responsibilities held by Directors outside the Company and complements the information provided on Board composition and experience.

External appointments expose Directors to different industries, business models and governance practices, contributing additional perspectives to Board discussions. These experiences complement their knowledge of the wine industry, while Directors' attendance, participation and performance are monitored through the Company's Board effectiveness practices.

The table summarizes the external Board mandates identified for each Director based on publicly available records of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) as of their appointment to Viña Concha y Toro's Board. It includes the number of external directorships and the organizations in which each Director currently serves.

Director	Position at Viña Concha y Toro	Other Board Mandates	External Directorships
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	Chairman	7	- Norte Grande S.A. - Chairman - Nitratos de Chile S.A. - Chairman - Potasios de Chile S.A. - Chairman - Sociedad de Inversiones Oro Blanco S.A. - Chairman - Sociedad de Inversiones Pampa Calichera S.A. - Chairman - Viñedos Emiliana S.A. - Chairman - Frutícola Viconto S.A. - Director
Felipe Larraín Vial	Vice Chairman	2	- Frutícola Viconto S.A. - Chairman - Viñedos Emiliana S.A. - Director
Pablo Guilisasti Gana	Director	1	Frutícola Viconto S.A. - Director
Rafael Marín Jordán	Director	0	No participation in other Boards of Directors of corporations according to the Registry of the Financial Market Commission.
Blanca Bustamante Bravo	Director	1	Banco Santander – Chile - Director
Janet Awad Pérez	Director	3	- Camanchaca S.A. - Director - Dreams S.A. - Director - Sociedad Concesionaria BAS S.A. - Alternate Director
Sandra Porcile Rojas	Director	0	No participation in other Boards of Directors of corporations according to the Registry of the Financial Market Commission.

CHAP 2.2 | BOARD OVERSIGHT

Board Profile Summary

DJ 1.2.3 DJ 1.2.5 DJ 1.2.7 DJ 1.2.8

Director	Board Role	Independent (CSA)*	Gender	Tenure (Years)	Sector Knowledge	Practical Industry Experience	Audit Expertise	Business Strategy	External Directorships
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	Chairman	No	Male	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
Felipe Larraín Vial	Vice Chairman	No	Male	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Pablo Guilisasti Gana	Director	No	Male	21	✓	✓		✓	1
Rafael Marín Jordán	Director	Yes	Male	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
Blanca Bustamante Bravo	Director	Yes	Female	3	✓	✓		✓	1
Janet Awad Pérez	Director	Yes	Female	6	✓		✓	✓	3
Sandra Porcile Rojas	Director	Yes	Female	0	✓		✓	✓	0

* CSA independence requires meeting at least four of the nine independence criteria, including two of the first three.

CHAP 2.2 | BOARD OVERSIGHT

Company Ownership

DJ 1.2.14 DJ 1.2.15

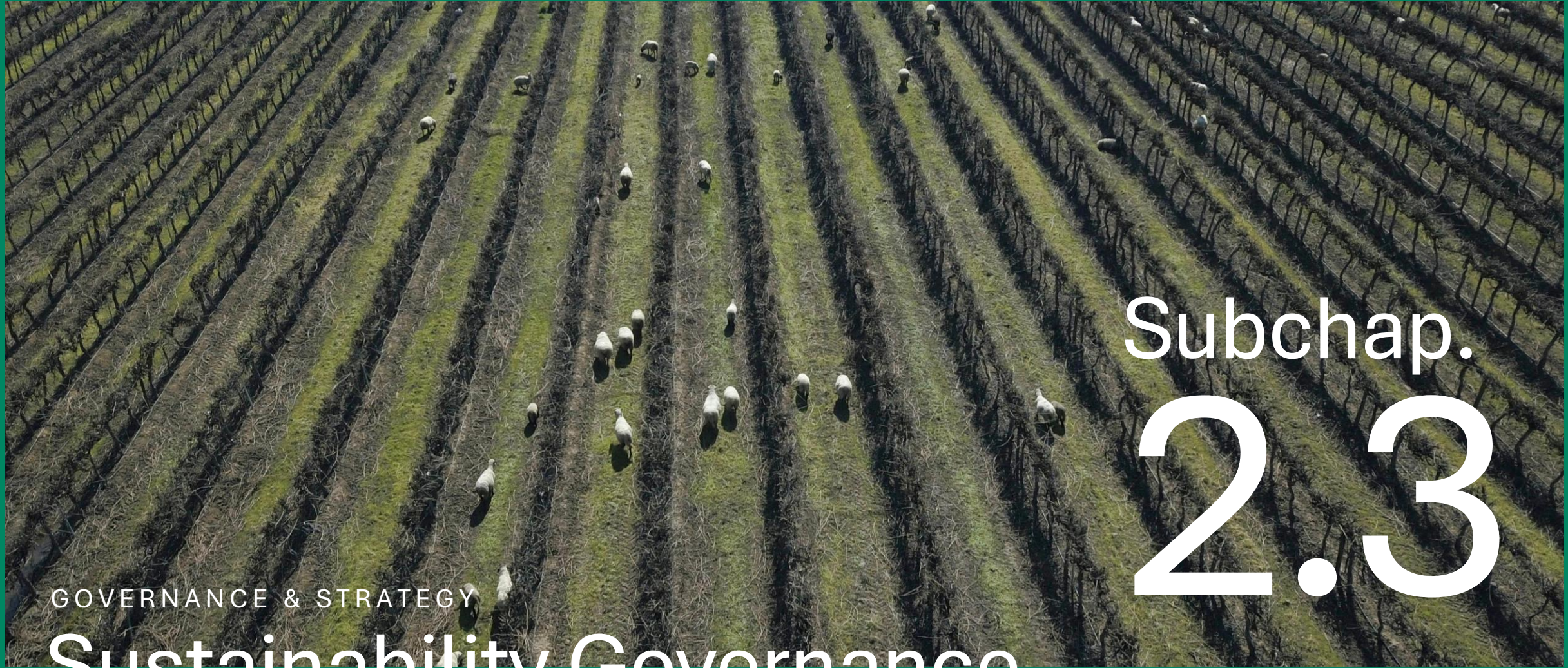
Viña Concha y Toro maintains a transparent ownership structure comprising a controlling shareholder group, institutional investors and minority shareholders. As of December 31, 2025, the controlling group held 38.95% of the Company's voting rights.

Viña Concha y Toro is a publicly listed company on the Santiago Stock Exchange with an ownership structure that combines a long-term controlling shareholder group, institutional investors, local and international investors, and minority shareholders. This diversified ownership base provides access to capital markets while operating under the disclosure, transparency and corporate governance requirements applicable to listed companies in Chile.

As of 31 December 2025, the Company's controlling shareholder group held 38.95% of the voting rights through direct and indirect ownership interests and acts under an informal joint acting agreement. The ownership structure and the identity of the Company's principal shareholders are publicly disclosed in the 2025 Annual Report. As of year-end, the largest shareholders included Inversiones Totihue S.A. (22.52%), Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. (14.26%), Valores Security S.A. Corredores de Bolsa (4.85%) and Inversiones Quivolgo S.A. (4.60%), together with a broad base of institutional investors, brokerage firms, investment funds and minority shareholders, reflecting a diversified ownership structure.

Viña Concha y Toro does not establish mandatory share ownership requirements for the Chief Executive Officer or other members of the Executive Committee. Executive share ownership is voluntary and remains subject to the Company's Information Management Manual and applicable Chilean securities legislation governing the use of privileged information, disclosure obligations and transactions involving Company securities.

The Company has no governmental institutions holding more than 5% of its voting rights and does not maintain golden shares or any special voting rights granted to governmental entities. Accordingly, the Company's ownership structure does not include state ownership or governance mechanisms that provide governmental institutions with preferential voting rights or influence over corporate decision-making beyond the rights granted to all shareholders under applicable legislation. This ownership framework promotes equal treatment of shareholders while ensuring transparency regarding the Company's ownership structure and voting rights.



Subchap. 2.3

GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

Sustainability Governance

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



CHAP 2.3 | SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

Sustainability Governance Framework

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Viña Concha y Toro integrates sustainability into corporate governance through a structured management framework connecting strategic oversight, executive coordination and operational implementation, embedding environmental, social and governance priorities across the Holding.

EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY INTO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Sustainability is integrated into Viña Concha y Toro's corporate governance through clearly defined governance structures, management responsibilities and decision-making processes. This approach incorporates environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into strategic planning, business management and operational execution across the Holding, supporting long-term value creation and responsible business practices.

A THREE-LEVEL GOVERNANCE MODEL

The Company's sustainability governance is organized through three complementary management levels that connect strategic direction with business execution. At the strategic level, governance bodies establish long-term priorities, endorse the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and oversee progress on ESG commitments. At the executive level, cross-functional leadership coordinates implementation across business areas and subsidiaries, translating strategic priorities into management plans and corporate initiatives. At the

operational level, sustainability teams work alongside business functions to implement initiatives, monitor performance and consolidate results across the Holding.

FROM STRATEGY TO MEASURABLE RESULTS

This governance model promotes clear accountability while facilitating collaboration across corporate functions and subsidiaries. Common performance indicators, periodic management reviews and coordinated reporting support performance monitoring and continuous improvement. Sustainability priorities are integrated into business planning, enterprise risk management, decision-making and external reporting, enabling the Company to respond consistently to evolving stakeholder expectations and regulatory developments.

The following sections describe the governance bodies, committees and management structures supporting sustainability oversight, coordination and implementation across Viña Concha y Toro, illustrating how strategic priorities are translated into measurable actions throughout the organization.



Sustainability Structure

D J 1 . 2 . 1 6

A three-level governance model integrates strategic oversight, executive coordination and operational implementation across the Holding.

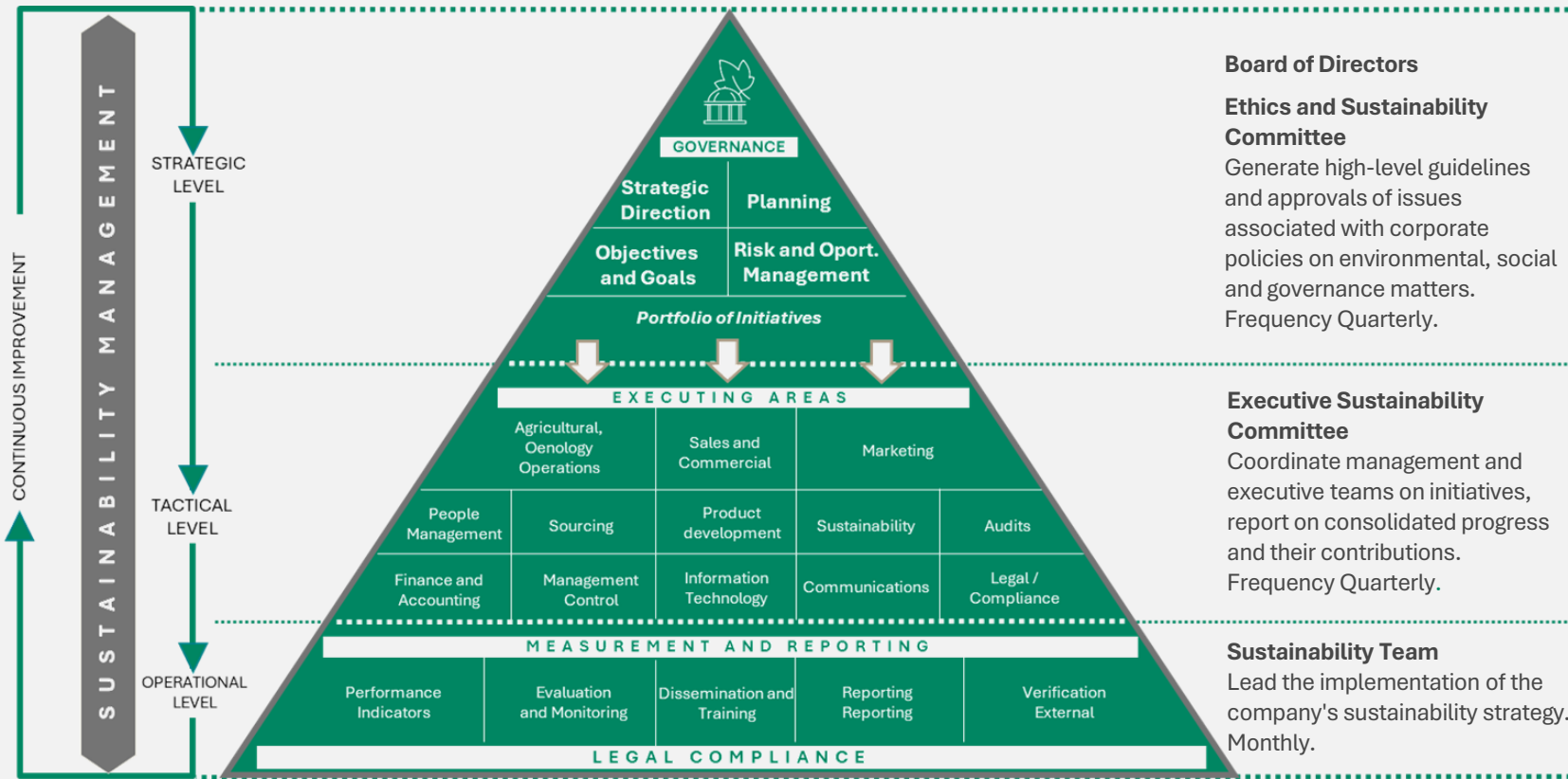
The sustainability governance structure assigns clear responsibilities across the Company's governance bodies, ensuring that ESG priorities are effectively overseen, coordinated and implemented.

The Board of Directors provides the highest level of sustainability oversight by endorsing the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, its general guidelines and monitoring overall progress. Supporting the Board, the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, composed of three Directors, meets quarterly to provide strategic guidance and endorse corporate policies.

The Executive Sustainability Committee, chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, meets quarterly to coordinate implementation across business functions and review consolidated sustainability performance.

At the operational level, the Sustainability Team meets monthly to implement the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, coordinate sustainability management across subsidiaries and consolidate performance indicators at Holding level.

STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT LEVELS OF CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY



CHAP 2.3 | SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

Board Oversight of Sustainability

D J 1 . 2 . 1 6

The Board of Directors provides the highest level of oversight for sustainability matters, supported by a dedicated Ethics and Sustainability Committee responsible for guiding ESG policies, monitoring implementation and advising the Board on strategic sustainability priorities.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the highest governing body responsible for overseeing sustainability matters within Viña Concha y Toro. As part of its governance responsibilities, the Board endorses the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, its long-term objectives and general guidelines, while overseeing the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into the Company's strategic direction, enterprise risk management and long-term business planning.

Through its oversight role, the Board periodically reviews sustainability performance, monitors progress against strategic commitments and considers emerging ESG risks and opportunities relevant to the Company's long-term development. It also receives periodic updates from management to support informed decision-making, assess the implementation of the Company's sustainability priorities and provide strategic guidance on material ESG matters affecting the business.

ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

Supporting the Board, the Ethics and Sustainability Committee is a dedicated Board-level committee composed exclusively of three Directors. The Committee meets quarterly under an annual work agenda, which may be updated to address emerging sustainability and ethical matters.

Its responsibilities include reviewing the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, endorsing environmental, social and governance policies, monitoring implementation, reviewing progress against strategic initiatives and promoting continuous improvement of ESG practices. The Committee also oversees the Corporate Ethical Standard, including periodic reviews of the Code of Ethics and Conduct and recommendations regarding internal audit plans related to ethical compliance.

The Committee reports its recommendations to the Board of Directors, while Executive Management and the corresponding business functions remain responsible for implementation.

2025 ETHICS AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

During 2025, the Board of Directors received quarterly reports from the Ethics and Sustainability Committee. The main topics discussed were:

MARCH

- 2025 Sustainability Committee work plan.
- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2030.
- 2025 Double Materiality Assessment process.
- Global ESG developments.

JULY

- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2030 update.
- Preliminary 2025 Double Materiality Assessment results. Board proposal presentation of the materiality matrix.
- Sustainability initiatives.

OCTOBER

- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2026–2030.
- Corporate Sustainability & Human Rights Policy.
- Corporate Ethics Standard update.

DECEMBER

- Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2026–2030.
- Dow Jones Best-in-Class Index results.
- Climate-related risks and reporting.
- IFRS S2 gap assessment.
- Corporate Ethics Standard update

CHAP 2.3 | SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

Executive Sustainability Governance

D J 1 . 2 . 1 6

Executive sustainability governance is led by the Chief Executive Officer and supported by Corporate Sustainability Management, ensuring coordinated implementation, cross-functional alignment and effective integration of ESG priorities into business management across the Holding.

EXECUTIVE SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

The Executive Sustainability Committee is the Company's highest executive body responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy. Chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, the Committee comprises the Corporate Sustainability Management and the executives reporting directly to the CEO, ensuring that sustainability priorities are embedded into business planning, operational management and decision-making.

Meeting quarterly, the Committee oversees the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, reviews progress against strategic objectives, evaluates consolidated sustainability performance and discusses initiatives associated with the Company's ESG commitments. It also promotes collaboration among business functions, facilitates cross-functional decision-making and monitors the implementation of strategic initiatives across production subsidiaries and corporate areas. Through this governance mechanism, sustainability priorities are aligned with business objectives while supporting consistent implementation throughout the organization.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

The Corporate Sustainability Management serves as the designated corporate function responsible for coordinating sustainability management across the Company. It provides technical guidance to business functions, supports the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, consolidates sustainability indicators and periodically reports progress to both the Executive Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors.

Working closely with the sustainability teams of each production subsidiary and commercial office, Corporate Sustainability Management promotes the consistent application of corporate policies, facilitates the exchange of best practices, supports the standardization of methodologies and performance indicators, and strengthens collaboration across the Holding. This coordinated approach enables sustainability considerations to be effectively integrated into day-to-day management while supporting continuous improvement and transparent corporate reporting.

CHAP 2.3 | SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

Corporate Sustainability Management

D J 1 . 2 . 1 6

The Sustainability Team leads the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, promoting consistent ESG management, performance measurement and collaboration across subsidiaries and business functions throughout the Holding.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

While the Company does not formally use the title Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), the Corporate Sustainability Director performs the Company's CSO function, leading sustainability strategy and reporting regularly to Executive Management and the Board of Directors. The role leads the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, coordinates sustainability management across the Holding, consolidates ESG performance indicators and reports regularly to the Executive Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors.

Working closely with sustainability teams across production subsidiaries and commercial offices, Corporate Sustainability Management promotes the exchange of best practices, supports the standardization of methodologies and reporting processes, and strengthens collaboration across the Holding. This coordinated approach reinforces the integration of sustainability into day-to-day business management while supporting continuous improvement, transparent reporting and informed decision-making.

SUSTAINABILITY TEAM

The Sustainability Team is the Company's operational management body responsible for implementing the Corporate Sustainability Strategy across Viña Concha y Toro. It is composed of sustainability professionals from the Holding headquarters, production subsidiaries and commercial offices, providing a coordinated approach to sustainability management throughout the organization and facilitating collaboration across business functions and geographic operations.

Meeting monthly, the team coordinates strategic initiatives, monitors progress against corporate objectives and consolidates sustainability performance information across operations. It also supports ESG implementation by working closely with business functions, sharing best practices among subsidiaries and promoting the consistent application of corporate policies, methodologies and management practices throughout the Holding. Through this collaborative approach, the team promotes continuous improvement, strengthens organizational capabilities and supports reliable sustainability monitoring and reporting.



Subchap. 2.4

GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

Sustainability Strategy

CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Uncork A Better Future®

Uncork a Better Future® is Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy, providing a long-term framework to integrate sustainability into the business and translate the Company's purpose into programs, goals and initiatives that generate positive impact for stakeholders and the planet.

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

Uncork a Better Future® brings together Viña Concha y Toro's sustainability priorities under a common strategic framework. The strategy provides long-term direction for integrating sustainability into the business and translating the Company's ambition into concrete programs, goals and initiatives. The 2021–2025 period represents the third cycle of the Company's sustainability strategy, building on the progress, experience and lessons accumulated through previous cycles.

INSPIRATION

There is an immense world contained in each of our wines: passion, effort, dedication and care. Viña Concha y Toro seeks to go beyond producing quality wines, transforming every glass and every encounter into a memorable experience. This ambition also means contributing to a better future for people and the planet, continuously improving the way the Company operates and seeking to give back to the Earth more of what it has given us.

MEMORABLE EXPERIENCES FOR OUR CONSUMERS

Viña Concha y Toro's business strategy places the consumer at the center, so it is an important milestone for the year 2022 to have unveiled the company's purpose: "We exist to transform every glass of wine and every encounter around the world into a memorable experience".

This phrase summarizes what moves and gives meaning to all the members of Viña Concha y Toro, enhancing how the daily work is reflected in a greater objective.

A memorable experience can only be achieved with quality wines from their origin, with a suitable terroir, with excellent agricultural, winemaking and bottling work, but also with the construction of attractive, strong and global brands that manage to tune in with consumers; with an ambitious sustainability strategy, with innovation; with excellent support areas, and finally, with an efficient distribution capacity to reach in a timely manner to any corner of the world where you want to celebrate an encounter with the company's products.



SUSTAINABILITY

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

CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Strategic Guidelines

The sustainability strategy is guided by a clear purpose, vision, mission and objective that define Viña Concha y Toro's long-term ambition and provide a common direction for integrating sustainability into the business and creating positive impact for stakeholders and the planet.

The Company seeks to consolidate its position as an international benchmark in sustainability beyond the boundaries of its industry, standing out for environmental and social practices consistent with its corporate purpose and contributing to long-term value creation. Sustainability is therefore understood as an integral part of the way Viña Concha y Toro conducts its business and builds relationships with its stakeholders.

The contribution of sustainability to the Company's purpose is generated when it is able to leave a memorable experience for its stakeholders through concrete positive impacts. This approach connects corporate purpose with the sustainability strategy, translating the ambition of creating memorable experiences into actions that contribute positively to people, communities, business partners and the planet.

For this reason, the actions undertaken each year are part of long-term planning oriented toward generating positive impact over time. This planning considers both internal initiatives and stakeholder-related actions, providing continuity and alignment between the Company's long-term sustainability ambition, its

strategic priorities, annual implementation and the concrete actions carried out across the organization.

The Company has defined the following elements as cornerstones of its sustainability management system, providing the foundation for the tactical and operational components that shape annual sustainability planning.

VISION

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

MISSION

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

OBJECTIVE

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

Purpose of Corporate Sustainability

To contribute to generating a memorable experience by leaving a legacy of positive impact to stakeholders.



SUSTAINABILITY

CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Strategic Structure

The sustainability strategy is structured across strategic, tactical and operational levels, connecting the Company's long-term ambition with stakeholder priorities and strategic programs to translate sustainability objectives into concrete actions across the organization.

The Corporate Sustainability Strategy is structured in three interconnected levels that translate the Company's sustainability ambition into progressively more concrete areas of action. This structure provides continuity between long-term direction and annual implementation, while keeping the Company's main stakeholders at the center of the model. Each level has a specific role and together they provide a common framework for organizing, implementing and advancing the sustainability strategy.

STRATEGIC LEVEL

The strategic level establishes the long-term direction, ambition and guiding principles of sustainability management. It is defined by the Purpose of Corporate Sustainability, Vision, Mission and Objective, which together provide the foundation for the strategy and guide the Company's ambition to generate positive impact for its stakeholders and the planet. These elements establish a common direction, support strategic alignment across the organization and provide the basis upon which the tactical and operational components of the strategy are developed.

TACTICAL LEVEL

The tactical level organizes the strategy around the Company's six main stakeholders, which constitute the pillars of Uncork a Better Future®: Consumers, Suppliers, Customers, Our People, Community and Our Planet. Each pillar represents a relevant relationship through which the Company seeks to generate positive impact. Governance acts as a transversal component, supporting the implementation and integration of sustainability considerations across the different pillars and areas of the organization.

OPERATIONAL LEVEL

At the operational level, the strategy is translated into 10 Strategic Programs associated with specific areas of action and the priorities established for each pillar. These programs provide a practical framework for moving from strategic direction to implementation. Through them, the broader sustainability ambition is translated into goals, concrete actions and annual activities, enabling progress over time while maintaining alignment with the strategic and tactical levels of Uncork a Better Future®.



Strategy Pillars and Programs

Six stakeholder-based pillars and 10 Strategic Programs translate the sustainability strategy into specific actions, supported transversally by Governance.

The pillars of Uncork a Better Future® are structured around the Company’s six main stakeholders: Consumers, Suppliers, Customers, Our People, Community and Our Planet. They represent the relationships through which Viña Concha y Toro seeks to generate long-term positive impact and organize its sustainability priorities.

Each pillar defines a specific long-term contribution and is implemented through one or more Strategic Programs. Five stakeholders are connected to dedicated programs, while Our Planet brings together five programs addressing Climate Change, Water, Circular Economy, Biodiversity and Sustainable Agriculture. Together, these constitute the 10 Strategic Programs.

The programs translate the ambitions of each pillar into specific areas of action and goals. Governance acts as a transversal component, supporting sustainability integration into decision-making, management processes and implementation across the organization.

Strategy Pillar	Strategic Program	Long-Term Contribution
Consumers	From Beginning to End	Create memorable experiences through transparent information and responsible consumption.
Suppliers	Responsible Sourcing	Strengthen supplier relationships and promote responsible practices throughout the supply chain.
Customers	Closer to Our Markets	Collaborate with customers to bring sustainability closer to markets and create shared value.
Our People	Healthy, Diverse and Happy	Promote a safe, inclusive and positive workplace that supports well-being, development and engagement.
Community	Corporate Citizenship	Generate positive impact in the communities connected to the Company and strengthen long-term relationships.
Our Planet	Climate Change · Water · Circular Economy · Biodiversity · Sustainable Agriculture	Protect natural resources and ecosystems while addressing the main environmental impacts associated with the Company’s activities.

CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Contribution to Global Sustainability Frameworks

The strategy contributes to internationally recognized sustainability frameworks, connecting the Company's priorities with broader global challenges.

Uncork a Better Future® contributes to 10 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are closely connected to the Company's activities, stakeholders and sustainability priorities. The SDGs provide a global reference for understanding how the strategy contributes to environmental and social challenges beyond the Company's operations.

The strategy is also aligned with the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, covering Human Rights, Labor, Environment and Anti-Corruption. These principles complement the Company's sustainability framework and provide an internationally recognized reference for responsible business conduct.

Together, both frameworks help connect the Company's six strategic pillars and 10 Strategic Programs with broader global sustainability priorities, providing an external reference for understanding how the strategy contributes to shared ESG challenges.

10 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG 3.
Health and Well-Being



SDG 4.
Quality Education



SDG 6.
Clean Water and Sanitation



SDG 7.
Affordable and Clean Energy



SDG 8.
Decent Work and Economic Growth



SDG 10.
Reducing Inequalities



SDG 12.
Responsible Production and Consumption



SDG 13.
Climate Action



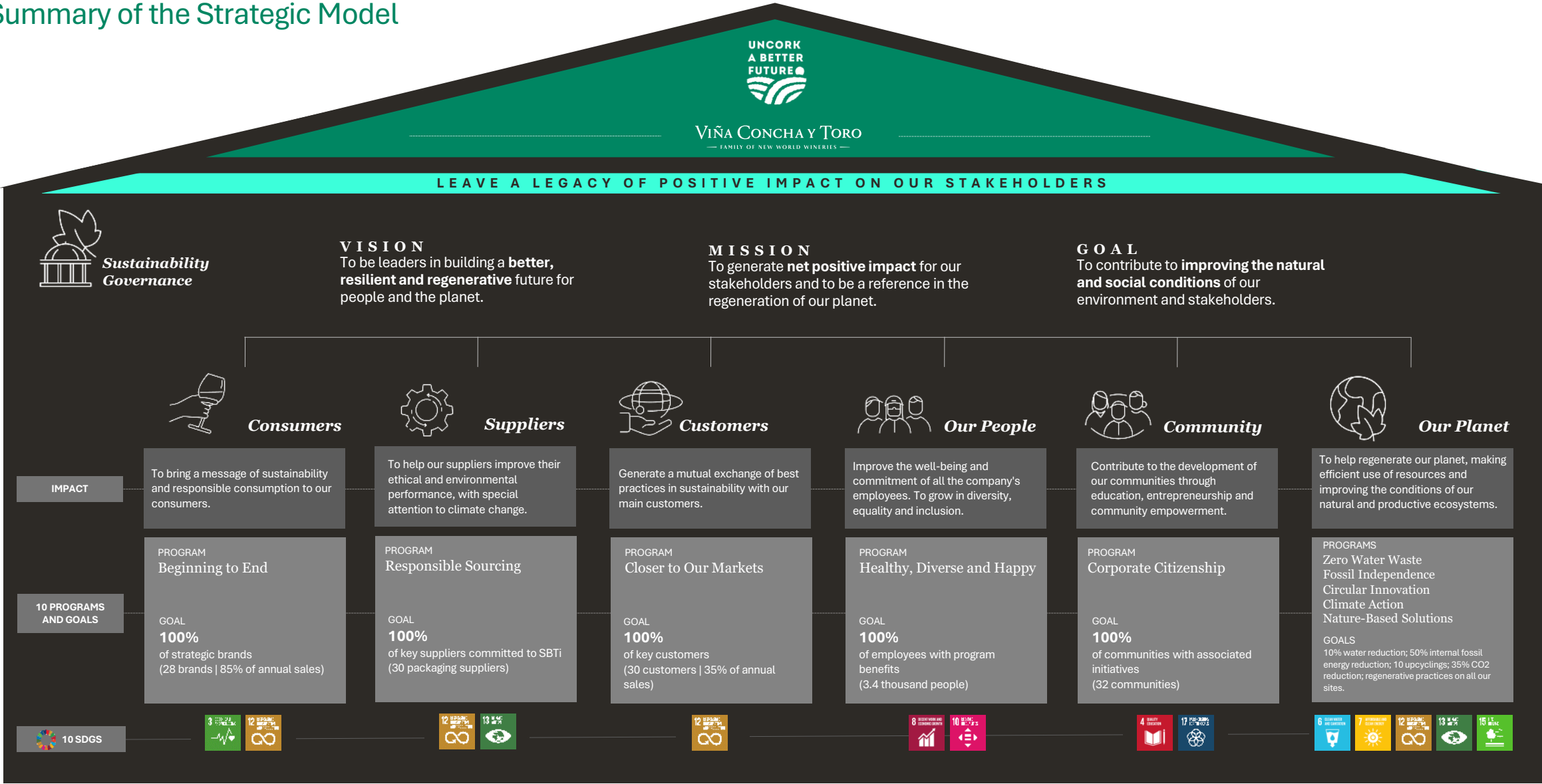
SDG 15.
Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems



SDG 17.
Partnerships for the Goals

CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Summary of the Strategic Model



CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Ten Regenerative Commitments

The 2021–2025 strategy established ten regenerative commitments with measurable goals across the six strategic pillars of Uncork a Better Future®.

The Ten Regenerative Commitments represent the concrete goals established for the 2021–2025 cycle of Uncork a Better Future®. They were designed to translate the long-term contribution defined for each strategic pillar into measurable objectives, providing a common direction for the initiatives implemented throughout the strategy period.

The commitments cover the Company’s six main stakeholders and reflect the different ways in which Viña Concha y Toro seeks to generate positive impact. Five commitments address Consumers, Suppliers, Customers, Our People and Community, while the Our Planet pillar includes five environmental commitments covering Climate Change, Water, Circular Economy, Biodiversity and Sustainable Agriculture.

Together, the ten commitments provided the 2025 goals against which progress and final performance are assessed, connecting the strategic framework with measurable outcomes at the end of the five-year cycle.

Pillar	Strategic Program	Goal 2025
Consumers	From Beginning to End	100% of our strategic brands, communicating sustainability attributes and promoting responsible consumption.
Suppliers	Responsible Sourcing	100% of the Responsible Sourcing Program has been implemented, based on ethical principles and focusing on climate change in collaboration with 30 of our leading packaging suppliers.
Customers	Closer to Our Markets	30 of our key clients have joined the “Closer to Our Markets” Program, fostering collaboration with the retail sector.
Our People	Healthy, Diverse and Happy	“Healthy, Diverse and Happy” Program 100% implemented, based on three key elements of people management: diversity, well-being, and alcohol and drug prevention
Community	Corporate Citizenship	100% of the local and global communities the company engages with, through initiatives that support entrepreneurship, empowerment, and education.
Our Planet	Zero Water Waste	10% reduction in water consumption per bottle compared to 2020.
Our Planet	Fossil Independence	50% reduction in fossil fuel consumption at our facilities compared to 2020.
Our Planet	Circular Innovation	100% of waste categories have upcycling alternatives.
Our Planet	Climate Ambition	35% reduction in CO2e emissions, based on climate science, compared to 2017.
Our Planet	Nature-Based Solutions	100% of our vineyard area uses regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna, and native forests.

2021–2025 Strategy Results: Five Years of Sustainability Progress

The 2021–2025 strategy cycle achieved an average compliance level of 92% across the ten Strategic Programs, reflecting sustained progress toward the commitments established under **Uncork a Better Future®**.

Over the five-year cycle, **Uncork a Better Future®** achieved an average compliance level of 92%, considering the performance of the ten Strategic Programs between 2021 and 2025. The results reflect consistently high levels of progress across the strategy, with several programs reaching or maintaining full compliance during the period.

Performance varied across programs and years, reflecting the different nature, scope and level of ambition of the commitments established for each pillar. The consolidated results provide an overall view of the implementation of the 2021–2025 sustainability strategy and the progress achieved throughout its third strategic cycle.

Further information is available in the “[Sustainability Strategy 2021–2025: Results and Impact](#)”, which presents in detail the roadmap and level of achievement of the goals established for each Strategic Program.

Pillar	Program	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	AVERAGE
Consumers	From Beginning to End	100%	89%	98%	98%	75%	92%
Customers	Closer to Our Markets	88%	83%	100%	100%	100%	94%
Suppliers	Responsible Sourcing	83%	92%	79%	67%	65%	77%
Our People	Healthy, Diverse and Happy	100%	95%	91%	100%	94%	96%
Community	Corporate Citizenship	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Our Planet	Zero Waste of Water	100%	69%	66%	62%	42%	68%
Our Planet	Fossil Fuel Independence	100%	100%	100%	84%	84%	94%
Our Planet	Circular Innovation	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	99%
Our Planet	Climate Action	100%	100%	100%	90%	83%	95%
Our Planet	Nature-Based Solutions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Annual Progress		97%	93%	94%	90%	84%	92%

CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

The End of a Cycle: Building Capacity for a Better Future

The 2021–2025 cycle achieved 92% average compliance with the sustainability strategy, marking a period of progress and institutional consolidation that strengthened Viña Concha y Toro's ability to generate long-term positive impact for its stakeholders.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Uncork a Better Future® sustainability strategy guided Viña Concha y Toro toward an ambitious goal: to help create memorable experiences while leaving a legacy of positive impact on its stakeholders. Over the five-year cycle, the strategy achieved an average compliance level of 92% across its 10 Strategic Programs. In a context of stricter regulation, rising market expectations and growing environmental and social challenges, sustainability consolidated as a cross-cutting pillar of corporate strategy and long-term value creation.

During this period, the Company strengthened its capabilities to address increasingly complex challenges, further integrating ESG criteria into its operations, improving measurement and traceability systems, and strengthening collaboration with employees, suppliers, customers and communities. Beyond specific targets, the cycle represented a period of learning, adaptation and technical strengthening, enabling a transition from individual initiatives toward a more integrated approach.

The evolving global context also increased the demands of sustainable management. Stronger regulatory

frameworks, international climate commitments, transparency requirements and the increasingly visible effects of climate change on agricultural lands reinforced the need for greater coordination, technical capacity and resilience. In response, Viña Concha y Toro strengthened its management systems and consolidated a long-term approach based on evidence, continuous improvement and positive impact.

The period saw progress in regenerative agriculture, biodiversity, renewable energy, circular economy, customer relations, employee well-being and ethical standards across the supply chain. It also generated important lessons regarding water management, decarbonization of value chains dependent on third parties, and sustainability education and communication with consumers.

More than the end of a strategic cycle, these five years represent a period of institutional consolidation toward more cross-functional, resilient and regenerative sustainability management, strengthening the Company's capabilities to address the challenges of the coming decade.



CHAP 2.4 | SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Lessons Learned and Challenges for the Next Phase

The next phase of Uncork a Better Future® will build on the capabilities developed during 2021–2025, deepening integration, collaboration and resilience while scaling solutions that generate positive impact for people and the planet.

The 2021–2025 cycle reinforced a clear conviction: advancing sustainability requires increasing levels of integration, collaboration and adaptability. Many of the most complex challenges depend not only on internal improvements, but also on the ability to coordinate efforts across departments, subsidiaries, suppliers, customers, communities and regions. The experience gained confirmed that the environmental and social challenges facing the wine industry are systemic and therefore require increasingly coordinated responses.

The period also demonstrated that more robust management entails higher standards. Improving measurement, incorporating primary data, strengthening methodologies and enhancing traceability may make some short-term goals more challenging, but ultimately strengthens credibility and management capacity. The evolution of the carbon footprint, the complexity of water management, different levels of sustainability maturity across markets and increasing supplier requirements reflect this transition toward more sophisticated management aligned with international standards.

The next phase of Uncork a Better Future® will seek to deepen this integration through a more cross-functional corporate vision across subsidiaries and operational areas. Water resilience, the transition to net-zero emissions, regenerative agriculture, biodiversity, eco-design, value chain management and an organizational culture committed to sustainability will be central areas of focus. Strengthening internal capabilities and shared learning across regions will also be essential to accelerate solutions and address common challenges collaboratively.

The conclusion of the 2021–2025 cycle therefore marks the beginning of a new phase focused on scaling solutions and strengthening resilience. Viña Concha y Toro will seek not only to reduce environmental impacts, but also to progressively strengthen its capacity to regenerate ecosystems, respond to climate change and generate positive impact across its value chain. The challenge ahead will be to build on the capabilities developed during this cycle and scale effective solutions, while maintaining its purpose of contributing to memorable experiences and a positive legacy for people and the planet.



Subchap. 2.5

GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

Double Materiality

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



Double Materiality Assessment

DJ 1.3.1

Viña Concha y Toro conducts a comprehensive Double Materiality Assessment every two years, with an annual validity review, evaluating both sustainability impacts on enterprise value and the Company's impacts on society and the environment.

DOUBLE MATERIALITY AS A STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT TOOL

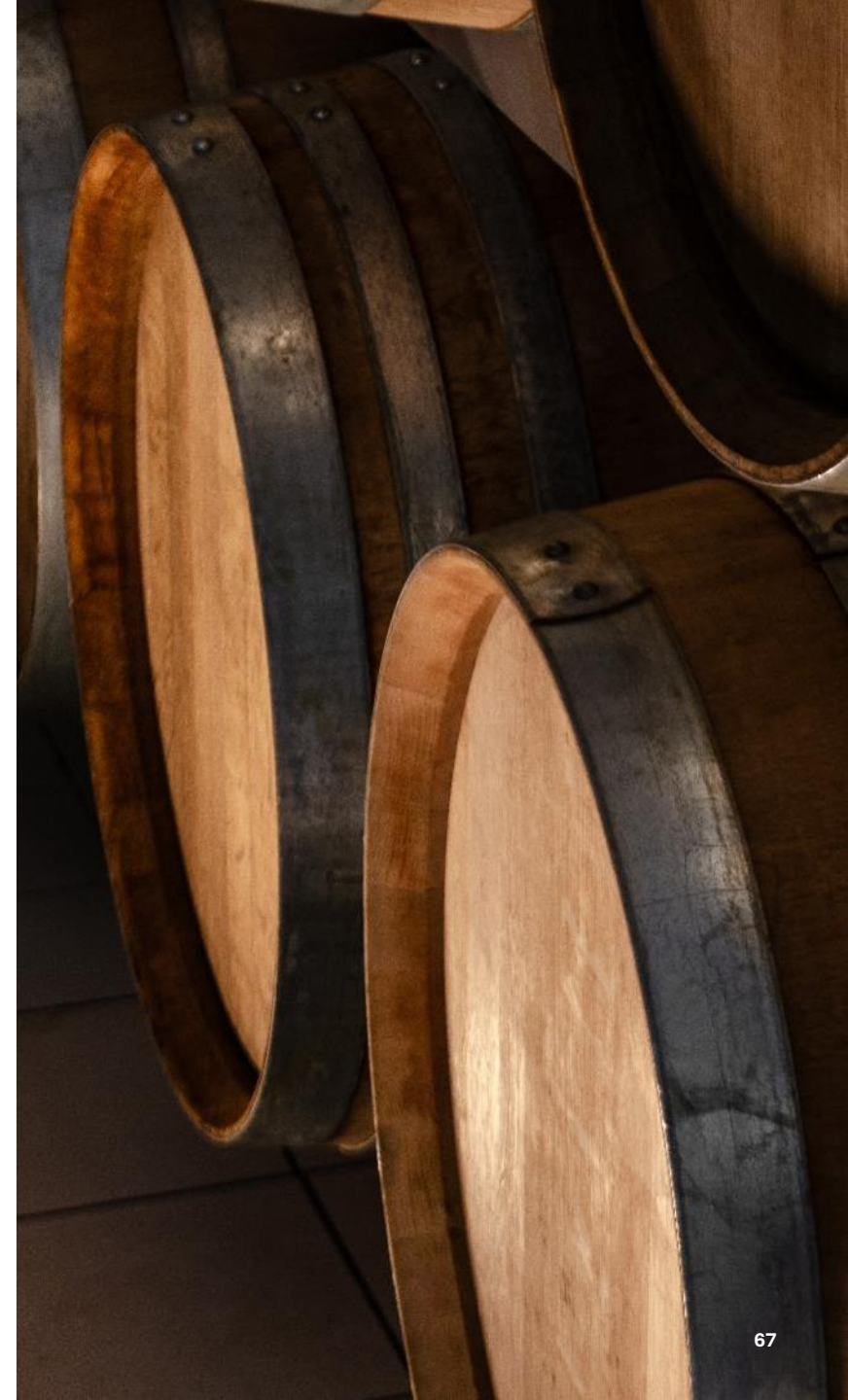
The Double Materiality Assessment is the Company's primary process for identifying and prioritizing the ESG and economic issues that are most relevant to long-term value creation. The assessment supports strategic planning by identifying sustainability matters that are significant both for the business and for external stakeholders, providing the basis for the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, enterprise risk management, sustainability reporting and informed decision-making across the organization.

Since 2022, Viña Concha y Toro has adopted a Double Materiality approach. The assessment is conducted every two years, while its validity is formally reviewed annually to ensure that material topics remain aligned with evolving stakeholder expectations, business priorities, regulatory developments and sustainability trends. The latest assessment commenced in December 2024 and was completed in February 2025, updating the previous analysis to reflect changes in the Company's context and sustainability priorities.

METHODOLOGY

The assessment follows an internal methodology aligned with leading international sustainability frameworks, including the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) developed by EFRAG under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The process begins with a review of the previous materiality assessment, emerging sustainability trends, sector developments, regulatory requirements and strategic business priorities.

This review resulted in a refined universe of 35 material topics organized into eight sustainability modules. Each topic is evaluated from both a financial materiality perspective, assessing its potential influence on enterprise value, and an impact materiality perspective, assessing the Company's positive and negative impacts on society and the environment. This integrated approach provides a robust foundation for strategic decision-making, corporate governance and long-term value creation.



CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Stakeholder Engagement & Material Issue Prioritization

DJ 1.3.1

The Double Materiality Assessment incorporates differentiated consultation with internal and external stakeholders, ensuring that material topics reflect both enterprise value creation and the Company's impacts on society and the environment.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder participation is a fundamental component of Viña Concha y Toro's Double Materiality Assessment. To capture the two dimensions of materiality, the Company conducted differentiated surveys for internal and external stakeholders, allowing each group to evaluate material topics according to its relationship with the business and the specific objective of the assessment.

The external consultation included suppliers, customers, investors, local communities, representatives of the wine and beverage industry and representatives from IPSA-listed companies, among other relevant stakeholders. Internal consultation involved employees from different business functions and organizational levels across the Holding, ensuring a broad and representative perspective.

In total, surveys were distributed to 2,324 employees, generating 291 responses, while 562 external stakeholders were invited to participate, resulting in 82 responses. This approach ensured that the assessment

incorporated diverse perspectives while maintaining an appropriate balance between financial and socioenvironmental considerations.

PRIORITIZATION METHODOLOGY

Material topics were evaluated using separate questionnaires addressing financial materiality and impact materiality. Respondents assessed each topic using a four-level scale ranging from "Not Important" to "Very Important". Results were subsequently normalized and consolidated to identify the relative priority of each issue under both dimensions of materiality.

The assessment covered 35 material topics organized into eight sustainability modules. The resulting prioritization provides a structured basis for identifying the Company's most significant sustainability matters and supports the development of the Double Materiality Matrix presented on the following page.

CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

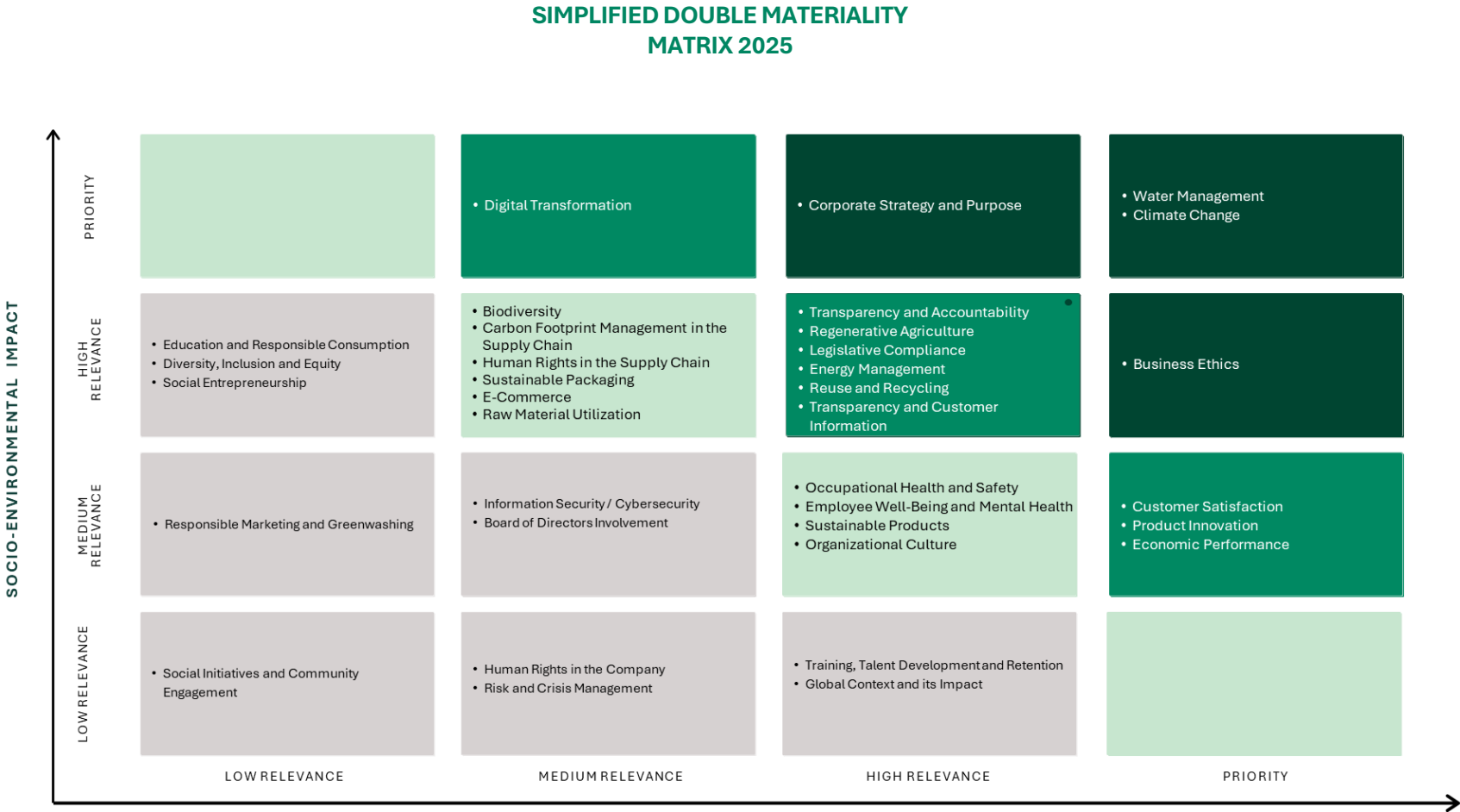
Double Materiality Matrix

DJ 1.3.1

The Double Materiality Matrix prioritizes sustainability topics based on their significance for enterprise value and external impacts.

The matrix consolidates the financial and impact materiality assessments into a single prioritization framework. Each of the 35 material topics is positioned according to its relative significance under both dimensions, providing a transparent and evidence-based foundation for strategic decision-making, resource allocation and the prioritization of sustainability initiatives. This integrated view enables the Company to consistently identify the issues with the greatest relevance for long-term enterprise value creation and external stakeholders.

The 2025 assessment identified Water Management and Climate Change as the highest-priority topics under both financial and impact materiality dimensions, confirming their strategic importance for long-term resilience and sustainable value creation. The results directly support the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, enterprise risk management, sustainability reporting and the continuous review of corporate priorities, strengthening the integration of sustainability into business planning and decision-making.



CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Governance, Risk Integration & Assurance

DJ 1.3.1

The Double Materiality Assessment is integrated into the Company's enterprise risk management framework, reviewed through established governance bodies and independently verified, strengthening strategic decision-making, accountability and long-term sustainability management.

GOVERNANCE OVERSIGHT

The Double Materiality Assessment is prepared by Management as part of the Company's sustainability management system. Consistent with Viña Concha y Toro's corporate governance framework, the Board of Directors exercises its oversight role through the review and endorse of strategic management information rather than by signing management documents, preserving its independence from the executive administration while providing guidance on matters of strategic relevance.

During 2025, the assessment methodology, progress and results were presented to the Ethics and Sustainability Committee as part of its regular agenda. Following the Committee's review, the updated Double Materiality Matrix was presented to the Board of Directors, which reviewed and endorsed the assessment as an input to the Sustainability Strategy, enterprise risk management and the Company's long-term sustainability priorities. This governance process ensures that materiality outcomes are considered at the highest decision-making level before being incorporated into the Company's management.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT INTEGRATION

The assessment is fully integrated into the Company's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Prioritized material topics are incorporated into the corporate risk management process through coordination between the Sustainability and Internal Control functions, ensuring consistency between material sustainability issues, corporate risks, mitigation plans and performance monitoring. This integration is supported by the Company's three lines of defense model, defined risk tolerances, periodic KPI monitoring and regular reporting to senior governance bodies, strengthening the Company's ability to anticipate emerging risks and opportunities.

INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION

To reinforce transparency and credibility, the Double Materiality Assessment is included within the scope of the Company's independent external assurance process, providing additional confidence regarding the robustness, consistency and governance of the assessment methodology and the reliability of its reported results.



CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Material Issues Driving Enterprise Value

DJ 1.3.2 DJ 1.3.3

Viña Concha y Toro integrates its highest-priority material issues into dedicated business strategies, measurable objectives and performance indicators, embedding sustainability into corporate decision-making, risk management and long-term enterprise value creation.

DOUBLE MATERIALITY AND ENTERPRISE VALUE

Viña Concha y Toro's Double Materiality Assessment provides the strategic foundation for identifying the sustainability issues that are most significant for both long-term enterprise value and external stakeholders. The assessment evaluates each topic from two complementary perspectives: Financial Materiality, considering its potential influence on revenues, costs, assets, access to capital and business resilience; and Impact Materiality, assessing the Company's positive and negative impacts on society and the environment. This integrated approach embeds sustainability priorities into strategic planning, corporate governance, enterprise risk management and long-term decision-making.

SELECTION OF PRIORITY MATERIAL ISSUES

The 2025 assessment identified 35 material topics spanning environmental, social, governance and business-related matters. Among these, Water Management, Climate Change and Regenerative Agriculture were selected as the Company's principal environmental value drivers due to their direct influence

on operational continuity, natural capital, agricultural productivity, climate resilience, regulatory preparedness and long-term competitiveness. Together, these topics also represent some of the Company's most significant impacts on ecosystems and society, reinforcing their strategic importance within the Double Materiality framework.

FROM MATERIALITY TO BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

Each priority material issue is translated into a dedicated strategic program within the Corporate Sustainability Strategy Uncork a Better Future®, supported by governance mechanisms, measurable objectives and publicly reported performance indicators. This integrated management approach enables the Company to monitor progress systematically, strengthen organizational resilience and continuously improve performance through transparent reporting and evidence-based decision-making. The following sections present the three material issues that most directly contribute to enterprise value creation, together with their business rationale, strategic approach and performance framework.

Material Issues: Water Management

DJ 1.3.2 DJ 1.3.3

Water Management is one of Viña Concha y Toro's highest-priority material issues, directly influencing vineyard productivity, operational continuity, climate resilience and long-term enterprise value while supporting the responsible stewardship of shared water resources.

MATERIAL RISK & BUSINESS CASE

Water Management was identified through the 2025 Double Materiality Assessment as one of the highest-priority material issues from both a Financial Materiality and an Impact Materiality perspective. As a global wine producer, the Company depends on the long-term availability of high-quality water resources across its agricultural and winemaking operations. Increasing water scarcity, prolonged droughts, changing precipitation patterns and growing competition for water resources represent material business risks that may affect vineyard productivity, grape quality, operational continuity, production costs and long-term business resilience.

Beyond its operational relevance, efficient water management generates positive environmental and social impacts by reducing pressure on shared watersheds and strengthening the responsible stewardship of natural capital. Consequently, Water Management is a strategic value driver that enhances business resilience, supports regulatory preparedness and reinforces the long-term competitiveness.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

To address this material risk, Viña Concha y Toro implements the Zero Water Waste Program, one of the strategic pillars of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy Uncork a Better Future®. The program combines operational excellence, technological innovation and nature-based solutions to improve water efficiency across vineyards, wineries and bottling plants.

Key initiatives include precision irrigation supported by weather stations and smart irrigation controllers, wastewater treatment and reuse through constructed wetlands, Barrier Ball® technology to reduce evaporation, agricultural mulch (pilot) to improve soil moisture retention, and advanced irrigation management tools developed through the Company's Research and Innovation Center. Supported by continuous monitoring and data-driven decision-making, these initiatives improve water efficiency, strengthen climate resilience and reduce long-term operational risks associated with water scarcity.

Water Management Performance Framework

Material Issue	Water scarcity and climate variability affecting productivity, operational continuity and business resilience.
Strategic Program	Zero Water Waste Program
2025 Target	Reduce water consumption per 750cc bottle by 10% compared with the 2020 baseline.
Key Performance Indicators	- Water withdrawal by source - Water consumption by production process - Water consumption in water-stressed areas
Progress Monitoring through publicly reported KPIs	Progress against the corporate target is publicly reported annually in Section Water Security, presenting Holding and subsidiary-level results through indicators on water withdrawal, consumption, water sources, production processes and water-stressed areas.

Material Issues: Climate Change

DJ 1.3.2 DJ 1.3.3

Climate Change is one of Viña Concha y Toro's highest-priority material issues, directly influencing operational resilience, production continuity, supply chain performance, market competitiveness and long-term enterprise value through both climate risks and decarbonization opportunities.

MATERIAL RISK & BUSINESS CASE

Climate Change was identified through the 2025 Double Materiality Assessment as one of the highest-priority material issues from both a Financial Materiality and an Impact Materiality perspective. Physical risks, including increasing temperatures, prolonged droughts and extreme weather events, may affect vineyard productivity, grape quality, water availability, production continuity and operating costs. At the same time, transition risks associated with evolving regulations, carbon pricing, investor expectations and customer demand for low-carbon products may influence market access, revenues, long-term competitiveness and enterprise value.

Recognizing these challenges, the Company considers climate action a strategic value driver that strengthens operational resilience, protects natural capital, supports regulatory preparedness and enhances access to global markets. At the same time, decarbonization initiatives improve resource efficiency, reduce long-term operating costs and stimulate innovation across the value chain.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

To address these risks and opportunities, Viña Concha y Toro implements its Climate Action Program, one of the strategic pillars of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy Uncork a Better Future®. The program combines science-based emissions reduction targets, energy efficiency, renewable electricity, supplier engagement, sustainable packaging, low-carbon logistics and technological innovation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain.

The Company's 2021–2025 Sustainability Strategy established a target to reduce absolute emissions by 35% by 2025. Separately, the Company has established short- and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), including a 42% absolute emissions reduction by 2030 and Net Zero by 2040. Progress is supported through initiatives such as the Corporate Carbon Fund, ISO 50001-certified energy management systems, expansion of photovoltaic generation, electrification of agricultural and logistics operations, optimization of rail transportation, responsible packaging programs and collaboration with strategic suppliers to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

Climate Change Performance Framework

Material Issue	Physical climate impacts, transition risks and value chain greenhouse gas emissions.
Strategic Program	Climate Action Program
2025 Target	35% emissions reduction by 2025 (Sustainability Strategy) 42% by 2030 and Net Zero by 2040 (SBTi validated).
Key Performance Indicators	- Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions - FLAG emissions - Emissions intensity - Renewable electricity
Progress Monitoring through publicly reported KPIs	Progress against corporate climate targets is publicly reported annually in the Climate Action section, presenting consolidated Holding results together with subsidiary-level performance by Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 categories, FLAG emissions and other indicators.

Material Issues: Regenerative Agriculture

DJ 1.3.2 DJ 1.3.3

Regenerative Agriculture is a high-priority material issue that strengthens long-term vineyard resilience by improving soil health, biodiversity and ecosystem services while protecting natural capital, supporting climate adaptation and enhancing sustainable enterprise value.

MATERIAL RISK & BUSINESS CASE

Regenerative Agriculture was identified through the 2025 Double Materiality Assessment as a material issue with high Financial Materiality and high Impact Materiality. Healthy soils, biodiversity and ecosystem services are fundamental to maintaining vineyard productivity, grape quality and long-term operational resilience. As climate change increases pressure on agricultural systems, regenerative practices reduce exposure to physical climate risks, improve soil fertility and water retention, strengthen ecosystem resilience and help protect productive assets essential for long-term value creation.

Beyond operational resilience, regenerative agriculture creates long-term business value by protecting natural capital, supporting climate adaptation, strengthening biodiversity conservation and responding to growing customer and investor expectations regarding sustainable agricultural production. These practices also enhance operational knowledge, promote continuous innovation and improve long-term resource efficiency.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

To address this material opportunity, Viña Concha y Toro implements its Nature-Based Solutions Program, one of the strategic pillars of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy Uncork a Better Future®. The program promotes regenerative management across vineyards and natural ecosystems through integrated initiatives that improve soil health, conserve biodiversity and strengthen ecosystem services.

Key initiatives include cover crops, biodiversity monitoring, environmental DNA (eDNA) studies, native species propagation, reforestation, Operation Pollinator® implementation, bird nesting boxes, perches, drinking troughs, stone walls, ponds and the conservation of FSC®-certified native forests. Together, these initiatives contribute to healthier agricultural systems, improve ecosystem resilience and support long-term productivity while generating measurable environmental benefits and strengthening the Company's capacity to adapt to future climate and biodiversity challenges.

Regenerative Agriculture Performance Framework

Material Issue	Soil degradation, biodiversity loss and climate resilience affecting long-term vineyard productivity and natural capital.
Strategic Program	Nature-Based Solutions Program
2025 Target	100% of Concha y Toro's agricultural area managed under regenerative practices for soils, biodiversity and natural forests.
Key Performance Indicators	▪ % area under regenerative practices ▪ Biodiversity monitoring & eDNA studies ▪ Native trees produced and planted FSC®-certified forests
Progress Monitoring through publicly reported KPIs	Progress is publicly reported annually in the Nature & Biodiversity section, presenting performance on regenerative agriculture, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration indicators.

CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Material Issues Driving External Stakeholder Value

DJ 1.3.4 DJ 1.3.5

Viña Concha y Toro systematically identifies, manages and measures the environmental and social impacts generated across its value chain through dedicated programs, quantitative impact metrics and internationally recognized evaluation methodologies that support transparent public reporting.

FROM MATERIAL ISSUES TO STAKEHOLDER IMPACT

The 2025 Double Materiality Assessment identifies the environmental and social impacts generated by the Company's operations, products and supply chain on external stakeholders, including the environment, local communities, consumers and value chain partners. These material issues are prioritized according to their significance and subsequently translated into dedicated strategic programs within the Corporate Sustainability Strategy Uncork a Better Future®, ensuring that each material impact is systematically managed, monitored and integrated.

Each strategic program establishes quantitative output indicators to measure the direct environmental and social results generated by business activities, together with impact metrics that evaluate the broader outcomes for society and the environment. This approach enables the Company to monitor performance consistently across all production subsidiaries, support continuous improvement and transparently disclose progress through annual public reporting.

IMPACT MEASUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

To strengthen the consistency of its impact assessments, Viña Concha y Toro complements operational performance indicators with internationally recognized impact evaluation methodologies appropriate to each material issue. These include Science Based Targets initiative pathways, valuation of avoided GHG emissions using Chile's official Social Cost of Carbon, biodiversity monitoring, environmental DNA assessments, Life Cycle Assessment, alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and economic valuation approaches for water resources in water-stressed regions based on methodologies developed by the World Bank and FAO.

Together, these methodologies provide a broader understanding of the Company's environmental and social impacts beyond operational performance alone, supporting more informed decision-making and strengthening accountability to external stakeholders. Results are publicly reported annually through consolidated Holding-level and subsidiary-level disclosures.

CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Material Stakeholder Impact Metrics: Climate Change

DJ 1.3.4 DJ 1.3.5

Viña Concha y Toro manages Climate Change through the Climate Action Program, a strategic pillar of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy Uncork a Better Future®. The program integrates science-based emissions reduction targets, renewable electricity, energy efficiency, supplier engagement, sustainable packaging, low-carbon logistics and technological innovation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain.

Climate change affects external stakeholders by disrupting ecosystems and biodiversity, increasing production uncertainty and potentially affecting prices, consumers and communities dependent on wine production and natural resources. Greenhouse gas emissions also contribute to global warming, affecting public health and regional climates. The Company monitors these impacts through Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3, FLAG emissions, emissions intensity and renewable electricity indicators.

The Company evaluates the environmental benefits of its decarbonization initiatives by comparing annual emissions against the 2017 baseline and SBTi reduction pathway. Avoided emissions and societal benefits are quantified using Chile's official Social Cost of Carbon. Annual results and external environmental impacts are publicly disclosed in the Climate Action section under Sustainability Strategy 2021–2025: Impacts Achieved.

Material Issue	Climate Change – Greenhouse gas emissions generated across the value chain and the Company's contribution to global climate mitigation through systematic decarbonization initiatives.
Business Activities Assessed	Vineyard management, winemaking, packaging and distribution activities of the Concha y Toro, together with the associated supply chain.
External Stakeholders	Environment and society.
Type of Impact	Positive and Negative – The assessment considers both greenhouse gas emissions and the environmental benefits generated through systematic emissions reductions.
Strategic Management Program	Climate Action Program, under the Our Planet pillar of the Corporate Sustainability
Quantitative Output Metrics	Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 and FLAG emissions, emissions intensity, renewable electricity and corporate GHG inventories.
Impact Evaluation Methodology	Annual emissions are compared against the 2017 baseline and the SBTi pathway to quantify avoided emissions. Societal benefits are valued using Chile's official Social Cost of Carbon (CLP 70,540/tCO ₂ e; ≈ USD 71/tCO ₂ e).
Emission Reductions (2021–2025)	2025 carbon footprint: 221.4 thousand tCO ₂ e. 2025 avoided emissions: 49.6 thousand tCO ₂ e. Cumulative avoided emissions: 411.6 thousand tCO ₂ e.
Social Costs Avoided (2021–2025)	Estimated societal benefit of USD 29.2 million based on cumulative avoided emissions.
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	UN SDG 13 – Target 13.2: Integration of climate measures into corporate policies, strategies and management plans through science-based emissions reductions.
Public Reporting	GHG inventories and climate performance are disclosed in the Climate Action section. Annual and cumulative avoided emissions can be derived from the Sustainability Strategy 2021–2025: Impacts Achieved section by comparing each year's carbon footprint with the 2017 baseline.

CHAP 2.5 | DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Material Stakeholder Impact Metrics: Water Management

DJ 1.3.4 DJ 1.3.5

Viña Concha y Toro manages Water Management through the Zero Water Waste Program, a strategic pillar of the Sustainability Strategy. The program promotes efficient water use across vineyard, winemaking and bottling operations through precision irrigation, water reuse, artificial wetlands, irrigation automation and continuous monitoring.

Water availability affects external stakeholders by increasing pressure on shared water resources, particularly in water-stressed regions. Scarcity can affect local communities, agricultural producers and ecosystems that depend on the same water sources, while changes in water availability can impact biodiversity, agricultural productivity and long-term regional resilience. The Company monitors these impacts through indicators covering water consumption, water sources, water use in water-stressed areas and process-level efficiency.

The Company evaluates the environmental benefits of water efficiency initiatives by comparing actual consumption against the 2020 baseline and corporate reduction pathway. Additional assessments cover water reuse, wastewater treatment and precision irrigation technologies. Annual results and external environmental impacts are publicly disclosed in the Water Security section under Sustainability Strategy 2021–2025: Impacts Achieved.

Material Issue	Water Management – Freshwater withdrawal and consumption associated with vineyard, winemaking and bottling activities, together with initiatives that improve long-term water security.
Business Activities Assessed	Vineyard irrigation, winemaking and bottling activities across the Holding's production subsidiaries, together with associated agricultural water management practices.
External Stakeholders	Environment and society.
Type of Impact	Positive and Negative – The assessment considers freshwater consumption together with the environmental benefits generated through water efficiency, reuse and conservation initiatives.
Strategic Management Program	Zero Water Waste Program, under the Our Planet pillar of the Corporate Sustainability
Quantitative Output Metrics	Water consumption at subsidiary and Holding level, Water consumption by process, Water withdrawal by source, Water consumption in water-stressed areas.
Impact Evaluation Methodology	Annual water consumption is compared against the Company's 2021–2025 reduction pathway, which progressively increased the reduction target from 2% in 2021 to 10% in 2025 relative to the 2020 baseline.
Water Consumption (2021–2025)	Holding water consumption reached 53.29 million m ³ in 2025, compared with 43.39 million m ³ in the 2020 baseline, reflecting higher water requirements during the period.
Impact Assessment Results	Due to prolonged drought conditions and significantly lower rainfall during the irrigation seasons, the 2025 target was not achieved and therefore no avoided societal water costs were recognized.
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals	UN SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation (Target 6.4): Improve water-use efficiency through responsible water stewardship, technological innovation and sustainable freshwater management, strengthening long-term water resilience in water-stressed regions.
Public Reporting	Annual methodologies and water performance are publicly disclosed in the Water Security section. Progress against the 2021–2025 reduction pathway can be derived from the Sustainability Strategy 2021–2025: Impacts Achieved section.



Subchap. 2.6

GOVERNANCE & STRATEGY

Enterprise Risk Management

Enterprise Risk Governance Framework

DJ 1.4.1

Viña Concha y Toro applies an enterprise-wide risk governance framework based on COSO, ISO 31000 and the Three Lines of Defense model, supported by Board oversight and executive accountability.

Effective risk management enables Viña Concha y Toro to achieve its short-, medium- and long-term objectives while protecting and creating value across the Holding. Accordingly, risk management forms an integral part of the Company's governance and decision-making processes.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk management framework. It participates in the approval of related policies, practices and methodologies, oversees the governance of internal controls and maintains visibility over risk management across all organizational levels. The Corporate Risk Management Policy is based on the COSO framework and the ISO 31000 and ISO 31010 standards, providing a common methodology for identifying, assessing, managing and reporting operational, financial, compliance, environmental, social and human rights risks.

Consistent with ISO 31000, the Company has established a Risk Tolerance Framework that defines acceptable exposure levels for its main risk categories. The framework is coordinated by the Internal Control area, reviewed by Management and reported to the Board of Directors. Risk tolerance is expressed through qualitative and quantitative criteria incorporated into the corporate probability-impact matrix, supporting consistent risk evaluation and decision-making throughout the organization.



CHAP 2.6 | ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Three Lines of Defense

DJ 1.4.1

The Three Lines of Defense model establishes clear responsibilities for risk ownership, oversight and independent assurance, strengthening accountability, internal control and the consistent application of enterprise risk management across the Holding.

THREE LINES OF DEFENSE

Viña Concha y Toro has established a Three Lines of Defense model to strengthen risk management by clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the different functions involved in identifying, managing, monitoring and independently evaluating risks. The model provides a structured approach that improves communication, increases transparency and reinforces the effectiveness of internal control throughout the organization.

FIRST LINE - BUSINESS UNITS

The first line of defense comprises business unit managers and functional leaders responsible for identifying, evaluating, responding to, managing and reporting risks within their respective areas. They implement appropriate treatment measures whenever established tolerance levels are exceeded, integrate risk management into day-to-day operations, ensure the resources required to manage risks effectively are available, and report on the effective implementation of risk management within their business units.

SECOND LINE - INTERNAL CONTROL

The Internal Control area supports and monitors implementation of the Corporate Risk Management Policy. It establishes and updates methodologies, coordinates the Risk Tolerance Framework, evaluates risk assessments, proposes process improvements, delivers ongoing risk management training through the Company's annual training plan and advises Management on the consistent application of the corporate risk framework.

THIRD LINE - INTERNAL AUDIT

The Corporate Internal Audit area provides independent assurance on the effectiveness of the risk management framework and internal control system. Through periodic audits, it evaluates compliance with corporate policies, procedures and controls, reporting observations, recommendations and corrective actions to Management and the Directors' Committee while providing an independent assessment of the effectiveness of enterprise risk management.

BOARD OVERSIGHT AND RISK REPORTING

The Board of Directors periodically reviews the Company's enterprise risk management framework through reports prepared by the Internal Control area, covering strategic, financial and emerging risks, cybersecurity, business continuity, operational risk indicators and the status of mitigation measures across the Holding. At Board level, the Directors' Committee, composed of Board members, participates in risk oversight through reviews of risk management, internal control and audit matters. These reviews provide visibility over the Company's risk profile and support informed decision-making regarding risk governance and internal control.

The Board receives reports from the Corporate Internal Audit and Corporate Audit functions, including progress on the Annual Audit Plan, key audit observations and corrective action plans. Corporate Internal Audit also reports its evaluations and findings to the Directors' Committee, providing independent assurance on risk management and internal control. The Compliance Officer reports semi-annually on the Crime Prevention Model, compliance initiatives and complaints received and resolved during the period. Environmental, social and governance matters are reviewed through dedicated Board sessions and quarterly reports from the Ethics and Sustainability Committee.

CHAP 2.6 | ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Enterprise Risk Management Process

DJ 1.4.2

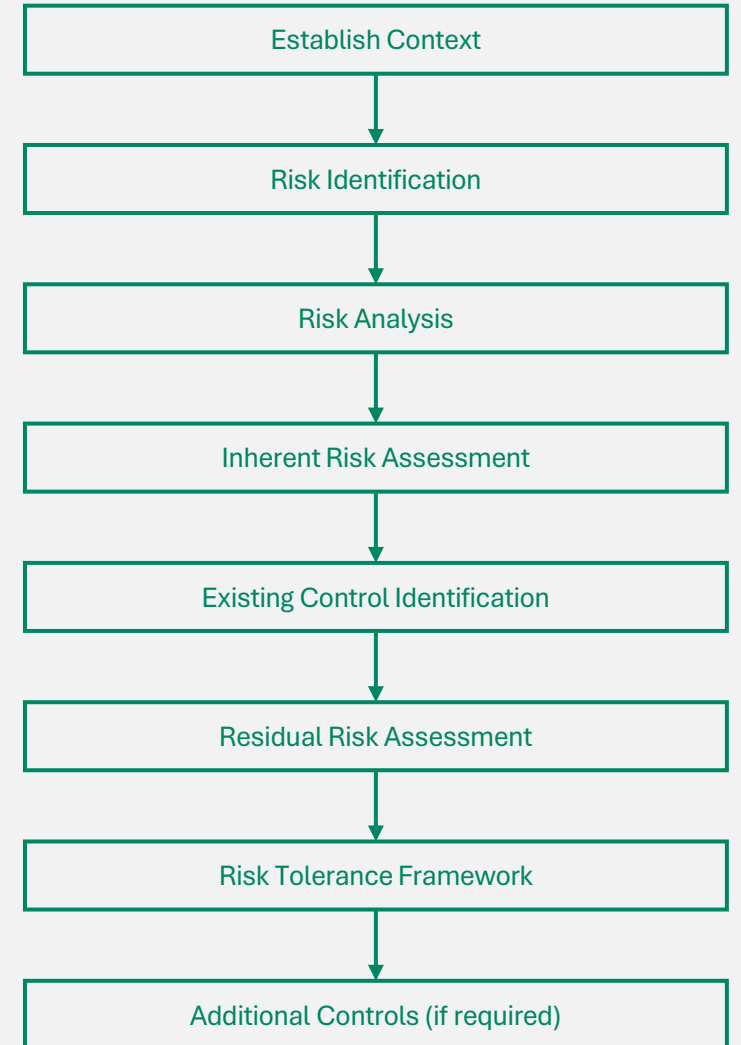
Enterprise risks are identified, assessed, monitored and mitigated through a standardized methodology based on ISO 31000 and ISO 31010, integrating risk tolerance, qualitative analysis and continuous monitoring into business decision-making.

The Corporate Risk Management Policy establishes a structured methodology for identifying, assessing, treating, monitoring and reporting risks across the Holding. The framework supports consistent risk management practices throughout the organization and is based on internationally recognized standards, including ISO 31000 and ISO 31010, providing a common methodology for evaluating operational, financial, compliance, environmental, social and human rights risks.

Risk identification begins by establishing the organizational context through the analysis of weaknesses, opportunities, threats and potential sources of risk. The process also considers applicable regulatory requirements, voluntary standards, market conditions and other internal and external factors that may influence the Company's ability to achieve its strategic and operational objectives. With this information, risks are identified and subsequently analyzed in detail, considering uncertainties, sources of risk, potential impacts, consequences, probabilities and plausible scenarios associated with each business activity.

Once identified, each risk is analyzed using the cause-impact methodology described in ISO 31010, considering potential causes, consequences, likelihood of occurrence and plausible scenarios. The Company then applies a standardized 5×5 probability-impact matrix to determine the inherent risk level using predefined qualitative probability and impact criteria. Risks are classified into five categories, Very Low, Low, Medium, High and Very High, allowing consistent assessment and prioritization across business units.

After determining the inherent risk level, existing controls and mitigation measures are evaluated to calculate the corresponding residual risk. Residual risks are compared against the Company's Risk Tolerance Framework, which establishes acceptable exposure levels through qualitative and quantitative criteria. If the residual risk is higher than the acceptable tolerance level (up to "Medium"), additional treatment options, including new controls or process redesign, are evaluated to reduce the residual risk to an acceptable level.



CHAP 2.6 | ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management Review and Assurance

DJ 1.4.2

Viña Concha y Toro reinforces its risk management process through periodic risk exposure reviews, independent external assurance and recurring Board education, supporting the continuous oversight and updating of the corporate risk framework.

PERIODIC RISK REVIEW

Corporate risk matrices and risk exposure are reviewed at least once a year, or more frequently if required, allowing changes in identified risks, controls and exposure levels to be incorporated into the Company's risk management process. The Risk Management area periodically presents updates to the Directors' Committee, including developments in corporate risk management, changes in controls and corresponding updates to risk matrices. These reviews complement the monitoring performed by risk owners and the Internal Control area and allow risk assessments and mitigation measures to be updated as conditions evolve.

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL ASSURANCE

An independent external review is conducted annually to assess the Company's internal control and risk management framework based on COSO 2013. The assessment considers its principal components, including Control Environment, Risk Assessment, Control Activities, Information & Communication, and

Monitoring Activities, as well as dimensions related to operations, reporting, compliance and organizational levels. Results, observations and findings are documented by the external reviewer in a formal report presented to the CFO.

BOARD RISK MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

All Directors receive risk management education at least annually, separately from periodic reporting on risk exposure and risk management performance. Dedicated training is provided when new Directors join the Board, while recurring refresher sessions reinforce knowledge of the Company's risk management framework, methodologies and practices. In addition, the Risk Management area presents to the Directors' Committee at least twice a year, providing updates on risk management, changes to existing controls and corresponding updates to corporate risk matrices. This provides Directors with both recurring risk management education and current information on the Company's risk profile.



CHAP 2.6 | ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Embedding Risk Culture Across the Organization

D J 1 . 4 . 2

Risk management is embedded across the organization through mandatory training, integration of risk criteria into product and service development, and risk-related components within the variable compensation of certain management roles.

ORGANIZATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING

The Internal Control area provides ongoing training to strengthen the application of the Corporate Risk Management Policy and its methodologies at different organizational levels across the organization. Since 2023, corporate risk management training has been progressively implemented through an e-learning platform, focusing particularly on coordination and supervisory roles with responsibilities as part of the first line of defense.

In 2025, 200 executives, supervisors, managers and senior management completed the mandatory Risk Management e-learning course through the Company's Knowledge Center platform. The course addresses the identification, management and timely reporting of relevant risks across business processes, their incorporation into the corresponding risk matrices and the generation of risk information to support decision-making. Training covers the methodologies established in the Corporate Risk Management Policy for identifying, analyzing, evaluating and mitigating risks, including the Company's defined risk tolerance and acceptable exposure levels.

RISK INTEGRATION IN PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Risk management criteria are incorporated into the Product Development Process. Its different stages are systematized through the Company's internal process management and risk management platforms, which incorporate formal risk matrices where applicable. This enables variables that may represent a risk to be identified throughout the development process and ensures that the main risk management criteria are considered from the initial design through the final implementation of products and services.

RISK-RELATED FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

Risk management is also incorporated into the Company's performance management practices. Certain management roles include risk management components within their variable compensation matrix. These components may vary from year to year and depend on the specific responsibilities, projects and risk management priorities associated with each management role. This links selected management incentives with the management of risks relevant to their respective areas.

Enterprise Risk Exposure: Water Resilience

DJ 1.4.2

Water availability is a critical factor for the continuity and competitiveness of the wine business. Viña Concha y Toro operates vineyards exposed to increasing water stress, where declining precipitation, more frequent and intense droughts and other extreme climate events may affect vineyard productivity, grape quality and water availability for irrigation. This exposure is particularly relevant as 100% of vineyards located in Chile and Argentina are situated in basins classified as having high or extremely high-water stress, according to the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool.

The risk is assessed through the corporate risk management methodology, considering the probability of extreme climate events and the magnitude of their potential impacts on operational continuity, agricultural production and financial performance. The assessment determines a Likely probability and Very Severe impact, resulting in a Very High inherent risk. Preventive, monitoring and adaptation controls are then incorporated into the assessment, reducing the inherent exposure to a Medium level compatible with the Company's defined risk tolerance (Medium). These controls include investment planning, precision agriculture, irrigation monitoring and technical recommendations based on agrometeorological information.

Assessment Element	Company-Specific Assessment
Risk	Water Resilience under Climate Change
Business Exposure	Declining precipitation, more frequent and intense droughts and other extreme climate events may reduce water availability for irrigation and affect vineyard productivity, grape quality, operational continuity and financial performance.
Exposure Indicator	100% of vineyards located in Chile and Argentina are situated in basins classified as having high or extremely high water stress, according to the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct tool.
Likelihood	Likely
Magnitude / Impact	Very Severe
Inherent Risk	Very High
Preventive Planning	The Agricultural Management annually develops a Conditional Investment Plan identifying investments designed to respond to water stress or severe climate scenarios. The plan is presented to Finance Management and may be activated when conditions require.
Precision Agriculture	Technified irrigation, agrometeorological monitoring and digital tools support irrigation scheduling, improve water-use efficiency and strengthen the Company's capacity to respond to water-stress conditions.
Operational Monitoring	Irrigation Supervisors conduct periodic field visits to assess effective soil moisture and provide technical recommendations for adjusting irrigation schedules according to observed conditions.
Research & Analytics	The Research and Innovation Center analyzes information from meteorological stations and other agrometeorological sources to develop irrigation recommendations for agricultural operations.
Residual Risk / Tolerance	Medium: Preventive, monitoring and adaptation controls reduce both the probability and potential magnitude of impacts, bringing the inherent risk to a residual risk level consistent with defined risk tolerance (Medium).

Enterprise Risk Exposure: Cybersecurity and Digital Resilience

D J 1 . 4 . 2

The increasing digitalization of business processes, interconnected critical systems and continuously evolving cyber threats increase Viña Concha y Toro's exposure to events that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity and availability of corporate information and digital assets. Cybersecurity incidents could disrupt critical business processes and operational continuity, compromise strategic information assets, generate regulatory non-compliance and result in significant financial and reputational impacts for the Company.

The risk is assessed through the corporate risk management methodology, considering the probability of cybersecurity threats and the magnitude of their potential impacts on critical processes, technological infrastructure and information assets. The assessment determines a Probable likelihood and Very Severe impact, resulting in a Very High inherent risk. Preventive, detective and response controls are incorporated into the assessment, reducing the inherent exposure to a Medium residual risk level. These controls include cybersecurity governance, continuous security monitoring, vulnerability management, incident response and disaster recovery capabilities, employee awareness and third-party risk management practices.

Assessment Element	Company-Specific Assessment
Risk	Cybersecurity and Digital Resilience
Business Exposure	Unauthorized access, ransomware, exploitation of vulnerabilities and other cyberattacks may compromise critical processes, technological infrastructure and information assets, potentially affecting operational continuity and generating regulatory, financial and reputational impacts.
Likelihood	Probable
Magnitude / Impact	Very Severe
Inherent Risk	Very High
Cybersecurity Governance	A Corporate Cybersecurity Management Program, led by the CISO and supported by a Cybersecurity Committee, periodically oversees risk evolution, improvement initiatives and implementation of controls.
Continuous Monitoring	A Security Operations Center (SOC) continuously monitors security events and incidents, strengthening the Company's ability to identify and respond to potential cybersecurity threats.
Vulnerability Management	Formal vulnerability management processes are used to identify, prioritize and remediate security weaknesses in the Company's technological infrastructure.
Incident Response & Recovery	Formal Cybersecurity Incident Response and Disaster Recovery Plans support incident containment, recovery of critical technology services and operational continuity.
Awareness & Third Parties	Corporate information security policies and ongoing employee awareness programs are complemented by third-party risk management processes incorporating security and confidentiality requirements for suppliers and strategic partners.
Residual Risk / Tolerance	Medium: Preventive, detective and response controls reduce the probability and potential magnitude of cybersecurity incidents, bringing the inherent risk to a Medium level consistent with the defined risk tolerance.

Long-Term Emerging Risks

D J 1 . 4 . 3

As part of its enterprise-wide risk management process, Viña Concha y Toro identifies and monitors emerging external risks that may have significant long-term implications for its global operations and business model. These risks are assessed considering their potential business impacts, while anticipatory mitigation measures are implemented to strengthen resilience, support strategic adaptation and prepare the Company for evolving external conditions.

Assessment Element	Transformation of Global Supply Chains and Logistics	Evolving International Sustainability, Packaging and Product Regulations
Category	Geopolitical	Economic
Emerging Risk Description	Growing geopolitical uncertainty, international conflicts, pandemics, trade restrictions and market volatility are structurally transforming global supply chains. For Viña Concha y Toro's global operations and commercial presence, these developments increase exposure to disruptions in strategic supplies, transportation constraints, longer transit times, higher logistics costs and uncertainty regarding the continuity and efficiency of supply and distribution across markets.	Major international markets are undergoing a regulatory transformation toward stronger sustainability, circular economy, transparency and consumer protection requirements. Emerging requirements affecting packaging, environmental claims, labeling, product traceability and sustainability disclosure may progressively reshape the conditions under which products are developed and commercialized across strategic markets.
Potential Business Impact	Materialization could disrupt operational continuity, increase sourcing, production and distribution costs, reduce product availability in certain markets and affect timely fulfillment of commercial commitments. It could also increase working capital requirements, reduce responsiveness to demand changes and cause delays in product delivery and service-level disruptions.	Regulatory developments could require changes to packaging design, labels, materials, product development processes and information management systems. They could also increase compliance costs and investment requirements, restrict access to certain markets in case of non-compliance and increase financial, regulatory and reputational exposure associated with environmental or sustainability claims.
Mitigating Actions	The Company maintains strategic inventories in key markets; diversifies suppliers, logistics operators, routes and shipping ports; conducts advance purchasing and production planning; maintains long-term relationships with strategic suppliers; and continuously monitors supply-chain and logistics indicators to anticipate disruptions and implement timely responses.	The Company monitors regulatory developments in key export markets, participates in national and international industry associations, advances packaging ecodesign and continuous improvement, strengthens sustainability data collection, validation and independent external assurance, and maintains policies and management systems aligned with international frameworks.



Chap. 03

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

Responsible Business

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —





RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Business Ethics & Compliance

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



CHAP 3.1 | BUSINESS ETHICS & COMPLIANCE

Business Ethics & Compliance Framework

DJ 1.5.1

Viña Concha y Toro promotes a culture of integrity and compliance through a group-wide ethical framework combining Board oversight, corporate standards, training and monitoring mechanisms, supported by its commitment to the principles of the UN Global Compact.

ETHICAL AND COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

Viña Concha y Toro's ethical framework is designed to promote integrity, transparency and compliance throughout the organization. Its Code of Ethics and Conduct establishes the principles and standards that guide the conduct of Board members, executives and employees across Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries. The Code applies throughout the Company's operations and provides a common foundation for ethical decision-making and responsible business conduct. These principles are extended to the Company's value chain through its Supplier Code of Conduct.

The framework is complemented by the Crime Prevention Model, the Corporate Ethics Standard, the Supplier Code of Conduct and specific corporate policies and procedures. Together, these instruments establish responsibilities and controls for preventing, identifying, reporting and addressing conduct that may be inconsistent with applicable legislation, internal standards or the Company's ethical principles.

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

The Board of Directors provides oversight of the Company's ethics and compliance framework. It endorsed the Code of Ethics and Conduct and the Crime Prevention Model, while the Ethics and Sustainability Committee and the Compliance Office have defined responsibilities for supporting their implementation, monitoring and continuous improvement. The Compliance Officer reports to the Board semi-annually on the Crime Prevention Model, including the Compliance Office's main initiatives and information on complaints received and their resolution during the period.

The governance framework is further supported by training and awareness activities, internal monitoring and control mechanisms, and a Whistleblower Channel available to employees and external stakeholders. The Crime Prevention Manual also establishes periodic communication and training on the Crime Prevention Model and related reporting channels, supporting awareness and application of the Company's ethics and compliance standards.

UN GLOBAL COMPACT

Viña Concha y Toro has been an active participant of the United Nations Global Compact since 2014, reinforcing its commitment to responsible business practices and internationally recognized principles. Through this commitment, the Company supports the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact covering human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption, which provide an international reference framework for its approach to business ethics and sustainable development.



2025 PARTICIPANT

Our company is committed to upholding the Ten Principles of the **United Nations Global Compact**. Please refer to our **Communication on Progress**.

Code of Ethics & Conduct

D J 1 . 5 . 2

The Code of Ethics and Conduct establishes the principles and standards guiding ethical behavior across Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct applies to all operations of Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries, including all directors, executives and employees, who are expected to familiarize themselves with its contents and comply with its provisions. It complements the Company's internal policies and procedures and establishes a common framework for maintaining high ethical standards and integrity throughout the development, distribution and sale of its products.

The Code was updated and endorsed by the Board of Directors in 2022 to reinforce the principles and values expected across domestic and international subsidiaries, strengthen the Company's commitment to human rights and reaffirm its opposition to corruption. Each director, executive and employee receives the Code upon appointment, while employees formally acknowledge their understanding. The Compliance Office, together with the Ethics Committee, provides guidance on its interpretation and scope.

Principle / Standard	Code of Ethics and Conduct
Personal Integrity & Ethical Conduct	Maintain impeccable ethical conduct and act with honesty, responsibility, diligence, professionalism, objectivity, collaboration and respect, while complying with applicable laws.
Human Rights, Diversity & Non-Discrimination	Promote respect and equal opportunities, reject discrimination and support socially equitable practices and fundamental labor principles.
Anti-Bribery & Corruption	Zero tolerance for bribery and corruption, including improper conduct involving public or private parties.
Conflicts of Interest	Real or perceived conflicts must be disclosed in a clear, timely and transparent manner, preserving independence and impartiality.
Free Competition & Antitrust	Respect free and fair competition. Collusion, abuse of dominant position and other anti-competitive conduct are considered serious violations.
Confidential Information & Data Protection	Protect confidential information and ensure information is used within applicable laws and Company policies.
Crime Prevention & Financial Integrity	Prevent conduct that may result in criminal liability, including money laundering, terrorism financing, bribery, misappropriation and cybercrime, among other offenses.
Gifts, Invitations & Donations	Gifts, hospitality and donations must comply with applicable laws and corporate policies. Donations are subject to prior approval.
Customer & Supplier Relationships	Customer relationships are based on honesty and long-term trust, while suppliers are selected using objective, transparent and ethical criteria.
Environment, Health & Safety	Promote environmental protection, sustainable resource management and a secure workplace prioritizing health and safety.
Whistleblowing & Non-Retaliation	Confidential and anonymous reporting channels are available, and retaliation of any kind is strictly prohibited.

Anti-Bribery, Corruption & Crime Prevention

D J 1 . 5 . 3

Viña Concha y Toro maintains a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption through a risk-based Crime Prevention Model that integrates corporate policies, preventive controls, monitoring, training and established procedures for investigating and responding to potential breaches.

CRIME PREVENTION MODEL

Viña Concha y Toro's Crime Prevention Model (CPM) is designed to prevent offenses covered by applicable legislation from being committed within the Company by identifying, assessing and managing the associated risks. The Model applies to Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries and is supported by the Crime Prevention Manual, Code of Ethics and Conduct, corporate policies and procedures, and risk matrices that identify activities and processes potentially exposed to the commission of offenses.

The Board of Directors endorsed the CPM and oversees its implementation. The Compliance Office is responsible for supporting its operation and maintaining the mechanisms required for its effective implementation, including risk assessment, monitoring, training and awareness activities. The Compliance Officer reports to the Board at least semi-annually on the implementation of the Model, the principal initiatives undertaken by the Compliance Office, and information regarding complaints received and their resolution during the corresponding period.

The CPM combines prevention, detection and response activities. Preventive activities include policies, procedures, training and controls designed to reduce the likelihood of prohibited conduct. Detection mechanisms support the identification of potential weaknesses or breaches and include monitoring activities and established reporting channels. When potential misconduct is identified or reported, established procedures provide for its evaluation, investigation and resolution.

The framework also establishes specific requirements addressing areas that may create bribery or corruption risks. Gifts and invitations are governed by corporate guidelines intended to preserve independence and impartiality, while donations and sponsorships are subject to defined controls. Political contributions are subject to applicable legislation and Board-level requirements. The Model is reinforced through periodic communication, training and awareness activities addressing the CPM, applicable legislation and reporting channels. Confirmed violations may result in corrective or disciplinary measures and sanctions and may be reported to the competent authorities.

From Policy to Implementation

Element	Approach
Prevention & Risk Assessment	Risk matrices and preventive controls address processes potentially exposed to offenses.
Gifts & Invitations	Corporate guidelines seek to preserve independence and prevent undue influence.
Political Contributions	Subject to applicable legislation and full Board approval.
Donations & Sponsorships	Subject to controls, including prior due diligence and documentation.
Training & Awareness	Periodic training covers the CPM, legislation and reporting channels.
Detection & Investigation	Potential breaches are detected, evaluated and investigated through established mechanisms.
Response & Remediation	Confirmed violations may result in corrective actions, sanctions or reporting to authorities.

Whistleblowing & Investigation Process

D J 1 . 5 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro provides a secure whistleblowing mechanism for employees and external stakeholders, combining third-party channel management, anonymous and confidential reporting, protection against retaliation and established procedures for investigating concerns.

Viña Concha y Toro maintains a Whistleblower Channel available through its corporate website to employees, shareholders, Board members, customers, suppliers and external third parties. Reports may be submitted anonymously and are handled confidentially, while users can follow their status through the platform using an individual code and password. The mechanism provides a formal channel for reporting actual or suspected conduct that could represent violations of laws, regulations, internal policies or the Company's ethical principles.

The reporting channel is managed by Fundación Generación Empresarial, an independent external organization selected to provide a simple and secure whistleblowing mechanism. Internally, the Compliance Office is responsible for administering complaints and investigations. It receives and assigns cases, appoints investigators, monitors investigation timelines, safeguards confidentiality and maintains supporting evidence. It also periodically reports to the Ethics and Sustainability Committee on complaints received, investigation status and proposed measures.

The Company strictly prohibits retaliation against individuals who report actual or suspected violations. Confidentiality requirements apply throughout the process and cover the report, investigation, identity of those involved, witnesses and related information, protecting both the integrity of the investigation and its participants.

Reported concerns are managed under the Company's Complaint Investigation Procedure, which formally establishes responsibilities and requirements for the investigation process. The procedure covers the receipt and assignment of complaints, preliminary assessment, investigation, evidence gathering and interviews, preparation of a documented investigation report, and proposed measures or sanctions where applicable. It also establishes communication of the outcome to the complainant in accordance with the defined process. The Whistleblower Channel is periodically communicated to employees and suppliers, while onboarding tools and training plans provide new employees with information on its availability and use.

Key Features of The Whistleblowing Mechanism

Mechanism	Approach
Independent Management	Reporting channel managed by Fundación Generación Empresarial.
Broad Accessibility	Available to employees, directors, shareholders, customers, suppliers and third parties.
Anonymous Reporting	Reports can be submitted without disclosing the whistleblower's identity.
Confidentiality	Reports, investigations and identities of involved parties are treated confidentially.
Non-Retaliation	Retaliation against individuals raising concerns is strictly prohibited.
Training & Awareness	The channel is periodically communicated and included in onboarding and training activities.

Ethics & Compliance Performance 2025

D J 1 . 5 . 5

During 2025, Viña Concha y Toro continued strengthening its ethics and compliance framework through targeted training and awareness activities, while monitoring complaints and confirmed breaches across key business ethics areas.

TRAINING AND AWARENESS

During 2025, Viña Concha y Toro continued strengthening its ethics and compliance training and awareness activities. Company-wide voluntary webinars addressed the Code of Ethics and Conduct, Crime Prevention Model (CPM) and strengthening a culture of integrity, recording more than 1,000 participations. These activities reinforced awareness of the Company's ethical principles, expected conduct and key elements of its crime prevention framework.

The CPM is also incorporated into the induction process for new employees, making crime prevention and related compliance training part of the Company's standard onboarding process. This complements company-wide training and awareness activities and supports employees' understanding of the Company's approach to preventing and reporting potential misconduct.

The People Management Division also delivered training on the prevention of workplace and sexual harassment and workplace violence, in accordance with Chile's

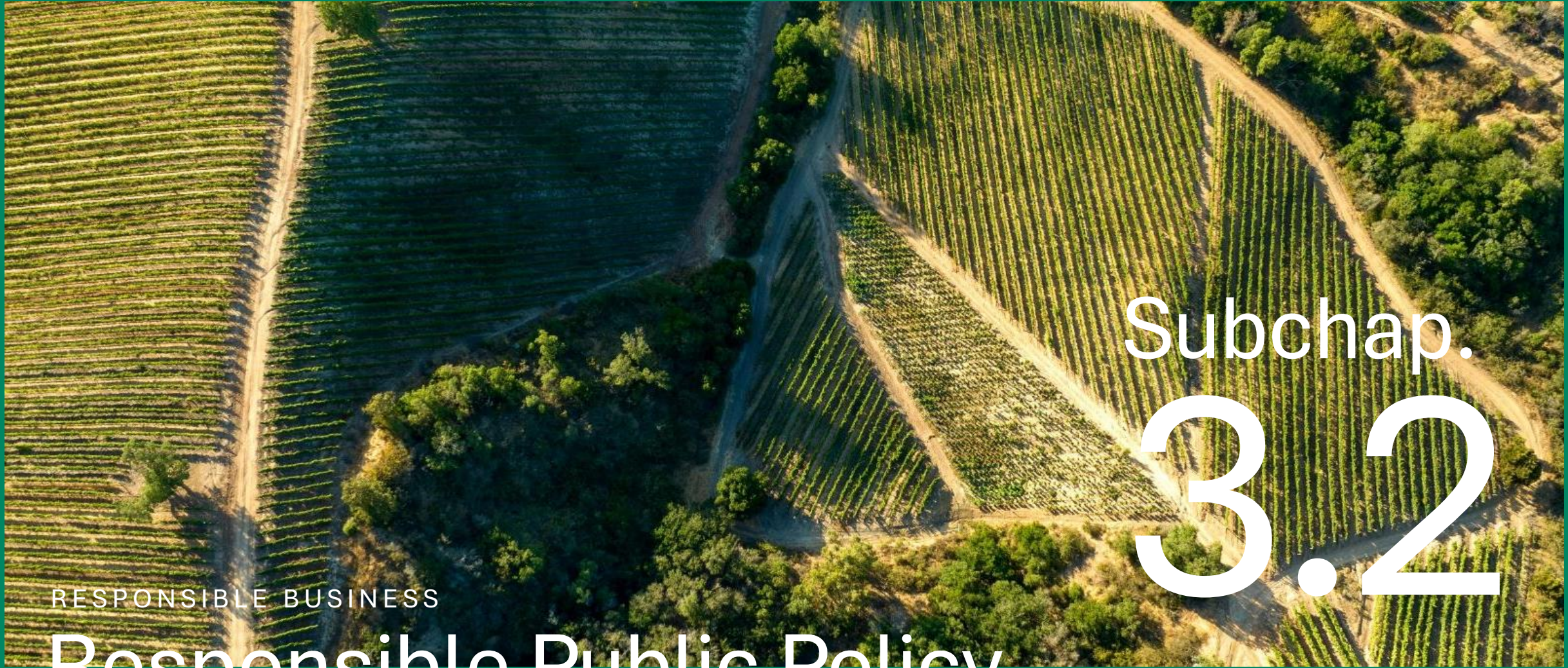
Law No. 21.643. During 2025, 17% of the workforce received this training. Related workplace conduct standards are established in the Company's Internal Regulations, Corporate Ethics Standard and Code of Ethics and Conduct and are regularly reinforced across the organization.

COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BREACHES

During 2025, one discrimination or harassment complaint was filed directly with the Chilean Labor Authority and was therefore not submitted to or investigated by the Company. No confirmed Code of Ethics and Conduct breaches were identified through the Company's internal reporting and investigation mechanisms during the year.

The table distinguishes complaints received from cases submitted to and investigated by the Company and reports confirmed breaches across five business ethics areas.

Reporting Area	Complaints Received	Filed with Labor Authority	Submitted to the Company	Investigated by the Company	Confirmed Breaches
Corruption or bribery	0	0	0	0	0
Discrimination or harassment	1	1	0	0	0
Customer privacy data	0	0	0	0	0
Conflicts of interest	0	0	0	0	0
Money laundering or insider trading	0	0	0	0	0



Subchap. 3.2

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Responsible Public Policy

CHAP 3.2 | RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC POLICY

Policy Influence Governance & Responsible Contributions

DJ 1.6.1 DJ 1.6.2 DJ 1.6.3

Viña Concha y Toro promotes transparent and responsible engagement with public institutions and industry organizations, supported by governance mechanisms for donations and public policy engagement and consistent with applicable regulations, corporate policies and strategy.

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

Viña Concha y Toro maintains governance mechanisms for donations, institutional participation and public policy engagement. The Board of Directors and CEO provide oversight according to the nature and relevance of the activity, while Legal and Compliance play a central role in matters involving regulation and public policy.

When specific expertise is required, other functions may participate, including Sustainability, Corporate Affairs, Engineering & Projects and local subsidiary management, allowing matters to be assessed considering their legal, technical, environmental and business implications and the Company's strategic priorities.

The framework has a corporate scope, supporting these matters across Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries in the jurisdictions where the Company operates. Responsibilities may vary depending on the subject matter, regulatory requirements and nature of each engagement.

DONATION POLICY

The Company's Donation Policy applies to all directors, executives and employees of Viña Concha y Toro and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. It establishes the principles and requirements governing monetary donations and connects their management with the Company's broader ethics and compliance framework.

All monetary donations require approval by the corresponding Board of Directors, regardless of the amount, beneficiary institution or purpose, and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting in which they are authorized. Donations must comply with applicable legislation and be consistent with the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct and Crime Prevention Model.

The policy therefore establishes a formal governance mechanism for the evaluation, authorization and documentation of donations, with defined responsibilities and controls applicable throughout the Company and its subsidiaries.

CHAP 3.2 | RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC POLICY

Contributions & Other Spending

DJ 1.6.1

TRANSPARENCY AND SCOPE

Concha y Toro monitors monetary contributions and expenditures associated with political and policy-related activities across its operations. Reporting covers lobbying organizations, political organizations and candidates, trade associations or tax-exempt groups, and other related expenditures, providing a consistent five-year view.

NATURE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

From 2021 through 2025, the Company reported no direct contributions to lobbying organizations, political organizations or candidates, or other political-related categories. Reported expenditures correspond entirely to trade associations or tax-exempt groups, primarily reflecting participation in organizations associated with the development and representation of the wine industry.

REPORTING COVERAGE

The information is reported in Chilean pesos (CLP) and covers 100% of the Company's operational scope for each year. This provides consistent visibility into relevant contributions and supports transparency regarding participation in organizations that may engage in public-policy discussions.

	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Lobbying, interest representation or similar	0	0	0	0	0
Local, regional or national political campaigns / organizations / candidates	0	0	0	0	0
Trade associations or tax-exempt groups	694,443,438	839,964,414	878,520,063	990,033,555	973,450,223
Other policy-related spending	0	0	0	0	0
Total contributions and other spending	694,443,438	839,964,414	878,520,063	990,033,555	973,450,223
Coverage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Largest Contributions & Expenditures

D J 1 . 6 . 2

The Company discloses its largest industry association contributions, their purpose and annual expenditures.

INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATION

Viña Concha y Toro participates in selected industry organizations that contribute to the representation, development, research and advancement of the wine sector. Its three largest contributions consistently correspond to Wines of Chile, Wine Institute California and R&D&I Wines of Chile, reflecting participation in relevant industry initiatives in Chile and the United States and supporting collaboration across the wine industry.

PURPOSE AND TRANSPARENCY

Reporting the principal organizations, purpose of engagement and annual contributions provides transparency on the nature, scale and evolution of the Company’s industry association expenditures. Together, the three largest contributions represented 87% of total expenditures in 2023, 77% in 2024 and 82.7% in 2025, representing a substantial share in each period.

Organization	Description	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Wines of Chile	Contributions from Chilean subsidiaries supporting participation in the national wine industry association	543,115,156	605,410,142	613,900,000
Wine Institute California	Contribution by the California subsidiary supporting participation in the U.S. wine industry association	172,912,984	105,496,839	133,145,228
R&D&I Wines of Chile	Contribution supporting wine industry research, development and innovation initiatives	49,234,861	55,746,690	57,660,000
Total – Top 3 Contributions		765,263,001	766,653,671	804,705,228
Share of Total Contributions		87%	77%	82.7%

CHAP 3.2 | RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC POLICY

Climate-Aligned Public Policy Engagement

DJ 1.6.3

Viña Concha y Toro supports the Paris Agreement and seeks to align its climate-related public policy engagement with its climate strategy and science-based decarbonization commitments, supported by appropriate governance and technical review.

CLIMATE POLICY POSITION

Viña Concha y Toro supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement and public policies that contribute to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. This position is supported by the Company's climate strategy and science-based emissions reduction targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

Consistent with these commitments, the Company supports policies that advance renewable electricity and energy transition, energy efficiency, science-based decarbonization, carbon pricing, circular economy and recyclable packaging, low-carbon transportation, agricultural resilience, water efficiency, climate-related disclosure, and regenerative agriculture.

GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Legal and Compliance coordinate matters involving regulation and public policy engagement. When specialized expertise is required, relevant functions may participate, including Sustainability, Corporate Affairs, Engineering & Projects and local subsidiary management.

The Board of Directors and CEO provide oversight according to the nature and relevance of the engagement. Climate-related public policy matters are assessed considering applicable regulations, corporate policies and the Company's climate strategy and commitments.

DIRECT PUBLIC POLICY ENGAGEMENT

The Company may engage directly with public authorities on regulatory and public policy matters relevant to its activities. No external lobbyists or public affairs advisers were engaged during 2025. In Chile, direct interest representation is conducted in accordance with Law No. 20,730, which regulates lobbying and representation of private interests before public authorities and establishes transparency requirements for applicable meetings and hearings.

Climate-related public policy engagements are reviewed by Legal and Compliance, with support from relevant technical areas when required, to assess consistency with the Company's climate commitments and positions.



CHAP 3.2 | RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC POLICY

Trade Association Climate Alignment

DJ 1.6.3

Viña Concha y Toro reviews relevant trade association participation against its climate strategy and commitments, with mechanisms to identify potential misalignments, engage with associations and escalate corrective actions when necessary.

REVIEW AND MONITORING

Before joining a new trade association, Viña Concha y Toro assesses its objectives and consistency with applicable corporate policies and strategy. For existing memberships, climate alignment is also reviewed when a relevant climate-related public position or regulatory development arises.

The review considers whether the association's public policy positions and activities are consistent with the Company's climate commitments. Sustainability provides technical expertise on climate matters, while Legal and Compliance support the assessment of relevant regulatory and public policy considerations. This approach applies to relevant trade association participation across the Company's operations and complements the review of direct climate-related public policy engagements.

ADDRESSING POTENTIAL MISALIGNMENTS

If a potential inconsistency is identified between an association's climate-related public policy position and Viña Concha y Toro's climate commitments, the

Company may engage directly with the association and request clarification or changes to its position.

Where necessary, the matter may be escalated to executive management or the relevant governance body. Depending on the nature and persistence of the misalignment, the Company may suspend participation in specific initiatives, reconsider its participation or withdraw from the association. No material misalignments requiring these measures have been identified in recent years.

TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING

Viña Concha y Toro publicly reports information on its participation in relevant trade and industry associations, including their purpose, areas of engagement and climate-related activities where applicable. The Company also reports relevant direct public policy engagement and associated expenditures through its policy influence disclosure.

This approach supports transparency regarding how participation in external organizations relates to the Company's climate strategy and public commitments.



CHAP 3.2 | RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC POLICY

Climate-Related Trade Association Engagement

D J 1 . 6 . 3

Viña Concha y Toro participates in relevant wine and business associations that contribute to sustainability and climate-related industry initiatives and public policy discussions across its main operating jurisdictions.

Viña Concha y Toro participates in trade and industry associations that provide platforms for collaboration on sustainability, climate change, regulation and public policy, enabling the Company to contribute industry perspectives to relevant discussions.

The Company seeks consistency between these participations and its climate strategy and commitments, supporting initiatives related to science-based decarbonization, renewable energy, sustainable production, circularity and climate resilience.

RELEVANT TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Wines of Chile | Chile

Represents the Chilean wine industry on policy, regulation and sustainability matters. Viña Concha y Toro has collaborated on science-based decarbonization, including an initiative encouraging Chilean wineries to establish Science Based Targets.

Wine Institute | California, United States

Represents California wineries in regulatory and public

policy matters and promotes sustainable winegrowing. The Company participates in sustainability initiatives, including Certified California Sustainable Winegrowing, supporting environmental and climate practices.

Bodegas de Argentina | Argentina

Represents wineries and related businesses on matters relevant to the Argentine wine industry. Through Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos, the Company participates in sustainability and industry-related activities.

SOFOFA | Chile

Provides a platform for private-sector participation in regulatory and sustainability matters. The Company has participated in the Ecolabeling Clean Production Agreement, supporting recyclable packaging labeling and circular economy.

These engagements support collaboration on climate-related matters and consistency with the Company's climate strategy. No material climate-policy misalignments requiring escalation or withdrawal have been identified in recent years.

Climate-related External Engagement in Practice

Across its main operating markets, Viña Concha y Toro participates in climate-related forums and collaborative initiatives supporting science-based decarbonization, sustainable agriculture and climate resilience. Selected examples of these external engagements are presented below.

CHILE: SCIENCE-BASED DECARBONIZATION

In May 2025, Concha y Toro organized the first annual gathering of Science Based Targets companies in Chile, bringing together companies committed to science-based climate action. The initiative provided a forum to share experiences and successful cases, discuss barriers and opportunities for expanding the adoption of science-based targets in Chile, and exchange perspectives on accelerating progress toward climate commitments. The program also explored future developments of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), including a presentation by SBTi’s Regional Lead for Latin America.

Concha y Toro also participates in public-private discussions related to environmental resilience and emerging sustainability frameworks. In 2026, the Company participated in the Public-Private Natural Capital Roundtable, convened by Chile’s Natural Capital Committee, contributing practical input to national guidance for integrating natural capital considerations into corporate decision-making and supporting its applicability to the private sector.

UNITED STATES: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE ACTION

Bonterra Organic Estates participates in external forums focused on climate action and sustainable agricultural systems. During 2025, Bonterra participated in Napa RISE, a Northern California wine-industry sustainability conference, and New York Climate Week.

Bonterra’s Director of Regenerative Organic Farming presented the Company’s farming program at the Organic & Biodynamic Winegrowing Conference in New Zealand.

ARGENTINA: SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS DIALOGUE

Trivento participated in Construyendo Futuros Sostenibles, organized by Sistema B in San Juan. Its Sustainability Manager joined the panel Competitividad para los negocios del futuro, contributing to dialogue among business, public-sector, academic and civil-society representatives on sustainable development and future business challenges.

Main Climate-related External Engagements

Market	Engagement	Main Focus
Chile	SBT Companies Annual Gathering	Science-based decarbonization
Chile	Natural Capital Roundtable	Resilience & natural capital
USA	Napa RISE / NY Climate Week	Climate action & industry transition
International	Organic & Biodynamic Conference	Regenerative agriculture
Argentina	Construyendo Futuros Sostenibles	Sustainable business



Subchap. 3.3

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Responsible Supply Chain

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Responsible Sourcing Program

DJ 1.7.1 DJ 1.7.2

Concha y Toro's Responsible Sourcing Program integrates sustainability into supply chain management, combining ethical, social and environmental considerations with procurement criteria to strengthen responsible practices and supplier performance across the value chain.

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING APPROACH

The Responsible Sourcing Program forms part of Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy and provides the framework for integrating sustainability considerations into supplier management and purchasing processes. It combines the requirements established in the Supplier Code of Conduct with due diligence processes, ESG criteria, contractual and tendering guidelines, supplier evaluation and development initiatives, and performance monitoring mechanisms. These elements are applied according to the characteristics, risks and relevance of different supplier categories.

The program follows a risk-based approach, beginning with the mapping and segmentation of the supplier universe and subsequently considering ESG risks and business relevance to establish priorities. This enables the Company to focus assessment, engagement and development efforts according to the characteristics and potential impacts associated with different suppliers and categories.

IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Implementation is coordinated primarily between Procurement and Sustainability, together with relevant business areas. The program includes annual planning, supplier engagement, training and advisory activities, performance monitoring and feedback mechanisms that support the continuous adjustment of priorities and actions.

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

- Governance: Oversight, accountabilities and internal coordination for responsible supplier management.
- Strategy: Integration of ethical, social and environmental considerations into sourcing and supplier engagement.
- Risk Management: Risk-based identification and prioritization according to ESG exposure and business relevance.
- Metrics & Targets: Monitoring of supplier coverage, assessment, development and progress over time.



CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Governance and Responsibilities

D J 1 . 7 . 2

Responsible sourcing is supported by defined governance and accountability mechanisms that connect Board oversight with management and operational implementation across Procurement, Sustainability and relevant business areas.

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

The Board of Directors oversees control mechanisms and the management of risks and opportunities associated with the supply chain. This responsibility is formalized through General Management and implemented operationally through the Procurement and Negotiations Division, in coordination with Sustainability and the relevant business areas, according to their respective responsibilities.

The governance framework supports the integration of responsible sourcing considerations into supplier management, including the definition of priorities, monitoring of performance and risks, and adjustment of actions where appropriate. Implementation responsibilities are coordinated through annual planning, defined accountabilities, timelines and resources according to the activities and priorities established under the Responsible Sourcing Program. This structure facilitates coordination between corporate guidelines and the operational management of suppliers across different categories, risks and business needs.

POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Supplier management is supported by internal policies and procedures, including the Supplier Code of Conduct, which establishes expectations regarding integrity, labor standards, occupational health and safety, environmental practices and potential termination of the commercial relationship. These requirements provide a common reference for suppliers during onboarding and throughout the business relationship and support the integration of ESG considerations into supplier management processes.

The Corporate Ethics Standard provides a broader framework for responsible business conduct, covering human rights and labor practices, occupational health and safety, integrity and anti-corruption, conflicts of interest, fair competition, and reporting mechanisms. Its commitments apply to Viña Concha y Toro's operations and are promoted throughout the value chain. Together, the Corporate Ethics Standard and Supplier Code of Conduct connect the Company's ethical principles with supplier requirements and controls.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Board of Directors

Provides oversight of control mechanisms and risks and opportunities associated with the supply chain, supporting alignment with the Company's broader governance and sustainability framework.

General Management

Formalizes management responsibility and provides the link between Board-level oversight and the operational implementation of responsible sourcing guidelines and priorities.

Procurement & Sustainability

Coordinate annual planning, priorities, implementation and monitoring of the Responsible Sourcing Program, integrating procurement management with sustainability criteria and supplier-related ESG considerations.

Relevant Business Areas

Participate according to the supplier category, identified risks and technical requirements, contributing operational expertise to supplier management, monitoring and the implementation of actions where appropriate.

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Responsible Sourcing Strategy

D J 1 . 7 . 2

The Responsible Sourcing Program integrates ethical and environmental criteria into purchasing management, combining supplier engagement, ESG performance and purchasing decisions to strengthen business ethics and reduce environmental impacts across the value chain.

STRATEGIC APPROACH

The Responsible Sourcing Program integrates ethical and environmental criteria into purchasing management and the value chain, with a dual focus: strengthening business-ethics practices among suppliers and reducing emissions across the supply chain, particularly in packaging. The strategy uses supplier segmentation, materiality and risk considerations to prioritize actions according to the characteristics and exposure of different categories and geographies.

The 2021–2025 Roadmap established annual milestones and targets for both dimensions. The ethics component progressively incorporated monitoring mechanisms and supplier requirements, while the climate component focused on working with key packaging suppliers to achieve emissions reductions against the established baseline. Carbon-footprint management was standardized with technical support for suppliers, complemented by collaborative initiatives, ongoing engagement and recognition through the annual Suppliers Workshop.

ESG INTEGRATION INTO PURCHASING DECISIONS

Since 2022, sustainability has been formally incorporated into the annual evaluation of key suppliers alongside price, quality and service. The sustainability component is weighted by Procurement, with increasing weight over time, and annual ESG performance feeds into the purchasing formula for the following year. This enables sustainability performance to directly influence subsequent sourcing decisions and, when price, quality and service are comparable, become a differentiating factor in supplier selection.

The environmental dimension includes suppliers participating in the packaging climate program, while the social and ethical dimension follows progressive maturity and performance stages. The strategy also incorporates sustainability criteria into contractual and RFP guidelines, with templates harmonized across subsidiaries, and a feedback cycle involving Procurement, Sustainability and User Areas. This coordination enables categories, priorities and actions to be adjusted based on observed supplier performance and identified risks.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Business Ethics

Strengthen ethical practices, supplier requirements and monitoring mechanisms across the supply chain.

Climate Action

Engage key packaging suppliers in carbon-footprint management, technical support and progressive emissions reduction.

ESG in Purchasing

Integrate sustainability performance alongside price, quality and service into supplier evaluation and subsequent purchasing decisions.

Supplier Engagement

Promote supplier progress through technical support, training, collaborative initiatives and the annual Suppliers Workshop.

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Responsible Sourcing Implementation

DJ 1.7.2

Responsible sourcing is implemented through purchasing reviews, supplier requirements, corrective-action mechanisms and internal capabilities that support consistent application of ESG expectations throughout supplier management.

RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING REVIEW

Viña Concha y Toro reviews tender requirements, timelines and commercial conditions to maintain consistency with the environmental, social and ethical requirements established for suppliers and to avoid potential conflicts between purchasing practices and responsible sourcing expectations.

REQUIREMENTS, IMPROVEMENT AND EXCLUSION

Suppliers are required to adhere to the Supplier Code of Conduct, which establishes the environmental, social and ethical standards expected by the Company. Supplier management incorporates compliance declarations, acceptance of audits and access to supporting evidence where applicable, reinforcing these requirements throughout the commercial relationship.

When gaps or moderate findings are identified, the Company may establish improvement commitments, corrective actions and defined timelines, favoring supplier development where appropriate. Failure to

meet the required standards within the established timeframe, or serious or repeated non-compliance, may result in suspension or termination of the commercial relationship.

TRAINING AND INTERNAL CAPABILITIES

Procurement and relevant internal stakeholders receive training and guidance supporting their responsibilities in supplier management. Specific training on the Responsible Sourcing pillar has been provided to Procurement personnel.

During 2025, members of Procurement also participated in training covering procurement policies and key purchasing functions, contractor-management procedures, ethics and crime prevention, corporate risk management, and health and safety responsibilities for contractors. These activities, complemented by cross-functional supplier working groups, strengthen responsible sourcing capabilities and support coordinated follow-up on performance and improvement actions.



CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Supplier Code of Conduct

DJ 1.7.1

The Supplier Code of Conduct establishes the environmental, social and ethical standards expected from suppliers and forms a mandatory foundation for responsible business relationships across Viña Concha y Toro's supply chain.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION

The Supplier Code of Conduct establishes the principles and standards applicable to suppliers, contractors and subcontractors working with Viña Concha y Toro. Suppliers are required to acknowledge the Code and formally commit to compliance, reinforcing its application throughout the commercial relationship. The Company may verify compliance and require corrective measures when gaps are identified.

The Code operates within the Company's broader ethical framework and is complemented by the Corporate Ethics Standard, which promotes responsible business conduct throughout the value chain, including contractors, suppliers and business partners.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR

The Code establishes requirements covering freely chosen employment and the prohibition of forced and child labor; working conditions, working hours and compensation; occupational health and safety; non-discrimination and harassment; and freedom of

association and collective bargaining. Suppliers are expected to respect internationally recognized human and labor rights and provide safe and respectful working conditions.

ENVIRONMENT AND RESPONSIBLE USE OF RESOURCES

Environmental requirements address greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, pollution prevention and waste management, efficient use of resources, and biodiversity and land conservation. Suppliers are expected to identify and manage their environmental impacts, promote efficient resource use and support continuous improvement in environmental performance.

BUSINESS ETHICS

The Code establishes expectations regarding anti-corruption and bribery, conflicts of interest, fair competition and responsible business conduct. These requirements are complemented by mechanisms for reporting potential breaches and by the Company's broader integrity and compliance framework.

COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Formal Commitment

Suppliers are required to acknowledge the Supplier Code of Conduct and formally commit to complying with its principles and requirements throughout the business relationship.

Verification

Viña Concha y Toro reserves the right to verify supplier compliance with the Code throughout the business relationship, request relevant supporting evidence and assess adherence to the ethical, social and environmental standards established for suppliers.

Corrective Action

When non-compliance is identified, the Company may require suppliers to implement corrective measures within defined conditions, supporting remediation and improvement where appropriate.

Potential Termination

Failure to remedy violations or comply with the Code's requirements may result in further measures, including termination of the commercial relationship.

Supplier Screening Framework

DJ 1.7.3

Concha y Toro applies a structured supplier screening approach combining ESG risk, business relevance and contextual risk factors to identify significant suppliers and prioritize subsequent assessment and engagement.

SUPPLIER UNIVERSE AND SEGMENTATION

The screening process begins with the annual mapping of the supplier universe by category and country, consolidating information from procurement systems, active contracts, tendering processes and supplier records. In 2025, Concha y Toro identified 2,663 unique suppliers, organized into six categories: agricultural inputs, oenological inputs, packaging inputs, grape growers, transportation services and other services. Suppliers operating across more than one category are classified separately as multi-category suppliers to avoid double counting. This segmentation provides the basis for identifying relevant ESG exposures and establishing differentiated priorities across the supply chain.

RISK-BASED SCREENING

A risk-impact matrix combines three principal dimensions: ethical and social risk, environmental risk, and business relevance/criticality. Ethical and social considerations include labor and human rights, corporate governance and integrity practices. Environmental considerations include regulatory

compliance and material impacts associated with emissions, waste and effluents. Business relevance considers factors such as spend, criticality of the input or service, supplier dependency and substitutability.

The analysis also incorporates country-specific, sector-specific and commodity/input-specific risks. Their relative importance varies according to supplier category, reflecting differences in environmental and social exposure across the value chain. These factors complement the ESG and business-relevance dimensions and strengthen the identification of suppliers requiring greater attention.

PRIORITIZATION OF SIGNIFICANT SUPPLIERS

The combined analysis is consolidated through the risk-impact matrix to identify significant/key suppliers under the Responsible Sourcing Program. The matrix differentiates levels of exposure according to ESG risk, potential impact and business relevance, providing a structured basis for supplier prioritization. The resulting risk profiles guide the intensity of subsequent assessment, engagement, monitoring and development activities.

2025 SUPPLIER UNIVERSE BY CATEGORY

Supplier Category	No. of Unique Suppliers	Share of Total
Transportation Services	33	1%
Packaging Inputs	77	3%
Oenological Inputs	188	7%
Agricultural Inputs	221	8%
Grape Growers	286	11%
Other Services	1,831	69%
Multi-category Suppliers	27	1%
Total Suppliers	2,663	100%

Supplier Risk–Impact Matrix and Prioritization

D J 1 . 7 . 3

The risk-impact matrix translates supplier screening results into differentiated risk profiles, supporting the prioritization of supplier categories and determining where greater assessment and management attention is required.

RISK DIFFERENTIATION BY CATEGORY

The screening methodology recognizes that ESG exposure varies according to the nature of the input or service, sector and operating context. Screening results are consolidated into a risk-impact matrix that differentiates the six supplier categories according to their ESG exposure, risk level and potential impact.

Packaging inputs show greater environmental exposure, particularly due to their contribution to Scope 3 emissions, while grape suppliers present greater social exposure associated with labor conditions, human rights and outsourcing. Transportation and other services also present relevant social considerations associated with contracting, subcontracting, workforce conditions and occupational health and safety.

Environmental considerations for agricultural inputs relate primarily to their use and disposal, while oenological inputs generally present comparatively lower environmental exposure and are managed primarily through specifications and applicable standards.

FROM RISK ANALYSIS TO PRIORITIZATION

The resulting profiles enable the Company to differentiate the level of attention required across supplier categories. Higher risk and impact combinations receive greater consideration within the Responsible Sourcing Program, providing the basis for determining subsequent assessment, monitoring, engagement and development activities.

RISK–IMPACT MATRIX

	Low	Medium	High
High		Other Services	Grapes
Medium	Oenological Inputs		Packaging Inputs
Low		Agricultural Inputs Transportation Services	

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

Supplier Category	Risk	Impact
Agricultural Inputs	Medium	Low
Oenological Inputs	Low	Medium
Packaging Inputs	High	Medium

SOCIAL RISK

Supplier Category	Risk	Impact
Grapes	High	High
Transportation Services	Medium	Low
Other Services	Medium	High

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Supplier Assessment Approach

DJ 1.7.4

Following risk-based prioritization, supplier assessments combine documentary reviews, direct engagement and on-site evaluations according to the supplier's risk profile, enabling findings to be identified, addressed and monitored over time.

RISK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Following screening and prioritization, a segment of significant/key suppliers is selected annually for assessment based on environmental and social risk, operational dependency and supplier profile. The approach progresses from documentary review to more extensive evaluation where greater attention is required, allowing assessment efforts to remain proportionate to identified risks and potential impacts.

ASSESSMENT METHODS

Supplier assessments review relevant ethical, social and environmental practices and supporting evidence. Documentary assessments may include policies, procedures, labor and occupational health and safety records, environmental permits, monitoring records and other compliance evidence. Depending on the required depth, the process may also include interviews, workshops and on-site visits.

On-site assessments are conducted primarily by Concha y Toro personnel from Procurement and

Supplier Quality Assurance, with support from specialized consultants where appropriate. Existing certifications and independent audits of suppliers may also be considered as complementary evidence; however, these do not constitute a corporate third-party ESG audit program.

FINDINGS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

Assessment results support decisions regarding supplier approval, continued engagement or the need for improvement. Where gaps are identified, suppliers may be required to establish corrective or improvement actions with defined commitments and timelines. Progress is monitored and results are maintained for traceability, with reassessment conducted periodically or when relevant triggers arise.

Serious or repeated non-compliance may be escalated and can result in suspension or termination of the supplier relationship, while improvement is favored where appropriate and proportionate to the identified risk.

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Supplier Development and Continuous Improvement

DJ 1.7.4

The Responsible Sourcing Program promotes supplier development through training, technical guidance, collaborative initiatives and improvement support, strengthening ESG capabilities and performance across priority areas of the value chain.

SUPPLIER ENGAGEMENT AND TRAINING

Concha y Toro complements supplier assessment with development activities designed to strengthen understanding and implementation of the Company's sustainability expectations. Suppliers receive information and guidance on relevant ESG priorities through initiatives such as the Annual Suppliers Workshop, training activities and direct engagement with Procurement and Sustainability.

These activities support awareness of the Company's responsible sourcing approach and facilitate collaboration with suppliers on environmental, social and ethical priorities. Development efforts are adapted according to the supplier category, identified risks and areas for improvement, allowing resources to be focused on material issues.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND IMPROVEMENT

Where improvement opportunities or gaps are identified, the Company may provide guidance and support for corrective and improvement actions,

including follow-up on commitments and progress. This approach favors supplier improvement and continued engagement where appropriate, rather than immediate exclusion, while maintaining escalation mechanisms for serious or repeated non-compliance.

The Responsible Sourcing Program provides targeted technical support on material sustainability topics. Key packaging suppliers have received standardized carbon-footprint guidance and individual support to strengthen measurement capabilities and advance science-based emission reductions, supporting the Company's broader Scope 3 decarbonization objectives.

COLLABORATION AND RECOGNITION

Supplier engagement is complemented by collaborative initiatives that encourage continuous improvement and the exchange of practices. The Annual Suppliers Workshop provides an opportunity to communicate priorities and recognize progress, including the Green Supplier recognition associated with environmental performance and climate-related improvements.





CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Supplier Engagement and Collaboration

DJ 1.7.4

The Responsible Sourcing Program promotes continuous engagement with suppliers through collaborative working spaces, technical dialogue and recognition of progress, connecting sustainability priorities with operational supplier management.

ANNUAL SUPPLIER WORKSHOP

Each year, Concha y Toro convenes key packaging suppliers through its Annual Supplier Workshop, a collaborative space designed to align expectations, communicate progress and establish priorities under the Responsible Sourcing Program. The workshop combines strategic updates with practical discussions on business ethics and climate change, enabling suppliers to exchange experiences, address common challenges and identify opportunities for collaboration. The sessions also provide visibility into the Program's roadmap, progress achieved, evolving approaches and expectations for the following period, strengthening alignment between the Company and suppliers.

SUPPLIER WORKING GROUPS

Periodic cross-functional working groups complement the annual workshop by providing ongoing engagement with packaging suppliers throughout the year. Procurement, Supply, Quality, Packaging, Management Control and Sustainability participate with supplier representatives to review performance, address operational issues and identify improvement

opportunities. These sessions support production continuity, logistics efficiency and alignment with the Program's ethics and climate priorities. They also provide a structured mechanism for collaborative problem-solving and coordination between suppliers and internal areas. Decisions, activities, responsibilities and timelines are documented, enabling progress to be monitored and agreed actions to be followed between sessions.

RECOGNITION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Supplier engagement is reinforced through the Green Supplier recognition, presented during the Annual Supplier Workshop to highlight suppliers demonstrating relevant progress and results in climate-related performance. The initiative recognizes supplier contributions to the Company's sustainability strategy and encourages continued improvement, innovation and collaboration. Recognition complements the Program's broader engagement mechanisms by providing visibility to supplier achievements and reinforcing the importance of environmental performance within the relationship with strategic suppliers.

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Supplier Performance Monitoring and KPIs

D J 1 . 7 . 5

The Responsible Sourcing Program monitors supplier KPIs to track coverage, performance and progress.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

The Responsible Sourcing Program periodically monitors ESG aspects and performance of significant/key suppliers to track progress, coverage and program implementation over time. Since 2023, supplier data have been consolidated into the Procurement dashboard, supporting year-end monitoring, traceability, performance tracking and evaluation of overall program coverage across different supplier categories and priorities.

ASSESSMENT AND DEVELOPMENT KPIS

The Company tracks indicators covering the supplier universe, significant/key suppliers, ESG assessments, development measures, relevant findings and corrective actions. These metrics help evaluate program coverage and progress, identify suppliers, categories or areas requiring additional attention, and inform subsequent supplier engagement, improvement actions, monitoring priorities and procurement decisions.

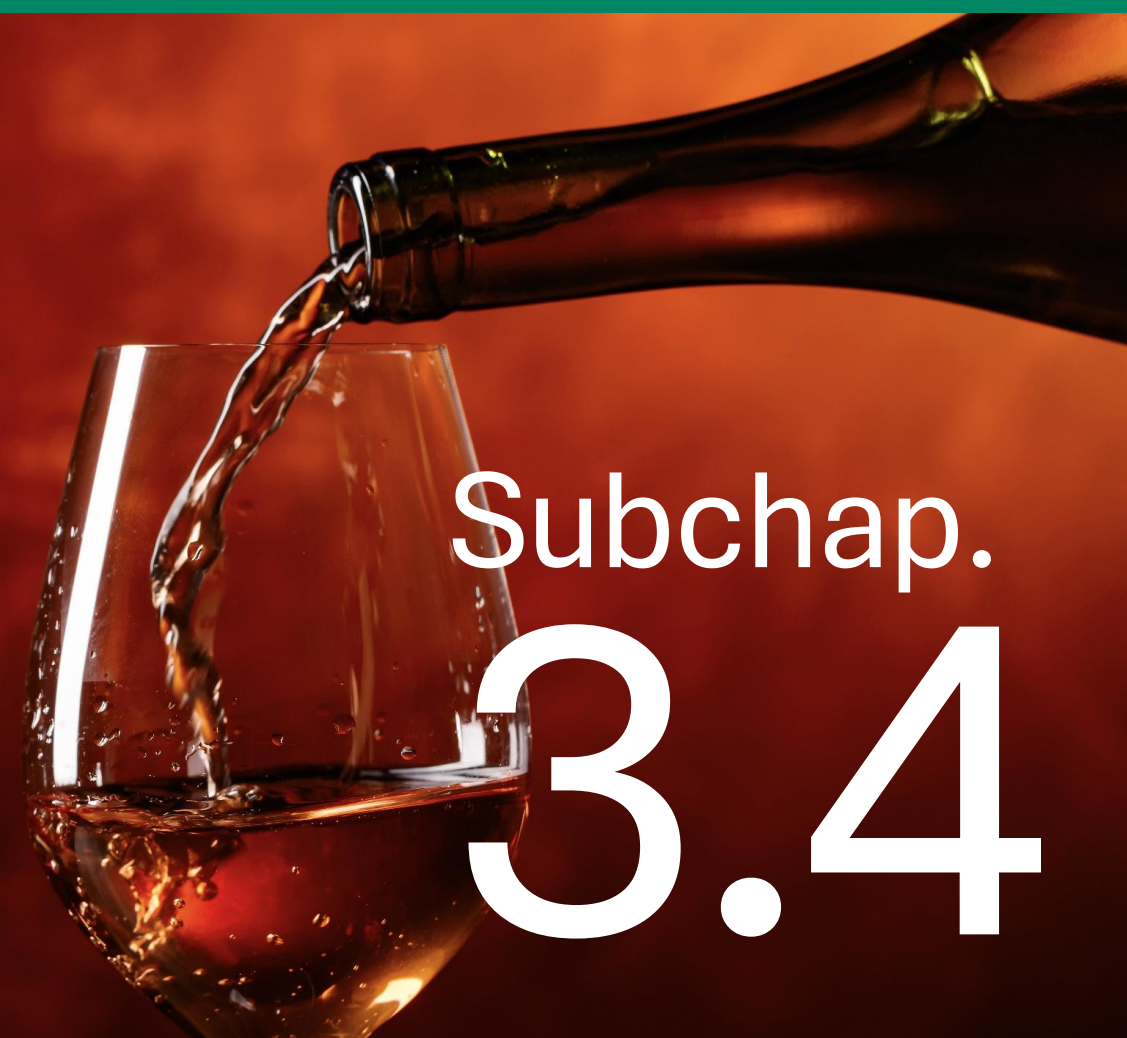
KPI for supplier assessment and development	Unit	FY 2025
1. Total number of unique suppliers	#	2,663
2. Number of unique significant suppliers	#	439
Percentage of total spend of unique significant suppliers	%	80%
3. Number of unique significant suppliers supported with development measures (as a subset of 2)	#	14
Percentage of suppliers supported in development measures	%	3%
4. Number of unique significant suppliers assessed via desk assessments/on-site assessments (as a subset of 2)	#	56
Percentage of unique significant suppliers assessed	%	13%
5. Number of unique significant suppliers assessed with substantial actual/potential negative impacts (as a subset of 4)	#	13
6. Number of unique significant suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts with agreed corrective action/improvement plan (as a subset of 5)	#	4
Percentage of suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts with agreed corrective action/improvement plan	%	31%
7. Number of unique significant suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts that were terminated (as a subset of 5)	#	0

CHAP 3.3 | RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Responsible Sourcing Program: Impacts Achieved 2021–2025

DJ 1.7.5

Workstream	Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Business Ethics	# of suppliers included in business ethics assessments		6	6	0	141	141
	# of suppliers that completed an ethics self-assessment		145	145	0	38	0
Climate Change	# of suppliers participating in the program		30	26	20	15	13
	# of suppliers committed to SBTi		10	14	10	8	9
	% of suppliers committed to SBTi		33%	54%	50%	53%	69%
Packaging Emissions (tCO ₂ e – Chile Origin)	# tCO ₂ e – Annual packaging emission reductions committed, compared to 2020	80.930	56.037	56.634	41.008	78.415	78.818
	# tCO ₂ e – Actual packaging emission reductions compared to 2020		12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000
	# tCO ₂ e – Annual emission reductions exceeding the committed reductions, compared to 2020		24.893	24.296	39.922	2.515	2.112
	CO ₂ e Reduction Budget for the Period		12.893	12.296	27.922	-9.485	-9.888
Business Ethics	# of suppliers included in business ethics assessments		+12.893	+25.189	+53.111	+43.626	+33.738



Subchap. 3.4

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Responsible Tax

CHAP 3.4 | RESPONSIBLE TAX

Responsible Tax Policy and Principles

DJ 1.8.1

The Tax Policy establishes a Company-wide framework for responsible tax management, defining its scope and governance while setting out the principles that guide the fulfillment of tax obligations across the Company's operations.

A CORPORATE FRAMEWORK

Viña Concha y Toro's Tax Policy formalizes the Company's commitment to the full and timely fulfillment of its tax obligations across the jurisdictions where it operates. It provides a common framework for managing tax matters and establishes the responsible taxation principles that guide the Company's approach to tax compliance and decision-making.

COMPANY-WIDE SCOPE

The Policy applies to Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and all its domestic and foreign subsidiaries. Each company remains responsible for meeting its tax obligations in its respective jurisdiction while following the corporate framework established by the Policy.

GOVERNANCE AND APPROVAL

The Tax Policy is formally approved by the Company's CFO, reinforcing executive accountability for its implementation and oversight. As part of this framework, the Policy establishes six Responsible Taxation Principles, which are presented next.

COMPLIANCE WITH TAX REGULATIONS

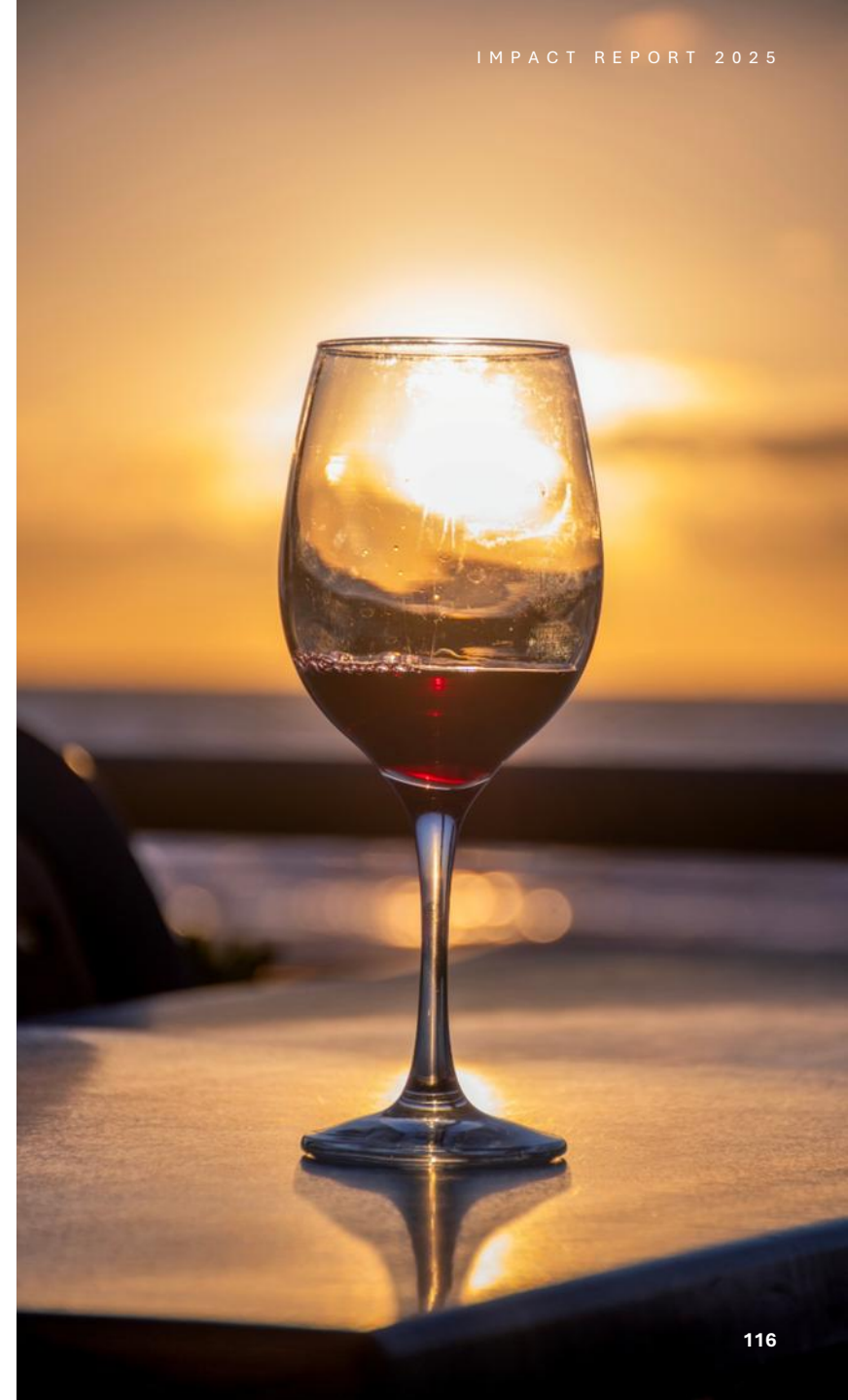
The Company shall implement the procedures, mechanisms and controls that ensure orderly, diligent and good-faith compliance with all tax laws and regulations, both domestic and foreign.

In the event that there are reasonable doubts regarding the scope or interpretation of a regulation, the Company may rely on the expert opinion of external advisors, whose report shall be sufficiently substantiated, always considering, where applicable, the spirit underlying the respective law.

All reports issued by external advisors shall be duly archived.

RESPONSIBLE TAX PLANNING

In making tax decisions, the Company shall ensure that they are appropriately aligned with business objectives and operational reality. In this regard, the Company may not implement or develop artificial structures whose main purpose is to obtain tax advantages without a legitimate commercial justification.



CHAP 3.4 | RESPONSIBLE TAX

Responsible Tax Principles in Practice

DJ 1.8.1

The principles provide a consistent foundation for responsible tax management, addressing key areas including business-aligned tax planning, transfer pricing, tax control, transparency, cooperation and traceability across the Company's operations

LOW- OR NO-TAX JURISDICTIONS

Except as indicated in the following paragraph, the Company may not establish entities in countries considered to have low or no taxation, nor carry out actions that entail the transfer of value generated in its commercial operations.

In the event that, for commercial reasons, the Company requires the establishment of an entity in a low- or no-tax country, prior approval from the Company's Board of Directors shall be required. In this case, the Company shall maintain the information supporting the aforementioned grounds.

TRANSFER PRICING

The Company shall ensure that all transactions between the parent company and any entity of the business group, or between entities of the group without the participation of the parent company, are carried out under arm's-length conditions, similar to those that ordinarily prevail in the market.

Related Transactions shall be subject to the current Corporate Transfer Pricing Policy, as well as the documentation and approval standards established by the Transfer Pricing Committee.

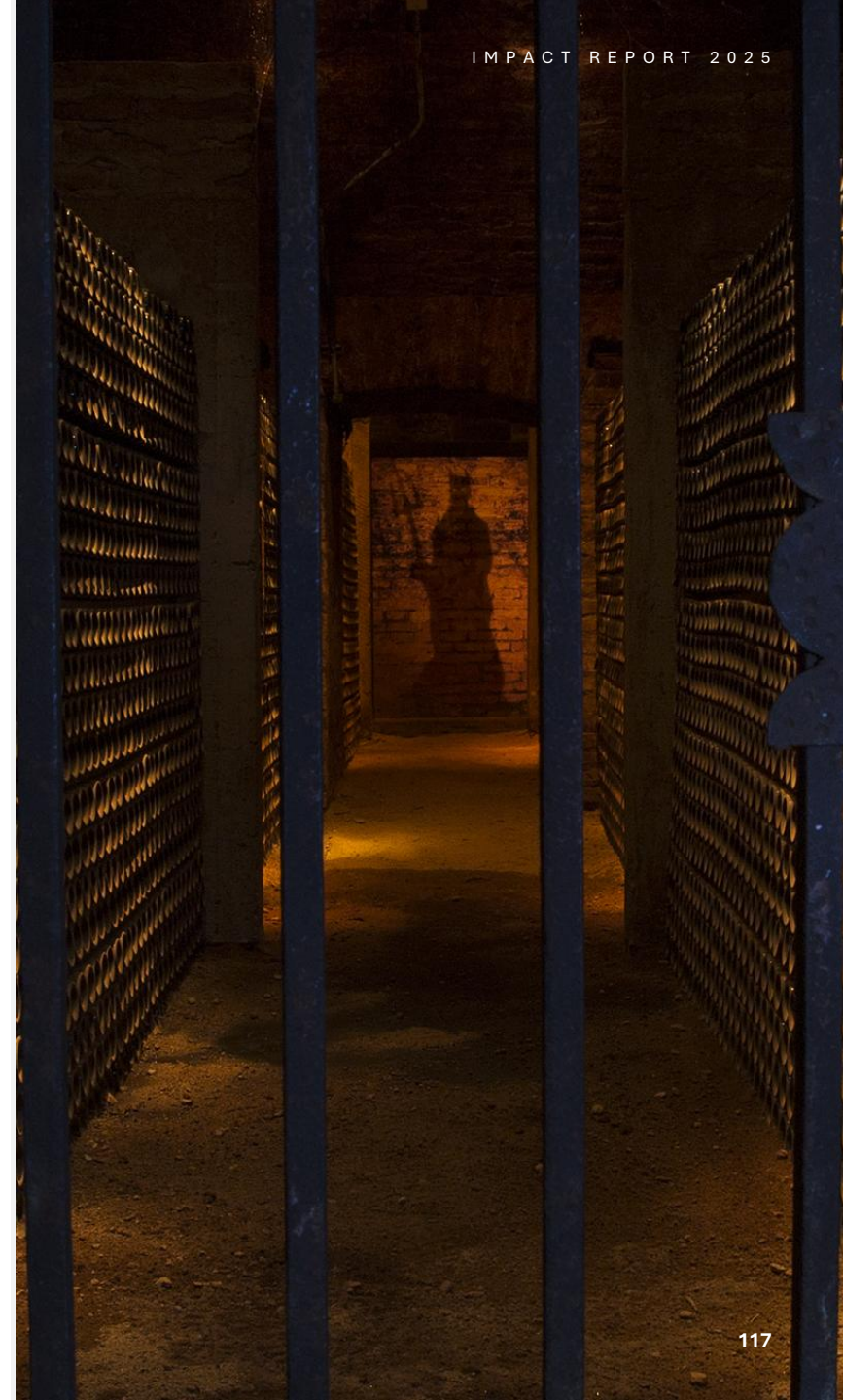
TAX CONTROL

The Company shall maintain a documented, risk-based Tax Control Framework, subject to periodic evaluation.

TRANSPARENCY, COOPERATION AND TRACEABILITY

The Company shall maintain transparent, professional and good-faith relationships with tax authorities, provide complete information within the applicable deadlines, and retain sufficient evidence of the decisions, criteria, filings, reconciliations and controls performed.

Material or uncertain tax positions shall be documented and submitted to the level of approval defined in the responsibility matrix.



CHAP 3.4 | RESPONSIBLE TAX

Tax Reporting and Transparency

DJ 1.8.2

Viña Concha y Toro reports financial and tax information across its operating jurisdictions, strengthening transparency on its international tax profile and enabling reconciliation with the Group's consolidated financial statements.

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING APPROACH

The Company reports tax information across the jurisdictions in which its consolidated entities operate. For 2025, disclosure covers Chile, Argentina, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Finland, Norway, Sweden, China, Singapore, the United States, Mexico, Canada, France and the Netherlands, providing visibility into the Group's geographic distribution of business activity and tax contribution.

BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

The disclosure identifies resident entities associated with each tax jurisdiction and their primary business activities, including wine and grape production, bottling, commercialization, distribution, import and export, as well as investment, holding and supporting activities depending on the jurisdiction. Employees are also presented by jurisdiction, providing context on the Group's operational presence.

FINANCIAL AND TAX INFORMATION

For each jurisdiction, the Company reports revenue,

profit or loss before tax, income tax accrued and income tax paid on a cash basis. These indicators provide a consistent view of economic activity, profitability and taxation across international operations and complement the consolidated information in the Integrated Report 2025.

RECONCILIATION WITH CONSOLIDATED REPORTING

Profit before tax, income tax expense and cash income taxes paid reconcile with the corresponding consolidated amounts reported in the 2025 financial statements. Revenue is presented on an aggregated basis before the consolidation adjustment for Unrealized Profit (UNR) arising from transactions between Group entities. The adjustment reconciles jurisdictional revenue with consolidated revenue.

REPORTING BASIS

Country-by-country disclosure brings business, workforce, financial and tax information together at jurisdiction level, complementing existing financial reporting and strengthening transparency on the Company's overall tax profile.



Tax Jurisdictions, Principal Entities and Activities

D J 1 . 8 . 2

Principal Group entities and activities across tax jurisdictions complement the corporate structure disclosed in the Integrated Report.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS PURPOSE

Viña Concha y Toro operates through an international group of subsidiaries supporting its integrated wine business and related activities. At Group level, these entities support wine production, bottling, commercialization, distribution, import and export, together with investment, logistics and other activities supporting the Company’s operations and international presence.

PRINCIPAL ENTITIES BY JURISDICTION

The table presents the principal resident entities and their primary activities across the tax jurisdictions included in the Company’s 2025 tax reporting. It provides context for the country-by-country financial and tax information and does not represent an exhaustive legal-entity listing. Further information on subsidiaries, associates, ownership structure and corporate purposes is available in Chapter 6.5, “Subsidiaries and Associates,” of the Integrated Report 2025.

Tax Jurisdiction	Principal Resident Entities	Primary Activities
Chile	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.; Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA; Viña Cono Sur S.A.; Viña Don Melchor SpA; Comercial Peumo Ltda.; Transportes Viconto Ltda.	Wine and grape production, bottling, commercialization, distribution, export and logistics
Argentina	Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A.	Wine and grape production, bottling, commercialization, import and export
United Kingdom	Concha y Toro UK Limited; Cono Sur Europe Limited	Commercialization and distribution of Group wines
Brazil	VCT Brasil Importação y Exportação Ltda.	Import, export, commercialization and distribution
Finland	VCT Finland OY	Commercialization and distribution
Norway	Concha y Toro Norway AS; VCT Norway AS; CyT Norway AS	Commercialization, distribution and promotion
Sweden	VCT Sweden AB	Commercialization, distribution and promotion
China	Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Commercialization and distribution
Singapore	VCT Group of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.	Regional distribution and promotion
United States	VCT USA, Inc.; Bonterra Organic Estates	Wine production, bottling, commercialization and investment activities
Mexico	VCT México S.R.L. de C.V.; VCT & DG México S.A. de C.V.	Commercialization, import, distribution and investment activities
Canada	Concha y Toro Canada Ltd.	Investment and holding activities
France	Cono Sur France S.A.R.L.	Commercial representation and promotion
Netherlands	VCT Benelux B.V.	Distribution and promotion

CHAP 3.4 | RESPONSIBLE TAX

Country-by-Country Tax Data 2025

DJ 1.8.2 DJ 1.8.3

The 2025 country-by-country disclosure (ThCh\$) provides visibility into the Group's economic activity, tax contribution and workforce across its operating jurisdictions.

REPORTING BASIS AND RECONCILIATION

Revenue by jurisdiction is presented on an aggregated basis before consolidation adjustments and totals ThCh\$1,433,723,968. For consolidation purposes, an Unrealized Profit (UNR) adjustment of ThCh\$458,391,016, associated with transactions between related Group entities, is deducted, resulting in consolidated revenue of ThCh\$975,332,952 as reported in the 2025 financial statements. Profit before tax, income tax accrued and income tax paid also reconcile with the corresponding consolidated amounts.

Effective Tax Rate is calculated using income tax expense and profit/(loss) before tax, while Cash Tax Rate uses income taxes paid and profit/(loss) before tax. Together, these indicators provide complementary perspectives on accrued and cash taxation across the Group's operating jurisdictions and facilitate comparison with consolidated financial reporting.

Tax Jurisdiction	Revenue	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	Income Tax Accrued	Income Tax Paid	Employees	Effective Tax Rate	Cash Tax Rate
Chile	746,745,028	72,620,626	(13,877,354)	(23,201,946)	2,389	19.1%	31.9%
Argentina	50,482,998	12,630,619	(5,509,533)	(2,393,205)	352	43.6%	18.9%
United Kingdom	301,275,088	9,789,732	(2,475,186)	(4,321,390)	78	25.3%	44.1%
Brazil	70,637,022	(1,049,057)	312,809	(1,130,903)	87	29.8%	107.8%
Finland	9,441,511	(722,768)	(1,645)	(85,075)	2	(0.2%)	(11.8%)
Norway	14,768,350	1,478,787	(345,474)	(491,444)	4	23.4%	33.2%
Sweden	20,769,154	780,058	(164,889)	(361,090)	8	21.1%	46.3%
China	15,618,063	(2,201,198)	(476,549)	-	50	(21.6%)	-
Singapore	4,211,212	150,629	(25,258)	-	2	16.8%	-
United States	140,928,734	(5,532,566)	1,289,104	(23,150)	195	23.3%	(0.4%)
Mexico	57,627,805	2,716,334	(911,289)	(1,369,954)	1	33.5%	50.4%
Canada	-	267,702	(141,575)	-	-	52.9%	-
France	1,219,004	(234,369)	-	(80,214)	4	-	(34.2%)
Netherlands	-	(15,810)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,433,723,968	90,678,719	(22,326,839)	(33,458,371)	3,172	24.6%	36.9%

CHAP 3.4 | RESPONSIBLE TAX

Effective Tax Rate and Cash Tax Rate

D J 1 . 8 . 3

The Group complements its effective and cash tax rates with a reconciliation of the main factors explaining differences between the statutory and effective income tax rates.

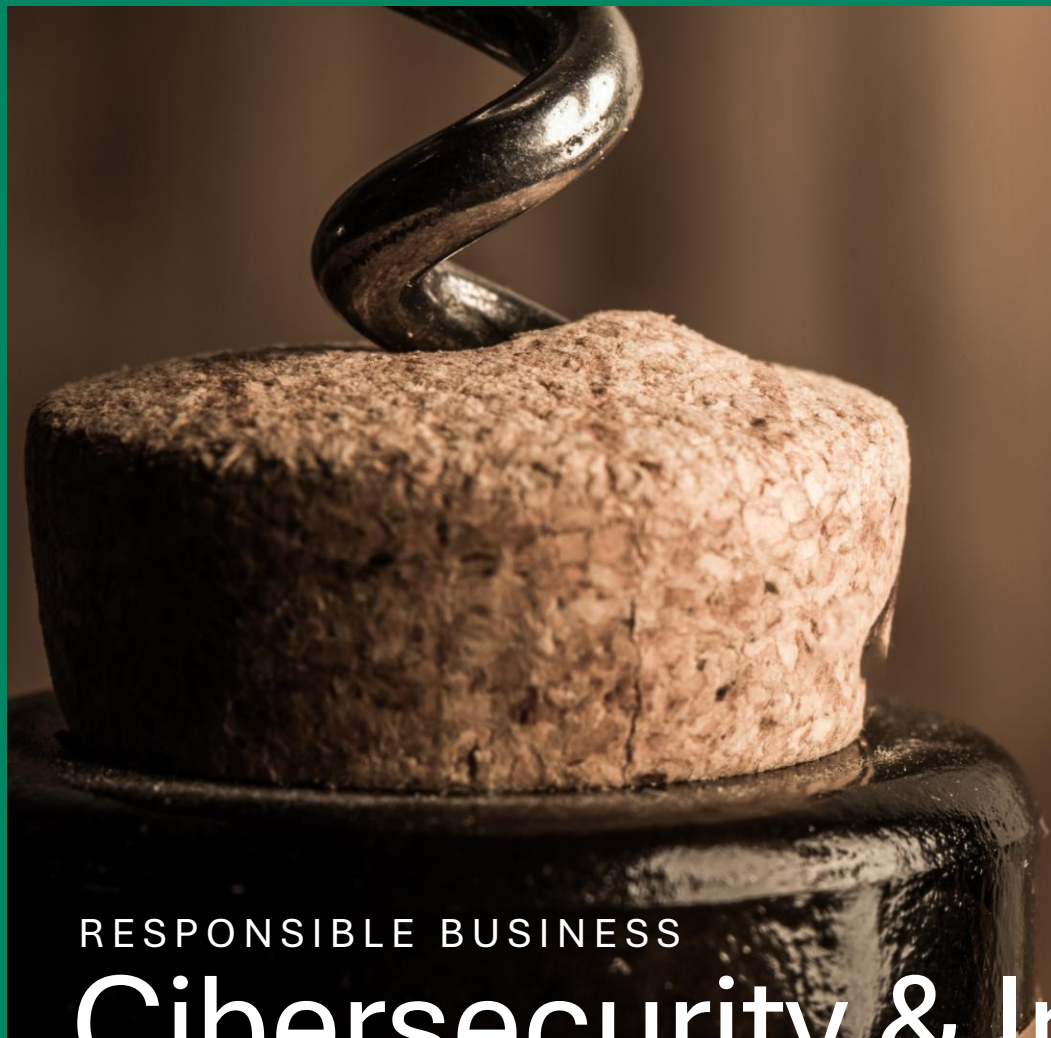
TAX RATE PERFORMANCE

The Group's effective tax rate remained relatively stable, reaching 25.5% in 2024 and 24.6% in 2025, compared with a statutory income tax rate of 27.0% in both years. The reconciliation identifies the principal factors explaining the difference between statutory and effective taxation, including tax rates applicable in other jurisdictions, inflation adjustments on equity, non-deductible expenses and other adjustments to the statutory tax charge.

ACCRUED AND CASH TAXATION

The effective tax rate reflects income tax expense recognized in the income statement relative to earnings before tax, while the cash tax rate reflects income taxes effectively paid during the financial year relative to earnings before tax. Cash tax payments may vary between periods because the timing of tax payments does not necessarily coincide with the period in which the corresponding tax expense is recognized.

	FY 2024 (ThCh\$)	FY 2024 (%)	FY 2025 (ThCh\$)	FY 2025 (%)
Earnings Before Tax	105,620,090	-	90,678,719	-
Tax expense at statutory rate	28,495,939	27.0%	24,483,254	27.0%
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions	1,489,914	1.4%	3,573,800	3.9%
Inflation adjustment on equity	(5,195,501)	(4.9%)	(6,420,488)	(7.1%)
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	2,342,378	2.2%	2,208,699	2.4%
Other increase/(decrease) in statutory tax charge	(216,671)	(0.2%)	(1,518,426)	(1.7%)
Total adjustments to statutory tax expense	(1,579,880)	(1.5%)	(2,156,415)	(2.4%)
Reported Taxes / Income Tax Expense	26,916,059	25.5%	22,326,839	24.6%
Cash Taxes Paid	4,228,019	4.0%	33,458,371	36.9%



Subchap. 3.5

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Cibersecurity & Information Security

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— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



CHAP 3.5 | CIBERSECURITY & INFORMATION SECURITY

Information Security Governance

DJ 1.9.1

Information security is integrated into Viña Concha y Toro's corporate risk governance framework, combining Board-level oversight, executive accountability and specialized management mechanisms to oversee cybersecurity risks, operational resilience and the protection of information and assets.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Information security and cybersecurity are integrated into Viña Concha y Toro's broader risk governance framework. The Board periodically receives information from the Internal Control function on corporate risk management, including indicators related to cybersecurity and operational continuity, major and emerging risks, and their respective mitigation measures. These reviews support the Board's oversight of measures designed to strengthen risk and incident prevention and safeguard information and digital assets. The Board also interacts with Internal Audit and external auditors as part of its oversight of the Company's broader risk and control environment.

The Directors' Committee provides an additional Board-level oversight mechanism. During 2025, it received regular reports from the Risk Management Unit, including specific information on the Company's cybersecurity plans and operational continuity plan. This enables cybersecurity-related matters to be considered within the Company's broader risk, control and business continuity oversight processes.

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY AND SPECIALIZED GOVERNANCE

At management level, responsibility for information security is assigned to the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who oversees the information security framework and supports its continuous review and improvement, working in coordination with Corporate Technology and other relevant functions.

A multidisciplinary Cybersecurity Committee, comprising key corporate executives, including the CFO and CIO, representatives from Human Resources, Legal and Communications, and with the participation of a Board member, periodically reviews major information security and cybersecurity risks, supporting coordinated decision-making, risk escalation and appropriate mitigation measures.

Information security governance is complemented by defined responsibilities across the workforce. Employees, executives, contractors and authorized third parties are expected to comply with applicable security requirements, protect information assets and promptly report identified risks or suspicious activities.





CHAP 3.5 | CIBERSECURITY & INFORMATION SECURITY

Corporate Information Security Policy and Principles

D J 1 . 9 . 2

Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Information Security Policy establishes a common framework to protect information and digital assets, strengthen resilience and continuous improvement, with clear responsibilities and security requirements extending to relevant third parties.

RISK-BASED INFORMATION PROTECTION

Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Information Security Policy establishes the principles governing the protection and responsible management of information and digital assets. Based on a risk-oriented approach, the framework safeguards the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information throughout its lifecycle, while supporting regulatory compliance, operational resilience and business continuity. Security measures consider information criticality, technological environments and evolving information security risks.

PREVENTION AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Company combines preventive, detective and response capabilities to identify vulnerabilities and threats, protect information assets and respond to incidents. Risks, controls and security practices are periodically reviewed considering emerging threats, technological developments and regulatory requirements. Incident management covers detection, containment, mitigation and recovery, while lessons learned help strengthen controls and prevent recurrence.

SECURITY CULTURE AND SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY

Protecting information is a shared responsibility across the organization. Employees, executives, contractors and other authorized users are expected to apply appropriate security practices, protect information and systems under their responsibility and promptly report risks, incidents or suspicious activities. Training and awareness initiatives complement technological controls by promoting secure behaviors and strengthening the Company's preventive culture.

SECURITY ACROSS THE BUSINESS ECOSYSTEM

The Policy extends information security requirements to suppliers, contractors and other relevant third parties, based on the nature of the services provided, access to information or systems, and associated security risks. The information security management framework is aligned with the principles of ISO/IEC 27001 and combines governance, policies and procedures, technological controls, monitoring, training, audits and external assessments to support continuous improvement.

Information Security Management Program

D J 1 . 9 . 3

Viña Concha y Toro maintains an information security management program that combines operational resilience, vulnerability management, incident response and internal assurance to protect information systems, strengthen preparedness and support the continuity of critical operations.

OPERATIONAL RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY

Viña Concha y Toro maintains technology recovery capabilities to support the continuity and restoration of critical systems following disruptive events or cybersecurity incidents. The Company’s Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) is complemented by the identification and prioritization of critical systems, backup and restoration mechanisms, redundancy measures and recovery procedures. Preparedness is reinforced through annual exercises and periodic reviews.

VULNERABILITY AND THREAT MANAGEMENT

The Company applies a preventive approach to identifying and addressing vulnerabilities across its technology environment. Vulnerability management covers infrastructure, endpoints, applications and cloud environments, combining automated scanning, critical vulnerability monitoring, risk-based patch management and security assessments prior to production. These activities are complemented by penetration testing and other exercises to identify weaknesses and strengthen preventive controls.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AND ESCALATION

Information security incidents and suspicious activities can be reported through multiple internal channels, supported by a continuously available Service Desk. Identified events are assessed and escalated according to their severity, enabling the appropriate technology, cybersecurity and governance functions to participate in their management. Relevant cybersecurity matters may also be reviewed through the Cybersecurity Committee, supporting coordinated response and escalation.

INTERNAL ASSURANCE AND IMPROVEMENT

Internal assurance activities provide an additional layer of oversight over the effectiveness of information security controls. Reviews cover areas such as IT infrastructure, access and user privileges, backup management, vulnerabilities and technology suppliers. Findings and identified improvement opportunities contribute to remediation activities and the continued strengthening of the Company’s information security environment.

Technical & Management Controls

Area	Key Controls and Practices
Operational Resilience	Disaster Recovery Plan; critical systems prioritization; automated backups and restoration testing; redundancy; annual exercises; periodic DRP reviews
Vulnerability Management	Automated scanning across infrastructure and applications; critical vulnerability monitoring; risk-based patching; pre-production assessments; internal and external penetration testing
Incident Management	Multiple employee reporting channels; 24/7 Service Desk; suspicious-email reporting; severity-based escalation; Cybersecurity Committee review
Internal Assurance	Internal security and IT audits; access and privilege reviews; backup and vulnerability reviews; technology supplier audits

Cybersecurity Awareness and Independent Assessments

D J 1 . 9 . 3

Viña Concha y Toro strengthens its information security culture through employee training and practical exercises, complemented by specialized external cybersecurity assessments that test vulnerabilities, incident preparedness and the effectiveness of preventive controls.

CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Employee awareness is a core component of the Company’s information security management program. Training addresses secure behaviors, identification of cybersecurity threats and good practices for protecting information and digital assets. During 2025, new employees received information security induction, and all Spanish-speaking employees were invited to participate in the webinar “Cybersecurity for Everyone: Good Practices that Make a Difference.” The program is complemented by annual training, e-learning activities, internal communications, good-practice materials and phishing simulations. Training also extends to technology administrators and management according to their responsibilities and exposure to information security risks.

TESTING AND INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS

Practical exercises complement training and preventive controls by testing the Company’s ability to identify, coordinate and respond to cybersecurity scenarios. Phishing simulations reinforce employee awareness

and reporting practices, while incident-response tabletop exercises (TTX) test roles, coordination, escalation and response capabilities under simulated incidents. The results and lessons learned help identify improvement opportunities, strengthen response procedures and enhance organizational preparedness for evolving cybersecurity threats.

INDEPENDENT CYBERSECURITY ASSESSMENTS

The Company periodically engages specialized independent cybersecurity firms to assess selected components of its security environment. These assessments include penetration testing across the corporate network and ethical hacking of corporate websites. Penetration testing and ethical hacking help identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses through controlled testing, while simulation exercises assess response capabilities under realistic scenarios. These external assessments complement internal security and technology reviews and contribute to the ongoing strengthening of information security controls and preparedness.

Training, Preparedness & Assurance

Area	Key Activities
Employee Induction	Information security induction for new employees
Awareness & Training	Annual training, e-learning, internal communications and cybersecurity good-practice initiatives; 282 participants in the 2025 cybersecurity webinar
Phishing Preparedness	Phishing simulations and practical exercises to strengthen identification and reporting of suspicious communications
Incident Preparedness	Tabletop exercises (TTX) simulating cybersecurity incidents to test coordination and response capabilities
Independent Assessments	Corporate network penetration testing, web application ethical hacking and specialized external cybersecurity assessments



Subchap. 3.6

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS

Responsible Artificial Intelligence

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CHAP 3.6 | RESPONSIBLE AI

AI Governance and Risk-Based Management

DJ 1.10.1

Viña Concha y Toro applies a multidisciplinary and risk-based approach to responsible AI, supported by defined guidelines, existing corporate control functions and differentiated review according to each initiative's characteristics, risk exposure and potential business impacts.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY AI GOVERNANCE

AI-related matters are currently addressed through the Company's existing technology, cybersecurity, data and compliance structures. Responsible AI guidelines bring together considerations from Technology, Data Architecture, Cybersecurity, Compliance and relevant business functions. As the framework is formalized, a dedicated AI Committee is expected to provide multidisciplinary oversight of AI initiatives, authorized solutions and consistent application of responsible AI principles, considering security, privacy, regulatory and business implications.

RISK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND ESCALATION

AI initiatives are assessed before implementation considering factors such as data sensitivity, business criticality, level of automation, third-party exposure and potential legal, regulatory, security or reputational implications. Initiatives are classified across four risk levels which determine the review and controls required. Higher-risk initiatives receive enhanced scrutiny, while high and critical cases are subject to additional cybersecurity review before implementation.

OWNERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Authorized AI initiatives have designated ownership, establishing accountability throughout their lifecycle. Responsibilities include ensuring alignment with approved purposes, appropriate management of data and access, compliance with security requirements, oversight of AI outputs and investigation of unexpected or inappropriate behavior. Business users remain responsible for applying professional judgment and validating AI-supported results.

CONTROLLED ADOPTION AND LIFECYCLE GOVERNANCE

New AI tools, integrations and formal use cases follow an evaluation process before authorization. Oversight extends from initial assessment and approval through deployment, monitoring, modification and eventual retirement. Authorized solutions are subject to defined access and security requirements, while the responsible AI framework is progressively formalized and adapted as technology, business applications, regulation and associated risks evolve.



CHAP 3.6 | RESPONSIBLE AI

Responsible Artificial Intelligence Commitment and Guidelines

DJ 1.10.1

Viña Concha y Toro's Responsible Artificial Intelligence Commitment and Guidelines provide a framework for the secure, ethical and accountable adoption of AI, balancing opportunities for innovation and productivity with appropriate safeguards for people, information and the business.

RESPONSIBLE AND PURPOSE-DRIVEN ADOPTION

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes artificial intelligence as an enabling technology to improve productivity, information analysis, process efficiency and decision support. The Company's Responsible AI Commitment and Guidelines establish a common framework for adopting and using AI in alignment with business objectives, corporate values, applicable regulations and governance requirements. AI is conceived primarily as a supporting tool, with professional judgment and human accountability remaining fundamental to its use.

TRUST, SECURITY AND HUMAN OVERSIGHT

Responsible AI use is integrated with the Company's information security, cybersecurity, privacy and data governance frameworks. Authorized solutions must protect confidential and personal information, comply with security controls, and operate within defined purposes and boundaries. AI-generated outputs are subject to human review when contributing to business processes, decisions or official communications. Users remain accountable for validating outputs and escalating inappropriate behavior.

FAIRNESS, TRANSPARENCY AND RESPONSIBLE USE

The guidelines promote transparency and traceability in formal AI applications and safeguards against inappropriate bias. AI must not be used to generate deceptive, harmful or discriminatory outcomes, or for applications that improperly manipulate individuals, exploit vulnerabilities, perform social scoring or enable unauthorized biometric surveillance. Formal AI initiatives are evaluated considering their purpose, data, degree of automation and potential legal, regulatory, security and reputational implications.

EVOLVING GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE ADOPTION

The Responsible AI Commitment and Guidelines are progressively being formalized into the Company's Corporate Artificial Intelligence Policy, incorporating governance, technology and regulatory developments. The Company is also evaluating environmental considerations associated with AI solutions and supporting infrastructure, including opportunities to incorporate energy and resource-efficiency criteria into future technology and supplier assessments.

Responsible Artificial Intelligence Management Program

DJ 1.10.2

Viña Concha y Toro translates its responsible AI principles into operational controls governing authorized access, use-case assessment, human oversight and ongoing monitoring, supporting the secure and responsible adoption of AI across the organization.

CONTROLLED ACCESS AND AUTHORIZED USE

The Company manages access to corporate AI solutions through authorized corporate accounts, defined user profiles and existing identity and access controls. AI tools and capabilities are made available according to business needs and intended uses, while new solutions are evaluated before authorization. The use of non-authorized AI tools is restricted, particularly where confidential, personal or sensitive information may be involved.

HUMAN OVERSIGHT AND RESPONSIBLE OUTPUTS

AI is primarily used to support employees in their work rather than replace professional judgment or accountability. Users remain responsible for reviewing, contextualizing and validating AI-generated outputs before incorporating them into business processes, decisions, documents or communications. Formal AI applications incorporate human oversight appropriate to their purpose, potential impact and risk, ensuring that relevant outputs can be reviewed, corrected or escalated when necessary and that accountability ultimately remains with the responsible individual.

MONITORING AND MODEL PERFORMANCE

AI solutions are subject to monitoring and validation practices appropriate to their use. These include reviewing the accuracy and quality of outputs, evaluating identified errors and adjusting solutions as business needs evolve. For internally configured applications, testing and calibration may be conducted before deployment and during operation to improve response quality and address unexpected performance. The framework is progressively incorporating more structured approaches to detecting and addressing model performance degradation over time.

FAIRNESS AND APPROPRIATE USE

Human review includes consideration of potential bias and inappropriate outcomes. AI-supported results are reviewed for accuracy, context and fairness as appropriate to their use, while applications with greater potential impact receive enhanced assessment. Access to sensitive capabilities and uses involving surveillance, biometrics or personal information is controlled according to applicable privacy, security and governance requirements.

AI Key Controls and Practices

Area	Key Controls and Practices
Access & Authorized Use	Corporate accounts; role/profile-based access; authorized AI environment; prior assessment of new tools and use cases
Human Oversight	Human validation of outputs; professional judgment retained; review and correction before relevant use
Monitoring & Validation	Output quality and accuracy reviews; user-identified error assessment; pre-deployment testing and calibration; ongoing monitoring
Fairness & Responsible Use	Bias considerations; human review; enhanced assessment for higher-impact applications
Sensitive Capabilities	Controlled access and governance requirements for sensitive data, surveillance, biometrics and other higher-risk applications

CHAP 3.6 | RESPONSIBLE AI

Responsible AI Awareness and Continuous Improvement

DJ 1.10.2

Viña Concha y Toro promotes responsible AI adoption through employee training, practical guidance and progressive enhancement of its management practices, while exploring emerging considerations related to model performance, environmental efficiency and external standards.

RESPONSIBLE AI AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Employee capabilities are an important component of responsible AI adoption. Training addresses the secure and appropriate use of AI, human review of outputs, privacy and information protection. During 2025, 258 employees participated in the webinar “Discover How to Boost Your Productivity with AI,” focused on the Company’s authorized corporate AI assistant. An additional 48 employees participated in “Activate AI: Marketing with Purpose,” providing practical guidance on AI applications in a business context. Specialized training is also provided to technology teams.

MONITORING AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Company is progressively strengthening practices for monitoring AI solutions. Experience from implemented use cases, user feedback, output reviews and calibration helps assess performance and refine applications. For internally configured solutions, testing and monitoring help identify inaccurate or unexpected responses and support adjustments, providing a foundation for more structured monitoring of model performance and potential degradation over time.

SUSTAINABLE AI DEVELOPMENT

As AI adoption evolves, the Company is evaluating how environmental considerations can be incorporated into its technology management approach. Areas under consideration include the energy and resource efficiency of AI-related infrastructure and the sustainability characteristics of technology providers and their data-center environments, supporting the future development of responsible technology and supplier assessment criteria.

EXTERNAL STANDARDS AND RESPONSIBLE TECHNOLOGY

The Company considers recognized international standards when evaluating its AI environment. Certain authorized third-party AI solutions operate within provider management frameworks certified against ISO/IEC 42001:2023, the international standard for AI management systems. These provider-level certifications complement the Company’s governance and controls but do not constitute external certification of Viña Concha y Toro’s AI management system.



A photograph of a vineyard at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow over the landscape. The vineyard rows stretch into the distance, with a path leading through them. The sky is filled with soft, orange-tinted clouds.

Chap.

04

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

Climate & Environmental Stewardship

CONTENTS

4.1 Environmental Management

4.2 Energy Transition

4.3 Sustainable Packaging

4.4 Circularity & Waste

4.5 Water Security

4.6 Climate Action

4.7 Nature & Biodiversity

4.8 Sustainable Agriculture

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —





Subchap.
4.1

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Environmental Management

CHAP 4.1 | ENV. MANAGEMENT

Climate & Environmental Stewardship

Environmental stewardship is embedded in Viña Concha y Toro's strategy, governance and policies, translating sustainability priorities into coordinated corporate action.

Viña Concha y Toro integrates environmental considerations into strategic planning, risk management and decision-making through its Corporate Sustainability Strategy and governance framework. Board and executive oversight provide strategic direction, while the Corporate Sustainability Policy establishes principles, responsibilities and management guidelines applicable across the wine subsidiaries, operations and progressively throughout the value chain.

Building on this foundation, the Climate & Environmental Stewardship chapter presents the Company's approach to managing its most relevant environmental impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities. It covers environmental management, the energy transition, sustainable packaging, circularity and waste, water security, climate action, nature and biodiversity, and sustainable agriculture, combining corporate commitments with management systems, initiatives, performance indicators and continuous improvement across the business.



CHAP 4.1 | ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Environmental Policy

DJ 2.1.1

Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Policy establishes a group-wide framework to manage environmental impacts through clear governance, continuous improvement, measurable objectives, stakeholder engagement and environmental awareness.

ACCOUNTABILITY & GOVERNANCE

The Policy establishes responsibilities across the organization. The Board of Directors endorses its main guidelines, oversees implementation and periodically reviews their relevance. Senior Management leads implementation, while the Corporate Sustainability Department coordinates methodologies, indicators and performance monitoring across subsidiaries and business units.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Environmental management follows a systematic cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and updating. Corporate guidelines are progressively incorporated into local management systems to strengthen environmental performance and ensure continuous improvement across the organization.

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS & PERFORMANCE

The Policy requires the establishment, monitoring and periodic evaluation of objectives, targets and indicators linked to the Sustainability Strategy. These guide

management of environmental impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities, including climate change, natural resources, biodiversity and circularity.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The company progressively integrates the Policy's principles throughout its value chain through collaboration, responsible sourcing, capacity-building and due diligence, engaging suppliers, contractors, growers, distributors, customers and other business partners according to the nature of each relationship and the company's ability to influence it.

TRAINING & ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

The Corporate Sustainability Department promotes capacity building on sustainability matters, while employees are expected to participate in company training and contribute to continuous improvement, strengthening their understanding of sustainability and the environmental impacts associated with their activities and responsibilities.





Subchap. 4.2

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Energy Transition

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Governance

Viña Concha y Toro manages energy through an integrated governance framework that aligns oversight, strategic planning, risk management and performance monitoring to continuously improve energy performance across its operations.

Viña Concha y Toro has established a structured governance framework to ensure that energy-related decisions are integrated into corporate strategy, operational management and long-term business planning. The framework defines clear roles and responsibilities across different organizational levels, enabling consistent implementation of the company's energy transition objectives throughout its operations in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

At the governance level, the Board of Directors oversees the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy through the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, which periodically reviews progress on strategic initiatives, including the Fossil Independence Program.

Operational leadership is coordinated by the Corporate Sustainability Division, which works with multidisciplinary teams from engineering, operations, agriculture, winemaking and maintenance to implement energy initiatives across the subsidiaries.

Energy management is supported by a structured process that integrates strategy, risk management, metrics and performance evaluation. Corporate objectives are translated into site-specific action plans that consider operational priorities, investment opportunities and local regulatory requirements. Energy-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into the company's Enterprise Risk Management process, ensuring that energy performance is considered in business planning and investment decisions.

Progress is monitored through quantitative indicators and periodic performance reviews, allowing the company to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented initiatives, identify improvement opportunities and define corrective actions when required.

This governance model supports continuous improvement, strengthens operational resilience and enables the company to advance its long-term commitment to improving energy efficiency, reducing fossil fuel dependence and increasing the use of renewable energy across its operations.

Management Hierarchy

Topic: Energy

Based on IFRS S1/S2



CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Management

D J 2 . 2 . 1 D J 2 . 2 . 2

AUDITS AND REVIEWS

Energy audits and reviews are a fundamental mechanism for identifying opportunities for improvement and complying with current regulations.

As a large energy consumer in Chile, Viña Concha y Toro is subject to Energy Efficiency Law 21.305. In 2024, the Concha y Toro subsidiary achieved ISO 50001 certification, joining Cono Sur (certified since 2014), while Trivento maintains ISO 14001 certification. All systems are subject to periodic third-party audits.

These certifications involve ongoing internal reviews and external audits every three years, carried out by accredited bodies that guarantee the correct application of the systems and continuous improvement.

At the corporate level, the company audits its consolidated energy consumption annually with the support of AENOR, ensuring transparency and comparability of data. In addition, specific audits are carried out in critical areas, such as technical evaluations for the implementation of frequency converters in pumping systems or thermal insulation diagnostics in hot water networks. These reviews allow new investments to be targeted and ensure that energy consumption reduction targets are met on a sustained basis.

ENERGY SAVING TARGETS

Viña Concha y Toro established quantified and verifiable objectives to guide its energy management at both the corporate and subsidiary levels. The main objective of the Fossil Independence Program was to reduce fossil fuel consumption from internal sources by 50% by 2025, using 2020 as the baseline year. This commitment supported both the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and the company's response to regulatory and competitiveness challenges in its main export markets.

Additionally, the company defined complementary targets in Chile, including a 1% annual reduction in energy intensity relative to sales, a 10% improvement in refrigeration system efficiency, and an increase in clean energy self-consumption to 20% by 2027. At Holding level, a 2025 target of 66,618 MWh of total annual non-renewable energy consumption was established, providing a quantitative benchmark against which actual energy performance could be evaluated.

Each subsidiary also established additional objectives. For example, Trivento targeted a 35% reduction in energy consumption by 2025 compared to 2018 levels, while Cono Sur implemented the installation of frequency converters at the La Espuela vineyard to achieve 30% energy savings.



CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Management

D J 2 . 2 . 1

CONSUMPTION REDUCTION INITIATIVES

Viña Concha y Toro implemented energy-efficiency initiatives across wineries, production plants and agricultural operations, combining equipment modernization, process optimization, monitoring and operational improvements. These measures are designed to reduce energy demand, improve operational performance and progressively decrease dependence on fossil fuels within activities under the company's direct control.

In 2025, operational control of refrigeration equipment at the Pirque plant reduced energy consumption by 21%. The site also introduced a new energy monitoring system to strengthen the identification of significant energy uses and support more informed operational decisions. Additional actions included improvements to CIP systems and assessments of thermal insulation in hot-water networks to reduce heat losses and unnecessary energy demand.

The company also advanced heat-recovery opportunities from air compressors, ammonia refrigeration systems and chillers. These measures are intended to reuse thermal energy that would otherwise be rejected and redirect it toward process or CIP water heating, thereby reducing boiler loads and associated LPG consumption. Lighting controls and greater use of

natural light were also considered to reduce electricity demand.

At Lontué, electrification initiatives were identified with estimated annual energy savings of approximately 579 MWh, alongside insulation improvements in hot- and cold-water distribution systems. At Cono Sur, refrigeration systems were centralized, boilers replaced and pipes insulated. Trivento reduced electricity requirements by replacing traditional cold stabilization with polyaspartate and continued improving irrigation efficiency.

Agricultural measures included electric motorcycles, electric frost-protection towers, fuel-consumption controls and improvements to pumping systems. Frequency converters were installed or evaluated to better align pump operation with actual demand, while engine maintenance and monitoring measures supported more efficient fuel use.

In logistics, the company consolidated rail transport for Chilean exports, exceeding 660 containers transported by train in 2024. Together, these initiatives reflect a systematic approach to energy reduction based on operational control, technology upgrades, heat recovery, electrification and continuous performance improvement.

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Management

D J 2 . 2 . 1

CONSUMPTION REDUCTION ASSESSMENT

Systematic monitoring of energy consumption is an established practice at Viña Concha y Toro, allowing us to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures implemented and make decisions for improvement.

At the corporate level, the Sustainability Division team consolidates consumption data annually, breaking down the information by type of energy and subsidiary, which ensures complete traceability and allows for the evaluation of progress against annual and strategic goals.

In Chile, a goal of a 1% annual reduction in energy intensity relative to sales has been established, which is monitored through periodic reviews and reports to the relevant committees. At Trivento, energy analyzers are used at strategic consumption points, allowing for detailed control of the savings generated by the measures adopted. Cono Sur reviews its energy performance on a bimonthly basis in meetings with general management, managers, assistant managers, and department heads, ensuring that the issue is integrated into operational and strategic management.

These evaluations have made it possible to verify improvements such as the reduction of energy losses in hot water networks, the centralization of cooling systems, and the replacement of low-efficiency equipment.

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY & ELECTRIFICATION

Viña Concha y Toro continues expanding the use of clean energy across its operations through renewable electricity procurement and the progressive electrification of equipment and processes. This approach supports the company's energy transition strategy by reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

During 2025, 100% of the Holding's electricity consumption was sourced from renewable energy through a diversified mix of long-term renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), on-site photovoltaic self-generation, and national grid electricity fully matched with International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs). This combination strengthened energy resilience while advancing the decarbonization of operations.

The company also expanded the use of electric technologies. In agriculture, electric motorcycles were incorporated for vineyard supervision, while LPG-powered frost towers were replaced with electric models offering greater coverage, lower noise levels and fewer emissions. In logistics, the Vespucio winery achieved 100% electrification of its forklift fleet, eliminating fossil fuel use in this activity. Additional technologies, including battery energy storage systems (BESS) and electric charging infrastructure, continued to be evaluated.

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Management

DJ 2.2.1

INVESTMENT IN INNOVATION

Investment in energy innovation remained a key pillar of Viña Concha y Toro's decarbonization strategy. Through 2027, more than CLP 17 billion was allocated to energy efficiency, electrification and renewable generation projects, strengthening operational resilience and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Across Concha y Toro and Cono Sur, 28 photovoltaic plants provide approximately 7.5 MW of installed capacity, while a net-billing project under development is expected to add approximately 7.8 MWp. In Argentina, Trivento operates 443 kW of photovoltaic capacity, further expanding renewable self-generation.

Innovation also focused on improving energy performance in production and agricultural processes. During 2025, initiatives included energy monitoring systems, CIP thermal efficiency improvements, heat recovery from compressors and refrigeration systems, heat pumps, thermal insulation, and frequency converters for pumping systems. The company also evaluated technologies such as BESS storage and HHO-based engine cleaning, while technical assessments identified opportunities to recover waste heat and reduce fossil fuel requirements in thermal processes.

TRAINING AND AWARENESS

Employee training and awareness-raising regarding efficient energy use are key elements in meeting corporate consumption reduction targets. In line with international best practices, the company considers training to be a tool for cultural change that seeks to instill sustainable habits at all levels of the organization. Viña Concha y Toro develops training programs at estates, wineries, and plants, providing practical guidelines on the rational use of energy.

In Chile, the Concha y Toro and Cono Sur subsidiaries incorporate training through the implementation of energy management systems certified under the ISO 50001 standard, which require the active participation of employees in identifying opportunities for improvement.

At Trivento, training is integrated into induction processes and regular Quality, Environment, and Safety meetings, where energy indicators and project progress are discussed. In this way, training becomes a cross-cutting and continuous tool that ensures the adoption of energy objectives throughout the company.

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Consumption 2025

D J 2 . 2 . 2

	Unit	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra	Holding
Total Energy Footprint	GWh	104.8	10.1	14.3	8.0	137.2
Non-renewable	GWh	47.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	59.8
Renewable	GWh	57.2	5.7	10.3	4.2	77.4
Fossil Energy Footprint	GWh	47.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	59.8
Diesel	GWh	27.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	32.0
LPG	GWh	16.1	2.3	0.7	0.2	19.2
Natural gas	GWh	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	3.4
Gasoline	GWh	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.2
Electricity Footprint	GWh	57.2	5.7	10.3	4.2	77.4
Electricity (PPA)	GWh	40.1	3.4	0.0	4.2	47.7
Electricity (Self-consumption)	GWh	5.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	6.3
National Grid Electricity (I-REC's)	GWh	12.1	1.5	9.8	0.0	23.4

Note: Energy consumption is reported on a gross basis, including purchased electricity, self-generated renewable electricity and fossil fuels consumed within the organizational boundary, in accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 1 and Scope 2 Guidance.

Electricity is the Holding's primary energy source, accounting for 56% of total energy consumption, while the remainder comes from fossil fuels used mainly in agricultural machinery, logistics, and thermal processes. Reducing dependence on these fuels remains a key priority within the company's long-term energy transition strategy.

Across its operations, electricity is supplied through a combination of renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), on-site photovoltaic self-generation, and national grid electricity covered by International Renewable Energy Certificates (I-RECs). This diversified approach strengthens energy security while supporting operational resilience and decarbonization.

As a result, 100% of the Holding's electricity consumption comes from renewable sources, significantly reducing Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions and reinforcing the company's commitment to climate action through continued investments in renewable energy procurement and self-generation.

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Energy Consumption Trend 2017-2025

D J 2 . 2 . 2

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Energy Footprint	GWh	156.7	156.1	147.8	143.5	133.6	146.2	134.4	144.9	137.2
Non-renewable	GWh	131.3	109.7	101.4	88.6	71.0	62.0	58.8	67.2	59.8
Renewable	GWh	25.4	46.4	46.4	54.9	62.7	84.2	75.6	77.6	77.4
Fossil Energy Footprint	GWh	70.4	78.0	74.9	65.1	59.4	62.0	58.8	67.2	59.8
Diesel	GWh	30.7	35.0	32.7	29.3	26.2	29.2	28.7	31.6	32.0
LPG	GWh	26.2	28.9	30.3	25.7	25.9	24.6	19.0	22.4	19.2
Natural gas	GWh	5.3	6.1	4.6	3.8	1.8	2.5	4.3	7.7	3.4
Gasoline	GWh	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	6.8	5.6	5.2
Electricity Footprint	GWh	86.3	78.0	72.9	78.3	74.2	84.2	75.6	77.6	77.4
Electricity (PPA)	GWh	24.5	45.8	45.6	50.0	48.0	54.0	46.5	47.3	47.7
Electricity (Self-consumption)	GWh	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.9	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.3
National Grid Electricity (I-REC's)	GWh	60.9	31.6	26.5	23.4	21.2	24.2	23.2	23.8	23.4

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Holding Energy	GWh	143.5	133.6	146.2	134.4	144.9	137.2
Renewable Energy	GWh	54.9	62.7	84.2	75.6	77.6	77.4
Non-Renewable Energy	GWh	88.6	71.0	62.0	58.8	67.2	59.8
Electric Energy	GWh	78.3	74.2	84.2	75.6	77.6	77.4
Fossil Energy	GWh	65.1	59.4	62.0	58.8	67.2	59.8
% Renewable Electricity Supply	%	70%	84%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Solar Plants	#	21	23	29	29	32	32
Installed Capacity	MW	3.3	3.6	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.0
Self-Generation	GWh	4.9	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.3
	%	6.2%	6.8%	7.1%	7.7%	8.4%	8.2%
Expected Fossil Energy Internal Sources			-	-	33.2	27.3	19.5
% Expected Savings vs. Base Year	%		-	-	15%	30%	50%
Actual Fossil Energy Internal Sources	GWh	39.0	34.7	35.0	30.1	31.9	22.6
% Actual Savings vs. Base Year	%				23%	18%	42%
% of Total Holding Energy	%	27.2%	26.0%	23.9%	22.4%	22.0%	16.5%
% Target Achievement	%				+100%	83.5%	84.0%

CHAP 4.2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

Year	Actions	Target	KPI	Expected Progress	Actual Progress	% Annual Progress
2021	Establishment of the baseline for the five-year reduction, including vineyards, wineries and plants. Analysis of opportunities.	Plan of potential consumption reductions	% progress in developing the plan	100%	100%	100%
2022	Generation and assessment of alternatives to replace fossil fuels. Business case analysis for projects in the agricultural area and facilities.	At least 3 projects positively assessed	# projects assessed	3	3	100%
2023	Implementation of energy-source conversion projects for internal equipment (electrification in plants and wineries, boilers, forklifts, generators).	15% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from internal sources (33.2 GWh)	% reduction vs. 2020 base year	15% 33.3 GWh	23% 30.1 GWh	+100%
2024	Implementation of energy-source conversion projects for internal equipment (electrification of agricultural equipment such as frost towers).	30% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from internal sources (27.3 GWh)	% reduction vs. 2020 base year	30% 27.3 GWh	18% 31.9 GWh	84%
2025	Implementation of energy-source conversion projects for internal equipment (electrification and alternative fuels).	50% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from internal sources (19.5 GWh)	% reduction vs. 2020 base year	50% 19.5 GWh	42% 22.6 GWh	84%



Subchap. 4.3

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Sustainable Packaging

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Primary Packaging Target | SWR Bottle Weight Accord

D J 2 . 3 . 1

Viña Concha y Toro made a global commitment by joining the SWR Bottle Weight Accord, setting a goal to reduce the average weight of its 750cc wine bottles to less than 420 grams by 2026. The Holding's average in 2025 was 429 grams.

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

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

Viña Concha y Toro's commitment includes:

- Progressively reducing the weight of bottles,

prioritizing those with the largest volume in the portfolio.

- Advancing the redesign of primary packaging, which began in 2024.
- Working with suppliers and strategic partners throughout the value chain, promoting collaboration and shared innovation.
- Reporting progress periodically, strengthening transparency and promoting collective learning in the industry.

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



2026 Goal

***Reduce the average weight
of 750cc wine bottles
750cc bottles to 420 grams.***

CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Packaging Management

DJ 2.3.1

RECYCLABLE/REUSABLE PACKAGING

The Holding's main sales format is glass bottles, which account for almost 90% of total packaging weight and are 100% recyclable. However, the company recognizes that intrinsic recyclability does not guarantee a positive impact without high recycling rates in destination markets. For this reason, alternatives for primary and secondary packaging are continuously analyzed considering the entire product life cycle. At Trivento, single-use bottles and cups have been replaced with reusable alternatives, promoting reuse and reducing disposable packaging within its operations.

In this context, the company is moving forward with updating the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of all its packaging formats. A concrete example is the 2024 launch of a line of lightly carbonated wines in aluminum cans for the Japanese market, where aluminum recycling reaches 70%, almost double that of glass.

Thus, despite aluminum's greater production impact, its high recovery rate significantly reduces its footprint. Packaging is therefore assessed according to each destination to prioritize formats with greater acceptance, reuse or recovery potential, and lower environmental impacts.

SUSTAINABLE AND ALTERNATIVE PACKAGING

The glass bottles used by Viña Concha y Toro Holding are 100% recyclable. However, the company recognizes the environmental challenges associated with this material and is constantly evaluating more sustainable alternatives.

Along these lines, pilot projects have been launched with formats such as Bag-in-Box, flexible bags, and aluminum cans, which reduce the carbon footprint by being lighter and highly recyclable. At the same time, innovations have been introduced in secondary packaging, such as the implementation of Biopol in super-premium boxes, a material that is biodegradable in three years and replaces Styrofoam, a persistent waste in the environment.

This decision reduces impacts and moves toward secondary packaging with a lower environmental footprint. At the corporate level, we are also working closely with suppliers to develop lighter bottles, in line with the SWR Weight Bottle Accord. All these measures are supported by the updated Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), which will allow us to objectively compare the performance of different formats and direct R&D resources towards the most sustainable solutions.



CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Packaging Management

DJ 2.3.1

PLASTIC PACKAGING MANAGEMENT

Plastic packaging represents a limited share of Viña Concha y Toro Holding's packaging portfolio and is concentrated in specific applications. These include 5-liter PET bottles, which account for only 0.01% of total packaging sold, as well as pallet stretch film, LDPE bags used in Bag-in-Box formats, HDPE handles and PVC capsules. At end-of-life, plastics represent approximately 0.2% of total packaging disposed.

Despite its limited contribution, plastic is addressed through the Holding's broader circularity approach, prioritizing recyclable materials and responsible end-of-life management. Compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes across Chile, the European Union, the United Kingdom and California supports the collection, sorting and recovery of packaging materials. At Trivento, single-use bottles and cups have been replaced with reusable alternatives.

Circularity initiatives also seek to reduce the use of virgin and difficult-to-recover plastics. These include recycling PET label liners into new plastic bottles and replacing expanded polystyrene with biodegradable Biopol in super-premium packaging. Together, these actions contribute to reducing material impacts and improving packaging circularity.

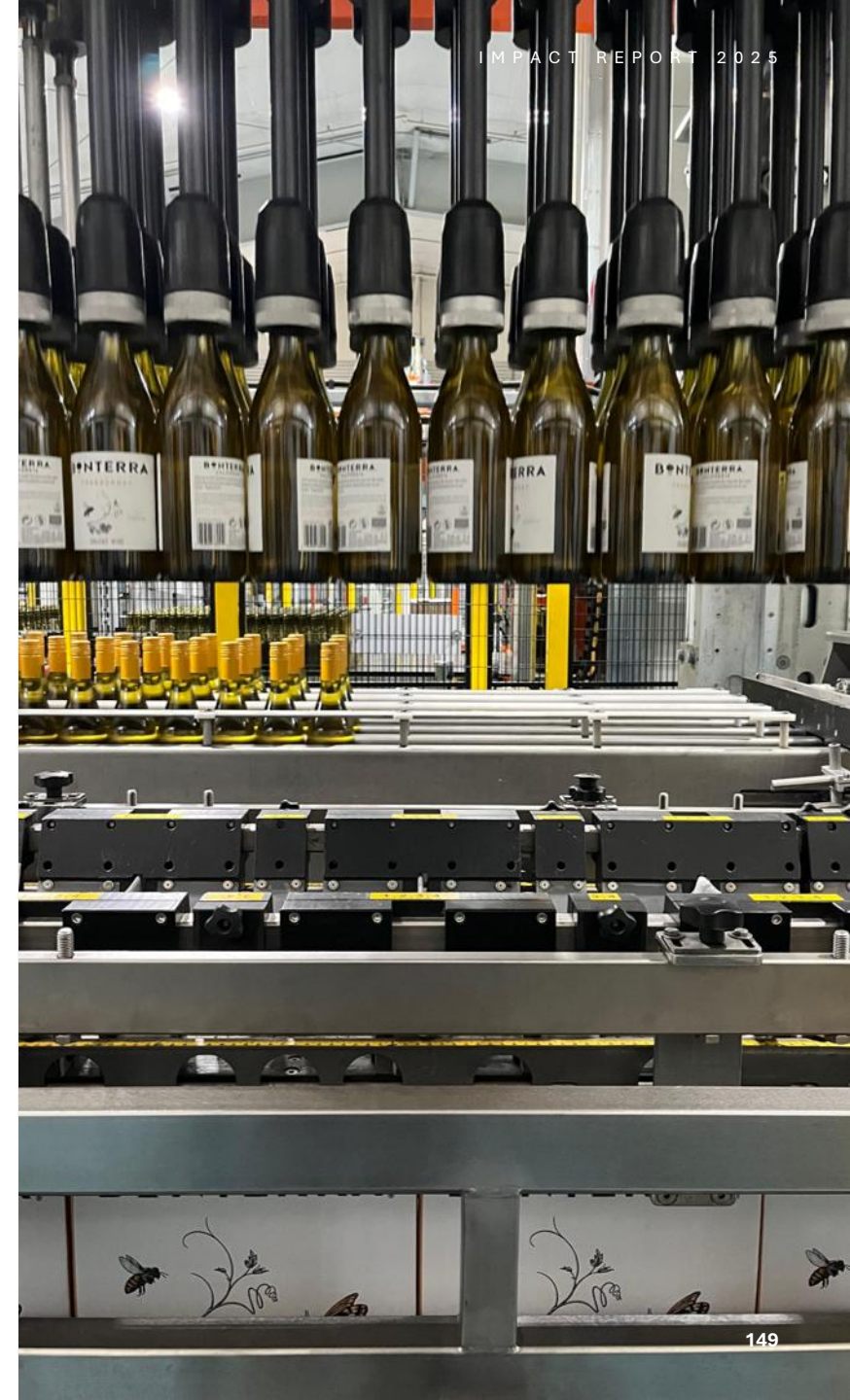
RECYCLED MATERIAL

The company has clear metrics regarding the incorporation of recycled material in its containers and packaging, reinforcing its commitment to the circular economy.

In the case of glass, the bottles used have a corporate average of 22% recycled content, with the Trivento subsidiary in Argentina standing out with 50%, the highest percentages within the group.

In paper and cardboard, Bonterra in the United States achieves an average of 44% recycled material, while Trivento reaches 52%, demonstrating intensive use of recycled fibers in secondary packaging. In Chile, with the progressive implementation of the Wrap Around system, these dividers are being eliminated in some product categories, further reducing the consumption of inputs.

In all markets, the company seeks to continuously increase the percentage of recycled material in primary and secondary inputs, as well as to promote the reuse of tertiary packaging.



CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Packaging Management

DJ 2.3.1

PACKAGING RECOVERY SYSTEMS

Viña Concha y Toro understands that the effective recyclability of packaging depends not only on its design, but also on the existence of formal collection and recovery systems that ensure that materials are actually recycled.

In Chile, the Concha y Toro and Cono Sur subsidiaries are subject to the REP Law, which requires producers to organize and finance the management of packaging and container waste, either through individual or collective systems. The law also establishes progressive collection and recovery targets set by the Ministry of the Environment. To comply, both subsidiaries participate in a Collective Management System that ensures the traceability of materials such as glass, cardboard, and plastic.

At the same time, Trivento in Argentina is governed by local regulatory frameworks, while Bonterra in California operates under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system, which requires producers, through Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs), to guarantee the recyclability or compostability of packaging, finance infrastructure, and meet reduction and recovery targets. Likewise, the main destination markets, such as the United Kingdom and the European Union, have extended producer responsibility legislation.

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TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Training and awareness-raising in the field of packaging are activities that are part of packaging management, aimed at continuously improving its environmental performance.

In this context, the company recognizes that the development of more sustainable packaging requires not only technical innovation, but also the establishment of internal capabilities to evaluate, validate, and adopt new solutions.

Thus, subsidiaries such as Concha y Toro and Cono Sur have developed specific training and education programs for the packaging areas, focusing on eco-design and eco-packaging, promoting criteria that optimize materials, reduce weight, and facilitate recyclability. These training programs are complemented by ongoing awareness-raising efforts in other areas of the company, such as Marketing, Supply Chain, and Engineering, since the definition of a material or format requires a comprehensive understanding of its environmental, commercial, and logistical impacts.

In this way, the holding company promotes a cross-cutting approach where the search for lighter and more circular alternatives is supported by technical training and awareness-raising among the managers involved.



CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Packaging Management

D J 2 . 3 . 1

INVESTMENT IN INNOVATION

Innovation in packaging within the Viña Concha y Toro Holding translates into high-impact projects that seek to reduce waste and improve the environmental performance of packaging.

A recent milestone is the implementation of Wrap Around boxes in Chile, an eco-design solution that eliminates internal partitions and saves about 40 grams of cardboard per box. To bring this innovation to fruition, Concha y Toro adapted equipment originally installed in Lontué, moving and adjusting it to the V1 line at the Vespucio plant.

At the same time, the company is moving forward with the technical evaluation of alternative formats to glass, such as aluminum cans and Bag-in-Box. In this vein, in 2024, the "3L BIB Valve" project was implemented, with the aim of validating the Vitop UNO valve in 3-liter bags, in response to the regulatory change in Europe on single-use plastic containers ≤ 3 L, effective July 3, 2024.

Similarly, work with glass suppliers has been strengthened to progressively reduce the weight of bottles, in line with the commitment made in the SWR Weight Bottle Accord, consolidating a comprehensive innovation strategy aimed at more sustainable packaging.

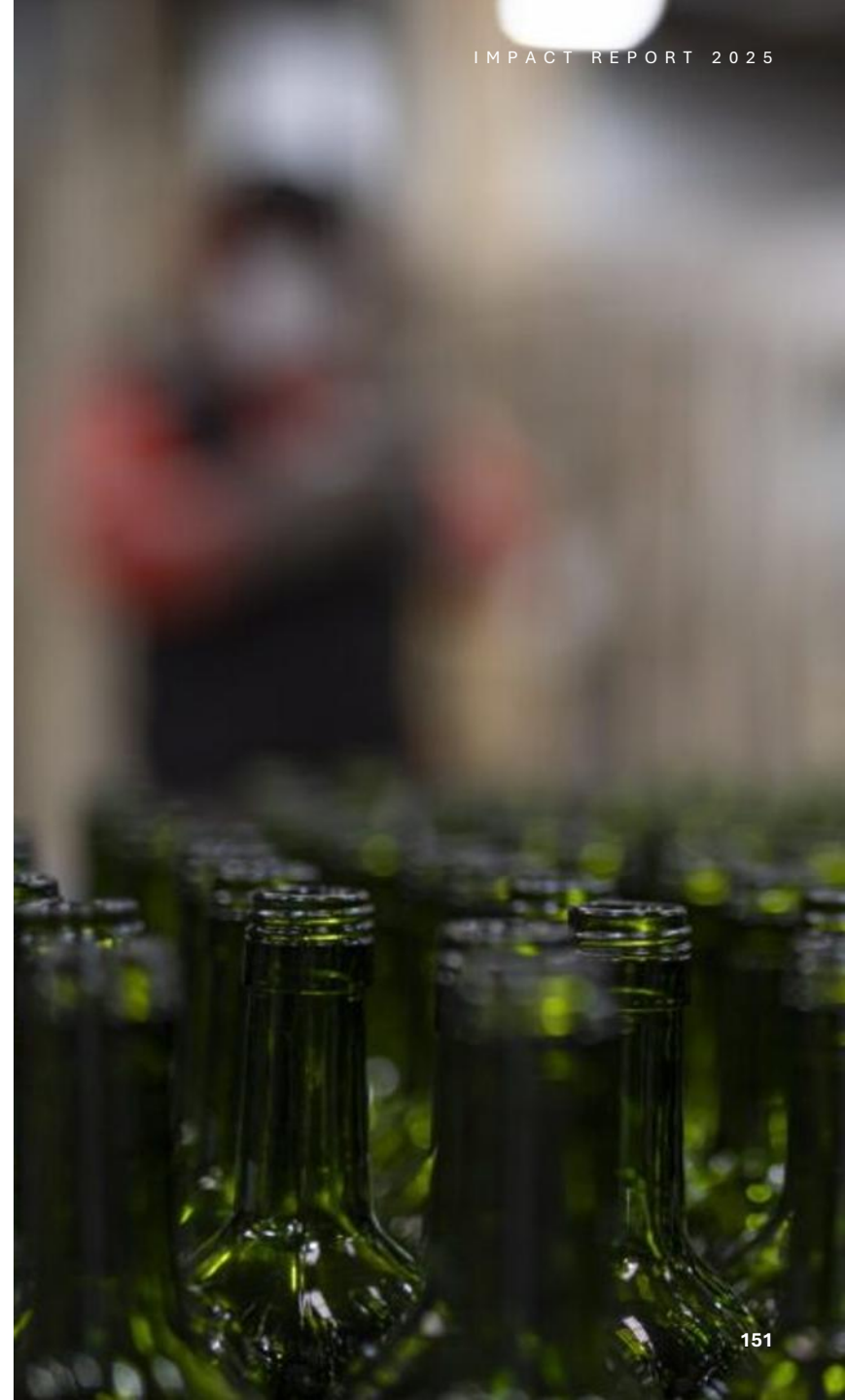
COLLABORATION AND PARTICIPATION

Packaging management at Viña Concha y Toro Holding is based on a collaborative model that coordinates both internal efforts and work with suppliers and external systems.

At the corporate level, the definition of new packaging formats and materials involves the interaction of Packaging, Marketing, Purchasing, Engineering, and Supply Chain, ensuring a comprehensive approach from design to final disposal.

This joint effort is reflected in projects such as the implementation of wrap-around boxes in Chile, where the transition to a more efficient and recyclable format was made possible thanks to coordination between departments and strategic partners. A central aspect of this collaboration is the relationship with suppliers, particularly in reducing the weight of glass bottles.

These improvements have been achieved in direct partnership with manufacturers, who work alongside the company to validate designs and optimize processes. These evaluations consider factors such as associated emissions, recyclability, and environmental attributes, ensuring that packaging decisions strengthen environmental performance and circularity throughout the value chain.



CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Packaging Materials Overview

The Company monitors packaging materials across subsidiaries, reporting quantities, recycled content, recyclability, and certified fiber to strengthen circularity, support decision-making, and improve environmental performance.

Materials	Unit	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra	Holding	% Recycled	% Recyclability
Cardboard/Paper	tonnes	8,872	874	421	631	10,798	12%	100%
Cork	tonnes	314	14	39	77	443	0%	100%
Wood	tonnes	136	8	2	0	147	0%	100%
Tetrapak	tonnes	688	0	0	0	688	0%	100%
Metal	tonnes	729	96	41	128	994	37%	100%
Glass	tonnes	99,941	9,387	4,989	4,917	119,233	31%	100%
Plastics	tonnes	226	9	4	67	306	0%	99%

**Note: This data is validated.*

Packaging Materials Performance

D J 2 . 3 . 2

Packaging material data supports annual performance reviews, supplier engagement, continuous improvement, and strategic decisions to strengthen circularity, transparency, and sustainable packaging management across the Holding.

Packaging materials	Unit	Amount	Share of total (%)	% Certified materials	Certification	% Recycled
Wood & Paper fiber packaging	tonnes	12,077	9.1%	56%	FSC, PEFC	10.9%
Metal Packaging	tonnes	994	0.7%	-	-	36.8%
Glass packaging	tonnes	119,233	89.9%	-	-	31.4%
Plastic packaging	tonnes	306	0.2%	-	-	0.0%
Total	tonnes	132,610	100%	-	-	29.5%

Viña Concha y Toro Holding monitors the quantities of all packaging materials used across its subsidiaries, including glass, metal, wood and paper fiber, plastics, cork, and composite materials. This information supports packaging management, supplier engagement, and continuous improvement initiatives.

For each material, the company assesses recycled content, recyclability, and, where applicable, third-party certifications such as FSC or PEFC held by suppliers of fiber-based packaging, ensuring that wood and paper materials originate from responsibly managed sources. Glass, representing almost 90% of total packaging, is the main focus of the company's circular packaging strategy due to its 100% recyclability and high recovery potential.

Recycled content is progressively increased across different packaging categories whenever technically and commercially feasible. This systematic approach enables transparent reporting, supports regulatory compliance, and strengthens the transition toward lower-impact, resource-efficient, and more circular packaging solutions across the Holding.

CHAP 4.3 | SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING

Plastic Packaging Management

DJ 2.3.3

Plastic packaging represents only 0.2% of Viña Concha y Toro Holding’s total packaging sold and therefore does not constitute a material packaging stream. It mainly consists of 5-liter PET bottles, pallet stretch film, LDPE Bag-in-Box bags, HDPE handles, and PVC capsules. Glass, which accounts for almost 90% of total packaging sold and is 100% recyclable, remains the company's primary focus for packaging circularity.

Despite this limited use, the company manages plastics through mostly recyclable materials and compliance with Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes across Chile, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and California, ensuring collection, sorting, and recycling.

The Holding also promotes circularity by recycling PET label liners into new plastic bottles and replacing expanded polystyrene with Biopol in selected packaging. These initiatives reduce virgin plastic use, support decarbonization, and continuously improve packaging circularity and environmental performance.

Packaging materials	Unit	2022	2023	2024	2025
Plastic Weight	tonnes	320	366	529	306
Recyclable (%)	%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Compostable (%)	%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Recycled Content (%)	%	9%	9%	9%	0%*

**Note: FY2025 recycled content reflects the information available from suppliers at the reporting date and may differ from previous years due to updated reporting practices.*



Subchap. 4.4

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Circularity & Waste

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Circularity Governance and Management Framework

Circularity is embedded in corporate governance through common policies, performance monitoring, operational innovation, and responsible resource management, driving continuous improvement across the Holding’s global operations.

Viña Concha y Toro manages circularity through an integrated framework combining governance, strategic planning, operational management, and continuous improvement. The Corporate Sustainability Policy and the Corporate Food Loss and Waste Policy establish common principles for preventing waste generation, maximizing resource efficiency, promoting circular economy practices, and recovering unavoidable by-products across all wine subsidiaries.

Governance responsibilities are embedded throughout the organization. The Board of Directors oversees sustainability through the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, while senior management coordinates implementation across the Holding. The Corporate Sustainability Department and the Environmental Management Department develop methodologies and performance indicators, lead the implementation of the waste management strategy, consolidate waste data, coordinate regulatory compliance, and work closely with each subsidiary to ensure a consistent approach to waste management while enabling site-specific initiatives.

Operationally, the company prioritizes waste

prevention before disposal by applying circular economy principles throughout the production process. Recycling, reuse and upcycling initiatives are implemented across multiple waste streams, while innovation projects developed with universities continue evaluating new alternatives for sludge recovery, composting and other circular solutions.

Waste management is supported by systematic monitoring and operational controls. Waste generation is measured by facility and category, monthly dashboards track performance, and independent audits strengthen operational oversight. Employees receive training on waste segregation and recycling, while authorized waste managers ensure traceability, regulatory compliance and resource recovery across operations.

The company also prioritizes the recovery of winemaking by-products. All grape pomace, stems and lees generated across the Holding are transformed into new products or valorized through beneficial applications, maximizing resource efficiency and reinforcing the company's long-term commitment to circular resource management.

Management Hierarchy

Topic: Energy

Based on IFRS S1/S2



CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Waste Management

D J 2 . 4 . 1

ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

Viña Concha y Toro evaluates waste generation through a combination of corporate monitoring, operational reviews, and internal and external audits. Waste volumes are tracked by facility and category, allowing the company to identify the main sources of generation, compare performance over time, and prioritize the waste streams with the greatest potential for prevention, recycling, composting, or recovery.

Waste management is also reviewed through sustainability certification processes in Chile, Argentina, and the United States. These audits assess waste classification, segregation, traceability, destination, and regulatory compliance. In Chile, information reported through SINADER and processes associated with the Extended Producer Responsibility Law strengthen data consistency and transparency.

At the operational level, facilities conduct periodic inspections and record reviews. Trivento, for example, checks waste identification and separation across warehouse areas, raises non-conformities when deviations are detected, and analyzes the quantity and type of solid waste generated to explore additional recycling and composting alternatives. The findings from these assessments support corrective actions, operational improvements, and continuous strengthening of waste performance.

OPERATIONAL INITIATIVES

Viña Concha y Toro implements action plans focused on preventing waste generation and maximizing resource recovery across its operations. Circular economy principles are integrated throughout the production process by prioritizing waste prevention, reuse, recycling, composting and upcycling before disposal. The company also promotes eco-design initiatives that reduce material consumption at the source, including lighter packaging and more efficient packaging configurations that decrease raw material use and post-consumer waste.

Organic by-products generated during winemaking, including grape pomace, stems and lees, are systematically transformed into compost, agricultural inputs, biostimulants and other value-added products. Additional initiatives include the reuse of operational materials and packaging optimization, reducing the amount of waste requiring final disposal while increasing resource efficiency. These action plans are strengthened through collaboration with suppliers, entrepreneurs and specialized organizations to identify new circular opportunities. Partnerships such as Surco, Haproba, Virutex and Kalewün transform operational waste into natural dyes, food ingredients, recycled plastic products and glassware, extending material life cycles while generating environmental and social value.

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Waste Management

D J 2 . 4 . 1

MEASURING PROGRESS

Viña Concha y Toro establishes measurable targets to improve waste management performance through its Circular Innovation Program. The company's primary objective is to ensure that 100% of its ten corporate waste categories have recycling or upcycling alternatives, progressively eliminating disposal options wherever technically feasible. Progress is monitored through corporate indicators, periodic performance reviews, and monthly dashboards that enable timely identification of deviations and corrective actions.

In parallel, operational performance is managed through production yield indicators. Winemaking processes maintain minimum yield targets to minimize losses of grapes and wine while improving overall resource efficiency. Because more than 90% of the Holding's waste consists of organic winemaking by-products that are already recovered or valorized, continuous improvement focuses on maintaining high recovery rates while identifying additional opportunities for the remaining waste streams.

Beyond operational waste, the company also promotes waste prevention across its packaging value chain. By supporting the SWR Bottle Weight Accord, targeting an average bottle weight of 420 g, it contributes to lower material consumption and reduced post-consumer waste.

INNOVATION

Innovation plays a central role in minimizing waste generation and increasing resource recovery. Through its Circular Innovation Program and Research & Innovation Center (CII), Viña Concha y Toro develops projects that transform operational waste into higher-value products while supporting the transition toward circular viticulture.

One flagship initiative is the development of low-carbon biostimulants from winemaking by-products, carried out with Cono Sur, Universidad Católica del Maule, the University of Vigo and international partners. The project received more than CLP 291 million in combined funding, including support from CORFO, demonstrating the company's long-term commitment to applied research and circular innovation.

Additional initiatives continue expanding recovery opportunities. Current projects with the University of Talca evaluate composting alternatives by combining sludge with grape pomace and stems, while previous research has assessed hydrogen production through sludge biodigestion. These collaborations strengthen the development of practical circular solutions that reduce waste while generating new environmental and economic value.





CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Waste Management

D J 2 . 4 . 1

CIRCULAR CULTURE

Employee engagement is fundamental to effective waste management across the Holding. Workers receive regular training on waste segregation, source separation, recycling practices, composting and responsible resource management as part of routine environmental management activities, promoting consistent implementation across all subsidiaries.

During 2024, the company strengthened awareness through Sustainability Week, bringing together employees from Chile, Argentina and the United States to share sustainability progress and reinforce the relationship between waste reduction, circularity and climate action. Internal communication campaigns, operational guidance and environmental signage further support the adoption of good waste management practices.

Additional initiatives encourage active employee participation beyond daily operations. The ReUse campaign, for example, promoted the donation of obsolete electronic equipment for refurbishment and delivery to educational communities, demonstrating how responsible resource management can simultaneously generate environmental and social benefits while reinforcing a shared culture of sustainability.

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND RECYCLING

Viña Concha y Toro has integrated recycling and resource recovery programs throughout its operations to minimize waste sent to landfill and maximize material value. Recyclable materials—including paper, cardboard, plastics, glass, metals, wood, and cork—are segregated at source and managed through authorized recycling systems, while organic materials are composted or recovered through other beneficial applications whenever technically feasible.

The Circular Innovation Program promotes recycling or upcycling alternatives for the Holding's ten corporate waste categories through partnerships with specialized companies and local entrepreneurs. Examples include recycled plastic products developed with Virutex, recycled glass products with Kalewün, and material recovery initiatives implemented by Trivento through CORPA and urban waste collectors. Additional programs recover pallets, organic waste, and agricultural residues for productive use.

These initiatives have enabled recovery rates exceeding 97% across the Holding, significantly reducing landfill disposal while maximizing the environmental, social, and economic value generated from operational materials and winemaking by-products.

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Waste Management

D J 2 . 4 . 1

PERFORMANCE AND ASSURANCE

Viña Concha y Toro monitors waste management performance through corporate environmental management systems, regulatory reporting, and independent verification processes. Waste generation, recovery, and disposal are systematically measured across subsidiaries, while authorized waste managers ensure traceability and compliance with environmental regulations in each country where the company operates.

In Chile, waste information is reported through the National Waste Declaration System (SINADER), supported by annual declarations and verification processes that strengthen transparency and regulatory compliance. Independent verification also reviews consolidated corporate data covering waste disposed, recycled, reused, and food loss and waste reported across the Holding's wine subsidiaries.

At the subsidiary level, Bonterra has achieved TRUE Zero Waste certification, demonstrating alignment with internationally recognized landfill diversion standards. Together with the Holding's high waste recovery rates, this reflects the company's commitment to continuous improvement and best practices in circular waste management.

WASTE REDUCTION

The Company has consolidated a comprehensive approach to waste reduction based on innovation, efficiency, and recovery. At the corporate level, eco-design packaging initiatives stand out, such as the introduction of Wrap Around boxes that eliminate internal partitions and reduce up to 40 grams of cardboard per box, with a potential savings of more than 1,000 tons per year if applied to the entire portfolio.

Progress has also been made in reducing bottle weight in Chile, Argentina, and the United Kingdom, resulting in lighter and more recyclable packaging. In the agricultural sector, the Holding promotes the recovery of organic waste, transforming pomace into food, biostimulants, and compost.

Specific examples include Trivento, which composts most of its harvest waste, uses a chipper to reincorporate prunings, and has eliminated single-use plastics by providing reusable bottles and cups. In Cono Sur, pomace and grape stems are entirely destined for composting, and wine filtering systems free of filter media have been implemented. These actions significantly reduce the waste sent to landfills and promote circularity in all operations.



CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Waste by Category 2025

Waste Category	Unit	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra	Holding	Share of total (%)
Food Loss & Waste*	ton	39,826	3,362	4,903	4,916	53,007	90%
Pomace and Stems	ton	34,089	3,242	4,303	4,203	45,837	-
Wine Lees	ton	5,737	120	600	713	7,170	-
Sludge	ton	2,817	0	139	0	2,956	5%
Municipal Waste	ton	642	112	186	1	940	2%
Glass	ton	767	134	44	63	1,008	2%
Paper and cardboard	ton	445	76	65	65	651	1%
Others	ton	163	28	42	43	276	0%
Total	ton	44,660	3,712	5,379	5,087	58,838	100%

*According to Corporate Sustainability Assessment

Waste Treatment	Unit	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra	Holding	Share of total (%)
Recycling**	ton	1,374	238	2,457	862	4,931	8%
Composting	ton	42,643	3,362	2,598	4,224	52,827	90%
Landfill	ton	643	112	325	1	1,080	2%
Total	ton	44,660	3,712	5,379	5,087	58,838	100%

**Recycling includes the valorization of winemaking by-products, such as grape pomace, stems and lees, through specialized processes for the recovery and production of tartaric acid.

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Waste consolidated 2021-2025

D J 2 . 4 . 2

Waste performance is reported separately from Food Loss & Waste, providing a clear view of recovery and disposal pathways for the Holding’s remaining operational waste streams.

Waste Category	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sludge	ton	3,651	2,863	1,948	3,717	2,956
Municipal Waste	ton	1,699	1,868	1,069	1,113	940
Glass	ton	1,578	1,300	1,391	1,391	1,008
Paper and cardboard	ton	1,053	895	843	725	651
Others	ton	378	411	516	324	276
Total	ton	8,358	7,337	5,766	7,270	5,831

Waste Treatment	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Recovery*	ton	6,751	5,130	4,696	5,886	4,751
Disposal	ton	1,607	2,207	1,070	1,384	1,080
Total	ton	8,358	7,337	5,766	7,270	5,831

*Recovery includes recycling and composting, while disposal refers exclusively to waste sent to landfill.

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Food Loss & Waste Commitment

D J 2 . 4 . 3

Food loss and waste management connects operational efficiency with circularity, transforming unavoidable winemaking by-products into valuable resources while strengthening prevention and resource optimization throughout the wine production process.

Viña Concha y Toro maintains a group-wide commitment to prevent and progressively reduce food loss and waste across its domestic and international wine subsidiaries under operational control. The Corporate Food Loss and Waste Policy covers agricultural production, grape harvesting, transportation, winemaking, bottling, storage, corporate cafeterias and other relevant activities. The approach prioritizes preventing avoidable losses while maximizing the recovery and beneficial use of unavoidable organic by-products.

A corporate framework supports the measurement and monitoring of food loss and waste using production and inventory records, industrial yield calculations, mass balances, direct weighing, waste records and other appropriate methods. Information may be analyzed by food category, production process, lifecycle stage, business unit, geography and recovery destination. Results are used to identify critical loss points, monitor trends and prioritize improvement opportunities.

Reduction programs focus on agricultural practices, process optimization, industrial performance, inventory

management and operational controls. Particular attention is given to maximizing grape-to-wine conversion yields and minimizing avoidable losses of grapes, must and wine. Food waste prevention in corporate cafeterias is promoted through menu planning, demand forecasting, portion management, employee awareness and progressive measurement. Unavoidable pomace, stems, seeds and lees are directed toward beneficial uses including composting, soil improvement, industrial applications, animal feed and energy recovery.

Collaboration extends these efforts throughout the value chain. The Sustainability Department promotes cooperation among business units and, where appropriate, with growers, suppliers, contractors, customers, industry associations and research institutions to develop initiatives, exchange best practices, foster innovation and identify new opportunities to prevent food loss and maximize the value recovered from unavoidable organic by-products.



CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Preventing Food Loss Through Operational Efficiency

D J 2 . 4 . 3

Food loss prevention requires combining efficient grape-to-wine conversion with operational controls that minimize avoidable losses, recover usable product, and provide traceability across production, bottling, inventory, and logistics processes.

Food Loss & Waste in winemaking differs from many food industries because the largest streams—grape pomace, stems and wine lees—are inherent by-products of transforming grapes into wine. Their absolute volume is closely linked to grapes processed, meaning higher production can result in higher Food Loss & Waste even when operational efficiency improves. Viña Concha y Toro therefore focuses on maximizing conversion efficiency, preventing avoidable losses, and directing unavoidable by-products toward alternative uses.

The Holding maintains an annual minimum winemaking yield target of 78%, supporting efficient grape-to-wine conversion and limiting inherent by-product generation. Accordingly, pomace, stems and lees are targeted not to exceed 22% of grapes processed annually, with the corresponding absolute Food Loss & Waste target calculated each year based on production volumes. Performance is monitored while maximizing alternative uses for unavoidable organic by-products.

Operational procedures support the prevention and recovery of avoidable losses throughout production and bottling. Internal management procedures establish controls for affected products, appropriate segregation, ERP-based records and inventory controls, while enabling usable products to be recovered or reprocessed whenever possible. Bottling procedures also promote product recovery during line operations and require recovered wine to be appropriately collected rather than unnecessarily discarded.

Financial and operational systems provide additional visibility over losses and support continuous improvement. The company’s management framework separately identifies losses associated with raw materials, production and agricultural inputs, and bulk wine across different operational stages. ERP systems systematically record relevant losses using standardized operational information, providing traceability to identify recurring sources, support corrective actions, and continuously strengthen Food Loss & Waste prevention.





CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

From By-products to New Value

D J 2 . 4 . 3

Through collaboration and applied innovation, Viña Concha y Toro develops new uses for winemaking by-products, transforming unavoidable food loss into valuable inputs for food, agriculture, biotechnology, and other industries.

NUVA OXI

Created in 2024 with the support of Viña Concha y Toro, Nuva Oxi transforms grape pomace into nutritious bars, giving a new purpose to a winemaking by-product with antioxidant and nutritional properties. Developed in partnership with an entrepreneur from Peumo, the initiative combines her expertise in healthy food with the company’s raw materials and operational capabilities. Beyond this product, the project demonstrates the potential of grape pomace for higher-value applications in food, cosmetics, supplements, functional ingredients and biotechnology.

SURCO & HAPROBA

Through partnerships with Surco and Haproba, Viña Concha y Toro transforms winemaking by-products into inputs for new productive sectors. Surco reuses wine lees in artisanal natural cotton dyeing, creating functional and aesthetic value from a residual stream. Haproba valorizes grape pomace to produce sustainable food ingredients rich in antioxidant fiber and phenolic compounds, including flours, natural preservatives and functional products. These collaborations demonstrate how circular partnerships can prevent organic by-products from becoming waste while creating value across food, health, textile and nutraceutical applications.

CIRCULAR BIOSTIMULANTS

Through its Research and Innovation Center, Viña Concha y Toro leads an international Eureka network project to transform wine-industry waste into low-carbon liquid biostimulants. Developed with Cono Sur, Bodegas Terras Gauda, Universidad Católica del Maule and the University of Vigo, the initiative seeks to reduce dependence on conventional agrochemicals while improving soil and vineyard health. The 36-month project combines microbiological and chemical extraction and has received CLP 114 million from CORFO alongside a CLP 178 million company contribution to applied research and circular innovation.

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

From By-products to New Value

D J 2 . 4 . 3

Oh Seeds!

PAPER AND CARDBOARD

Labels and other plantable stationery marketing products, incorporating seeds into recycled office paper produced by local artisans.



Don Pallets

WOOD

Furniture and recycling points built from recycled and reused pallets. The furniture can be found in the EcoPlaza at the Pirque Plant.



Virutex

PLASTICS

Bottles and caps made from 100% recycled material from residual plastic (PET liner) from our labeling processes.



Kalewün

GLASS

Development of glasses and glassware based on the use of recycled bottles from our bottling plants and warehouses.



CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

From By-products to New Value

D J 2 . 4 . 3

Ailen

WOOD

Furniture and décor made from reused French or American oak wine barrels from our wineries.



Visual Artist

CORKS

Use of recycled corks to create "wine-related" works of art, using a technique that can be defined as mosaic or experimental pointillism.



Kyklos

ELECTRONICS

Recycling of notebooks, CPUs, and cell phones for the Entel Reutiliza campaign, which reconditions and donates electronic equipment to students through Kyklos.



Barrier Ball

PLASTICS

Floating cover for liquid surfaces composed of plastic spheres filled with water made from 100% recovered high-density polyethylene.



CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Food Loss & Waste 2021-2025

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Food loss and waste is monitored across the Holding, tracking key winemaking by-products and their destinations to maximize recovery, minimize disposal, and identify opportunities for continuous performance improvement.

Food Loss & Waste	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pomace and Stems	ton	64,413	70,675	63,104	42,012	45,837
Wine Lees	ton	8,131	8,217	7,155	7,512	7,170
Total	ton	72,544	78,892	70,260	49,523	53,007

Waste Treatment	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alternative uses*	ton	72,426	78,892	70,260	49,523	53,007
Discarded	ton	118	0	0	0	0
Total	ton	72,544	78,892	70,260	49,523	53,007

*Alternative uses includes recycling, composting, and the valorization of winemaking by-products, while discarded refers to food loss and waste sent to landfill.



CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

DJ 2.4.3

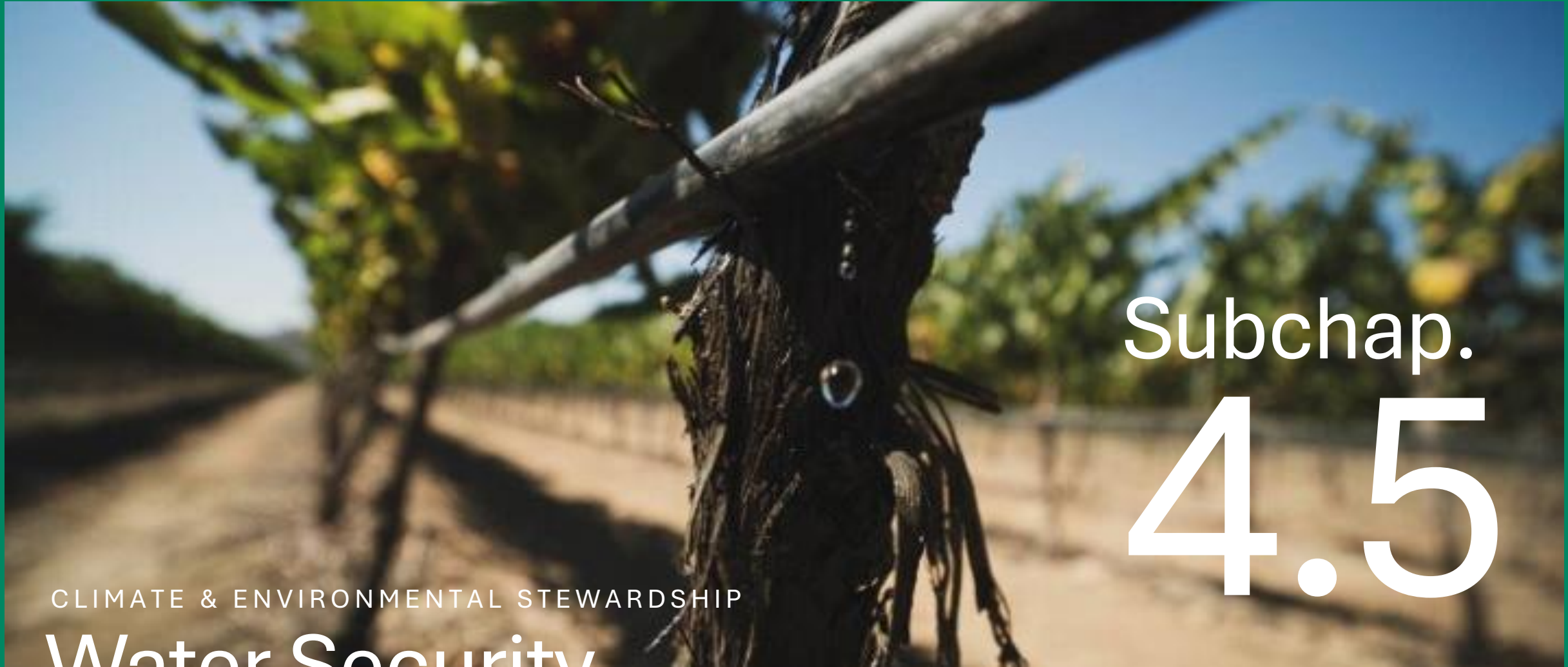
	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Waste Generation	Tonnes	66,593	80,902	86,229	76,026	56,794	58,838
Pomace and grape stems	Tonnes	54,080	64,413	70,675	63,104	42,012	45,837
Lees	Tonnes	4,454	8,131	8,217	7,155	7,512	7,170
Sludge	Tonnes	3,310	3,651	2,863	1,948	3,717	2,956
Glass	Tonnes	1,675	1,578	1,300	1,391	1,391	1,008
Paper and Cardboard	Tonnes	975	1,053	895	843	725	651
Others (Textiles, Cork, Tetra, Wood)	Tonnes	349	378	411	516	324	276
Waste. Municipal	Tonnes	1,751	1,699	1,868	1,069	1,113	940
Total Recovered Waste	Tonnes	64,832	79,176	84,022	74,956	55,409	57,758
% of Waste Recovered (Recycled or Reused)	%	97.4%	97.9%	97.4%	98.6%	97.6%	98.2%
Waste Sent to Landfill	Tonnes	1,761	1,725	2,207	1,070	1,384	1,080
% of Total Holding Waste	%	2.6%	2.1%	2.6%	1.4%	2.4%	1.8%
Categories Committed to Upcycling	#	-	2	4	6	8	10
Categories with Cumulative Upcycling	#	-	4	6	7	8	9
% Target Achievement	%		+100%	+100%	+100%	100%	95%

CHAP 4.4 | CIRCULARITY & WASTE

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

D J 2 . 4 . 3

Year	Actions	Target	KPI	Expected Progress	Actual Progress	% Annual Progress
2021	- Waste footprint measurement. - Characterization of waste generation. Upcycling for 2 waste categories. Year 1: Organics (pomace) and Plastics	- Waste footprint measurement 2 upcycling alternatives	% waste footprint progress # alternatives implemented	100% 2	100% 4	+100%
2022	- Waste footprint measurement. - Implementation of upcycling alternatives for glass and elimination of food waste at facilities, creating an organic composting system. Year 2: Glass and Organics (food waste)	- Waste footprint measurement 4 upcycling alternatives	% waste footprint progress # alternatives implemented	100% 4	100% 6	+100%
2023	- Waste footprint measurement. - Generation of upcycling alternatives for electronic waste and packaging materials. Year 3: Electronic Recycling and Packaging	- Waste footprint measurement 6 upcycling alternatives	% waste footprint progress # alternatives implemented	100% 6	100% 7	+100%
2024	- Waste footprint measurement. - Upcycling alternatives for the recovery of textile fibers generated by the company and for the paper and cardboard category. Year 4: Textiles and Paper & Cardboard	- Waste footprint measurement 8 upcycling alternatives	% waste footprint progress # alternatives implemented	100% 8	100% 8	100%
2025	- Waste footprint measurement. - Implementation of upcycling alternatives for packaging materials. Year 5: Tetra Pak and Wood	- Waste footprint measurement 10 upcycling alternatives	% waste footprint progress # alternatives implemented	100% 10	100% 9	95%



Subchap. 4.5

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Water Security

CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Governance and Management Framework

Water governance at Viña Concha y Toro integrates oversight, strategy, risk management, and performance monitoring, providing a common framework for responsible water use while allowing implementation to reflect local operational conditions.

Water management is embedded within the company’s broader sustainability governance framework. The Board of Directors oversees sustainability matters through the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, while senior management and the Sustainability Division coordinate implementation and monitor progress. Water-related responsibilities are distributed across corporate and operational teams, with subsidiaries applying the corporate framework according to local regulations, operating conditions and priorities.

At the strategic level, water management is integrated into the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and supported by the Corporate Sustainability Policy. This framework promotes efficient and responsible water use, long-term resource preservation and compliance with applicable requirements. Corporate guidelines establish common principles, while subsidiaries and operational areas retain flexibility to implement measures suited to their local context across agricultural, winery and packaging activities.

Water-related risks are incorporated into the company’s broader risk management processes. These

include regulatory and compliance risks associated with water abstraction and use, as well as physical risks linked to water scarcity, declining surface and groundwater availability and climate variability. Risk management is supported by monitoring, legal and compliance oversight, and operational responses such as irrigation efficiency, water reuse, infrastructure improvements and specific measures in water-stressed areas.

Performance is monitored through corporate and operational indicators covering water withdrawal, consumption, discharge, water-stress exposure and efficiency. Progress is periodically reviewed against annual and longer-term objectives, while site-level indicators support operational control and corrective action. This structure connects corporate oversight with local implementation, enabling water-related risks, performance trends and improvement opportunities to be reviewed consistently and incorporated into management decisions across the organization.

Management Hierarchy
Topic: Energy
Based on IFRS S1/S2



CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Management

D J 2.5.1

WATER MONITORING AND PERFORMANCE

Water use is systematically monitored across the Holding to identify efficiency opportunities and support operational decision-making. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge indicators are consolidated across subsidiaries, while wineries, plants and other facilities monitor consumption at operational level. Production sites review consumption trends and identify processes and equipment with significant water demand; selected facilities also use meters and submeters for more detailed control.

In agricultural operations, monitoring tools are adapted to local conditions. Concha y Toro uses the Dream2 smart irrigation system, which integrates climate and soil information to determine irrigation requirements and optimize scheduling. Trivento complements irrigation management with weather stations, flow meters and daily irrigation recommendations.

Operational teams also have access to a monthly environmental dashboard covering water consumption and industrial wastewater, alongside energy and waste indicators. This recurring monitoring supports the identification of deviations and efficiency opportunities and provides information for operational decisions and improvement measures at facility level.

ACTIONS TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION

Water-efficiency measures are implemented across agricultural and winemaking operations, focusing on processes where water demand can be reduced without compromising production requirements. At wineries and plants, actions include optimization of cleaning and sanitation procedures, systematic leak detection and repair, and continuous improvements to production processes.

Technological changes are also being introduced. Filtration processes are progressively transitioning from vacuum to tangential filtration systems, which provide greater water efficiency, while selected facilities are testing additional water-saving technologies. These initiatives complement established operational practices aimed at minimizing unnecessary water use.

Agricultural operations combine efficient irrigation infrastructure with monitoring and automation. Concha y Toro's Dream2 smart irrigation system uses climate and soil information to optimize irrigation scheduling across vineyards. At Trivento, weather stations, flow meters and a control panel provide daily irrigation recommendations. Precision irrigation practices are adapted to the characteristics of each production area, reflecting differences in climate, soil and water availability.





CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Management

D J 2 . 5 . 1

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Industrial wastewater management begins at the production process, where measures are implemented to reduce the contaminant load before water reaches treatment systems. Operational practices include minimizing wine losses, recovering chemicals where feasible and optimizing cleaning processes. Effluent quality is periodically monitored, while treatment systems undergo regular controls and inspections by operators and supervisors.

Treatment solutions vary according to the characteristics of each operation and local requirements. In Chile, the Ovalle artificial wetland provides natural purification of industrial wastewater before its subsequent reuse. Trivento has introduced changes in cleaning products and optimized wastewater neutralization processes. Cono Sur uses specialized external treatment, while Bonterra operates treatment ponds and a natural BioFiltro system using worms.

These systems are complemented by wastewater quality monitoring and operational controls designed to ensure that treated effluents meet applicable requirements and, where conditions permit, can be safely reused rather than discharged.

REDUCTION TARGETS

The 2025 Corporate Sustainability Strategy established a goal of reducing water consumption per bottle of wine by 10% by 2025, compared with a 2020 baseline, considering the entire cycle from vineyard to final destination. This corporate target provides a common direction for improving water efficiency across the Holding.

Subsidiaries complement this commitment with targets adapted to their operational context. Trivento established a 50% reduction target by 2025 compared with 2018, while Bonterra incorporates water-efficiency reduction objectives into its environmental plan. At Concha y Toro, wineries and plants monitor water intensity in liters of water consumed per liter of wine produced, with an operational target to reduce this intensity by 3% annually. This target applies to production operations and is managed separately from agricultural irrigation.

Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge indicators are monitored across operations. Performance against water-intensity targets is periodically reviewed, allowing production teams to identify deviations, evaluate progress and prioritize processes where additional efficiency measures are required.

CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Management

D J 2.5.1

WATER RECYCLING

Water reuse is applied across several operations to reduce freshwater demand and recover treated wastewater for beneficial purposes. In Ovalle, Chile, an artificial wetland provides natural treatment of industrial wastewater. In 2025, the system treated more than 17,000 m³, with the resulting water reused for irrigation, reducing pressure on freshwater sources in an area exposed to severe water stress.

In Mendoza, Trivento reuses treated wastewater for irrigation in designated restricted cultivation areas, in accordance with local requirements. Bonterra also incorporates natural wastewater treatment solutions into its operations, including treatment ponds and BioFiltro technology, which uses worms as part of the biological treatment process. Treated water can subsequently be incorporated into agricultural uses.

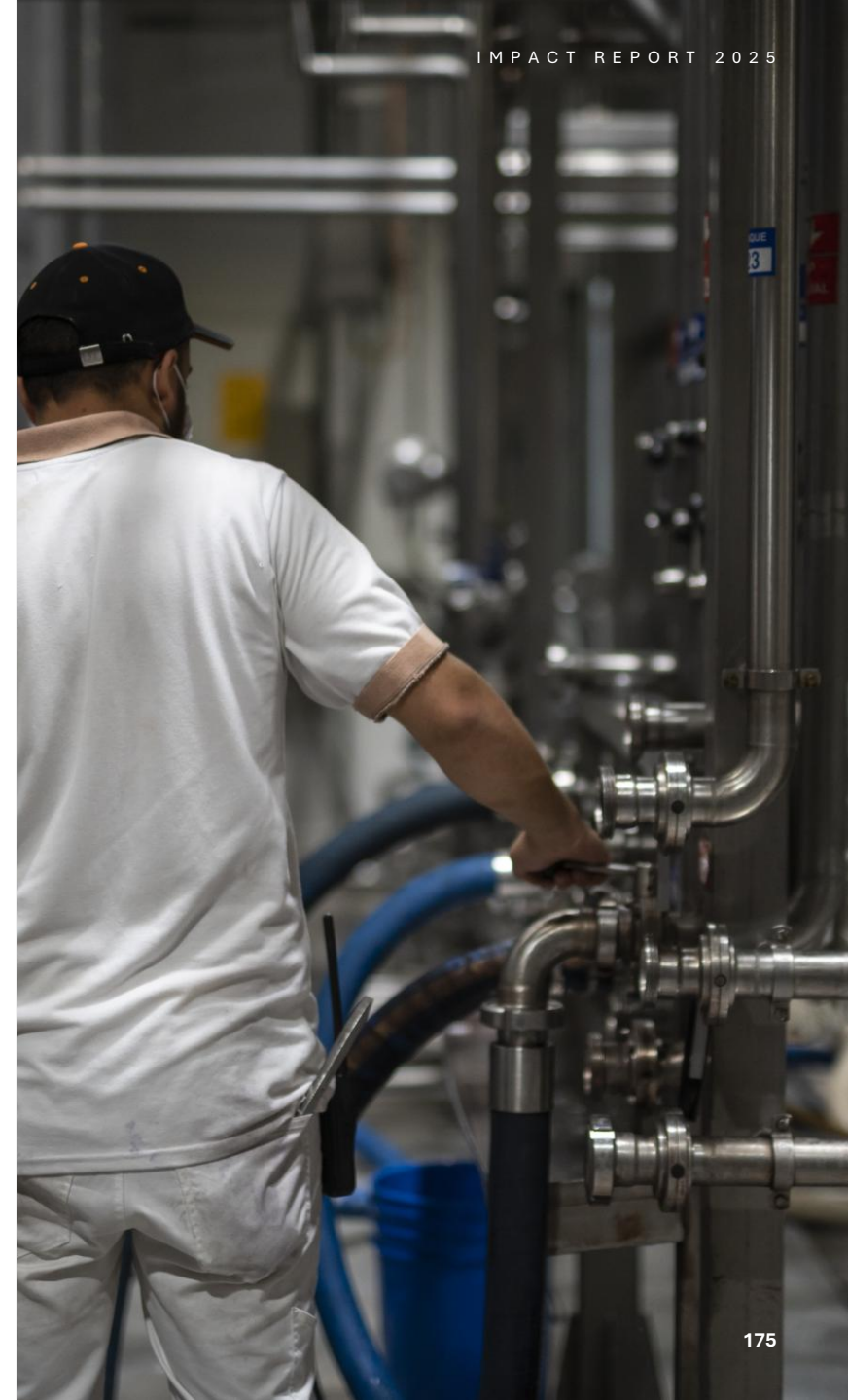
Water recirculation opportunities are also being explored at other facilities. Selected sites have implemented smaller-scale equipment and pilot initiatives to evaluate the reuse of water for cleaning and other internal purposes, expanding the range of potential applications beyond irrigation.

TRAINING AND AWARENESS

Employees receive specific training on water efficiency and operational good practices, including measures to reduce consumption and identify improvement opportunities in their daily activities. Internal awareness campaigns reinforce these practices through posters, stickers and other communications promoting responsible water use across facilities.

Training is also adapted to operational needs. Trivento incorporates water-related topics into induction and training activities, while Cono Sur provides training to winery and seasonal workers. At Concha y Toro, technical training supports the appropriate operation and maintenance of irrigation systems, linking employee capabilities directly with efficient agricultural water management.

Water performance is communicated internally through a dashboard updated monthly with indicators on water consumption and industrial wastewater, alongside energy and waste performance. This gives operational teams recurring visibility of results and provides a practical mechanism for communicating performance, identifying deviations and maintaining water efficiency as part of routine environmental management.



CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Withdrawal and Consumption 2025

D J 2 . 5 . 2 D J 2 . 5 . 3

	Unit	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra	Holding
Water Withdrawal	Million m3	38.15	4.74	9.95	1.07	53.92
Water Discharge	Million m3	0.46	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.63
Water Consumption	Million m3	37.69	4.69	9.87	1.04	53.29

	Unit	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Bonterra	Holding
Consumption in Water Stress Zones	Million m3	37.69	4.69	9.87	0.00	52.25
Consumption in Zones without Water Stress	Million m3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.04
Total Water Consumption	Million m3	37.69	4.69	9.87	1.04	53.29
% Water Stress Zones Consumption	%	100%	100%	100%	0%	98%

Note: Water-stressed areas are identified through facility-level water stress mapping using WRI Aqueduct, considering “High” and “Extremely High”. The assessment covers 100% of operations within the sustainability reporting boundary.

Withdrawal Source	Share of total
Surface water	60.2%
Groundwater	39.6%
Municipal	0.2%

Consumption per Process	Share of total
Agriculture	99.66%
Enology	0.33%
Operations	0.02%

CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Withdrawal and Consumption 2020-2025

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Withdrawal	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Concha y Toro	Million m3	32.22	25.60	34.56	32.32	32.32	38.15
Cono Sur	Million m3	4.35	5.21	5.68	5.22	6.38	4.74
Trivento	Million m3	7.53	6.05	7.17	7.35	8.44	9.95
Bonterra	Million m3	0.16	0.27	0.98	1.19	1.34	1.07
Holding	Million m3	44.25	37.13	48.38	46.08	48.48	53.92

Consumption	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Concha y Toro	Million m3	31.65	25.02	34.01	31.81	31.80	37.69
Cono Sur	Million m3	4.32	5.18	5.64	5.20	6.36	4.69
Trivento	Million m3	7.33	5.94	7.05	7.24	8.36	9.87
Bonterra	Million m3	0.09	0.22	0.94	1.15	1.29	1.04
Holding	Million m3	43.39	36.36	47.65	45.41	47.81	53.29
Consumption in Water Stress Zones	Million m3	27.23	31.66	40.98	39.05	42.55	52.25

CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

D J 2 . 5 . 2

Indicators	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Consumption	Mill. m3	43.4	36.4	47.6	45.4	47.8	53.3
Sales	Mill. Bottles	417.5	410.3	365.5	347.2	361.9	361.0
Actual Consumption per Bottle	L water / bottle	103.9	88.6	130.4	130.8	132.1	147.6
% Expected Reduction	%		-2%	-4%	-6%	-8%	-10%
Expected Consumption per Bottle	L water / bottle		101.9	99.8	97.7	95.6	93.5
Expected Savings in Total Consumption	Mill. m3		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Cumulative Expected Savings	Mill. m3		0.9	1.7	2.6	3.5	4.3
% Actual Variation per Bottle	%		-15%	+25%	+26%	+27%	+42%
Actual Annual Savings in Total Consumption	Mill. m3		7.0	-4.3	-2.0	-4.4	-9.9
Water Budget Cumulative Actual Savings	Mill. m3		7.0	2.8	+0.8	-3.6	-16.3
% Target Achievement	%		+100%	69%	66%	62%	42%

CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

Year	Actions	Target	KPI	Expected Progress	Actual Progress	% Annual Progress
2021	Establishment of the baseline for the five-year reduction, including vineyards, wineries and plants. Analysis of opportunities across the different production processes. Water footprint correction using the Climate Effect Index (CEI).	2% reduction in water consumption per bottle (vs. 2020)	L water / bottle sold (750cc)	101.9 (-2%)	88.6 (-15%)	113%
2022	Water footprint measurement, and measurement and consolidation of consumption for the holding. Identification of projects and actions to implement in vineyards, wineries and plants. Barrier Ball implementation in irrigation reservoirs. Progress on the DREAM Project in the agricultural area.	4% reduction in water consumption per bottle (vs. 2020)	L water / bottle sold (750cc)	99.8 (-4%)	130.4 (+25%)	69%
2023	Implementation of reduction projects in vineyards and improvement of soil-moisture measurement systems. Launch of the Water Leader Group, multidisciplinary across operating areas. "Zero Water Waste" awareness campaign at holding-level facilities.	6% reduction in water consumption per bottle (vs. 2020)	L water / bottle sold (750cc)	97.7 (-6%)	130.8 (+26%)	66%
2024	Water footprint measurement and water consumption measurement across the company's operations. Project implementation. Progress on the DREAM Project and expansion of the agricultural area operating with moisture sensors.	8% reduction in water consumption per bottle (vs. 2020)	L water / bottle sold (750cc)	95.6 (-8%)	132.1 (+27%)	62%
2025	Water footprint measurement considering the Climate Effect Index, and consumption balance of subsidiaries by process. Improvements implemented in vineyard irrigation systems, covering 100% of the fields, with a record of the reductions achieved.	10% reduction in water consumption per bottle (vs. 2020)	L water / bottle sold (750cc)	93.5 (-10%)	147.6 (+42%)	42%

CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Consumption in Water Stress Zones

DJ 2.5.4

In water-stressed areas, Viña Concha y Toro implements initiatives across regions and sites to improve water efficiency, resilience, and security, integrating innovation, circularity, and monitoring to address climate and production challenges.

The Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), is a key tool for assessing and mapping water risks across the Holding. Viña Concha y Toro applies Aqueduct at facility level to identify exposure to water stress and support water management, planning and decision-making. Sites classified as “High” or “Extremely High” for Baseline Water Stress are considered water-stressed areas, providing a consistent methodology for identifying exposure and defining measures adapted to local conditions.

In 2025, 88% of the Holding’s assessed operational sites (including vineyards, wineries and packaging plants) were located in water-stressed areas. For production plants specifically, this proportion increased to 90%. Exposure is particularly relevant across wine-producing regions in Chile and Argentina, making water efficiency and responsible use a strategic priority. Water management measures are adapted to local conditions, considering water availability, climate, operation type, crop requirements and site characteristics. This approach allows the Company to prioritize actions according to the specific water-related challenges faced by its operations.

Measures include efficiency and optimization of water use through weather stations that enable more precise irrigation scheduling; circularity and reuse through projects that reincorporate treated liquid industrial wastewater (LIW); water preservation through barrier balls in reservoirs to reduce evaporation; and resilience measures such as mulch pilots to retain soil moisture and improve soil structure. Innovation and monitoring also include systems such as Dream2, which provide real-time information to support irrigation management and operational decision-making.

These measures are implemented progressively according to the characteristics, exposure and water-related challenges of each location. Monitoring of water consumption and local water-stress exposure supports the prioritization of measures across operations and helps identify opportunities for further efficiency and resilience. Together, facility-level risk assessment and locally adapted measures provide a structured approach for managing water in areas where availability and competition for the resource represent relevant operational and environmental considerations.



CHAP 4.5 | WATER SECURITY

Water Risk Assessment & Management

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Water risk management integrates geographic exposure, operational monitoring and external hydrological information to understand water-related dependencies and impacts, prioritize vulnerable locations, and support informed management and adaptation decisions across the Holding.

Water is a critical dependency for grape growing and winemaking, while agricultural and production activities can also affect water bodies, aquatic ecosystems and other users of shared water resources. Viña Concha y Toro considers these dependencies and impacts using available operational information, local knowledge and external sources that help identify locations and activities where water-related conditions require greater attention and where management measures may need to be adjusted.

Future water availability is considered mainly through information and analyses produced by external institutions and local organizations. These include hydrological and climatic information, reports on precipitation and snow accumulation, and information on basin conditions and water availability. In areas such as Limarí, participation in local water-user organizations also provides relevant information on water availability, allocation and conditions affecting the basin. This information complements internal observations and is used to support agricultural planning, irrigation decisions and broader water management at local level.

Water quality is monitored periodically using available analyses and applicable requirements, including parameters relevant to irrigation water under Chilean standards such as NCh 1333. Results are reviewed over time to identify changes, recurring patterns or conditions that may require adjustments in agricultural practices or water management. The company also considers potential environmental impacts associated with operational activities, including risks of contamination of water bodies and possible effects on aquatic ecosystems.

Water-related regulatory developments are followed with support from external legal specialists and other relevant sources to maintain awareness of requirements that may affect water use and agricultural operations. This includes matters related to water rights, abstraction, permits, allocation and other applicable obligations. These sources, combined with operational records and observations, are reviewed periodically to identify relevant changes and determine whether adjustments to water management or agricultural practices are required.

Water Risk in the Grape Supply Chain

DJ 2.5.6 DJ 2.5.7

Water risk extends beyond direct operations. Viña Concha y Toro assesses the exposure of its grape supply to water stress and supports growers through continuous technical assistance and water-efficient vineyard management.

SUPPLY CHAIN EXPOSURE

Water-stress exposure across the grape supply chain is systematically assessed by mapping the geographic location of grape suppliers using the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The assessment applies Aqueduct’s Baseline Water Stress indicator and classifies sourcing locations rated as “High” or “Extremely High” as water-stressed areas, following the same methodology applied to the Holding’s own operations.

This supplier-level assessment enables Viña Concha y Toro to identify sourcing areas with greater physical water-risk exposure and quantify the proportion of purchased grapes originating from water-stressed areas. In FY2025, 95.5% of grapes purchased from third-party growers originated from locations classified as water-stressed under this methodology. Exposure is monitored across the Holding’s grape-sourcing regions and complemented by historical and local information on water availability and known water-related complexity.

WORKING WITH GRAPE GROWERS

Water management is integrated into the company’s permanent Technical Assistance Model for Grape Growers. Agronomists characterize each vineyard considering factors including soil conditions, water availability and historical productive performance, providing continuous technical support throughout the growing cycle.

Irrigation recommendations consider phenological stage, climatic conditions and water balance. Technical teams also support adjustments in response to extreme climatic events, soil-management practices and the optimization of water use. Periodic field visits, monitoring of recommendations and technical meetings with growers facilitate knowledge transfer and continuous improvement, helping strengthen vineyard resilience in sourcing regions where water availability represents a significant production challenge.

Purchased Grapes Originating from Water-Stressed Areas

Subsidiary	Share of total
Concha y Toro	100%
Cono Sur	100%
Trivento	100%
Bonterra	33%
Holding	96%

Water Footprint 2025 - WFN Methodology

Concha y Toro measures direct and indirect water use across grape production, winemaking, packaging and associated supply-chain activities, providing a comprehensive view of water use throughout its production system.

Component	Unit	Green	Blue	Grey	Total
Winery & Packaging Operations	Million m3	0.02	0.20	0.20	0.42
Own Grape Production	Million m3	15.15	56.34	6.33	77.82
Purchased Grapes	Million m3	8.76	32.98	4.52	46.25
Supply Chain	Million m3	6.80	1.00	–	7.80
Overhead*	Million m3	0.01	0.41	–	0.42
Total	Million m3	30.74	90.93	11.06	132.72

Concha y Toro’s total 2025 water footprint reached 132.72 million m³. Agricultural production is the main contributor: own vineyards account for 58.6% and purchased grapes for 34.8%, together representing 93.5% of the total footprint. Across all components, blue water represents 68.5%, green water 23.2%, and grey water 8.3%.

The results confirm that water use is predominantly concentrated in the agricultural stage of the value chain, particularly in grape production. This reinforces

the importance of focusing water-management efforts on vineyard irrigation efficiency, local water availability and agricultural practices, while maintaining operational efficiency in wineries and packaging facilities.

The 2025 assessment strengthened the traceability of data, assumptions and calculation criteria used in the footprint. The results were independently audited by AENOR in 2026, providing external assurance over the methodology, calculations and reported information.



The 2025 water footprint covers five components: winery and packaging operations, own grape production, purchased grapes, supply-chain inputs and overhead activities associated with energy, fuels and transportation. The assessment distinguishes blue water from surface, groundwater and supply sources; green water associated with rainfall used by crops; and grey water, representing the theoretical volume required to assimilate pollutant loads under defined quality standards.

The assessment was conducted following the Water Footprint Network (WFN) methodology, considering both direct and indirect water use throughout the defined scope. The methodology provides a consistent framework for understanding how water is used across agricultural production, operations and the upstream value chain, while distinguishing the origin and type of water use.



Subchap. 4.6

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Climate Action

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Management Framework

DJ 2.6.4 DJ 2.6.5 DJ 2.6.6

Climate governance integrates Board oversight and executive accountability, ensuring that climate-related commitments, risks and emissions management are embedded across the organization and aligned with the Corporate Sustainability Strategy.

To present the different aspects and hierarchical levels of climate-related management, the company uses the International Financial Reporting Standards for sustainability disclosure as a general framework. This approach structures the governance, oversight and management mechanisms associated with greenhouse gas emissions and the implementation of the Climate Action Program.

GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors oversees climate-related matters through the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, whose main responsibility is to closely monitor progress on the Corporate Sustainability Strategy through quarterly meetings. Progress on the Climate Action Program is periodically presented to the Committee, enabling more detailed review, discussion and follow-up of climate-related performance, commitments and initiatives throughout the year. This governance structure ensures that climate action receives oversight at the highest level of the organization.

The Corporate Sustainability Policy establishes the company's position and commitments regarding climate change. It guides greenhouse gas emissions reductions in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) methodology and the ambition of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This science-based approach has guided the company's climate action since 2017, when preparations for its first SBTi commitment began, and continues to provide the foundation for its decarbonization pathway.

At the management level, the Chief Sustainability Officer has dedicated responsibility for climate-related issues, including oversight of the implementation and monitoring of the Climate Action Program. The Corporate Sustainability Division coordinates implementation jointly with the relevant subsidiaries and business areas involved in greenhouse gas emissions management. This enables climate commitments to be translated into actions across the organization while supporting consistent implementation, performance monitoring and coordination between corporate and operational teams

Climate-related Management Incentives

SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT

The Deputy Head of Sustainability is eligible for a performance-based bonus linked to the achievement of objectives under the Corporate Sustainability Strategy, including climate change, carbon footprint and water-related targets. Achievement is monitored at executive level and determines bonus eligibility.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Head of Environmental Management has performance evaluation and compensation mechanisms linked to energy-efficiency objectives, reinforcing accountability for operational resource efficiency and climate performance.

WINEMAKING MANAGEMENT

Members of Winemaking Management have performance evaluation linked to vinification-efficiency targets. Higher conversion efficiency reduces the generation of grape pomace and stems per unit of production, linking operational performance with resource efficiency and waste reduction.

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Management Framework

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STRATEGY

Viña Concha y Toro has had a Corporate Sustainability Strategy in place since 2012. During 2025, the company completed the latest strategic cycle, Uncork a Better Future® 2021–2025, structured around six pillars representing its main stakeholders. The company is currently developing the sustainability strategy for the next five-year cycle, building on the progress and lessons from the previous period.

One of the pillars of Uncork a Better Future® was Our Planet, which included five programs addressing environmental issues material to the company. Climate-related matters were managed through the Climate Action Program, focused on mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation is supported by science-based emissions reduction pathways and the company's commitment to achieve Net Zero across its value chain by 2040. Adaptation addresses the company's exposure and resilience to the physical effects of climate change.

Progress on the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and Climate Action Program is monitored through the Executive Sustainability Committee, composed of representatives from management areas linked to the

company's environmental and social performance. The Committee reviews progress and compliance, promotes collaboration across business areas when implementation challenges arise, and can propose adjustments to the strategic framework when necessary. Relevant changes are evaluated and incorporated into strategic planning.

The Corporate Sustainability Policy establishes the company's institutional position on climate change and defines guidelines and responsibilities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions throughout its operations and value chain. It provides the corporate framework for mitigation and adaptation actions and supports consistency between climate management and the company's strategic commitments.

While the Corporate Sustainability Strategy establishes the company's common climate framework, subsidiaries may develop and implement additional initiatives that go beyond corporate requirements, provided they remain consistent with corporate policies and commitments.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change Based on IFRS S1/S2



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Management Framework

D J 2 . 6 . 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

Climate-related risks are incorporated into Viña Concha y Toro’s risk management approach to support the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of potential impacts on the company’s operations, strategy and long-term performance.

The company assesses both physical and transition climate risks and opportunities. Physical risks consider acute events and chronic changes in climate patterns that may affect agricultural productivity, water availability, infrastructure and operational continuity. Transition risks consider developments associated with the shift toward a low-carbon economy, including regulatory, technological, market, legal and reputational factors.

Climate-related risks are evaluated across different time horizons and climate scenarios, supporting the assessment of how their likelihood, magnitude and potential consequences may evolve over time. Building on previous climate scenario analyses, during 2025 the company continued to strengthen and refine its physical climate risk assessment, incorporating greater geographical and temporal detail for agricultural operations in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

The assessment uses a 1995–2014 historical baseline and considers short-term (2026–2030), medium-term (2031–2040) and long-term (2041–2060) horizons under multiple climate scenarios. Variables relevant to viticulture include temperature, extreme heat, minimum temperatures, frost occurrence and seasonal precipitation patterns.

This enhanced analytical approach supports the continued assessment of location-specific vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities and potential operational and financial implications. The work builds on the company’s existing climate risk and scenario analysis and contributes to its progressive alignment with IFRS S2, strengthening the integration of climate considerations into strategic and operational decision-making.

Climate-related risk management is connected with the company’s broader enterprise risk management framework, supporting consistency between climate-related assessments and corporate risk evaluation. The company periodically reviews risks and opportunities as new information, methodologies and climate projections become available, enabling management responses and risk management measures to evolve accordingly.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change Based on IFRS S1/S2



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Management Framework

DJ 2.6.5 DJ 2.6.11

METRICS AND TARGETS

Viña Concha y Toro uses quantitative climate metrics and targets to monitor performance, guide annual planning and support progress toward its long-term climate commitments. During 2025, these metrics continued to support the implementation and monitoring of the Uncork a Better Future® 2021–2025 Sustainability Strategy, while providing the foundation for the company’s longer-term decarbonization pathway.

The company annually measures its Fossil Carbon Footprint and FLAG Carbon Footprint, including Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 emissions, as well as carbon removals associated with biological assets. These inventories are consolidated across the wine subsidiaries and support the identification of the main emission sources, monitoring of performance over time and definition of priority mitigation actions.

Climate-related metrics are complemented by operational indicators linked to the main decarbonization levers, including energy efficiency and electrification, renewable electricity, logistics optimization, sustainable land management, regenerative agricultural practices, carbon removals,

packaging eco-design and value-chain engagement. Performance is periodically reviewed to identify deviations and adjust implementation measures when necessary.

Concha y Toro’s current climate targets, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), use 2022 as the base year. Near-term targets include reducing absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 Energy & Industry emissions by 42% by 2030, and absolute Scope 1 and 3 FLAG emissions by 30.3% by 2030, together with maintaining no deforestation across primary deforestation-linked commodities.

In the longer term, Concha y Toro has committed to achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040. Its long-term targets include a 90% reduction in Energy & Industry emissions and a 72% reduction in FLAG emissions, establishing a science-based pathway that complements the broader Holding-level measurement and climate management framework.

Management Hierarchy Topic: Climate Change Based on IFRS S1/S2



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate-Related Scenario Analysis

DJ 2.6.5 DJ 2.6.9

Viña Concha y Toro applies climate scenario analysis to strengthen resilience, assess evolving physical and transition risks, and support informed strategic decision-making across different climate futures.

Viña Concha y Toro uses climate scenario analysis to assess how different climate pathways may affect its operations, strategy and long-term resilience. This approach builds on the company's earlier TCFD-aligned work, which assessed contrasting climate futures to identify physical and transition risks and opportunities and support anticipatory risk management.

Previous assessments considered RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 as contrasting scenarios. RCP 2.6 represented a pathway characterized by rapid adoption of low-emission technologies and stronger global cooperation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while RCP 8.5 represented a high-emissions pathway with substantially greater physical climate impacts. These scenarios supported the identification of both transition risks, associated with regulation, technology, energy, markets and carbon costs, and physical risks, including changes in temperature, precipitation, water availability, extreme weather, wildfire exposure, pests and diseases.

During 2025, the company strengthened and expanded this analytical approach through a more granular physical climate assessment of agricultural operations in Chile, Argentina and the United States. The analysis uses projections from the CMIP6 ensemble of global climate models and considers three Shared Socioeconomic Pathways: SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5, representing low-, intermediate- and high-emissions futures.

A 1995–2014 historical baseline is used for comparison across short-term 2026–2030, medium-term 2031–2040, and long-term 2041–2060 horizons. Variables selected for their relevance to viticulture include mean temperature, extreme heat, minimum temperatures, frost occurrence and seasonal precipitation patterns.

This evolution provides greater geographic and temporal resolution for identifying location-specific vulnerabilities and supports the ongoing assessment of operational, strategic and financial implications under different climate futures.

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Physical Climate Risk Adaptation

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

SURFACE WATER AVAILABILITY

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

UNDERGROUND WATER AVAILABILITY

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

EXTREME OR UNSEASONAL WEATHER EVENTS

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

PESTS, FUNGI, OR DISEASES

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

Climate adaptation planning extends across the company's existing and new operations. Adaptation measures are defined according to the risks and exposure identified for each operation, with implementation focused on the near term and existing operations planned within a five-year horizon.

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Risk Management Process

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Climate-related risks are integrated into the company's risk management processes, enabling their systematic identification, assessment, prioritization and monitoring alongside other corporate risks and supporting informed management decisions over time.

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Viña Concha y Toro identifies and assesses climate-related risks considering both physical and transition drivers. The process evaluates potential impacts on operations, agricultural production, supply chains and business performance, considering the characteristics and exposure of different locations and activities. Climate-related opportunities are also considered.

RISK PRIORITIZATION

Identified climate risks are assessed according to their potential likelihood and magnitude of impact, supporting prioritization and comparison with other relevant business risks. The assessment considers different time horizons, recognizing that risk significance may evolve as climatic, regulatory, technological and market conditions change.

INTEGRATION INTO ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

Climate-related risks are incorporated into the company's broader Enterprise Risk Management

framework, connecting climate considerations with established corporate risk processes rather than managing them independently. This integration supports consistent monitoring, escalation and consideration of climate-related matters in management and strategic decision-making.

MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

Relevant risks and management responses are periodically reviewed as new operational information, climate projections, methodologies and external developments become available. Responses may include mitigation, adaptation, operational controls, monitoring and investment measures according to the nature and significance of each risk.

During 2025, the company continued strengthening the analytical inputs supporting this process through more granular climate scenario information for agricultural operations, enhancing its ability to understand how physical climate exposure may evolve geographically and over time.





CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Financial Implications of Climate-Related Risks

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Viña Concha y Toro evaluates the financial implications of material climate-related risks while progressively strengthening its assessment approach in line with IFRS S2 to support strategic and financial decision-making.

REGULATORY RISK

Evolving climate and environmental regulation may generate additional compliance and operating costs for the company. One material example is Chile's Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regulation, which requires producers to manage priority products and packaging once they reach the end of their useful life. For Viña Concha y Toro, this may affect glass bottles, cardboard and other packaging materials through collection, recovery, recycling and design requirements. Management responses include packaging optimization, eco-design, waste-management systems, regulatory monitoring and coordination with industry initiatives to anticipate evolving requirements and reduce associated exposure.

Other transition risks considered include the potential expansion of carbon pricing, product-emissions requirements and carbon-related trade measures in relevant international markets, which could increase operating costs or affect market access.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK

Changes in precipitation, water availability and extreme weather conditions may affect vineyards, grape suppliers and production activities. Reduced water availability can lead to lower grape yields or quality, higher sourcing and water-supply costs, production disruptions and ultimately reduced sales. Historical assessments have identified water stress as a material risk across both own operations and the upstream value chain.

Management responses include water-efficiency programs, precision irrigation, climate monitoring, technical assistance to grape growers and implementation of sustainability standards that strengthen water management and agricultural resilience. These measures seek to reduce operational exposure and protect production capacity under changing climatic conditions.

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Carbon Footprint Measurement 2025

DJ 2.6.1 DJ 2.6.2 DJ 2.6.3

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro strengthened its corporate greenhouse gas inventory, applying a consistent methodology across its wine subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina and the United States, aligned with the GHG Protocol and incorporating the SBTi FLAG framework.

Viña Concha y Toro measures its corporate greenhouse gas inventory across its wine subsidiaries: Concha y Toro and Cono Sur in Chile, Trivento in Argentina, and Bonterra Organic Estates in the United States. The 2025 inventory covers 100% of the productive operations of the wine subsidiaries included within the organizational boundary.

The inventory is prepared in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, applying the operational control approach. Emissions are classified into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3, enabling consistent monitoring of direct emissions, emissions associated with purchased electricity, and relevant indirect emissions throughout the value chain. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using both market-based and location-based approaches, providing transparency regarding renewable electricity sourcing.

Scope 3 includes nine relevant categories covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream and downstream transportation, waste generated in operations,

business travel, employee commuting, and end-of-life treatment of sold products. The inventory also applies the SBTi FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) framework, distinguishing fossil emissions from land- and agriculture-related emissions and removals. This enables differentiated monitoring of emissions associated with agricultural activities.

Emission factors are selected from recognized and updated sources, including IPCC, DEFRA, EPA, USEEIO and relevant national and local sources, while primary activity data are prioritized wherever available. Data collection and consolidation follow standardized criteria across subsidiaries to strengthen consistency and traceability. The inventory incorporates quality controls, uncertainty assessment and a formal base-year recalculation process, supporting reliable and comparable emissions reporting over time and providing a robust foundation for monitoring performance against the company's climate commitments and science-based emissions reduction targets.



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Fossil Carbon Footprint 2025

DJ 2.6.1 DJ 2.6.2 DJ 2.6.3

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro's fossil carbon footprint totaled 344,258 tCO₂e, (market-based) considering Scope 1, 2 and 3.

Scope 1 emissions totaled 36,374 tCO₂e (11%), mainly from agricultural soil emissions, mobile and fixed sources, fugitive emissions, fertilizers and process emissions, representing a 7% decrease from 2024.

Market-based Scope 2 emissions were 0 tCO₂e, reflecting the Holding's use of 100% renewable electricity through renewable supply mechanisms. Location-based emissions totaled 17,054 tCO₂e, reflecting the average emissions intensity of electricity grids where operations are located.

Scope 3 emissions totaled 307,885 tCO₂e (89%) and remained the largest component of the footprint. Purchased goods and services represented 179,533 tCO₂e (58% of Scope 3), followed by downstream transportation and distribution at 89,587 tCO₂e (29%). Together, these categories accounted for approximately 87% of Scope 3 emissions, highlighting the importance of value-chain decarbonization.

Fossil Carbon Footprint 2025 (tCO₂e)

Category	Bonterra	Concha y Toro	Cono Sur	Trivento	Holding
Total Scope 1	1,241	28,837	3,241	3,056	36,374
Fixed sources	466	3,036	429	357	4,287
Mobile sources	368	8,793	646	572	10,379
Process Emissions	81	343	20	258	702
Soil Emissions	265	9,986	1,129	1,578	12,958
Fugitive Emissions	11	4,691	333	68	5,103
Fertilizers	50	1,988	685	222	2,944
Total Scope 2	-	-	-	-	-
Location Based	839	12,856	1,203	2,155	17,054
Market Based	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 3	43,016	219,661	24,404	20,804	307,885
1 - Purchased Goods and Services	14,753	141,506	11,356	11,919	179,533
2 - Capital Goods	682	13,281	961	1,686	16,610
3 - Fuel and Energy-related Activities	163	2,395	195	185	2,938
4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	832	6,616	791	519	8,759
5 - Waste generated in Operations	1	614	72	188	875
6 - Business Travel	233	943	122	47	1,346
7 - Employee Commuting	374	2,214	106	295	2,990
9 - Downstream Transp. and Distribution	25,718	47,957	10,255	5,656	89,587
12 - End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	258	4,133	546	310	5,247
Total Fossil Footprint (Market Based)	44,257	248,498	27,644	23,860	344,258

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Fossil Carbon Footprint 2021-2025

DJ 2.6.1 DJ 2.6.2 DJ 2.6.3

The five-year series reflects the evolution of the Holding's emissions profile, including methodological updates and operational variations.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Holding's fossil carbon footprint decreased from 410,394 to 344,258 tCO₂e, representing a 16% reduction over the period. The clearest downward trend occurred in Scope 1, which fell by 36%, reflecting reductions across most direct emission sources.

Scope 2 location-based emissions also declined consistently, falling by 31% between 2021 and 2025, while renewable electricity sourcing maintained market-based emissions at zero throughout the period.

Scope 3 followed a less linear trajectory, decreasing substantially through 2023 before increasing in 2024 and remaining broadly stable in 2025. Despite these annual variations, 2025 Scope 3 emissions were 13% below 2021 levels. This historical series enables the Holding to track structural changes in its emissions profile and identify areas requiring continued decarbonization efforts.

Fossil Carbon Footprint 2021-2025 (tCO₂e)

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Scope 1	57,181	50,936	48,339	39,287	36,374
Fixed sources	7,197	6,411	5,142	5,498	4,287
Mobile sources	12,329	10,983	11,057	9,913	10,379
Process Emissions	6,845	6,098	4,546	852	702
Soil Emissions	18,566	16,538	14,155	13,153	12,958
Fugitive Emissions	10,084	8,982	11,378	6,133	5,103
Fertilizers	2,160	1,924	2,061	3,737	2,944
Total Scope 2	-	-	-	-	-
Location Based	24,827	22,116	18,270	17,867	17,054
Market Based	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 3	353,213	314,636	274,421	309,423	307,885
1 - Purchased Goods and Services	194,861	173,579	178,194	191,972	179,533
2 - Capital Goods	36,129	32,183	24,135	13,590	16,610
3 - Fuel and Energy-related Activities	3,651	3,252	3,148	3,029	2,938
4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	15,885	14,150	7,159	10,063	8,759
5 - Waste generated in Operations	1,940	1,728	969	742	875
6 - Business Travel	1,175	1,046	941	1,045	1,346
7 - Employee Commuting	3,257	2,901	3,814	3,213	2,990
9 - Downstream Transp. and Distribution	91,589	81,586	53,023	80,866	89,587
12 - End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products	4,727	4,211	3,037	4,903	5,247
Total Fossil Footprint (Market Based)	410,394	365,572	322,760	348,710	344,258

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

FLAG Carbon Footprint

Emission Source	Emissions				Removals
	Emissions (non-land)	Emissions due to land use changes	Net CO2 emissions due to soil management	Non-CO2 emissions due to land management	Net removals due to land management
Scope 1: Direct emissions	14,799	-	5,571	16,003	14,902
Fixed sources	4,206	-	82	-	-
Mobile sources	4,890	-	5,489	-	-
Fugitive Emissions	5,103	-	-	-	-
Land Emissions	-	-	-	12,958	-
Fertilizers	-	-	-	2,944	-
Process Emissions	601	-	-	101	-
Land Use Change	-	-	-	-	-
CO2 emissions	-	-	-	-	14,902
Scope 2: Indirect Emissions Electricity Use	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity Consumption	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 3: Indirect Emissions (Upstream)	196,875	-	4,177	11,999	-
Cat 1 - Goods and Services	163,358	-	4,177	11,999	-
Cat 2 - Capital Goods	16,610	-	-	-	-
Cat 3 - Fuel-related activities	2,938	-	-	-	-
Cat 4 - Upstream Transportation and Distribution	8,759	-	-	-	NA
Cat 5 - Waste generated Operations	875	-	NA	-	NA
Cat 6 - Business Travel	1,346	-	-	-	NA
Cat 7 - Employee Relocation	2,990	-	-	-	NA
Scope 3: Indirect Emissions (Downstream)	94,834	-	-	-	-
Cat 9 - Downstream Transportation and Distribution	89,587	-	-	-	NA
Cat 10 - Processing Products Sold	-	-	NA	-	NA
Cat 12 - Treatment of End-of-Life Products	5,247	-	NA	-	NA
Total	306,509	-	9,747	28,002	14,902

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Net Zero 2040 Goal

DJ 2.6.11 DJ 2.6.13

Concha y Toro has strengthened its science-based climate ambition with SBTi-validated near- and long-term targets, committing to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040.

Concha y Toro has committed to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across its value chain by 2040, using 2022 as the base year. This commitment is supported by science-based near- and long-term targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and reflects both Energy & Industry emissions and Forest, Land and Agriculture (FLAG) emissions, recognizing the relevance of agricultural activities and land-related sources within the company's climate profile.

For the near term, Concha y Toro commits to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 Energy & Industry GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 from the 2022 base year. In parallel, the commitment is to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 3 FLAG GHG emissions by 30.3% by 2030, also from the 2022 base year. The FLAG target includes both emissions and removals and is complemented by a commitment to maintain no deforestation across primary deforestation-linked commodities, strengthening the company's approach to climate mitigation in agriculture and land management.

For the long term, Concha y Toro commits to reduce absolute Scope 1, 2 and 3 Energy & Industry emissions by 90% by 2040, while reducing absolute Scope 1 and 3 FLAG emissions by 72% under the long-term SBTi pathway. These targets establish the deep decarbonization required before addressing residual emissions in accordance with the SBTi Net-Zero Standard. Any remaining residual emissions will be neutralized through certified permanent carbon removals, including high-quality carbon credits where necessary. This provides a clear long-term direction for the company's climate ambition.

Progress toward these commitments is supported by initiatives across the main sources of emissions, including energy efficiency, electrification, renewable energy, lower-carbon logistics, sustainable packaging, sustainable agriculture and carbon removals. These actions reduce fossil and land-related emissions, improve operational efficiency and strengthen climate resilience. The company monitors progress through its greenhouse gas inventory and climate performance indicators, assessing emissions against its targets.

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Evolution of Climate Target Coverage

DJ 2.6.13

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

● Partial Measurement
 ● Full Measurement

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

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

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

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

DJ 2.6.1 DJ 2.6.2 DJ 2.6.3 DJ 2.6.11

Indicators	Unit	2017	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Program Reduction Target (Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025)	Thousands of tCO2e	271.0	223.5	211.7	199.8	188.0	176.1
	%		17.5%	21.9%	26.3%	30.6%	35.0%
Program Carbon Footprint	Thousands of tCO2e	271.0	181.5	178.5	157.1	205.8	208.6
% Actual Reduction Compared to 2017	%		33.0%	34.1%	42.0%	24.0%	23.0%
% Reduction Target Achievement	%		+100%	+100%	+100%	78.5%	65.7%
Concha y Toro Sales	Million C9L	24.6	23.8	21.5	20.9	22.4	22.5
Unit Carbon Footprint	kgCO2e/bottle	0.919	0.636	0.692	0.628	0.766	0.772
Net Zero Reduction Target for 2040	Thousands of tCO2e			258.0	248.3	238.5	228.7
	%				3.8%	7.6%	11.4%
Net Zero Carbon Footprint				258.0	232.7	240.7	248.5
Actual Reduction (%) Compared to 2022					9.8%	6.7%	3.7%
% Reduction Target Achievement					259.4%	88.8%	32.5%
Concha y Toro Sales	Million C9L			21.5	20.9	22.4	22.5
Unit Carbon Footprint Net Zero	kgCO2e/bottle			1.000	0.929	0.895	0.920

CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

Year	Actions	Target	KPI	Expected Progress	Actual Progress	Annual Progress (%)
2021	Development of emission reduction alternatives related to packaging through the SBT2025 Supplier Program.	- Carbon Footprint Measurement 17% reduction in total emissions	% carbon footprint progress % reduction compared to 2017	100% - 17.5% (223,500 metric tons of CO2e)	100% - 33.0% (181,500 metric tons of CO2e)	+100%
2022	Development of alternatives to reduce emissions from equipment and machinery. Launch of the Biogenic Carbon Initiative: Start of a study on carbon in forests and soils. Alternatives for reducing packaging weight. Start of updating new science-based reduction targets at the holding company level.	- Carbon Footprint Measurement 21% reduction in total emissions	% progress on carbon footprint % reduction compared to 2017	100% - 21.9% (211,700 metric tons of CO2e)	100% - 34.1% (190.9 thousand tCO2e)	+100%
2023	- Carbon footprint measurement, incorporating emissions from production subsidiaries. Update of science-based targets, applying SBTi at the holding company level. - Update and publication of 2023 TCFD results, application of the SBTi Net Zero standard, and application of the FLAG sector guidance in the update process. - Inclusion of biogenic carbon (sequestration by natural forests).	- Carbon Footprint Measurement 25% reduction in total emissions	% progress on carbon footprint % reduction compared to 2017	100% - 26.3% (199,800 metric tons of CO2e)	100% - 42.0% (157.1 thousand tCO2e)	+100%
2024	- Carbon footprint measurement at the holding company level. Progress toward established targets and reporting in accordance with MRV standards for SBT progress. - Measurement of carbon sequestration in natural forests and incorporation of soil carbon sequestration results. - Joining an international initiative.	- Carbon Footprint Measurement 30% reduction in total emissions	% progress on carbon footprint % reduction compared to 2017	100% -30.6% (188.0 thousand tCO2e)	100% -24.0% (205.8 thousand tCO2e)	90%
2025	- Carbon footprint measurement at the holding company level. Progress toward established targets and reporting in accordance with MRV standards for SBT progress. - Measurement of carbon sequestration in natural forests and incorporation of soil carbon sequestration results. - Implementation of reduction projects for inputs, containers, packaging, and soil carbon sequestration.	- Carbon Footprint Measurement 35% reduction in total emissions	% progress on carbon footprint % reduction compared to 2017	100% -35.0% (176,100 metric tons of CO2e)	100% -23.0% (208.6 thousand tCO2e)	83%

Decarbonization Pathway

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Concha y Toro’s decarbonization pathway brings together its science-based climate targets, GHG emissions trajectory and key mitigation levers across operations, energy, land and the value chain, providing a framework for progressing toward its near- and long-term climate commitments.

The pathway uses the 2022 greenhouse gas inventory as its reference point and considers the evolution of emissions against a Business-as-Usual trajectory and the reductions required under Concha y Toro’s science-based near- and long-term targets. It covers Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 and land-related emissions, providing a common basis for understanding the contribution of operational, energy, agricultural and value-chain measures toward the company’s climate objectives.

Mitigation opportunities are assessed according to their greenhouse gas reduction potential and economic characteristics. A Marginal Abatement Cost Curve supports this analysis by comparing actions with different technical and financial profiles, helping to identify measures that can deliver meaningful emissions reductions while informing prioritization over time. The analysis includes alternatives across renewable electricity, energy efficiency, electrification, packaging, logistics, refrigerant management, fertilizer efficiency and soil carbon.

These areas are already reflected in initiatives being implemented across operations and the value chain. Key levers include renewable electricity procurement and self-generation, energy-efficiency improvements, equipment electrification, lighter-weight glass bottles, lower-carbon logistics, supplier engagement, improved refrigerant management, more efficient fertilizer use and measures that strengthen soil carbon sequestration. Together, these actions address the principal sources of emissions identified through the company’s greenhouse gas inventories.

The pathway is connected with Concha y Toro’s SBTi-validated climate commitments and Net Zero ambition, providing a framework for progressively advancing toward the company’s 2030 and 2040 objectives. Its combination of emissions trajectories, mitigation levers and economic assessment supports the continued prioritization of climate actions and provides a basis for evaluating how different measures can contribute to the reductions required across operations, energy, land and the broader value chain.

Component	Approach
Reference year	2022 GHG inventory
Baseline scenario	Business-as-Usual emissions trajectory
Climate pathway	SBTi-aligned near- and long-term targets
Time horizon	2030 and 2040
Emissions covered	Scope 1, Scope 2, Scope 3 and land-related emissions
Decision-support tool	Marginal Abatement Cost Curve
Assessment criteria	Emissions reduction potential and indicative economic performance
Key levers	Energy, electrification, packaging, logistics, refrigerants, fertilizers and soil carbon

Decarbonization Levers: Direct Operations & Energy

DJ 2.6.14

Implementation of the decarbonization pathway combines direct operational measures with the transition toward renewable energy, addressing the main sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions through efficiency, electrification, cleaner energy supply and improved resource management.

SCOPE 1 | DIRECT OPERATIONS

Concha y Toro’s approach to reducing direct greenhouse gas emissions combines operational and agricultural measures across winemaking and vineyard activities. Key areas include equipment electrification, fuel efficiency, refrigerant management, fertilizer efficiency and soil carbon management, reflecting the diversity of Scope 1 emission sources.

Electrification supports the progressive replacement of fossil-fuel-dependent equipment, while energy-efficiency measures help reduce demand across processes and facilities. Refrigerant management focuses on reducing consumption and leakage from cooling systems, complemented by more efficient nitrogen fertilizer use and agricultural practices that strengthen soil carbon sequestration.

These levers form part of the company’s broader decarbonization pathway and are also reflected in its SBTi Net-Zero commitments. Measures such as efficient LPG use, forklift electrification, refrigerant reduction, fertilizer efficiency and improved soil carbon capture provide practical areas for advancing direct emissions reductions over time.

SCOPE 2 | ENERGY TRANSITION

The energy transition combines renewable electricity sourcing, on-site solar generation and energy efficiency to maintain low-carbon electricity while enabling the progressive electrification of operational energy uses. These measures support the reduction of electricity-related emissions and strengthen the role of clean energy across operations.

Renewable electricity procurement is complemented by continued expansion of photovoltaic self-generation and initiatives that reduce electricity demand. As additional equipment and processes shift from fossil fuels toward electricity, maintaining renewable electricity supply becomes increasingly relevant to the company’s broader decarbonization pathway.

This direction is also embedded in Concha y Toro’s SBTi-aligned climate commitments, where renewable electricity procurement through Power Purchase Agreements and I-RECs, solar self-generation and facility-wide energy efficiency support implementation of near- and long-term Scope 1 and Scope 2 objectives.

DIRECT OPERATIONS & ENERGY DECARBONIZATION LEVERS



Decarbonization Levers: Value Chain

DJ 2.6.14

Value-chain decarbonization focuses on the main sources of Scope 3 emissions, combining packaging transformation, supplier engagement, lower-carbon logistics and improved emissions information to support progressive reductions across purchased goods, transportation and product-related impacts.

PACKAGING & SUPPLIER DECARBONIZATION

Packaging represents one of the most relevant areas for Scope 3 decarbonization, particularly through reductions in material use and the carbon intensity of purchased packaging. Bottle lightweighting remains a key lever, supported by packaging eco-design and life-cycle assessment to identify alternatives with lower potential environmental impacts.

Supplier engagement complements these actions by addressing emissions embedded in purchased goods and services. Packaging suppliers are encouraged to strengthen emissions management and progressively establish their own science-based climate targets, supporting broader decarbonization beyond direct operations.

Product-level environmental information and life-cycle assessment provide additional decision support, improving understanding of emissions hotspots across materials and packaging formats. Together, these tools strengthen the basis for prioritizing design, sourcing and supplier actions that can contribute to Scope 3 reductions over time.

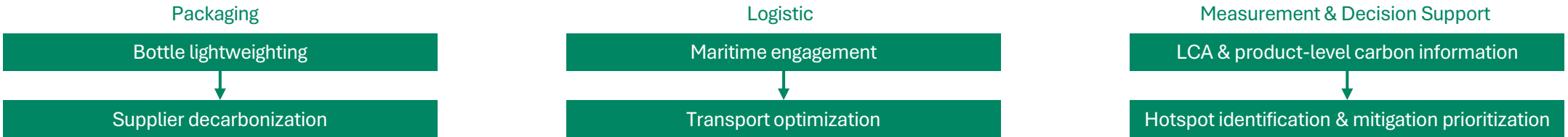
LOWER-CARBON LOGISTICS

Transportation is another material Scope 3 decarbonization area, particularly across maritime and road distribution. The approach combines logistics optimization with progressive engagement across the transport value chain, recognizing the relevance of technologies, infrastructure and decisions that extend beyond direct operational control.

Engagement with major maritime distributors supports greater consideration of climate performance within logistics relationships. This direction complements the broader Supplier Engagement Program and provides a basis for extending emissions-related expectations and collaboration to transportation partners.

Operational initiatives already reinforce this approach through distribution optimization, greater use of rail where feasible and coordination with logistics providers. These measures improve transport efficiency while supporting the progressive reduction of logistics-related emissions and strengthening the integration of lower-carbon alternatives across the distribution network.

VALUE-CHAIN DECARBONIZATION LEVERS



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Transition through Collaboration

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INDUSTRY & SECTOR COLLABORATION

Concha y Toro participates in wine industry associations and collaborative initiatives that provide platforms for advancing sustainability and climate-related practices across the sector. Through Wines of Chile, the company participates in an industry network where sustainability is a strategic pillar and has publicly supported the association's climate-related position. The association's work includes the Chilean wine industry Sustainability Code and collaborative research aimed at improving sector-wide environmental performance.

The company also participates in other industry organizations in its main markets, including the Wine Institute of California and Bodegas de Argentina, supporting collaboration and exchange across the international wine sector. These relationships complement company-level climate action by enabling dialogue on common challenges, evolving standards and approaches relevant to the transition toward lower-carbon wine production.

PUBLIC & MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Concha y Toro participates in climate-related forums and collaborative initiatives that bring together companies, governments, public institutions, academia and civil society to advance decarbonization and climate resilience. These engagements complement operational climate action by supporting dialogue, knowledge exchange and collaboration around the transition toward a lower-carbon economy.

Examples include the SBT Companies Annual Gathering, which promotes exchange among companies implementing science-based climate targets, and participation in international climate forums such as COP28, where the company communicated its Net Zero 2040 commitment and climate initiatives. In the United States, Bonterra has participated in Napa RISE and New York Climate Week, contributing to discussions on climate-smart agriculture and sector decarbonization.

Additional examples are presented in are presented in Chapter 3.2 – Responsible Public Policy.

Beyond the mitigation levers assessed through its decarbonization pathway work, Concha y Toro is already advancing concrete projects across energy, electrification, logistics, packaging, product carbon footprinting and land management. The following initiatives illustrate how these areas are being translated into operational improvements and value-chain collaboration.



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Decarbonization in Action: Key Climate Initiatives

DJ 2.6.14

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY & ELECTRIFICATION

Viña Concha y Toro continues to reduce operational emissions through energy efficiency, process optimization and the progressive electrification of equipment traditionally powered by fossil fuels. Current initiatives include six electric frost-control towers, an electric motorcycle at El Triángulo, and a 100% electric forklift fleet at the Vespucio distribution center. The company has also allocated more than CLP 17 billion through 2027 to projects related to energy efficiency, electrification and renewable generation.

During 2025, site-level energy management was strengthened through operational improvements with measurable results. At the Pirque facility, optimized control of refrigeration equipment achieved a 21% reduction in associated energy consumption. The company is also advancing heat-recovery solutions that reuse thermal energy from compressors and refrigeration systems to preheat water used in CIP processes, reducing demand for fossil-fuel-based heat. Identified heat-recovery measures at Pirque represent potential savings of more than 800 MWh per year and could significantly reduce LPG consumption.

Together, these measures strengthen operational efficiency, reduce fossil-energy dependence and support the progressive decarbonization.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable electricity is a central component of Viña Concha y Toro's operational decarbonization approach. Across Concha y Toro and Cono Sur, the company operates 28 photovoltaic plants with approximately 7.5 MW of installed capacity, increasing renewable self-generation across vineyards, wineries and production facilities in Chile. In Argentina, Trivento has approximately 443 kW of photovoltaic capacity, supporting local renewable generation.

The company is also developing a net-billing photovoltaic expansion of approximately 7.8 MWp, with estimated annual generation of around 12.6 GWh. During 2025, the project advanced through feasibility assessments, connection planning and preparation for EPC procurement. The projected generation profile considers approximately 47% self-consumption and 53% injection to the grid, expanding the company's pipeline of distributed renewable generation across agricultural operations.

These investments complement renewable electricity procurement mechanisms and energy-efficiency initiatives, helping reduce exposure to fossil-based electricity and supporting the progressive electrification of operational energy uses.



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Decarbonization in Action: Key Climate Initiatives

D J 2 . 6 . 1 4

RAIL TRANSPORT

Viña Concha y Toro continues to expand the use of rail as a lower-carbon alternative for transporting finished products to export ports. Rail freight helps reduce dependence on road transport and lowers emissions associated with domestic distribution by shifting cargo to a more efficient transport mode for long-distance movements.

During 2025, the company transported more than 700 containers by rail, increasing the use of this alternative within its export logistics operations. This initiative contributes to reducing fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions per tonne-kilometre while also supporting a more diversified and resilient logistics network.

The use of rail forms part of a broader effort to reduce emissions associated with downstream transportation, one of the company's most relevant Scope 3 categories. Viña Concha y Toro continues evaluating opportunities to increase rail utilization where operationally and commercially feasible, integrating transport-mode selection into its broader climate and logistics management approach.

LOGISTICS OPTIMIZATION

Viña Concha y Toro also reduces logistics-related emissions through distribution planning, route optimization and improvements in transport efficiency. In Chile, domestic distribution is coordinated through one central distribution center and seven regional warehouses, enabling the company to consolidate deliveries and improve the efficiency of product movements across the network.

Digital route-planning tools are used to optimize delivery sequences, vehicle utilization and travelled distances, supporting reductions in fuel consumption, operating costs and associated greenhouse gas emissions. These tools allow logistics decisions to incorporate variables such as delivery locations, vehicle capacity, route conditions and distribution requirements.

Along with fleet-efficiency initiatives, this approach has supported the progressive rationalization of transport operations. By improving vehicle utilization and reducing unnecessary travel, logistics optimization complements the company's rail transport strategy and contributes to reducing the carbon intensity of product distribution while maintaining service levels across domestic markets.



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Decarbonization in Action: Key Climate Initiatives

DJ 2.6.14

REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE

Viña Concha y Toro applies regenerative agriculture practices across 100% of its vineyards, integrating soil health, biodiversity, water efficiency and climate resilience into vineyard management. The approach includes practices such as cover crops, reduced soil disturbance, biodiversity enhancement, soil conservation and improved water management, helping maintain productive capacity while reducing environmental impacts associated with agricultural activities.

These practices also contribute to climate mitigation by supporting healthier soils, improving organic matter management and reducing the need for higher-impact inputs where technically feasible. Their implementation is adapted to local vineyard conditions and forms part of the company's broader sustainable agriculture approach.

By integrating regenerative practices into agricultural management, the company seeks to strengthen vineyard resilience to drought, temperature variability and other climate pressures while supporting long-term soil productivity. The approach also provides an important foundation for improving the measurement and management of land-related emissions and removals under the company's FLAG climate framework.

SOIL CARBON MEASUREMENT

Viña Concha y Toro has partnered with Neutral Farming to strengthen the measurement and management of soil carbon sequestration across more than 50 estates in Chile belonging to Concha y Toro and Cono Sur. The program combines satellite monitoring, artificial intelligence, machine learning and scientific soil assessment methodologies to develop more robust soil carbon baselines and understand carbon dynamics across vineyards.

Building on an initial pilot, the initiative has expanded through soil stratification, georeferenced sampling design, historical soil information and carbon stock assessment. This allows the company to evaluate the effects of regenerative practices such as cover crops, biodiversity enhancement and soil conservation measures with greater scientific precision.

Beyond supporting greenhouse gas accounting, the project strengthens the integration of biogenic carbon into climate management and generates traceable information that may support future nature-based climate solutions and carbon-market opportunities. It also improves the company's capacity to link regenerative agriculture with measurable climate outcomes.



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Decarbonization in Action: Key Climate Initiatives

D J 2 . 6 . 1 4

FOREST CARBON MANAGEMENT

Viña Concha y Toro manages approximately 4,272 hectares of native forest as part of its broader climate and nature strategy, recognizing forests as important biological assets for carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. These areas complement vineyard-based climate actions by contributing to the management of biogenic carbon within the company's land-related emissions profile.

In 2025, the company reported approximately 14,902 tCO₂e of carbon removals associated with forest assets. These removals are measured separately from fossil emissions and form part of the company's FLAG-related greenhouse gas accounting, strengthening transparency regarding land-sector emissions and removals.

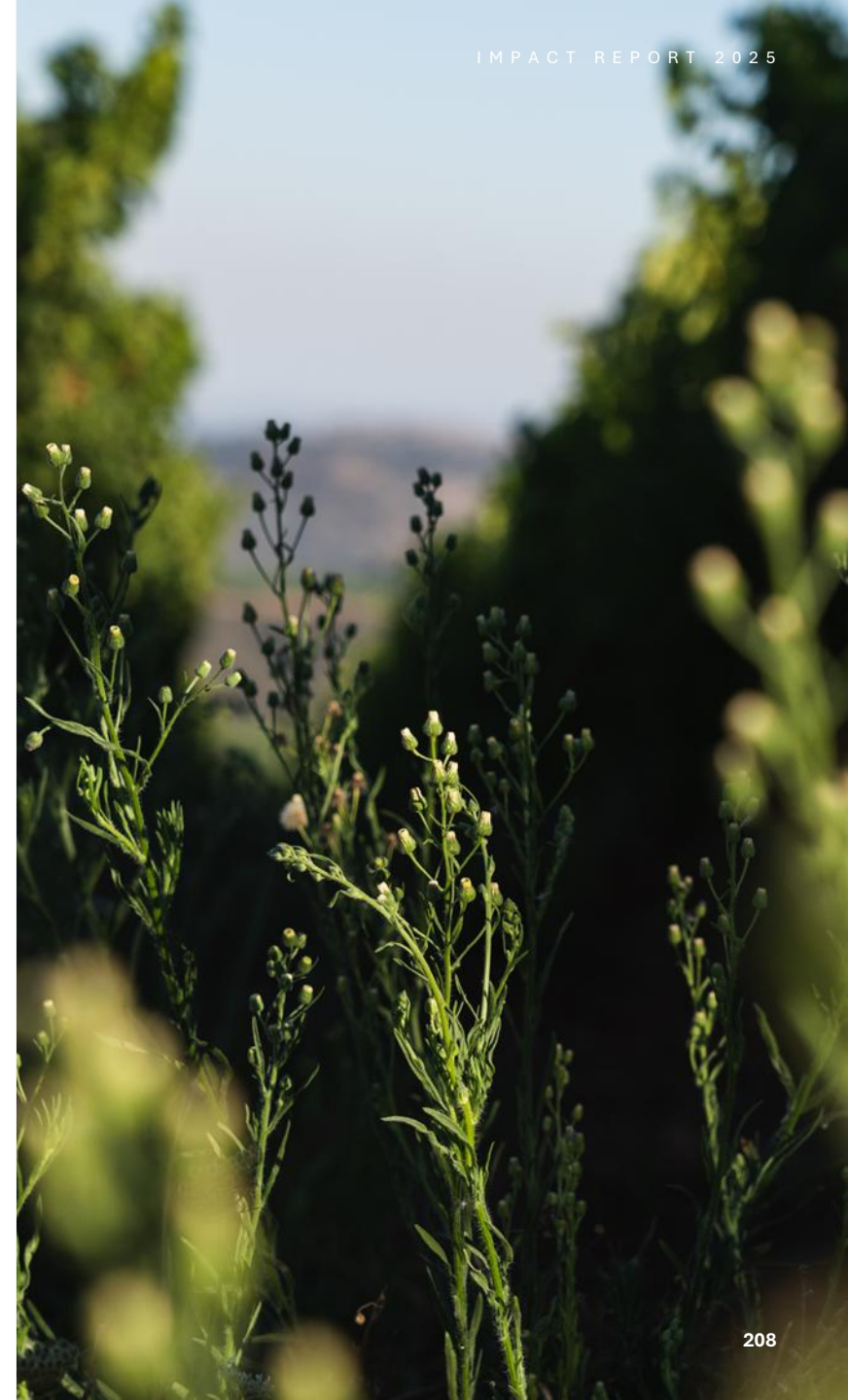
Forest management is supported by conservation practices and monitoring aimed at maintaining ecosystem integrity and long-term carbon storage. By integrating forest conservation with agricultural climate action, Viña Concha y Toro strengthens its nature-based mitigation approach while supporting biodiversity, landscape connectivity and the resilience of productive territories.

PACKAGING LCA & ECO-DESIGN

Viña Concha y Toro has strengthened packaging decision-making through an updated Life Cycle Assessment methodology transformed into an internal packaging LCA calculator with modifiable inputs. The tool allows teams to evaluate the environmental and carbon implications of different packaging alternatives using parameters that can be adjusted according to product design and market conditions.

The calculator can incorporate variables such as material type and weight, recycled content, transport assumptions, packaging configuration, destination market and end-of-life scenarios, enabling comparison of alternative solutions before implementation. This provides a more flexible and practical decision-support tool than a static LCA study.

The approach supports packaging eco-design by helping identify options with lower lifecycle emissions and material impacts, including bottle lightweighting, increased recycled content and format optimization. It also strengthens collaboration between sustainability, procurement, packaging and product-development teams by embedding lifecycle information directly into packaging design and sourcing decisions.



CHAP 4.6 | CLIMATE ACTION

Decarbonization in Action: Key Climate Initiatives

DJ 2.6.12 DJ 2.6.14

PRODUCT CARBON FOOTPRINT

Viña Concha y Toro collaborates with Systembolaget, Sweden's national alcohol retail monopoly, and CarbonCloud to strengthen product-level carbon accounting and improve transparency across the wine value chain. The initiative focuses on developing Product Carbon Footprints (PCFs) using more detailed and traceable information than generic emission factors alone.

The methodology incorporates product-specific data from key life-cycle stages, including agricultural activities, energy use, packaging materials, transportation and other relevant sources of emissions. A central element is the participation of suppliers, who provide primary data that improves the accuracy of carbon footprints and helps identify emission hotspots across individual products.

The collaboration also supports methodological improvement through feedback on data requirements, allocation approaches and wine-sector considerations. By strengthening product-level carbon information, Viña Concha y Toro improves its capacity to identify decarbonization opportunities, engage suppliers and respond to increasing demand for transparent and comparable climate information from retailers, consumers and other stakeholders.

INTERNAL CARBON PRICING

Viña Concha y Toro has applied an internal carbon fee since 2015 as a management mechanism to incorporate the cost of greenhouse gas emissions into business decisions. The mechanism covers Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 emissions and applies an internal price of approximately USD 1 per tCO₂e generated by participating business units.

The resulting contributions are transferred to a central carbon fund, which is used to support initiatives aimed at reducing the company's carbon footprint. This creates an internal economic signal associated with emissions while helping finance projects related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, electrification and other decarbonization measures.

Beyond generating resources for climate projects, the mechanism is intended to increase awareness of carbon costs and encourage business units to identify opportunities for emissions reduction. Its application complements the company's broader climate management framework by connecting greenhouse gas performance with operational and investment decision-making.





Subchap. 4.7

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Nature & Biodiversity

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Nature & Biodiversity: Building Resilience through Natural Capital

Nature and biodiversity underpin wine production and long-term business resilience. Viña Concha y Toro manages its relationship with nature through conservation, regeneration, risk management and sustainable agriculture.

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes that its business both depends on and impacts nature throughout the wine value chain. Water availability and quality, healthy soils, climate regulation, biological diversity and other ecosystem services support vineyard productivity and resilience. At the same time, agricultural production, sourcing, winemaking and other activities may affect ecosystems through land use, water use, inputs, emissions and other pressures. This interdependence makes the responsible management of natural capital a strategic business priority.

The Company addresses nature through a preventive, science-based and location-specific approach, combining corporate risk management with assessment of its interaction with ecosystems and biodiversity. Nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are progressively integrated into planning and decision-making, supported by internationally recognized frameworks and methodologies, including the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Site-level information helps identify priority locations and environmental issues requiring deeper assessment or management.

This approach is complemented by long-standing programs focused on native forest conservation, biodiversity monitoring, soil health and sustainable agriculture. In Chile, native forest management includes site-specific conservation plans and monitoring, while initiatives such as eBioAtlas strengthen biodiversity knowledge through environmental DNA. Agricultural management also promotes practices aimed at improving soil condition, optimizing water use and progressively reducing inputs with greater environmental impact.

The Corporate Nature and Sustainable Agriculture Policy consolidates these efforts within a common framework covering operations and progressively extending across the value chain. It establishes commitments related to the mitigation hierarchy, No Net Loss in priority biodiversity areas, Net Positive Impact, prevention of deforestation, ecosystem restoration and regeneration, providing the foundation for the Company's long-term nature agenda.

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Nature-Related Risk Assessment Approach

DJ 2.7.1

Viña Concha y Toro applies a location-specific, science-based approach to identify and assess nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities across its operations, supporting prioritization and corporate decision-making.

TNFD-ALIGNED APPROACH

The Company's Nature Interface Assessment was developed in alignment with the TNFD framework and LEAP approach, providing a structured basis to identify interactions between business activities and nature and to prioritize areas requiring deeper assessment and management.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

The assessment evaluates assets individually across Chile, Argentina and the United States, identifying hotspots and ranking sites according to their interaction with nature. This location-specific approach recognizes that biodiversity dependencies, impacts and associated risks vary according to local ecosystems and environmental conditions.

GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS

A Geographic Information System methodology combines spatial data from multiple sources. Variables are processed in ArcGIS, normalized and scored. Twelve environmental attributes are weighted to

generate a nature-interface score supporting comparison and prioritization across sites.

DEPENDENCIES AND IMPACTS

The assessment considers both the Company's dependencies on ecosystem services and the pressures generated by its activities. Water availability and condition, soil condition, erosion and biodiversity-related factors are evaluated to understand how changes in nature may affect the business and how operations may affect ecosystems. The assessment identified water, soil and erosion among the principal nature-related hotspots across the portfolio.

INTEGRATION INTO RISK MANAGEMENT

Nature-related risks are integrated into the Strategic and Operational Risk Matrix, periodically updated and monitored by Internal Control. Nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities are progressively incorporated into corporate planning, operational management and risk-management processes, enabling identified issues to inform mitigation, resilience and business decision-making.



Nature Assessment Scope and Key Findings

D J 2 . 7 . 1

The Nature Interface Assessment provides a location-specific understanding of how Viña Concha y Toro’s operational assets interact with nature, supporting the identification of priority sites and environmental issues.

The assessment covered the Company’s operational asset portfolio in Chile, Argentina and the United States, analyzing individual sites rather than relying only on country- or corporate-level averages. This location-specific approach enables differences in environmental conditions and nature-related interactions to be reflected in the assessment and supports the identification of priority locations.

Using geospatial information and environmental indicators, each asset was evaluated across 12 nature-related attributes. The analysis generated normalized and weighted scores that allow sites to be compared and ranked according to their interaction with nature. The results provide an initial screening of where potentially significant dependencies and impacts may require further assessment, verification or management. The analysis also considered asset interactions with sensitive sites, supporting the identification of locations requiring further assessment or management.

At portfolio level, the assessment identified water, soil and erosion among the most relevant nature-related issues. Their relative importance varies across Chile, Argentina and the United States, reflecting differences in local environmental conditions. These findings help focus management efforts on priority issues and locations. Identified nature-related risks include increasing wildfire occurrence, which may affect vineyards, infrastructure and local biodiversity.

The corporate assessment is complemented by site-level biodiversity work in Chile, including biodiversity inventories, identification of High Conservation Value Forests, threatened and endemic species assessments, and periodic monitoring under the FSC management system. Together, these processes provide increasingly detailed information to support conservation priorities and site-specific management actions.

Key Findings

Geographic scope	Chile, Argentina, United States
Assessment level	Site-specific
Environmental attributes	12
Main hotspots	Water, soil, erosion
Outputs	Site ranking and priority locations

Nature Risks and Opportunities

D J 2.7.1

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, prolonged drought and increasingly dry conditions are increasing wildfire risk across wine-growing landscapes. Fires can cause direct damage through ignition and radiant heat, while smoke exposure may affect grape quality and compromise harvests. Beyond production losses, wildfires can also threaten infrastructure, native vegetation, wildlife habitats and the ecological integrity of surrounding ecosystems.

Viña Concha y Toro uses a Vineyard Information and Intelligence System to strengthen early-warning capabilities and support decision-making during high-risk periods. Technical approaches also help manage grapes potentially exposed to smoke, protecting product quality and reducing losses. These measures are complemented by collaboration with Chile's National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) through an agreement focused on native forest protection, wildfire prevention, preparedness and coordinated response.

OPPORTUNITY: EVOLVING REQUIREMENTS IN DESTINATION MARKETS

Growing international concern over biodiversity loss and land-use change is driving stronger environmental requirements in destination markets. Emerging regulations increasingly require companies to demonstrate traceability and provide evidence that agricultural products and commodities are not associated with deforestation or ecosystem conversion, creating both new compliance expectations and opportunities for differentiation.

The Company continuously monitors relevant regulatory developments in the markets where its products are sold. Its existing biodiversity management approach, early No Deforestation commitments, traceability capabilities and FSC®-certified forest management provide a foundation for responding to evolving expectations. Strengthening these systems supports regulatory preparedness, reduces potential compliance risks and reinforces the Company's positioning in markets where regulators, customers and other stakeholders.





CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Commitments and Long-Term Ambition

D J 2 . 7 . 2

The Corporate Nature and Sustainable Agriculture Policy establishes Viña Concha y Toro's long-term commitments to conserve biodiversity, apply the mitigation hierarchy, achieve No Net Loss in priority areas and progress toward Net Positive Impact.

NO NET LOSS BY 2030

The Company seeks to achieve No Net Loss of biodiversity by 2030 in priority areas identified through its assessment processes. These areas are determined according to biodiversity importance, materiality of nature-related risks and the Company's ability to influence outcomes.

NET POSITIVE IMPACT BY 2050

Viña Concha y Toro directs its long-term nature management toward achieving a Net Positive Impact on biodiversity no later than 2050, supporting measurable improvements in ecosystem condition and contributing to the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

MITIGATION HIERARCHY

Nature-related impacts are managed through the mitigation hierarchy, prioritizing avoidance and reduction before regeneration, restoration and, where appropriate, measures addressing residual impacts.

This framework also supports transformative actions intended to address broader drivers of nature loss.

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIZATION

The Company is committed to periodically assessing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities using scientific information and recognized methodologies. Assessment results support the identification of priority biodiversity areas and guide management, conservation and restoration efforts.

STAKEHOLDERS AND VALUE CHAIN

The nature framework extends progressively to suppliers, agricultural producers, contractors and business partners. Where feasible, requirements seek to prevent significant impacts in protected areas, critical habitats and sites of global or national biodiversity importance, complemented by engagement, supplier development and collaboration mechanisms.

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

No Deforestation and Native Forest Conservation

DJ 2.7.3 DJ 2.8.1

Under its Corporate Nature and Sustainable Agriculture Policy, Viña Concha y Toro commits to No Gross Deforestation in its own operations and to progressively extending no-deforestation principles across its value chain.

Viña Concha y Toro's nature framework establishes a commitment to no gross deforestation in its own operations, while progressively extending no-deforestation expectations across its value chain. Within its own operations, the Company seeks to maintain native forest cover, avoid conversion of ecologically valuable areas and integrate forest conservation into land-use planning, biodiversity protection and long-term management of natural capital.

In Chile, this commitment is supported by a long-standing native forest conservation program and FSC-certified forest management. The certified scope covers 9 estates and 4,272 hectares of natural vegetation, including native forest, shrubland, wetlands and other natural ecosystems. Management plans define site-specific conservation measures, restrictions on potentially damaging activities, fire prevention, invasive species control, livestock management, enrichment and restoration actions.

The current forest management plan establishes concrete objectives for the 2024–2029 period, including maintaining 100% of the current native forest area without conversion, implementing annual biodiversity monitoring, restoring degraded native forest, increasing the survival of enrichment plantations and identifying and mapping threatened species. These objectives are supported by periodic field monitoring and FSC management requirements designed to maintain or enhance conservation values over time.

Beyond its own operations, the Corporate Nature and Sustainable Agriculture Policy provides for the progressive incorporation of no-deforestation and nature-related principles into relationships with suppliers, agricultural producers, contractors and business partners. Implementation follows a risk-based approach, prioritizing activities and relationships where nature-related impacts are more significant and where the Company has greater capacity to influence outcomes.



CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Identifying Exposure to Critical Biodiversity

D J 2 . 7 . 4

CORPORATE NATURE SCREENING

Viña Concha y Toro's Nature Interface Assessment evaluates operational assets using a location-specific geospatial approach. Environmental information from multiple datasets is analyzed through GIS to identify differences in ecosystem condition, environmental pressures and nature-related sensitivity across sites in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

The assessment combines 12 environmental attributes that are normalized and weighted to generate comparable nature-interface scores. This enables the Company to rank locations and identify hotspots where dependencies, impacts or ecosystem sensitivity may warrant deeper assessment or management. At portfolio level, water, soil and erosion emerged among the most relevant nature-related issues, although their relative importance varies by geography.

This corporate screening provides an initial layer for understanding exposure across the operational portfolio. Priority locations identified through the assessment can then be complemented with more detailed site-level studies, field verification, biodiversity monitoring and management measures according to local conditions and conservation needs.

HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE ASSESSMENT

In Chile, a more detailed biodiversity assessment is applied to forest ecosystems included within the FSC-certified management scope, covering nine estates. High Conservation Value Forests are identified using FSC requirements and the Proforest methodology, providing a structured framework to assess ecological values and conservation priorities at site level.

The assessment identifies attributes such as threatened species, endemic species and rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems, together with ecosystem-service values including erosion control. Species records are evaluated using national conservation classifications and international references, including the IUCN. This allows each estate to be characterized according to the biodiversity and ecosystem values present.

The results provide the basis for defining site-specific conservation and monitoring requirements. Management measures include access restrictions, protection of sensitive habitats, control of invasive species and livestock, fire prevention, restoration and enrichment with native species, as well as periodic monitoring to evaluate the condition of High Conservation Value areas and the effectiveness of implemented actions.

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Exposure and Management Coverage

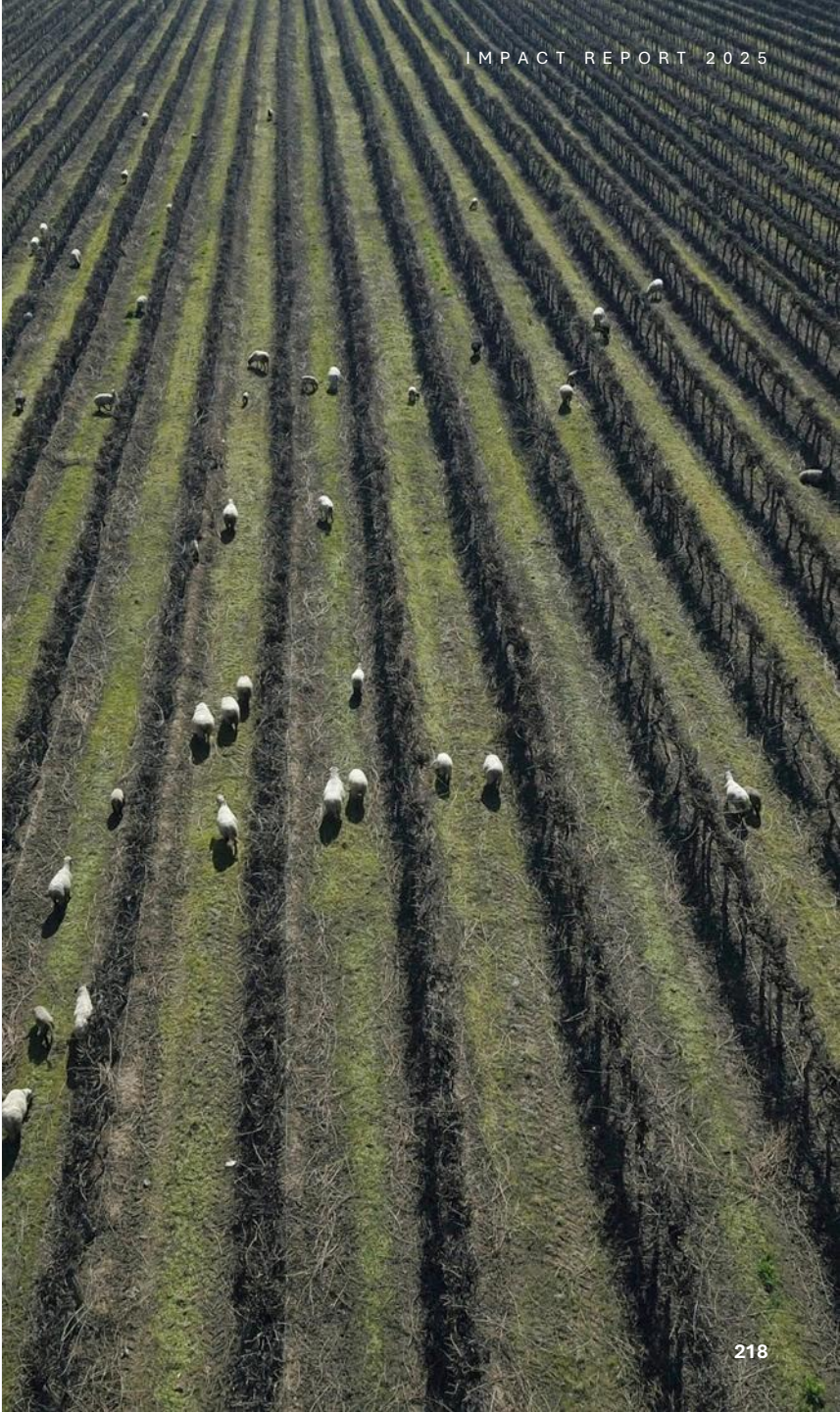
D J 2 . 7 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro operates 100 production locations across Chile, Argentina and the United States, comprising 79 vineyards, 16 wineries and 5 bottling plants. This operational footprint forms the reference universe used to assess biodiversity exposure across the Company’s production activities.

Biodiversity assessment is conducted across the operational footprint to identify locations where interactions with biodiversity require additional attention. The corporate screening provides the broader assessment layer, while more detailed site-level evaluations complement this process in priority areas. Of the 100 operational locations, 79 sites covering 16,184 hectares have been assessed for biodiversity impacts.

In Chile, nine estates comprising 4,272 hectares have been identified as having significant biodiversity exposure, including native Mediterranean ecosystems, High Conservation Values, threatened and endemic species, and ecologically significant habitats. All nine exposed sites are covered by biodiversity conservation management plans, including protection, restoration and monitoring measures whose implementation and effectiveness are periodically reviewed through the FSC management system.

Assessment stage	Number of sites	Area (ha)
Overall operational sites	100	>18,500
Sites assessed for biodiversity impacts	79	16,184
Sites with significant biodiversity exposure	9	4,272
Sites with biodiversity management plans	9	4,272



CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Native Forest Area

D J 2 . 7 . 4

In Viña Concha y Toro, the forest area within the scope of the agreement and certification is 4,272 ha.

FUNDO	REGION	COMMUNE	NATIVE FOREST AREA (HA)
Rucahue	VI	San Vicente	114
Peumo	VI	Peumo	452
Idahue	VI	San Vicente	1.632
Ucúquer	VI	Navidad / Litueche	487
Palo Santo	VI	Marchigue	189
Rauco	VII	Rauco	852
Saint Rachel	VII	Pencahue	93
Lourdes	VII	Pencahue	149
Villa Alegre	VII	Villa Alegre	304
TOTAL			4.272



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



CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Management and Monitoring in High Conservation Value Areas

DJ 2.7.4 DJ 2.8.1

High Conservation Value areas are managed through site-specific conservation measures and annual monitoring designed to evaluate ecosystem condition, detect threats and assess the effectiveness of implemented actions.

SITE-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT PLANS

The nine FSC-managed estates are covered by management plans tailored to their ecological characteristics. Measures include habitat protection, access restrictions, invasive species control, livestock management, fire prevention, restoration and enrichment with native species.

ANNUAL HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE MONITORING

The conservation status of identified High Conservation Value Forests is monitored annually. Farm managers and the Company’s FSC coordinator participate in routine monitoring, while biodiversity assessments are conducted using internal and external technical support.

FOREST INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT

The Forest Integrity Assessment (EIB) evaluates ecosystem condition through indicators related to forest structure and composition, threats and focal habitats. Monitoring uses four sampling points per

estate, selected according to native forest structural subtypes defined by CONAF.

BIODIVERSITY MONITORING WITH eDNA

Through 2024, eBioAtlas complemented field assessments using environmental DNA to detect species from genetic traces. Results can be compared over time and with earlier biodiversity studies, strengthening understanding of species persistence and ecological condition.

RESULTS INFORM MANAGEMENT

Monitoring identifies differences in forest condition and threats among estates and provides evidence to maintain or strengthen conservation actions. Results are used to evaluate High Conservation Value status, enrichment performance and the effectiveness of measures implemented under the FSC management system.

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Regenerating Biodiversity across Vineyard Landscapes

DJ 2.7.5 DJ 2.8.1

Viña Concha y Toro manages vineyards as living ecosystems, integrating soil, flora and fauna into agricultural practices designed to strengthen biodiversity, ecosystem functions and the long-term resilience of productive landscapes.

The company has progressively developed a regenerative approach to vineyard management since 2019, when the first pilots were implemented at El Triángulo and Pirque estates. The experience was subsequently expanded across Concha y Toro’s vineyards and consolidated into an internal Regenerative Practices Standard, which provides a common framework for integrating soil health, biodiversity enhancement and climate resilience into agricultural management.

Soil health is the foundation of this approach. Practices include inter-row vegetation cover, incorporation of pruning residues, composting, reduced tillage and other measures intended to maintain soil structure, organic matter and biological activity. Vegetation cover also provides habitat and food for beneficial organisms while contributing to natural weed management and reducing pressures associated with soil degradation.

Biodiversity is also supported by creating and improving habitat within vineyards. Nest boxes, bird perches, drinking troughs, ponds and stone refuges provide shelter, feeding and reproduction opportunities for

wildlife. Native vegetation complements these measures by increasing structural diversity and supporting insects, pollinators, birds and mammals within and around productive areas.

The flora component includes the propagation and planting of native species adapted to Mediterranean ecosystems, including quillay, peumo, boldo and hawthorn. Company nurseries provide plant material used to enrich vineyard landscapes and strengthen ecological connectivity. Together, soil, flora and fauna measures seek not only to reduce agricultural pressures, but to progressively improve the ecological functions of the landscapes where wine production takes place.

Achievements 2021-2025	
Nest boxes installed	500
Bird perches installed	378
Drinking troughs installed	386
Native trees planted	48,143





CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Conserving and Restoring Native Forest Ecosystems

DJ 2.7.5 DJ 2.8.1

Native forests are managed as strategic natural assets through long-term conservation, certified forest management, ecological restoration and monitoring aimed at maintaining biodiversity and strengthening ecosystem resilience.

Viña Concha y Toro has developed a long-term program to protect the Mediterranean native forest ecosystems located within its landholdings. Since 2019, 4,272 hectares across nine estates have been managed under FSC® certification, providing an independently verified framework for sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of ecological values.

Forest management incorporates specific measures to prevent degradation and protect sensitive habitats, including restrictions on potentially damaging activities, fire prevention, invasive species management, livestock control and protection of areas supporting threatened or endemic species. High Conservation Value assessments complement this approach by identifying ecological attributes requiring particular attention and defining site-specific conservation measures.

Conservation is complemented by active restoration and forest enrichment with native species. Between 2021 and 2025, the Company planted 48,143 native trees, exceeding its original 30,000-tree target. Native species are propagated using genetic material collected

from local forests, supporting the conservation of locally adapted populations and increasing the resilience of restored areas.

The Company also maintains a native tree propagation program developed with technical support from CONAF. Over the 2021–2025 period, approximately 70,000 native trees were propagated in Company nurseries, including quillay, peumo, boldo and espino. Plants are used for restoration and enrichment on Company land, while some are shared with neighboring communities, extending conservation benefits beyond operational boundaries

Performance Indicators	
FSC®-Certified native forest	4,272
Estates under certified forest management	9
Native trees planted 2021-2025	48,143
Native trees propagated 2021-2025	70,000

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Science-Based Biodiversity Monitoring

D J 2 . 7 . 5

Scientific biodiversity monitoring provides site-specific evidence on ecological conditions, species composition and emerging pressures, supporting more informed conservation, restoration and adaptive management decisions.

Conservation and regenerative practices are complemented with systematic biodiversity monitoring and external technical support. By 2025, biodiversity surveys had been conducted across 10 vineyards, building a growing evidence base on flora, vegetation structure, habitat condition and ecological pressures. During 2025, surveys were conducted in three vineyards, complementing previous monitoring cycles and strengthening the Company's ability to identify site-specific conservation priorities and management needs.

The 2025 monitoring program incorporated detailed field inventories based on literature reviews, representative sampling plots, taxonomic identification, Braun-Blanquet abundance and cover assessments, vegetation mapping, and identification of legally protected species or species with conservation status. Where historical information was available, results were compared with earlier inventories to support interpretation of ecological changes and distinguish potential biodiversity trends from methodological differences.

The assessments confirmed the persistence of Mediterranean sclerophyllous forest and shrubland remnants within productive landscapes, while also identifying relevant pressures, particularly the presence of introduced and invasive species. Native, endemic and legally protected flora were recorded across monitored sites, and findings generated management recommendations focused on invasive-species control, protection of native vegetation, restoration opportunities and reinforcement of ecological infrastructure using locally appropriate species.

This field-based monitoring complements earlier biodiversity assessments using environmental DNA, conducted through 2024. These approaches strengthen the Company's understanding of ecological conditions and support adaptive management. Monitoring results translate scientific evidence into operational decisions, helping adjust conservation and restoration measures according to observed conditions, emerging pressures and site-specific biodiversity priorities.





CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Working Beyond Our Boundaries for Nature

D J 2 . 7 . 5

Nature conservation extends beyond operational boundaries through collaboration with public institutions, communities and specialists, strengthening local capabilities, sharing ecological knowledge and supporting coordinated action across surrounding landscapes and ecosystems.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE COLLABORATION

Since 2019, Viña Concha y Toro has maintained a collaboration agreement with Chile’s National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) focused on native forest protection, regeneration and wildfire prevention. The partnership combines CONAF’s technical expertise with the Company’s land-management capacity, supporting conservation actions adapted to Mediterranean forest ecosystems.

A key component is the conservation of native genetic diversity. Seeds are collected from Company forests, propagated in internal nurseries and later planted in vineyards and natural areas. Species such as quillay, peumo, boldo and espino are prioritized because they are adapted to local ecological conditions.

This collaboration has also strengthened wildfire-prevention capabilities and supported forest enrichment, helping connect operational forest management with broader public conservation objectives and long-term ecosystem resilience.

COMMUNITY AND SHARED RESTORATION

The native-species program is designed to extend conservation benefits beyond Company land. Between 2021 and 2025, approximately 70,000 native trees were propagated, while 48,143 trees were planted across Company territories to support restoration and ecosystem strengthening. Part of the propagated material has also been shared with communities.

Community participation has been incorporated into selected biodiversity activities, including monitoring and restoration initiatives. Previous monitoring cycles at estates such as Rauco and El Boldo involved local participants, helping connect scientific assessment with the people living around vineyards and native forests.

Internal volunteers and external organizations have also participated in planting activities. These initiatives broaden participation in native ecosystem recovery, increase awareness of local biodiversity and help build shared conservation capacity across the wider landscape surrounding the Company’s operations

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Scaling Regenerative Management across Vineyards

DJ 2.7.5 DJ 2.8.1

Nature conservation extends beyond operational boundaries through collaboration with public institutions, communities and specialists, strengthening local capabilities, sharing ecological knowledge and supporting coordinated action across surrounding landscapes and ecosystems.

FROM PILOT PROJECTS TO A COMMON STANDARD

Viña Concha y Toro's regenerative agriculture journey began with pilot initiatives at El Triángulo and Pirque, where practices aimed at improving soil condition and biodiversity were tested under productive vineyard conditions. Lessons from these early experiences supported the progressive expansion of the approach to additional estates.

The process evolved into an internal Regenerative Practices Standard, providing a common technical framework for integrating soil health, flora, fauna, biodiversity and climate resilience into vineyard management. Its development considered international references including Regenerative Organic Certified and the Regenerative Viticulture Alliance, while adapting practices to the Company's own agricultural conditions.

Field implementation, technical learning and internal training helped move regenerative agriculture from isolated interventions toward a structured management approach that could be applied consistently across different vineyards and environmental contexts.

FROM IMPLEMENTATION TO LONG-TERM CHANGE

By 2024, all 46 Concha y Toro vineyards had incorporated regenerative practices, covering approximately 100% of the agricultural area with at least one practice addressing soil, flora, fauna or biodiversity. This represented a significant transition from individual projects toward incorporation within regular agricultural programs.

Implementation now includes practices such as vegetation cover, organic matter management, habitat structures for wildlife, native species planting and other measures adapted to site conditions. The Company's focus is progressively shifting from measuring implementation toward understanding the ecological outcomes generated by these practices.

The next phase emphasizes stronger measurement of biodiversity condition, ecosystem benefits, and soil and forest performance. This supports continuous improvement and enables agricultural management to be refined based on evidence and observed environmental outcomes.



CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

D J 2 . 8 . 1

Year	Actions	Target	KPI	Expected Progress	Actual Progress	Annual Progress (%)
2021	Regenerative soil practices include managing the soil between rows to prevent compaction, applying compost, and using green manure, among others. Implementation of pollinator gardens to attract natural enemies, nest boxes, and perches on Phase 1 vineyards (15 vineyards in Chile).	15 vineyards implementing these practices 5,500 trees planted 1 Biodiversity monitoring	# vineyards # trees # monitoring sessions	15 5,500 1	15 5,500 1	100%
2022	Regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna, and land on Phase 2 vineyards (15 vineyards). Propagation of native trees in nurseries and planting of native trees on company vineyards. Biodiversity monitoring using DNA techniques implemented.	15 vineyards implementing these practices 12,000 trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring studies	# estates # trees # trees # monitoring surveys	15 12,000 6,400 2	15 18,000 12,434 2	+100%
2023	Regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna, and soil on Phase 3 vineyards (15 vineyards). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on company vineyards. Biodiversity monitoring using DNA techniques implemented.	15 vineyards with practices 12,000 trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring studies	# vineyards # trees # trees # monitoring	15 12,000 6,400 2	15 18,000 7,149 2	+100%
2024	- Second round of implementing regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna, and soil on Phase 1, 2, and 3 vineyards (15 vineyards). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on the company's vineyards. Biodiversity monitoring using DNA techniques implemented. - External monitoring of the implementation of regenerative practices on company-owned properties.	45 estates with practices 12,000 trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring studies 1 external audit	# vineyards # trees # trees # monitoring sessions # audits	45 12,000 6,400 2 1	45 18,000 9.1 thousand 2 1	+100%
2025	- Third round of implementing regenerative practices for soil, flora, fauna, and soil on Phase 1, 2, and 3 vineyards (15 vineyards). Propagation of native tree species in nurseries and planting of native trees on the company's vineyards. Biodiversity monitoring using DNA techniques implemented. - External monitoring of the implementation of regenerative practices on vineyards.	45 estates with practices 20,000 trees propagated 6,400 trees planted 2 biodiversity monitoring studies	# vineyards # trees # trees # monitoring surveys	46 12,000 6,400 2	46 0 13.9 thousand 3	+100%

CHAP 4.7 | NATURE & BIODIVERSITY

Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025 Impacts Achieved

D J 2 . 8 . 1

Indicators	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total	Target
Number of vineyards	#	45	46	46	46	46	46	46
Total Vineyard Area CYT	ha	9,251	9,331	9,593	9,438	9,474	9,474	9,474
Built-in vineyards	#	16	15	15	46	46	46	46
Vineyard Area	ha	3,940	3,689	1,862	9,438	9,474	9,474	9,474
FSC®-Certified Native Forest	ha	2,761	1,418	93	4,272	4,272	4,272	4,272
Other areas	ha	976	1,466	1,627	4,412	4,374	4,374	4,374
Grand Total Area	ha	7,678	6,573	3,582	18,122	18,120	18,120	18,120
Overall Program Progress	%	42%	36%	20%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fauna								
Operation Pollinator	#	10	6	14	-	-	30	46
Nest Houses	#	121	105	206	38	30	500	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	13,960	48,143	30,000
Tree production in nurseries	# thousand trees	22	18	18	12	0	70	80
Biodiversity Surveys	# of vineyards	1	2	2	2	3	10	9
Soil								
Coverage between rows	# of plots	9	22	18	19	19	19	39
	%	20%	48%	40%	41%	41%	41%	85%



Subchap. 4.8

CLIMATE & ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Sustainable Agriculture



CHAP 4.8 | SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Sustainable Agriculture Commitment

D J 2 . 8 . 1

Viña Concha y Toro’s sustainable agriculture commitment integrates natural capital conservation into wine production, strengthening environmental performance, long-term productivity and resilience through regenerative, science-based and continuously improving agricultural management.

Viña Concha y Toro’s Corporate Nature and Sustainable Agriculture Policy establishes sustainable agriculture as the primary mechanism for integrating natural capital conservation into wine production. It promotes agricultural programs that simultaneously strengthen environmental performance, long-term productivity and resilience to climate change.

The Policy defines seven priority areas: efficient water management, soil protection and regeneration, prevention of environmental pollution, ecosystem conservation and restoration; biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation and innovation and continuous improvement. These priorities provide a comprehensive framework for sustainable vineyard management.

Implementation includes optimizing irrigation and water-use efficiency; maintaining soil health, organic matter and biodiversity; preventing erosion; and promoting responsible use of fertilizers, crop-protection products and other agricultural inputs. Preventive approaches and integrated pest management support reductions in potential soil, water and air pollution.

The framework also integrates natural ecosystems into agricultural landscapes by protecting native species, strengthening biological corridors and ecological connectivity, restoring habitats and promoting nature-based solutions. Agricultural practices are also expected to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing carbon sequestration and strengthening climate resilience.

These principles and programs apply to all of the Company’s own agricultural production, considering local environmental, climatic, productive and regulatory conditions. The Company will also progressively incorporate sustainable agriculture requirements into sourcing, contracting, assessment and development processes for direct agricultural suppliers.

The Policy is implemented through operational programs such as the Regenerative Practices Program. By 2024, regenerative practices had reached 100% of Concha y Toro’s own vineyards, supported by a technical standard covering soil health, biodiversity, carbon and water management through defined practices, indicators and verification criteria.

CHAP 4.8 | SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Water & Environmental Pollution Management

DJ 2.8.1

WATER EFFICIENCY

Water management in vineyards combines efficient irrigation infrastructure, monitoring and precision technologies to reduce unnecessary water use while maintaining grape quality and vineyard resilience. 100% of company vineyards use drip irrigation, while irrigation programs are adapted to soil characteristics, vineyard sectorization, variety–rootstock combinations and local water availability.

A central tool is DREAM (Digital Remote Estimation for Agricultural Management), the company’s smart irrigation monitoring system. Dream2 covers more than 91% of Concha y Toro’s vineyard area, supporting irrigation scheduling through climate and soil information. Moisture sensors and weather stations complement the system, enabling teams to adjust irrigation timing and volumes according to vineyard conditions and avoid unnecessary consumption.

Water management is further supported by flow measurement, irrigation-uniformity assessments and regular infrastructure maintenance. The Regenerative Practices Standard also requires field-level irrigation programs, water-use indicators and periodic water-quality analysis to strengthen efficiency, traceability and continuous improvement.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PREVENTION

Agricultural input management seeks to reduce potential impacts on soil, water and surrounding ecosystems. Vineyard nutrition is based on technical requirements, while progressively prioritizing natural fertilizers, compost, reused plant material, biofertilizers and biostimulants where technically feasible.

The company also applies documented measures to prevent contamination during the preparation of mixtures, tank filling, application of crop-protection products and cleaning of equipment. Phytosanitary products must be appropriately stored, and vineyard management progressively incorporates lower-impact alternatives while maintaining crop health and productivity.

Fertilization and phytosanitary programs are adapted to field conditions and crop needs, helping optimize input use and avoid unnecessary applications. This approach supports a gradual transition toward lower-impact agricultural management while protecting surrounding water sources, conservation areas and neighboring environments.



CHAP 4.8 | SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Soil Health: Mulch Planting Program

D J 2 . 8 . 1

Inter-row cover planting improves soil health by increasing organic matter, water infiltration and reducing erosion. It also helps control weeds naturally, supports nutrient management and promotes biodiversity, contributing to a more balanced and resilient vineyard 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 2025, the implementation of inter-row cultivation was carried out in 19 of the company's estates, covering 42% of the total number of fields.

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.

CHAP 4.8 | SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Protecting Ecosystems within Productive Landscapes

DJ 2.8.1

AVOID ECOSYSTEM CONVERSION

Agricultural planning distinguishes productive and non-productive areas within each estate, including vineyards, native forests, natural vegetation, water bodies, riparian areas, biological corridors and other conservation zones. This spatial approach allows agricultural activities to be planned around existing ecological features rather than treating the vineyard as an isolated production area.

The Regenerative Practices Standard establishes that vineyards must not be established through the replacement of native forest and requires evidence of previous land use. Where relevant, protection areas must be identified in the field and measures implemented to safeguard natural water bodies, wetlands, riparian zones, forests and associated habitats.

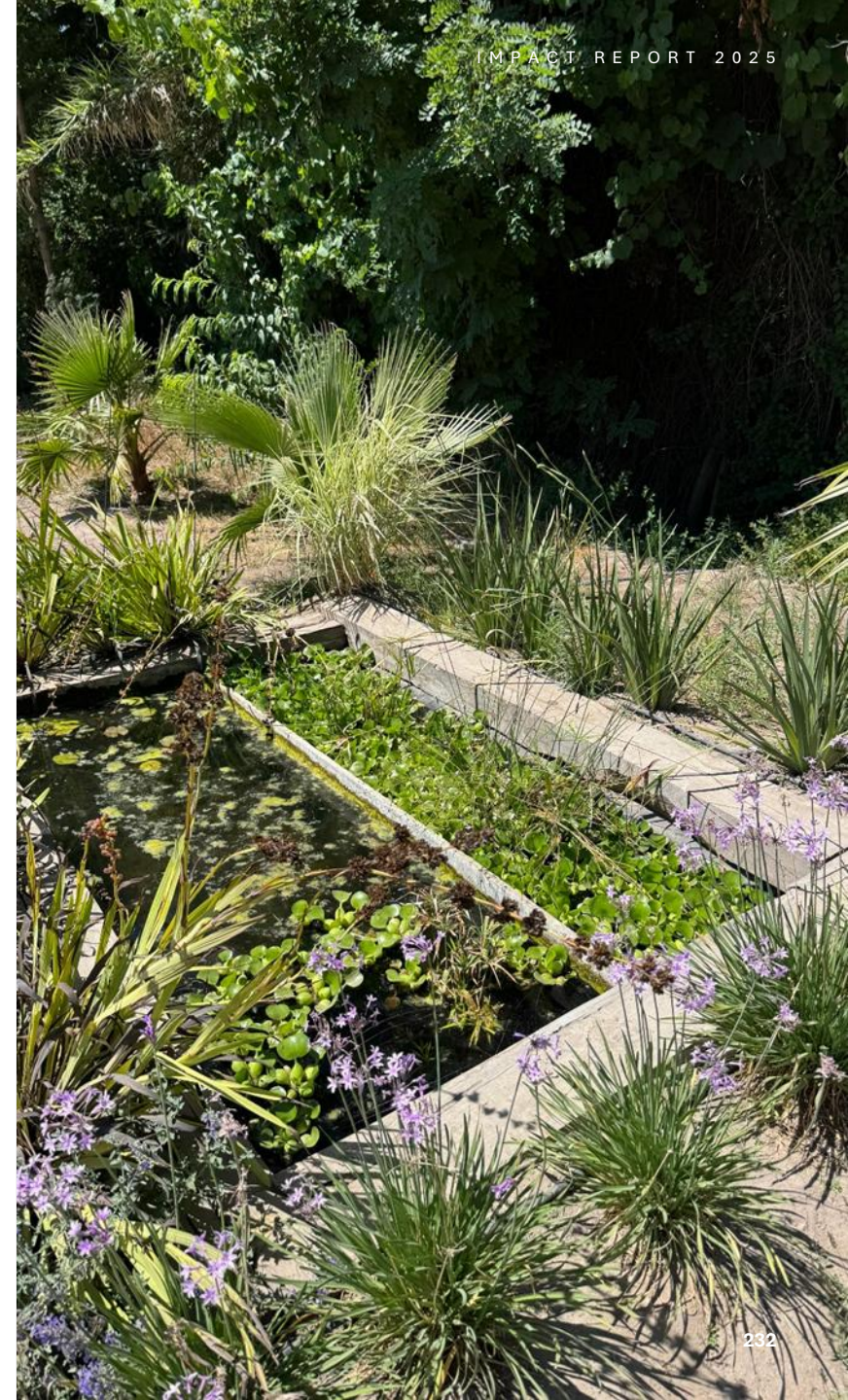
By integrating these areas into vineyard planning, the company seeks to prevent habitat conversion and fragmentation, reduce pressures on sensitive ecosystems and maintain ecosystem services that support agricultural production.

ECOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN VINEYARDS

Protection is complemented by integrating ecological elements directly into productive landscapes. Biological corridors and native vegetation are maintained or enhanced to connect habitat patches, while restoration and enrichment with locally adapted native species strengthen vegetation structure around vineyards.

Within productive areas, pollinator gardens, nest boxes, bird perches, ponds, drinking points and stone refuges create feeding, shelter and reproduction opportunities for beneficial insects, birds, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals. These measures strengthen biodiversity without separating conservation from agricultural management.

The resulting ecological infrastructure can improve habitat connectivity, support natural pest regulation and increase landscape resilience. Its condition is progressively reviewed through biodiversity monitoring, allowing vineyard-level conservation measures to be adapted according to local ecological conditions and observed pressures.



CHAP 4.8 | SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Reducing Agricultural GHG Emissions

DJ 2.8.1

REDUCING EMISSIONS AT SOURCE

Agricultural decarbonization focuses on the main emission sources that can be directly influenced through vineyard management: fertilizers, soil emissions and fossil-fuel use in agricultural machinery and equipment. These sources are measured separately within the Company's greenhouse gas inventory and FLAG framework, allowing their contribution and evolution to be monitored over time.

Fertilization is progressively optimized according to vineyard and soil requirements. The Regenerative Practices Standard promotes efficient nitrogen application, appropriate doses and application methods, together with greater use of compost, organic amendments, biofertilizers and other biological alternatives where technically feasible. Reduced tillage and reuse of pruning residues further support lower-impact soil management.

Fossil-fuel substitution complements these measures. Initiatives include six electric frost-control towers replacing LPG-based equipment and an electric motorcycle at El Triángulo, reducing fuel consumption associated with vineyard operations and internal mobility.

MANAGING CARBON IN VINEYARDS

Regenerative vineyard management also seeks to increase and maintain carbon stored in agricultural soils while strengthening soil health and resilience. Practices such as inter-row vegetation cover, reduced soil disturbance, compost application and incorporation of pruning residues contribute to organic matter accumulation and help create conditions that support longer-term carbon retention in vineyard soils.

To better quantify these effects, Viña Concha y Toro has progressively strengthened soil-carbon measurement. Through its collaboration with Neutral Farming, georeferenced soil sampling is combined with satellite information, artificial intelligence, machine learning and historical soil data to establish carbon baselines and evaluate carbon dynamics under different agricultural conditions. The initiative has expanded to more than 50 estates in Chile across Concha y Toro and Cono Sur.

This work strengthens the integration of vineyard soils into FLAG accounting and supports more evidence-based management of agricultural emissions and removals over time.



Chap. 05

UNCORK A BETTER FUTURE®

People & Society

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —





Subchap. 5.1

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

People & Labor Practices

CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Labor Rights Commitment and Ethical Framework

DJ 3.1.1

Viña Concha y Toro promotes fair and respectful working conditions through a corporate framework integrating labor rights, ethical conduct and responsible employment practices. These principles apply to employees and, where relevant, contractors, suppliers and other business partners.

FAIR AND EQUITABLE EMPLOYMENT

Viña Concha y Toro promotes fair employment practices supported by its Corporate Ethics Standard and Compensation Policy, the latter described in the 2025 Integrated Report. Compensation is based on objective criteria, including external market competitiveness, technical requirements, experience and individual contribution, without discrimination based on gender or other personal conditions. The framework also supports equal remuneration for men and women performing equivalent roles, reinforcing consistent and equitable compensation practices.

WORKING CONDITIONS AND LABOR RIGHTS

The Corporate Ethics Standard establishes specific commitments on adequate wages, working time and employee protection. The Company assesses compensation against a living wage defined using a recognized methodology and considers progressive improvement measures based on the results to support adequate remuneration. The Standard also recognizes employees' right to paid annual leave, establishes maximum working hours and seeks to prevent

excessive working hours and overtime, while requiring overtime to be compensated in accordance with applicable requirements.

ETHICS, DIGNITY AND RESPECT

The Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct and Corporate Ethics Standard establish principles of dignity, respect, equal treatment and non-discrimination in employment relationships. These principles complement the Company's labor practices and provide a common ethical framework for promoting respectful working environments, protecting fundamental labor rights and guiding relationships with employees across the organization.

EXTENDED RESPONSIBILITY

The commitments established in the Corporate Ethics Standard apply to Viña Concha y Toro's own operations and are promoted throughout its value chain, including contractors, suppliers and business partners, according to the nature of each relationship and the Company's applicable management systems, processes and mechanisms.

WORKFORCE CHANGES

The Corporate Ethics Standard addresses layoffs affecting a significant number of employees. In these circumstances, the Company commits to complying with applicable communication and advance-notice requirements. As a good practice, and where applicable, it also seeks to maintain timely information and dialogue with trade unions and employee representatives, supporting transparent communication and engagement throughout significant workforce changes.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS

The Corporate Ethics Standard requires compliance with applicable ILO Conventions, UN Conventions and other international instruments, together with voluntary requirements adopted by the Company. Where different standards apply, the framework calls for those providing the greatest protection for workers, reinforcing the Company's commitment to responsible employment practices and internationally recognized labor rights.

CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Fair Compensation Commitment

DJ 3.1.1 DJ 3.1.2

Viña Concha y Toro manages compensation through a structured framework designed to support fair, competitive and non-discriminatory remuneration, combining internal salary criteria, external market benchmarks and periodic reviews of compensation levels.

COMPENSATION POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

The Company's Compensation Policy establishes the principles used to determine remuneration. Salary decisions consider external market competitiveness, technical requirements of each position, employee experience, performance and contribution. An annual Compensation Plan supports implementation, while organizational structures, new positions and salary adjustments are reviewed through a dedicated Structure Committee.

SALARY ADEQUACY AND EXTERNAL BENCHMARKING

The Company maintains a defined minimum salary threshold and periodically assesses compensation against market and cost-of-living references. External compensation studies, including Mercer benchmarks, complement internal analyses of employees whose remuneration shows lower competitiveness relative to their salary band. The Company's minimum remuneration has also been assessed against the Living Wage Study of Chile's Labor Directorate, providing an additional reference for salary adequacy beyond statutory minimum wage requirements.

PERIODIC COMPENSATION REVIEWS

Compensation levels are periodically reviewed through different mechanisms. Salary adjustments consider inflation, including CPI-based adjustments during the year, while annual merit reviews incorporate employee performance and market positioning. Managers receive information on the compensation positioning of their teams, supporting informed remuneration decisions and identification of potential gaps.

EQUAL REMUNERATION

The Compensation Policy applies without discrimination, and the Company annually monitors remuneration by gender and hierarchical level. Viña Concha y Toro applies the principle of equal remuneration between women and men occupying the same position. Differences observed across broader employment categories may reflect their internal composition and the relative representation of women and men across roles. Gender remuneration indicators and their underlying analysis are addressed separately in this report.



CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Working Time and Overtime Management

DJ 3.1.2

Viña Concha y Toro manages working hours through defined controls, authorization processes and periodic oversight, supporting compliance with applicable requirements, appropriate overtime compensation and the prevention of excessive working hours.

WORKING TIME CONTROLS

Working hours are managed through electronic attendance systems across production plants, wineries, branches, tourism facilities and agricultural operations. In Chile, regular working schedules generally range between 40 and 42 hours per week, depending on the applicable work arrangement. Recorded attendance provides the basis for monitoring working time and identifying situations requiring additional review.

OVERTIME AUTHORIZATION AND PAYMENT

Overtime is subject to prior authorization and cannot be performed solely at an employee's discretion. Approved overtime is recorded through the attendance management system and compensated in accordance with applicable legislation. The Company applies defined limits to overtime and maintains review processes to support accurate calculation and payment. Employees may also raise potential discrepancies for verification and, when applicable, subsequent correction.

MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Human Resources reviews working-time information on a monthly basis, while managers have access to information on overtime within their teams. When potentially excessive working hours are identified, the relevant People Business Partner engages with management to understand the underlying causes and determine appropriate actions. Depending on the situation, responses may include workload adjustments, operational changes or temporary additional staffing.

COMPLIANCE AND ASSURANCE

Working-time practices are subject to internal reviews and broader labor compliance assessments. The Corporate Ethical Standard provides an additional mechanism for evaluating compliance with labor requirements, complemented by external assessments such as SMETA audits. Findings identified through these processes can lead to corrective actions and follow-up, strengthening the Company's approach to working-time management and continuous improvement.





CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Social Protection and Employee Well-being

DJ 3.1.2

Viña Concha y Toro complements statutory social protection with benefits and well-being initiatives designed to support employees and their families across health, financial support, education, work-life balance and everyday needs.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Employees have access to benefits that complement statutory social protection and provide additional support for health and well-being. These include supplementary health insurance subsidized by the Company, life insurance and accident coverage. The supplementary health plan can also incorporate spouses and children up to age 24 and provides access to telemedicine. Agreements with healthcare providers further broaden access to medical services beyond mandatory public programs.

WELL-BEING AND EMPLOYEE SUPPORT

The Company maintains initiatives focused on employee well-being and quality of life. These include the Employee Assistance Program (PAE), which provides psychological and personal support, alongside wellness activities and preventive health initiatives. Additional programs seek to strengthen integration, collaboration and well-being within teams, including funds through which employees can propose group initiatives related to recreation, teamwork and workplace well-being.

SUPPORT FOR EMPLOYEES AND FAMILIES

Benefits also extend to employees' families and everyday needs. The Company provides academic excellence scholarships for employees' children, covering different educational stages, including primary, secondary and higher education. Employees also receive food and transportation support through monthly allowances or workplace meal services, depending on the applicable work arrangement. These benefits complement compensation and contribute to broader employee and family support.

PAID LEAVE AND REST

Vacation entitlements are managed through a system that records available balances and enables periodic follow-up by Human Resources and managers. Internal guidelines prevent vacation accumulation beyond two years and support the effective use of annual leave. The Company also provides a financial benefit associated with taking ten or more consecutive vacation days, encouraging meaningful periods of rest. Periodic well-being initiatives further reinforce recovery and work-life balance.

CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Skill Development & Workforce Adaptation

DJ 3.1.2

Viña Concha y Toro develops employee capabilities through technical, digital and professional learning initiatives, supporting workforce adaptation as technology, automation and evolving business requirements reshape how work is performed.

CONTINUOUS LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company maintains a broad training portfolio combining technical, professional and behavioral development. Programs address capabilities relevant to winery operations, production, logistics, quality, leadership, management and other business functions. During 2025, training included both Company-wide initiatives and specialized learning adapted to particular roles and operational requirements.

DIGITALIZATION AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Training increasingly incorporates capabilities associated with digital transformation and new ways of working. During 2025, employees participated in programs covering artificial intelligence, data analytics, Power BI, Python, SQL, digital platforms and enterprise systems. A webinar on using the Company's authorized AI assistant to enhance productivity recorded 258 participants, while 48 employees participated in Activa IA: Marketing con Propósito. In addition, the Power Platforms launch webinar reached 209 participants, supporting the adoption of new digital tools across the organization.

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

Specialized training supports employees as processes, equipment and operating requirements evolve. Programs covered areas such as production processes, automation and industrial controls, logistics, energy management, quality and food safety. This continuous development approach helps employees strengthen existing capabilities while acquiring skills relevant to technological and operational change.

EDUCATION AND LONGER-TERM DEVELOPMENT

Learning opportunities extend beyond individual courses. The Company supports formal education through Company and union scholarship programs, including technical degrees, engineering, logistics, industrial automation, data analysis and other areas relevant to evolving workforce needs. Language programs and professional development initiatives complement this approach, supporting employability, internal development and the progressive adaptation of employee capabilities to changing business requirements.



CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Non-Discrimination & Anti-Harassment

DJ 3.1.3

Viña Concha y Toro promotes a workplace based on dignity, respect and equal treatment, supported by corporate standards that address discrimination, workplace and sexual harassment, inappropriate conduct and other behaviors inconsistent with the Company's ethical principles.

NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL TREATMENT

The Code of Ethics and Conduct establishes respect, equal treatment and non-discrimination as fundamental principles governing workplace relationships. The Company promotes an environment where people are treated with dignity and employment-related decisions are based on appropriate professional and organizational criteria, without discrimination based on personal characteristics or other conditions unrelated to an individual's capabilities and responsibilities.

PREVENTION OF HARASSMENT

The Company's ethical and labor framework addresses conduct that may undermine dignity, respect or create an inappropriate working environment, including sexual and non-sexual workplace harassment. These expectations apply across workplace relationships and reinforce employees' responsibility to maintain respectful interactions and prevent conduct that may constitute harassment, intimidation, mistreatment or other forms of inappropriate behavior inconsistent with the Company's ethical principles.

REPORTING AND RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

Potential breaches of ethical and workplace standards can be reported through the Company's established reporting mechanisms. Reports are handled through defined processes that support their review and investigation, while applicable internal procedures establish responsibilities for addressing identified misconduct. Confirmed breaches may result in corrective or disciplinary measures according to their nature and severity.

AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Training reinforces employees' understanding of expected conduct and mechanisms for addressing potential concerns. During 2025, the Code of Ethics and Conduct and Crime Prevention Model webinar recorded 621 participations, while 118 employees participated in related induction training. Complementary initiatives included Good Workplace Treatment training, with 16 participants, and specific training related to the investigation framework for workplace harassment, strengthening the practical application of respectful workplace principles.



CHAP 5.1 | PEOPLE & LABOR PRACTICES

Reporting, Investigation and Ethics Awareness

DJ 3.1.3

Viña Concha y Toro complements its prevention framework with established channels and procedures for raising, investigating and addressing workplace concerns, including discrimination, harassment and other breaches of ethical standards.

REPORTING AND ESCALATION

The Company's Whistleblower Channel provides a formal mechanism for reporting discrimination, sexual or non-sexual harassment, and other inappropriate workplace conduct. Reports may be submitted anonymously and are handled confidentially. The channel is available to employees and external stakeholders and is independently operated by Fundación Generación Empresarial. Further details are provided in the Business Ethics & Compliance section.

INVESTIGATION AND RESPONSE

Reported concerns are managed under the Company's Complaint Investigation Procedure, which establishes responsibilities and requirements from initial assessment through investigation and resolution. The process includes case assignment, evidence gathering and interviews, preparation of a documented investigation report, and proposed measures or sanctions where applicable. Confirmed discrimination, harassment or other misconduct may result in corrective or disciplinary action according to the nature and severity of the case.

GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

The Compliance Office administers complaints and investigations, assigns cases, appoints investigators, monitors investigation timelines and safeguards confidentiality and supporting evidence throughout the process. It also periodically reports to the Ethics and Sustainability Committee on complaints received, investigation status and proposed measures, providing an additional level of governance and oversight over case management and resolution.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND NON-RETALIATION

The Company's Complaint Investigation Procedure strictly prohibits retaliation against individuals who report actual or suspected violations. It also establishes confidentiality requirements covering the report, investigation, identity of those involved, witnesses and related information. These safeguards protect participants, encourage responsible and good-faith reporting, and help preserve the confidentiality, integrity and independence of the investigation process.



Workforce Diversity: Gender

D J 3 . 1 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro monitors gender representation across its workforce and management levels, providing visibility into women's participation across the organization.

WORKFORCE AND MANAGEMENT

Women represented 25.9% of the total workforce and 29.0% of all management positions in 2025. Representation reached 32.7% in junior management and 18.0% in senior/top management, providing visibility into gender participation and its evolution across different levels of responsibility within the organization.

KEY FUNCTIONS AND COVERAGE

Women represented 23.5% of management positions in revenue-generating functions and 42.9% of STEM-related positions. These indicators complement the overall workforce and management breakdown, enabling more granular monitoring of gender representation across key organizational functions. The analysis covers 100% of the 3,172 employees within the workforce reporting scope.

Gender representation	2024	2025	Women 2025 (#)	Total 2025 (#)
Total workforce	25.2%	25.9%	820	3,172
All management	29.8%	29.0%	58	200
Junior management	31.8%	32.7%	49	150
Senior / top management	18.8%	18.0%	9	50
Revenue-generating management	26.8%	23.5%	81	345
STEM-related positions	31.0%	42.9%	442	1,030

Workforce Diversity: Nationality

DJ 3.1.5

Viña Concha y Toro monitors workforce diversity by nationality, providing visibility into representation across the organization and management positions.

WORKFORCE DIVERSITY

Viña Concha y Toro monitors workforce composition across multiple diversity dimensions. The Workforce section of the 2025 Integrated Report includes a detailed breakdown by gender, age group, years of service, nationality and job category, providing broader visibility into the composition of the Company's workforce. In 2025, Chilean employees represented 71.6% of the workforce, followed by Argentine (11.3%) and U.S. employees (6.1%).

NATIONALITY AND REPRESENTATION

Nationality is also analyzed across management positions, complementing the broader workforce breakdown. Chilean employees represented 63.8% of management, while Argentine and U.S. employees accounted for 11.6% and 9.3%, respectively. Brazilian, Venezuelan and other nationalities were also represented. The nationality analysis covers 100% of the workforce and management populations included in the reporting scope.

Nationality	Workforce (#)	Workforce (%)	Management (#)	Management (%)
Chilean	2,271	71.6%	308	63.8%
Argentine	359	11.3%	56	11.6%
U.S.	195	6.1%	45	9.3%
Brazilian	93	2.9%	20	4.1%
Venezuelan	79	2.5%	13	2.7%
Other nationalities*	175	5.5%	41	8.5%
Total / Coverage	3,172	100%	483	100%

Gender Pay Analysis

DJ 3.1.6

Viña Concha y Toro annually monitors gender pay indicators and analyzes remuneration across job categories, combining aggregate and granular results to understand how workforce composition influences Company-wide gender pay outcomes.

AGGREGATE PAY RESULTS

At the Company-wide level, the 2025 mean gender pay gap was -19.15%, calculated using the Dow Jones methodology: (men's remuneration – women's remuneration) / women's remuneration. The negative result indicates that, on average, women earn more than men when the workforce is analyzed as a whole. Gender pay indicators are monitored annually and subject to independent external verification.

WORKFORCE COMPOSITION

The aggregate result is strongly influenced by how women and men are distributed across job categories and levels of responsibility. Women have a greater relative presence in professional, supervisory and management roles, while men are more concentrated in operational and technical positions. For example, 41% of women are other professionals versus 17% of men, while operators represent only 7% of women compared with 24% of men. Other technical positions account for 20% of women and 36% of men, helping explain the difference observed at the aggregate level.

PAY BY JOB CATEGORY

When remuneration is compared within individual job categories, women-to-men average ratios are below 100% in most categories, including 87% in management, 94% in supervisory positions and 93% among other professionals. These differences are not determined by gender, but reflect factors such as experience, technical expertise, performance and other position-related criteria considered within the Company's compensation framework.

Indicator	2025
Mean gender pay gap	-19.15%
Median gender pay gap	-37.11%
Mean bonus gap	-11.52%
Median bonus gap	-15.49%

Dow Jones methodology: (Men's remuneration – Women's remuneration) / Women's remuneration. Negative values indicate higher aggregate remuneration for women.

2025 Gender Remuneration Ratio by Job Category

Job category	Median Women/Men	Average Women/Men
Senior Management	–	–
Management	89%	87%
Supervisory	92%	94%
Other Professionals	95%	93%
Other Technicians	94%	93%
Administrative	92%	103%
Sales Force	100%	104%
Operators	91%	91%
Auxiliary	94%	93%

Ratio calculated as women's gross remuneration / men's gross remuneration. 100% indicates parity.

Trade Union and Collective Bargaining

DJ 3.1.7

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes employees’ rights to collective representation and maintains structured, regular and ongoing dialogue with trade unions and worker representatives as an integral part of its labor relations framework.

COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATION

In 2025, 1,337 employees were represented by an independent trade union or covered by collective bargaining agreements, equivalent to 42.2% of employees included in the analysis. The Company monitors this indicator annually, providing visibility into the extent and evolution of collective representation across its workforce over time and complementing its broader labor relations and employee engagement practices.

ONGOING SOCIAL DIALOGUE

The Company maintains structured and regular engagement with trade unions, including formal meetings held once a month, complemented by additional interactions whenever required. Human Resources engages directly with union representatives, maintaining channels for ongoing dialogue on working conditions, employee matters and relevant organizational developments. Collective bargaining processes provide an additional formal mechanism for consultation, discussion and agreement.

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

Labor dialogue is complemented by joint employee-management committees and occupational health and safety committees, together with consultation mechanisms for relevant workplace changes. These spaces enable employee representatives and management to discuss matters affecting working conditions and the workplace. Commitments arising from these interactions are followed up as part of the Company's labor relations practices, supporting continuity between dialogue, agreements and subsequent actions.

COLLECTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Engagement with employee representatives also extends to development opportunities. During 2025, the Company supported union scholarship initiatives for technical and professional education, covering areas such as logistics, industrial automation, administration, engineering, agriculture and quality. These opportunities complement the Company's broader approach to professional development, employee relations and constructive social dialogue.

Collective Representation

Year	Employees Included (#)	Union / Collective Bargaining Coverage
2022	3,579	42.0%
2023	3,444	48.0%
2024	3,266	36.7%
2025	3,172	42.2%



PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Human Rights

CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Commitment & Framework

D J 3 . 2 . 1

Respect for human rights is embedded in Viña Concha y Toro's corporate ethical framework, establishing common principles and management expectations to protect dignity and promote responsible conduct across the organization.

A COMPANY-WIDE COMMITMENT

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes respect for human rights and individual dignity as fundamental principles of responsible business conduct. These commitments are embedded in the Company's Code of Ethics and Conduct and Corporate Ethics Standard, providing a common framework applicable across the organization and its subsidiaries.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct establishes principles and expected behaviors related to human rights, dignity, equal treatment and labor rights. It provides a corporate reference for employees and establishes mechanisms for reporting conduct that may infringe these principles.

FROM PRINCIPLES TO MANAGEMENT

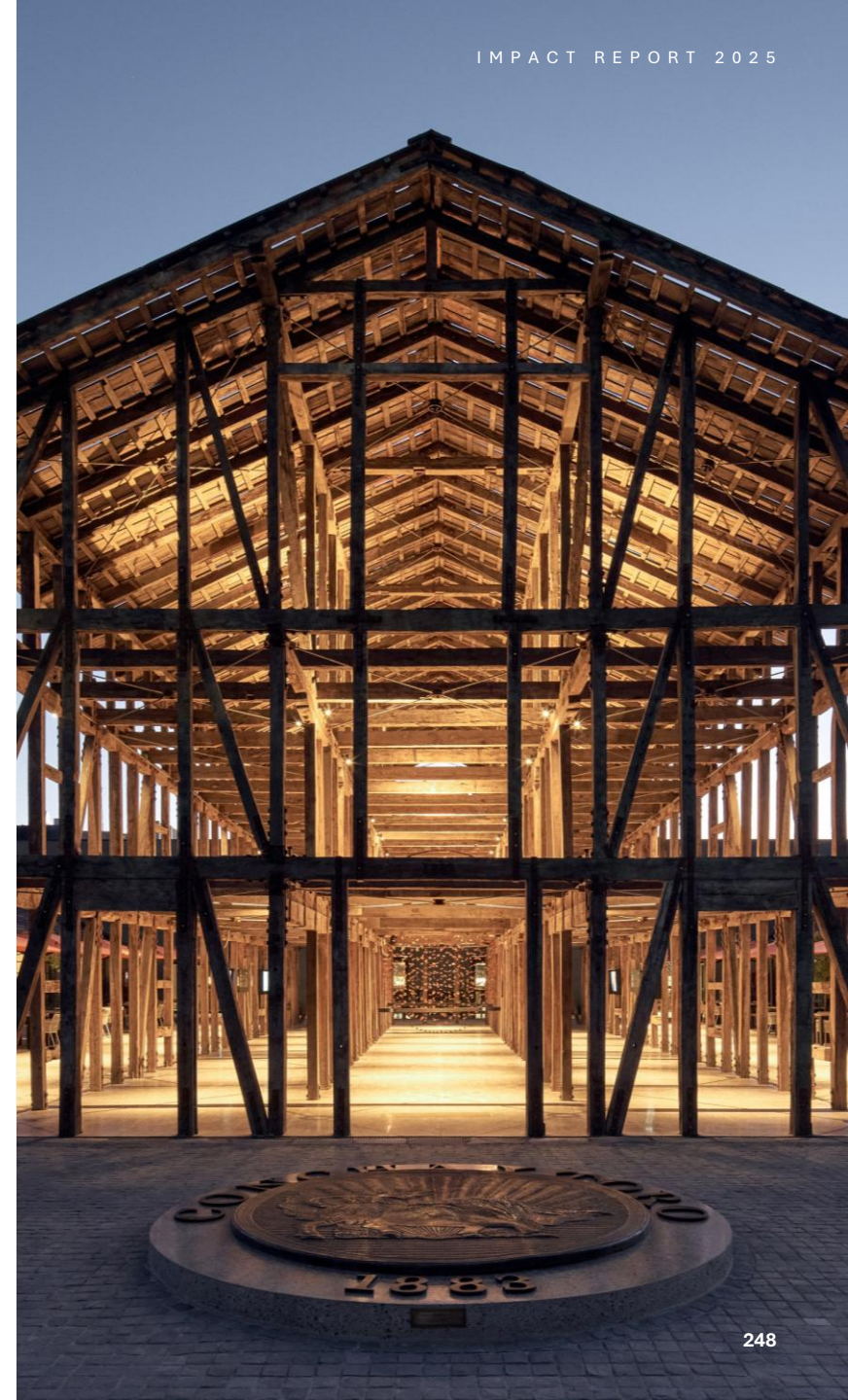
The Corporate Ethics Standard translates ethical commitments into management principles and requirements. Its scope addresses human rights, working conditions, occupational health and safety, responsible business conduct, ethical supplier management, monitoring and continuous improvement.

The Standard establishes a structured basis for incorporating these principles into the Company's management practices, including requirements applicable to its own operations and expectations promoted throughout relevant business relationships.

PART OF A BROADER ETHICAL FRAMEWORK

Human rights are interconnected with Viña Concha y Toro's broader Business Ethics & Compliance framework, which integrates international commitments, compliance mechanisms, and whistleblowing and investigation processes.

Reporting channels are available for raising potential breaches of the Company's ethical principles, while investigation procedures establish mechanisms for reviewing reported concerns. Further information on ethics and compliance governance, reporting channels and investigation mechanisms is presented in the Business Ethics & Compliance section of this report.



CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Alignment with International Human Rights Standards

D J 3 . 2 . 1

Viña Concha y Toro aligns its human rights approach with internationally recognized principles and standards, providing a common framework for responsible business conduct and the protection of fundamental human and labor rights.

INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED PRINCIPLES

Viña Concha y Toro's human rights framework incorporates internationally recognized principles and instruments that provide reference criteria for responsible business conduct across its operations and relationships.

The Corporate Ethics Standard explicitly incorporates the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, providing a reference for the Company's approach to respecting human rights in its activities and business relationships. It also references the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

LABOR & RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS STANDARDS

The framework incorporates relevant ILO Conventions and Recommendations as international references for fundamental labor rights and working conditions. It also considers the OECD Guidelines for Multinational

Enterprises, addressing responsible business conduct in the context of the Company's activities and business relationships.

These instruments provide reference criteria for areas including employment practices, fundamental labor rights, working conditions and the responsibilities associated with business relationships. Where different standards or requirements coexist, the Corporate Ethics Standard calls for those providing the greatest protection for workers to be considered, reinforcing internationally recognized labor principles within the Company's management framework.

VOLUNTARY INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

Viña Concha y Toro has been an active participant of the United Nations Global Compact since 2014, supporting its Ten Principles covering human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.

The Company's participation in the UN Global Compact and its relationship with the broader ethical and compliance framework are further described in the Business Ethics & Compliance section of this report.



CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Fundamental Human & Labor Rights

D J 3 . 2 . 1

Viña Concha y Toro's ethical framework addresses fundamental human and labor rights, establishing clear commitments to protect dignity, prevent unacceptable labor practices and promote fair and respectful working conditions.

PROTECTING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Viña Concha y Toro's Code of Ethics and Conduct and Corporate Ethics Standard establish commitments to fundamental human and labor rights, protecting individual dignity and defining clear expectations regarding practices incompatible with the Company's ethical principles.

The framework expressly prohibits forced labor and human trafficking, including coercion, threats, retention of identification documents or other forms of involuntary labor. It also prohibits child labor, establishes minimum-age requirements and protects young workers from activities that may affect their health, safety or development.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

The Company recognizes employees' freedom of association and right to collective bargaining, including their ability to freely form or join labor unions or workers' organizations in accordance with applicable requirements.

The framework promotes equal treatment and non-discrimination, together with dignity and respect in workplace relationships. It also addresses harassment, violence and degrading treatment as conduct incompatible with the working environment promoted by the Company.

BROADER LABOR RIGHTS

The Corporate Ethics Standard addresses fair wages, working hours, employee protection and safe and healthy working conditions. It also establishes requirements regarding paid annual leave, overtime and compliance with applicable working-time standards.

Further information on fair and equitable employment, compensation, working conditions, labor rights, workforce changes and international labor standards is presented in the People & Labor Practices section of this report.



CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights across the Value Chain

D J 3 . 2 . 1

Viña Concha y Toro extends its human rights expectations beyond its own operations, promoting responsible practices among contractors, suppliers and business partners through standards adapted to the nature of each relationship.

FROM OWN OPERATIONS TO BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS

The commitments established in the Corporate Ethics Standard apply to Viña Concha y Toro's own operations and are promoted throughout its value chain, including contractors, suppliers and business partners, according to the nature of each relationship and the Company's applicable management systems, processes and mechanisms.

The scope therefore encompasses the Company's direct activities and workforce while establishing expectations for third parties connected to its value chain through the mechanisms applicable to each type of relationship.

SUPPLIER & CONTRACTOR EXPECTATIONS

The Supplier Code of Conduct establishes ethical, human rights and labor requirements applicable to suppliers, contractors, subcontractors and other service providers. Acceptance of the Code forms part of the requirements established for these business relationships.

Its requirements specifically address forced labor and human trafficking, child labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining, alongside working conditions and other responsible business practices.

The Supplier Code also provides a basis for communicating the Company's expectations to third parties and establishing common minimum requirements for relevant business relationships.

MANAGEMENT ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN

Human rights requirements are incorporated into broader mechanisms used to manage relationships with suppliers and contractors, including applicable contractual requirements, assessment processes and other controls according to the nature of the relationship.

Further information on supplier requirements, assessment processes and responsible sourcing practices is presented in the Responsible Supply Chain section of this report.



Human Rights Due Diligence Framework

D J 3 . 2 . 2

Viña Concha y Toro applies a risk-based human rights due diligence approach across its own operations and value chain, combining internal assessments, independent certifications, supplier due diligence and complementary compliance screening.

OWN OPERATIONS

Concha y Toro applies a structured approach to identifying and managing potential human rights risks. The Corporate Ethics Standard provides the principal internal assessment framework in Chile, addressing fundamental human and labor rights through recurring internal audits. This process is complemented by independent sustainability certification schemes covering the Company’s wine-producing operations, providing recurring assessment of social and labor practices.

VALUE CHAIN

All suppliers are subject to the principles and expectations established in the Code of Conduct for Suppliers. Additional due diligence is applied using a risk-based approach, prioritizing grape producers due to the characteristics of agricultural activity and seasonal employment. This process combines sustainability requirements with a dedicated human rights and sustainability questionnaire and an annual cycle for identifying and analyzing gaps and defining improvement priorities.

NEW BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS

Human rights due diligence is complemented by pre-relationship compliance screening for new suppliers and customers. The Compliance Office reviews relevant risk factors using public information and specialized databases, including sanctions and watchlist records such as Dow Jones Risk & Compliance database, United Nations, and OECD-related sources, together with corruption, adverse media, environmental, litigation, government-link and other compliance-related information. Potential acquisitions are generally subject to broader due diligence processes, typically supported by specialized third parties and covering relevant labor, corporate, financial and other risk dimensions.

PERIODIC REVIEW

Recurring internal audits, annual certification processes and annual supplier assessments provide mechanisms for periodically reviewing risks, findings and areas requiring further action, supporting the progressive integration of due diligence findings into the Company’s management processes.

Human Rights Due Diligence Framework

Area	Key Mechanisms	Risk Focus
Own Operations	- Corporate Ethics Standard - Internal audits - Sustainability certifications	- Human & labor rights - Working conditions - OHS
Value Chain	- Supplier Code - Risk-based prioritization - Grape-producer HRDD	- Fundamental rights - Labor conditions - Vulnerable workers
New Business	- Compliance screening - Sanctions & watchlists - Acquisition due diligence	- Integrity - Sanctions - Environmental - Litigation - Labor
Periodic Review	- Annual audits - Certifications - Supplier assessments	- Findings - Gaps - Reassessment

Internal Human Rights Assessment Framework

D J 3 . 2 . 2

The Corporate Ethics Standard provides a structured framework for assessing human and labor rights in Chile, translating international principles, customer requirements and recognized social compliance practices into auditable requirements.

A STRUCTURED ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The Corporate Ethics Standard is Viña Concha y Toro’s principal internal mechanism for assessing human and labor rights within its Chilean operations. The Standard contains 100 auditable requirements, of which 60 directly address human rights and labor-related matters, providing a common basis for identifying potential gaps and verifying implementation of the Company’s ethical and labor commitments.

HUMAN RIGHTS COVERAGE

The 60 requirements cover six areas: diversity, equity and inclusion; prohibition of child labor and protection of young workers; prohibition of forced labor; fair wages and working time; freedom of association and collective bargaining; and safe and hygienic working conditions. These areas address labor rights and working conditions affecting employees and other workers.

INTERNATIONAL AND CUSTOMER REFERENCES

The Standard incorporates principles and requirements reflected in internationally recognized frameworks and

social compliance practices, including the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, UN Global Compact, Global Social Compliance Principles and SMETA, together with requirements associated with amfori and relevant customer standards, including Walmart, Tesco, Morrisons and Woolworths.

ANNUAL AUDIT PROCESS

The Standard is audited annually at the Company’s three bottling plants in Chile. These facilities are a relevant focal point as they bring together activities associated with winemaking, operations, supply chain and other functions involved in producing the final product. External customer-driven social assessments, such as SMETA, are also commonly conducted at these facilities.

Audit findings are classified as Critical, Major or Minor non-conformities according to their nature and severity. Findings enter a formal corrective-action process involving root-cause analysis, defined responsibilities, implementation deadlines and follow-up, as described later in the Human Rights Mitigation section.

Human Rights Requirement Covered by the Corporate Ethics Standard

Human Rights Area	Requirements
Diversity, Equity & Inclusion	10
Child Labor & Young Workers	7
Forced Labor	7
Fair Wages & Working Time	10
Freedom of Association & Collective Bargaining	6
Safe & Hygienic Working Conditions	20
Total Human Rights-Related Requirements	60 / 100

Annual assessment: 3/3 Chilean bottling plants
Finding classification: Critical · Major · Minor

Independent Human Rights Assessment across Operations

D J 3 . 2 . 2

Independent sustainability certifications provide an additional assessment layer across 100% of Viña Concha y Toro’s wine-producing operations in Chile, Argentina and the United States, complementing the Company’s internal human rights assessment mechanisms.

GROUP-WIDE COVERAGE

Viña Concha y Toro complements its internal assessment mechanisms with independent sustainability certification processes covering 100% of the wine-producing operations included within the Impact Report scope. Concha y Toro and Cono Sur in Chile, Trivento in Argentina and Bonterra Organic Estates in the United States are covered by sustainability standards applicable to their respective geographies.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR DIMENSIONS

These certification frameworks incorporate social and labor requirements relevant to human rights, although their scope and level of detail vary by standard. The Wines of Chile Sustainability Code provides particularly explicit coverage through requirements addressing human rights, labor conditions, non-discrimination, child and forced labor, freedom of association, collective bargaining, occupational health and safety, and other social practices. The Argentine and California frameworks provide additional assessment of social and labor practices within their respective operations.

CERTIFICATION-LEVEL ASSESSMENT

External certification audits use a sampling approach to verify compliance. Physical inspections therefore cover selected facilities during each certification cycle, while the resulting assessment and certification apply to the corresponding productive subsidiary rather than only to the individual sites sampled. Assessment coverage therefore reflects the certification scope without implying that every facility is physically inspected each year.

2025 CONCHA Y TORO EXAMPLE

During the 2025 Wines of Chile certification process for Concha y Toro, the audit sample included 18 vineyards and 5 wineries. The “Orange Area”, covering social, ethical and governance matters, applies across the company, including vineyards, offices and production facilities. Concha y Toro achieved an overall score of 980, equivalent to 97.22% compliance. Within the Occupational Health and Safety section, comprising 11 requirements, the Company obtained 68 of 72 available points.

External Sustainability Certification Coverage

Country	Certified Operations	Framework
Chile	Concha y Toro & Cono Sur	Wines of Chile Sustainability Code
Argentina	Trivento	Sustainability Certification of Bodegas Argentinas
United States	Bonterra Organic Estates	Certified California Sustainable Winegrowing
Coverage	100% of wine-producing operations	Recurring external assessment



CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Risk-based Human Rights Due Diligence Across the Supply Chain

D J 3 . 2 . 2

Viña Concha y Toro combines baseline requirements across its entire supplier base with enhanced human rights due diligence for grape producers, prioritizing a strategically relevant category with greater inherent exposure to labor and human rights-related risks.

SUPPLIER-WIDE EXPECTATIONS

Viña Concha y Toro works with 2,663 suppliers across six main categories: Agricultural Inputs, Oenological Inputs, Packaging Inputs, Grapes, Transportation Services and Other Services. All suppliers are required to adhere to the Company's Code of Conduct for Suppliers, establishing a common baseline of ethical, social and responsible business expectations.

RISK-BASED PRIORITIZATION

Human rights due diligence is applied with greater depth where the characteristics of the activity and workforce indicate higher inherent exposure. Within the supply chain, grape producers have been identified as a priority category because viticulture can involve labor-intensive and seasonal activities, temporary workers and contractors, particularly during agricultural operations and harvest periods.

These characteristics make working time, remuneration, occupational health and safety, contractual conditions, non-discrimination and dignified treatment particularly relevant areas for

assessment. From a preventive perspective, the evaluation also considers fundamental rights such as the prohibition of child and forced labor, freedom of association and collective bargaining. Migrant, seasonal and third-party workers are also considered due to their exposure to specific labor-related risks.

STRATEGIC VALUE-CHAIN CONNECTION

Grapes constitute the principal agricultural input for the Company's wine production, creating a direct connection between working conditions at producer level and Viña Concha y Toro's core value chain. This combination of inherent labor exposure and strategic relevance supports the prioritization of grape producers within the Company's progressive human rights due diligence approach.

In 2025, this prioritization was translated into an enhanced assessment process for grape producers, combining sustainability requirements with a dedicated human rights and sustainability due diligence questionnaire. The scope, methodology and results of this assessment are presented in the following sections.



CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Grape Producer Human Rights Due Diligence

DJ 3.2.2

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro assessed 107 grape producers through enhanced human rights and sustainability due diligence, covering 37.4% of grape suppliers and approximately 80% of third-party grapes purchased.

ENHANCED ASSESSMENT

During 2025, Viña Concha y Toro completed a dedicated human rights and sustainability due diligence assessment of 107 out of 286 grape producers. While representing 37.4% of the supplier category, the producers assessed accounted for approximately 80% of grapes purchased from third parties, providing significant coverage of this strategically relevant agricultural input.

HUMAN RIGHTS SCOPE

The assessment included more than 40 questions addressing legal compliance, ethics, human rights and labor practices. Areas covered included human rights policies and management mechanisms; discrimination and workplace harassment; child labor and age verification; forced labor, modern slavery and human trafficking; working hours and overtime; remuneration and rest periods; freedom of association and collective bargaining; migrant workers; occupational health and safety; and contractor-related controls.

The questionnaire also assessed mechanisms to identify, prevent and mitigate adverse human rights impacts, integrate assessment findings and address circumstances where negative impacts may have occurred. Several questions explicitly reference the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, reinforcing the human rights dimension of the assessment.

BROADER RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONTROLS

The exercise also evaluates management practices supporting responsible business conduct, including compliance and risk-management systems, codes of ethics, anti-corruption, economic crime prevention, data protection, conflicts of interest, grievance and reporting channels, and supplier monitoring practices.

The 2025 assessment established a documented baseline for identifying gaps and improvement opportunities. Results are consolidated to support prioritization and subsequent engagement under the Company's supplier management framework, including the Supplier Work Plan developed during 2025.

CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Supplier Due Diligence & Continuous Improvement

DJ 3.2.2

The 2025–2028 Supplier Work Plan establishes a multi-year due diligence framework for contracted grape producers, combining annual assessment, gap and risk analysis, targeted support and documented follow-up to progressively strengthen human rights and sustainability practices.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT

The 2025–2028 Supplier Work Plan establishes a multi-year process for all grape producers with an active supply contract. Annual assessments enable the Company to identify gaps, monitor progress and progressively strengthen practices throughout the Plan period. Spot purchases are excluded because they do not represent sufficiently stable relationships for systematic assessment and follow-up.

The assessment combines two instruments. Annex 8 of the Wines of Chile Sustainability Code covers 16 social and 39 vineyard requirements, including labor conditions and responsible agricultural practices. Viña Concha y Toro’s Human Rights and Sustainability Due Diligence Questionnaire expands coverage to additional human rights, ethics, compliance and governance dimensions.

ANALYSIS & PRIORITIZATION

Assessment results are consolidated and analyzed to identify gaps, risks and improvement opportunities. Producers can be classified according to their

assessment results as Full Compliance, Minor Gaps or Major Gaps, enabling support and follow-up efforts to be prioritized according to identified needs.

SUPPORT & CAPACITY BUILDING

The framework provides different forms of support according to identified gaps, potentially including technical guidance, individual or collective training, specialized technical assistance and targeted strengthening initiatives. Areas of support may include labor legislation, occupational health and safety, environmental management, risk-management systems and responsible business practices.

TRACEABILITY & FOLLOW-UP

Assessments, findings and support activities are documented internally by the Sustainability Division team, providing traceability of producer-level information and supporting follow-up. The recurring assessment cycle enables progress and remaining gaps to be reviewed over time while providing verifiable evidence for management and external certification processes.

CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Due Diligence in New Business Relationships

D J 3 . 2 . 2

Viña Concha y Toro complements its ongoing human rights assessments with due diligence at the beginning of selected business relationships, enabling potential compliance, integrity, environmental, labor and other relevant risks to be identified before proceeding.

CLIENT & SUPPLIER DUE DILIGENCE

The Compliance Office conducts due diligence on clients and suppliers at the beginning of the commercial relationship. The process uses specialized external databases and public sources to identify potential risk factors associated with counterparties before establishing the relationship. This provides an additional preventive layer alongside the Company's supplier-specific assessment mechanisms and supports informed decision-making when potential risks or relevant background information are identified.

RISK SCREENING

Reviews may cover criminal and international sanctions, corruption and anti-competitive practices, environmental matters, adverse media, government links, watchlists and other compliance-related information. Screening sources include the Dow Jones Risk & Compliance database, United Nations, and OECD-related information, together with relevant international sanctions lists. The combination of specialized databases and public records enables

different dimensions of counterparty risk to be considered as part of the screening process.

NEW ACQUISITIONS

Due diligence is also conducted in connection with potential acquisitions, generally with support from specialized third parties. The scope is adapted to the characteristics and risks of the transaction and can extend beyond standard counterparty screening to include areas such as financial matters, corporate structure and labor-related considerations.

These mechanisms complement the Company's recurring assessment of its existing operations and value chain by introducing risk identification at an earlier stage of certain business relationships and transactions. The depth and scope of each review depend on the nature of the counterparty, relationship or transaction under consideration.

Human Rights Assessment – Own Operations

D J 3 . 2 . 3

Human rights assessment combines direct site-level audits with company-level external certification processes, providing complementary layers of assurance across 100% of the wine-producing operations included within the Impact Report scope.

COMPLEMENTARY ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Viña Concha y Toro assesses human and labor rights through complementary internal and external mechanisms. Coverage is considered across the wine-producing operations included within the Impact Report scope, encompassing productive subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina and the United States. The approach distinguishes between direct site-level assessments and broader certification-level assessments.

DIRECT SITE-LEVEL ASSESSMENT

In Chile, the Corporate Ethics Standard provides the principal direct assessment mechanism. The Company’s three bottling plants are audited annually against 100 requirements, including 60 specifically related to human and labor rights. Across 2024–2025, only Pirque and Lontué presented human rights-related non-conformities, primarily associated with working time and safe and hygienic working conditions. Vespucio recorded no human rights-related non-conformities during either year.

The audits achieved an average overall compliance of

approximately 97%, with individual results ranging from 92% to 99% across the period. Bottling plants are a focal point because they concentrate activities connected with winemaking, operations, supply chain and the production of the final product.

CERTIFICATION-LEVEL ASSESSMENT

This direct assessment is complemented by recurring independent sustainability certifications covering productive subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina and the United States. These certification processes assess social and labor requirements through company-level frameworks supported by sample-based site verification. Consequently, while not every facility is physically inspected during each certification cycle, the assessment outcome and resulting certification apply to the corresponding productive subsidiary.

For DJSI reporting purposes, this combined approach supports reporting 100% of own operations assessed, while maintaining transparency that assessment methodologies differ between direct site audits and company-level certification processes.

Human Rights Assessment Coverage Own Operations

Assessment Level	Coverage	Assessment Mechanism
Direct site-level	3 Chile bottling plants	▪ Annual Corporate Ethics Standard audits ▪ 100 requirements ▪ 60 human rights-related
Subsidiary-level	Concha y Toro Cono Sur Trivento Bonterra	• Annual external sustainability certification • Social & labor requirements • Sample-based site verification
Own operations	100%	Combined direct and certification-level human rights assessment coverage

Human Rights Assessment – Identified Findings

D J 3 . 2 . 3

Annual Corporate Ethics Standard audits provide direct evidence of human rights-related findings at site level, enabling Viña Concha y Toro to identify specific gaps, classify their severity and track improvements over time.

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Corporate Ethics Standard audits provide detailed site-level results across 60 human rights-related requirements covering diversity, equity and inclusion; child labor and young workers; forced labor; fair wages and working time; freedom of association and collective bargaining; and safe and hygienic working conditions. Results are documented through the Company’s formal audit process.

2024–2025 FINDINGS

Across the three Chilean bottling plants assessed annually in 2024 and 2025, two sites, Lontué and Pirque, recorded human rights-related non-conformities, while Vespucio recorded none. Findings were concentrated in working time and occupational health and safety, with no non-conformities identified in diversity, child labor, forced labor, freedom of association or collective bargaining.

Lontué recorded seven human rights-related non-conformities in 2024: one Critical, three Major and

three Minor, associated with excessive overtime and occupational health and safety. Following the corresponding corrective-action process, no human rights-related non-conformities were identified in 2025, while overall compliance with the Corporate Ethics Standard increased from 92% to 98%.

Pirque recorded two human rights-related non-conformities in both 2024 and 2025, all classified as Minor, with no Major or Critical findings. Overall compliance increased from 96% to 97%. Vespucio recorded no human rights-related findings in either year, while overall compliance increased from 98% to 99%.

CORRECTIVE-ACTION PROCESS

Each identified non-conformity enters the formal corrective-action process established in the Company’s audit procedure. This connects assessment findings with root-cause analysis, immediate actions, corrective measures, assigned responsibilities, implementation deadlines and subsequent follow-up.

Human Rights –related Audit Results

Site	Year	HR Findings	Overall Compliance
Lontué	2024	7	92%
	2025	0	98%
Pirque	2024	2	96%
	2025	2	97%
Vespucio	2024	0	98%
	2025	0	99%

Human Rights Assessment – Grape Producers

D J 3 . 2 . 3

The 2025 assessment covered 107 grape producers representing approximately 80% of third-party grapes purchased, identifying management and formalization gaps while showing high levels of compliance across fundamental labor and worker protection practices.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

In 2025, 107 of 286 grape producers were assessed through Viña Concha y Toro’s Human Rights and Sustainability Due Diligence process. This represents 37.4% of grape producers by number and approximately 80% of third-party grapes purchased, concentrating the assessment on a strategically relevant and higher inherent-risk supplier category.

IDENTIFIED GAPS

The assessment identified gaps across 100% of the producers evaluated. These findings primarily related to the level of formalization of management practices, including the availability of policies, documented procedures and mechanisms for identifying, preventing and managing human rights-related risks. The identification of a gap does not necessarily indicate an actual adverse human rights impact or violation.

LABOR PRACTICES

At the same time, the assessment showed high levels of general compliance across several fundamental

labor practices. These included written employment contracts, age verification, verification of migrant workers' eligibility to work, minimum wage requirements, rest periods, overtime requirements, minimum occupational health and safety conditions, and provision of appropriate protective clothing or equipment.

The assessment also covered forced labor, modern slavery and human trafficking, discrimination and harassment, freedom of association and collective bargaining, working conditions, grievance mechanisms and the management of potential human rights impacts.

NEXT PHASE

The 2025 exercise established the baseline for the 2025–2028 Supplier Work Plan. During 2026, the Company is progressing to the subsequent phase, using assessment results to prioritize the most relevant gaps and develop appropriate improvement measures jointly with active grape producers. Follow-up and reassessment provide the basis for monitoring progress over the Plan period.

Grape Producer Assessment Results

Indicator	2025 Result
Total grape producers	286
Producers assessed	107
Producers assessed by number*	37.4%
Third-party grapes covered	~80%
Assessed producers with identified gaps	100%
Main finding	Management & formalization gaps

* The 107 grape producers assessed represent 37.4% of grape producers and approximately 4.0% of the Company’s total supplier base (2,663 suppliers).

Human Rights Assessment – Coverage & Outcomes

DJ 3.2.3 DJ 3.2.4

Human rights assessments combine company-wide operational coverage with risk-based value-chain assessments, enabling Viña Concha y Toro to quantify assessment coverage, identify gaps and connect findings with mitigation and improvement processes.

OWN OPERATIONS

Human rights assessment coverage extends to 100% of the wine-producing operations included within the Sustainability Report scope through complementary internal and external mechanisms. Direct Corporate Ethics Standard audits provide annual site-level assessment at Chilean bottling plants, covering 60 human rights-related requirements, while recurring external sustainability certifications provide broader assessment coverage across productive subsidiaries in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

Within the direct assessment of Chilean bottling plants, human rights-related findings were identified at two of three sites during 2024–2025, primarily in working time and occupational health and safety. All identified non-conformities are subject to the Company’s formal corrective-action procedure, including immediate and corrective actions, root-cause analysis, assigned responsibilities, defined implementation deadlines and subsequent follow-up to verify implementation and support continuous improvement.

CONTRACTORS & TIER I SUPPLIERS

The Company applies a risk-based approach to its broader supplier base, concentrating enhanced human rights assessment on categories presenting greater inherent exposure. In 2025, due diligence focused on grape producers because of the labor characteristics of agricultural activities and their direct connection with the Company’s principal agricultural input. 107 producers were assessed, representing 37.4% of grape producers, approximately 80% of third-party grapes purchased and 4.0% of the total supplier base.

Gaps were identified across the producers assessed, primarily relating to the formalization of policies, procedures and mechanisms for managing human rights risks. These gaps should not be interpreted as evidence of actual human rights violations. The assessment established a documented baseline for the 2025–2028 Supplier Work Plan, under which identified gaps inform prioritization, producer engagement, capacity building and improvement measures, followed by subsequent assessment to monitor progress over time.

Human Rights Assessment Coverage & Outcomes

Category	Assessed	Risks / Gaps Identified	Mitigation
Own Operations	100% ¹	67% ²	100% ³
Contractors & Tier I Suppliers	4.0% ⁴	100% ⁵	In progress

Notes:¹ Wine-producing operations; combines direct audits and certification-level assessments.² Two of three directly audited bottling plants had HR-related findings in 2024–2025.³ All identified non-conformities entered the formal corrective-action process.⁴ 107 of 2,663 total suppliers; equivalent to 37.4% of grape producers and ~80% of third-party grapes purchased.⁵ Primarily management and formalization gaps, not necessarily actual adverse human rights impacts.

CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Mitigation & Corrective Action

D J 3 . 2 . 4



Human rights-related findings identified through Corporate Ethics Standard audits follow a formal corrective-action process, with defined responsibilities, root-cause analysis, mandatory actions, implementation timelines and follow-up according to the severity of each finding.

FROM FINDING TO ACTION

Non-conformities identified through Corporate Ethics Standard audits enter the formal process established under Viña Concha y Toro’s Quality Audits and Related Certifications Procedure. Findings are classified as Critical, Major or Minor, providing a structured basis for determining their urgency and subsequent management.

For each non-conformity, the responsible area must prepare a documented action plan incorporating a root-cause analysis using the “5 Whys” methodology, an immediate action, a corrective action, implementation start and completion dates, and identification of the person responsible for execution. Corrective actions are mandatory for every non-conformity.

DEFINED IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINES

Implementation timelines are formally established and reflect the severity and nature of each finding. Critical non-conformities require immediate attention, while Major and Minor findings are addressed according to

defined internal deadlines. Corrective measures are also subject to established implementation periods. Where significant investment or additional implementation time is required, extensions may be considered on a case-by-case basis according to the associated risk.

REVIEW & ACCOUNTABILITY

Responsible areas submit their action plans through the applicable audit management system for subsequent review and validation by the audit team. Plans requiring modification can be rejected and returned to the responsible area for correction before final review.

The process establishes accountability for implementation and effectiveness. Where an action plan remains unresolved following the review process, responsibility for ensuring its effectiveness is escalated to the corresponding Management or Submanagement level.



CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Mitigation Actions in Practices

D J 3 . 2 . 4

Findings identified through human rights-related audits translate into targeted operational and management measures addressing their underlying causes, with actions focused on working conditions, occupational safety, prevention and strengthened internal controls.

WORKING TIME & OVERTIME

Findings related to excessive working hours have resulted in strengthened monitoring and management controls. Measures include periodic monitoring of working-time indicators to identify deviations, training for managers on working-time requirements and additional Human Resources reviews to verify compliance with internal procedures. These measures complement the Company's broader working-time controls, including electronic attendance systems and monthly Human Resources monitoring described in the People & Labor Practices section.

CHEMICAL & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SAFETY

Measures addressing chemical-related findings have included installation or improvement of secondary containment systems, adaptation of storage and handling areas, physical barriers to restrict access, and preventive inspections of containment systems and hazardous-material storage. Actions also include strengthened signage and employee training on safe chemical handling and spill response.

FACILITY & ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Corrective measures have addressed physical workplace risks through installation of protective barriers around exposed equipment, restricted access to electrical panels and improvements to doors, covers and locking mechanisms. Preventive inspections have also been strengthened to support continued compliance with internal safety requirements.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Actions have included improvements to evacuation-route and safety-zone markings, replacement or installation of emergency signage and strengthened inspection of emergency and first-aid equipment. Emergency preparedness has also been reinforced through broader participation in drills, updated response plans, employee training and follow-up of improvement opportunities identified during emergency exercises.

CHAP 5.2 | HUMAN RIGHTS

Remediation & Effectiveness

D J 3 . 2 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro applies formal mitigation, corrective-action and follow-up mechanisms to identified findings. During the reporting period, no human rights violations or adverse impacts requiring remediation were identified through these assessment processes.

MITIGATION & CORRECTIVE ACTION

Human rights-related findings identified through the Corporate Ethics Standard are addressed through the Company's formal audit and corrective-action process. During 2024–2025, identified findings related to working time and occupational health and safety and resulted in immediate actions, root-cause analysis, corrective measures and subsequent follow-up. These findings are treated as non-conformities requiring correction and measures to prevent recurrence and are not automatically considered actual adverse human rights impacts requiring remediation.

REMEDATION

Viña Concha y Toro distinguishes remediation from mitigation and corrective action. Where an actual adverse human rights impact is identified, the appropriate response would be determined according to the nature and severity of the impact and the Company's involvement. Measures may include restoration of affected conditions, engagement with affected parties, corrective or disciplinary measures and actions designed to prevent recurrence.

During the 2024–2025 reporting period, no human rights violations or adverse human rights impacts requiring remediation were identified through the assessment processes described in this section. Findings identified through Corporate Ethics Standard audits were therefore managed through the applicable mitigation and corrective-action processes. Grievance, whistleblowing and investigation mechanisms described in the Business Ethics & Compliance section provide additional channels through which potential concerns can be raised, investigated and addressed.

EFFECTIVENESS & REASSESSMENT

The audit process incorporates follow-up of corrective actions and subsequent reassessment, providing a mechanism for evaluating improvements in identified conditions. Lontué provides a concrete example: following seven human rights-related non-conformities identified in 2024, including one Critical and three Major findings, its 2025 assessment identified no human rights-related non-conformities. Over the same period, overall compliance with the Corporate Ethics Standard increased from 92% to 98%.





Subchap.
5.3

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Talent, Development & Wellbeing

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VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF WINERIES —



CHAP 5.3 | TALENT, DEVELOPMENT & WELLBEING

Training & Development Investment

DJ 3.3.1

Viña Concha y Toro invests in employee development to strengthen workforce capabilities and professional growth.

The Company systematically tracks its training and development inputs, including training hours, employee participation and financial investment. Monitoring these indicators over time provides visibility into both the reach and intensity of training activities and the resources allocated to strengthening workforce capabilities.

In 2025, the Company delivered 233,948 training hours to 2,430 employees, representing 77% of total FTEs. Employees who participated in training received an average of 96 hours, while training represented an average of 74 hours per FTE when considering the entire workforce, compared with 40 hours in 2024.

Training investment reached CLP 903 million in 2025, compared with CLP 727 million in 2022. Considering the total workforce, average training investment increased from CLP 203,129 per FTE in 2022 to CLP 284,663 in 2025, reflecting the resources allocated to employee learning and development.

Training Hours and Coverage

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total training hours	186,294	162,323	131,973	233,948
Employees trained	2,684	1,861	1,748	2,430
Total FTEs	3,579	3,444	3,266	3,172
Training coverage	75%	54%	54%	77%
Average hours per trained employee	69	87	75	96
Average hours per FTE	52	47	40	74

Training Investment

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total training investment (CLP million)	727.0	856.6	873.0	903.0
Total FTEs	3,579	3,444	3,266	3,172
Average training investment per FTE (CLP)	203,129	248,715	267,299	284,663

Average hours per FTE and average training investment per FTE are calculated considering the Company's total FTEs. Average hours per trained employee considers only employees who participated in training activities during the year. The reported training data covers 100% of Company FTEs.

CHAP 5.3 | TALENT, DEVELOPMENT & WELLBEING

2025 Training Breakdown

DJ 3.3.1

Training data is analyzed by gender and job category, providing visibility into participation and training hours across the workforce.

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro provided 233,948 hours of training to 2,430 employees, representing 77% of total FTEs. Training participation and hours are monitored across gender and different job categories, providing a detailed view of how learning and development activities reach different employee groups and organizational functions.

Of all employees trained, 1,804 were men and 626 were women, accounting for 164,245 and 69,703 training hours, respectively. Training activities reached employees across all nine reported job categories, including managerial, professional, technical, administrative, sales, operational and support positions, demonstrating the broad scope of training activities across the organization.

This breakdown complements the Company-wide training indicators and four-year trends presented on the previous page, providing additional transparency on the distribution and reach of training activities across the workforce and supporting the monitoring of employee development opportunities.

Job Category	Men Trained	Women Trained	Total Trained	Hours — Men	Hours — Women	Total Hours
Senior Management	10	2	12	390	218	608
Management	75	26	101	6,444	5,160	11,604
Department Heads	157	77	234	21,019	8,026	29,045
Other Professional Staff	317	274	591	52,258	35,151	87,409
Other Technical Staff	520	104	624	41,562	11,466	53,028
Administrative Staff	29	56	85	4,955	5,388	10,343
Sales Force	148	35	183	7,098	1,403	8,501
Operators	543	46	589	30,380	2,259	32,640
Support Staff	5	6	11	140	631	771
Total	1,804	626	2,430	164,245	69,703	233,948

Leadership & Employee Development

D J 3 . 3 . 2

Viña Concha y Toro promotes continuous learning through structured development programs that strengthen leadership capabilities, professional growth and workforce skills, supporting employees in developing their potential and contributing effectively to the Company’s long-term objectives.

CONTINUOUS LEARNING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Viña Concha y Toro promotes continuous learning and professional development to strengthen the capabilities employees need to grow within the organization and contribute to business objectives. The Talent Management and Development Policy provides a framework for identifying strategic positions and potential successors, supporting business continuity and internal talent development. Programs may also be accessible to fixed-term employees when eligibility requirements apply.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Leadership development is a central component of this approach. In 2025, the Team Leadership Program involved more than 100 executives and team leaders, focusing on self-awareness, an agile mindset and collective intelligence to promote high-performing teams, psychological safety and collaboration. In parallel, 35 leaders completed the Best Leadership Practices Certification, while more than 50 executives participated in Executive Assessment 360°, using the

Korn Ferry Leadership Architect model to identify strengths and development opportunities.

INDIVIDUAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Executive Coaching complements these initiatives, with four processes conducted in 2025 to strengthen competencies and address development gaps. The Learning for Success Program, developed jointly with Coursera, enabled 245 employees to pursue learning paths in business, innovation, technology and creativity. Specialized education is also supported through company scholarships, with five employees continuing previous studies and 14 new scholarships granted in 2025.

MEASURING LEADERSHIP

The Company also monitors employee perceptions of leadership. In the 2024 Engagement Survey, Leadership achieved 79/100 and was identified as an organizational strength, providing a quantitative measure of leadership perception within the broader context of the Company’s development efforts.

2025 Development Highlights

Development Program	2025 Scope
Team Leadership Program	100+ leaders
Best Leadership Practices Certification	35 leaders
Executive Assessment 360°	50+ executives
Executive Coaching	4 processes
Learning for Success	245 employees
Company Scholarships	19 employees*

*5 continuing studies and 14 new scholarships.

CHAP 5.3 | TALENT, DEVELOPMENT & WELLBEING

Capabilities for Transformation

D J 3 . 3 . 2

Viña Concha y Toro promotes continuous development beyond traditional learning, combining digital transformation, collaborative knowledge networks, cultural and relational capabilities, and career transition support with technical, operational and cross-functional learning that strengthens employees' ability to adapt, collaborate effectively and respond to evolving business needs.

DIGITAL TRANSITION AND NEW CAPABILITIES

Viña Concha y Toro develops capabilities that help employees adapt to technological change, incorporate new tools into their work and strengthen the skills required in an increasingly digital environment. In 2025, Empower 360 strengthened the use of digital solutions and low-code tools such as Power Apps, Power Automate and Power Pages, enabling participants to develop solutions applicable to organizational needs. Seventy-two employees participated in the initiative. Digital capabilities were further reinforced through training in artificial intelligence, Power BI, Python, SQL, Excel and digital marketing, including specific initiatives focused on AI applications, data analysis, automation and productivity.

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS

Empower 360 also incorporates collaborative learning through the Company's Citizen Developer Community, where participants share knowledge, practical experiences and successful digital solutions. This complements formal training with peer learning and

facilitates the dissemination of capabilities across functions. Broader learning opportunities addressed teamwork, project management, strategic planning, risk management, customer service and operational excellence, strengthening collaboration across the organization.

CULTURAL AND RELATIONAL CAPABILITIES

The Cultural Integration Program and Relational Skills Workshops address similarities and differences in cultural styles, preferences and norms, promoting empathy, trust, intercultural understanding and stronger relationships across teams. These initiatives are complemented by learning activities focused on effective communication, collaborative work, teamwork, recognition and feedback, strengthening the relational capabilities required to work effectively across different functions and organizational contexts. Corporate cultural activations reinforce the Company's purpose and organizational principles, while the 2025 Training Conference cycle reached more than 1,300 employees across subsidiaries, focusing on Accountability as a competency for success.

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Specialized development includes Winemaking of the Future, the Pre-Harvest Program, Operational Excellence in Action, safety leadership, contractor management and quality-related initiatives. Operational Excellence in Action, developed jointly with Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, involved 31 leaders, combining technical knowledge, collaborative work, strategic decision-making and leadership through improvement projects supported by academic mentors and managers.

CAREER TRANSITION AND FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS

The Company has also implemented voluntary retirement initiatives for employees approaching pension age, including additional benefits for participating groups, with initiatives conducted in April 2024 and January 2025. These are complemented by health, pension and financial guidance. In 2025, approximately 1,000 employees participated in talks and workshops covering healthcare, pensions and voluntary pension savings, supporting informed decision-making at different stages of their working lives.

Human Capital Return on Investment

D J 3 . 3 . 3

Viña Concha y Toro monitors Human Capital Return on Investment as a standardized measure of the relationship between financial performance and employee-related expenses, providing a consistent view of the value generated relative to investment in the Company’s workforce over time.

MEASURING HUMAN CAPITAL VALUE

Viña Concha y Toro monitors Human Capital Return on Investment (HC ROI) as a standardized financial indicator that relates the value generated by the business to its employee-related expenses. Monitoring this indicator provides an additional quantitative perspective on human capital management and enables the Company to evaluate its performance consistently over time. The metric is calculated for the 2022–2025 period, providing a four-year series based on consolidated financial information.

CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

HC ROI is calculated as [Total Revenue – (Total Operating Expenses – Total Employee-related Expenses)] / Total Employee-related Expenses. Employee-related expenses are excluded from operating expenses to identify non-employee operating costs, which are deducted from revenue. The resulting value is divided by employee-related expenses. Applying the same methodology across 2022–2025 ensures consistent year-on-year comparability.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION SOURCES

The calculation is based on the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Total Revenue is obtained directly from the Consolidated Statements of Income by Function. Total Operating Expenses are calculated as the sum of cost of sales, distribution costs, administrative expenses and other expenses by function, as disclosed in the same statements. Total Employee-related Expenses are obtained from the Consolidated Direct Statements of Cash Flows. This approach provides traceability between the components used to calculate HC ROI and the Company’s consolidated financial reporting.

2022–2025 PERFORMANCE

HC ROI was 1.85 in 2022, 1.43 in 2023, 1.77 in 2024 and 1.64 in 2025. In the most recent year, the calculation incorporates CLP 975.3 billion in revenue, CLP 876.2 billion in operating expenses and CLP 154.3 billion in employee-related expenses. The Company had 3,172 employees in 2025, compared with 3,579 in 2022.

Human Capital ROI Performance 2022–2025

Metric (CLP billion)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Revenue	870.6	837.2	958.6	975.3
Total Operating Expenses ¹	768.6	776.2	844.9	876.2
Total Employee-related Expenses ²	120.4	140.6	148.6	154.3
HC ROI	1.85	1.43	1.77	1.64
Total Employees	3,579	3,444	3,266	3,172

¹ Cost of sales + distribution costs + administrative expenses + other expenses by function.

² Obtained from the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Talent Attraction and Internal Mobility

D J 3 . 3 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro combines external talent attraction with internal career opportunities. In 2025, the Company recorded 225 new employee hires, while 37.8% of open positions were filled by internal candidates, the highest proportion since 2022.

ATTRACTING TALENT

Viña Concha y Toro monitors new employee hiring as part of its approach to ensuring that the organization has the capabilities and talent required to respond to evolving business needs. In 2025, the Company recorded 225 new employee hires, compared with 176 in 2024, 220 in 2023 and 194 in 2022. This represented an increase of approximately 28% compared with 2024 and the highest number of new hires recorded during the four-year period.

New employee hires correspond to people joining the Company from outside the organization and exclude existing employees who move to other positions or are promoted internally. Maintaining this distinction allows external recruitment and internal career mobility to be monitored separately.

PROMOTING INTERNAL MOBILITY

The Company complements external recruitment with opportunities for existing employees to pursue new positions and continue developing their careers within the organization. In 2025, 37.8% of open positions were

filled by internal candidates, compared with 33.0% in 2024, 36.0% in 2023 and 35.5% in 2022.

The 2025 result represents the highest proportion of internally filled positions during the 2022–2025 period and an increase of 4.8 percentage points compared with the previous year. Internal mobility provides employees with opportunities to assume new responsibilities and continue their professional development while allowing the Company to leverage knowledge and capabilities already present within the organization.

MONITORING OVER TIME

Tracking both indicators provides complementary perspectives on talent management. New employee hires reflect the incorporation of external talent, while the proportion of positions filled internally provides insight into career mobility within the Company. Monitoring these indicators consistently over time supports a more comprehensive understanding of how Viña Concha y Toro combines external recruitment with opportunities for the development and progression of its existing workforce.

Hiring and Internal Mobility 2022-2025

Year	New Employee Hires	Positions Filled by Internal Candidates
2022	194	35.5%
2023	220	36.0%
2024	176	33.0%
2025	225	37.8%

Profile of New Hires

D J 3 . 3 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro monitors new hires by gender, age, job category and nationality, providing visibility into workforce.

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro recorded 225 new employee hires. The Company monitors the composition of these hires across gender, age, job category and nationality, providing a more granular understanding of external recruitment across different workforce groups.

By gender, 150 new hires were men and 75 were women. By age, recruitment was concentrated among employees aged 40 or younger, with 80 hires under 30 and 89 between 30 and 40. The remaining hires comprised 35 employees aged 41–50, 20 aged 51–60 and one aged 61–70.

Recruitment extended across different organizational roles, from management and department head positions to professional, technical, sales, administrative, operator and support roles. Other Professional Staff represented the largest category with 72 new hires, followed by Operators with 48 and Other Technical Staff with 42. The Company also monitors new hires by nationality, providing an additional dimension for understanding workforce composition.

New Hires by Age and Gender

Age Group	Men	Women	Total
Under 30	51	29	80
30–40	58	31	89
41–50	27	8	35
51 and over	14	7	21
Total	150	75	225

New Hires by Job Category and Nationality

Job Category	Chilean	Venezuelan	Other Nationalities	Total
Management	2	0	0	2
Department Heads	13	2	0	15
Other Professional Staff	70	1	1	72
Other Technical Staff	41	0	1	42
Sales Force	30	1	0	31
Administrative Staff	10	1	0	11
Operators	47	0	1	48
Support Staff	4	0	0	4
Total	217	5	3	225

Employee Turnover and Retention

D J 3 . 3 . 5

Viña Concha y Toro consistently monitors employee turnover across its global workforce to understand retention trends. In 2025, total turnover decreased to 14.3%, while voluntary turnover declined to 3.8%, reaching its lowest level over the 2022–2025 period.

MONITORING EMPLOYEE TURNOVER

Viña Concha y Toro monitors employee turnover to understand workforce dynamics and support human capital management and retention. The Company tracks both total and voluntary employee turnover rates, providing visibility into overall departures and those resulting from employees choosing to leave the organization. These indicators are monitored consistently over time and cover 100% of the Company’s global FTEs throughout the 2022–2025 period, providing a comprehensive view of workforce turnover.

2022–2025 PERFORMANCE

Total employee turnover was 13.2% in 2022, 14.9% in 2023 and 15.4% in 2024, before decreasing to 14.3% in 2025, representing a reduction of 1.1 percentage points compared with the previous year. Voluntary turnover followed a different trajectory, reaching 4.4% in 2022, 4.7% in 2023 and 4.2% in 2024 before declining to 3.8% in 2025, the lowest level recorded during the four-year period and 0.4 percentage points below 2024.

2025 TURNOVER COMPOSITION

In 2025, 455 employees left the Company, comprising 122 voluntary and 333 involuntary departures. With a year-end workforce of 3,172 employees, these figures resulted in a total employee turnover rate of 14.3% and a voluntary turnover rate of 3.8%. Total turnover includes both voluntary and involuntary departures, while voluntary turnover specifically captures employees who chose to leave the organization. This distinction enables the Company to monitor the different components underlying overall workforce turnover.

WORKFORCE COVERAGE AND ANALYSIS

Turnover indicators are calculated using the Company’s year-end workforce as the denominator, providing a consistent basis for year-on-year monitoring. Beyond consolidated results, Viña Concha y Toro analyzes turnover by gender and management level/job category, including voluntary and involuntary departures, workforce and resulting turnover rates. This provides greater visibility into turnover patterns across different workforce groups.

Employee Turnover 2022-2025

Year	Total Turnover	Voluntary Turnover	Coverage
2022	13.2%	4.4%	100%
2023	14.9%	4.7%	100%
2024	15.4%	4.2%	100%
2025	14.3%	3.8%	100%

CHAP 5.3 | TALENT, DEVELOPMENT & WELLBEING

Turnover across Our Workforce

D J 3 . 3 . 5

Turnover is monitored across workforce groups, providing greater visibility into differences in employee retention patterns throughout the organization.

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro recorded 455 employee departures, comprising 122 voluntary and 333 involuntary departures. Women recorded a 12.2% turnover rate, based on 100 departures and a year-end workforce of 820 employees, while men recorded a 15.1% turnover rate, based on 355 departures and 2,352 employees.

Turnover is also monitored across job categories, providing a more granular view of workforce dynamics. Rates ranged from 5.9% for Senior Management to 28.7% for Operators. Other Professional Staff and Other Technical Staff, the two largest workforce categories, recorded turnover rates of 10.6% and 11.5%, respectively. For each category, the Company tracks voluntary and involuntary departures, total departures and the corresponding year-end workforce. Together, the gender and job-category breakdowns complement the consolidated 14.3% turnover rate and enable differences in turnover patterns across employee groups to be identified and monitored.

2025 Turnover by Gender

Gender	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total Departures	Employees	Turnover Rate
Women	28	72	100	820	12.2%
Men	94	261	355	2,352	15.1%
Total	122	333	455	3,172	14.3%

2025 Turnover by Job Category

Job Category	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total Departures	Employees	Turnover Rate
Senior Management	1	0	1	17	5.9%
Management	2	12	14	183	7.7%
Department Heads	4	20	24	283	8.5%
Other Professional Staff	35	44	79	747	10.6%
Other Technical Staff	20	73	93	806	11.5%
Sales Force	14	33	47	345	13.6%
Administrative Staff	0	19	19	116	16.4%
Operators	42	127	169	589	28.7%
Support Staff	4	5	9	86	10.5%
Total	122	333	455	3,172	14.3%

CHAP 5.3 | TALENT, DEVELOPMENT & WELLBEING

Performance Management Cycle

D J 3.3.6

Viña Concha y Toro follows a structured performance management cycle that aligns individual and team objectives with business priorities, monitors progress, identifies development opportunities and supports consistent talent decisions across the organization and its subsidiaries.

A STRUCTURED PERFORMANCE CYCLE

Viña Concha y Toro's performance management model provides clarity of expectations and continuity in people management, with comparable processes across the Company and its subsidiaries. The model integrates individual, role- and team-level goals, connecting employee performance with annual business priorities. The People Division manages the process, including calendar planning, administration of tools and support for managers and teams throughout the diverse stages.

FROM OBJECTIVES TO RESULTS

The performance cycle comprises four stages. First, objectives are defined in alignment with the annual plan, establishing clear and measurable expectations for employees. Second, a formal follow-up stage allows progress to be reviewed and objectives to be adjusted when appropriate. Third, results are evaluated at the end of the cycle and used to prepare an Individual Development Plan, connecting performance outcomes with future development opportunities. Finally, results are calibrated to promote consistency across organizational units.

PERFORMANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The model goes beyond measuring achievement of objectives. Performance information supports the early identification of gaps, strengths and improvement opportunities, providing inputs for individual and organizational development. Results also inform decisions related to employee development, succession and internal mobility, while recurring trends and identified competency gaps provide inputs for the design and prioritization of training programs.

CONSISTENCY AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Goal-based evaluation uses specific and measurable objectives established jointly between employees and managers. Performance is reviewed throughout the cycle, providing structured opportunities to discuss progress and development. Evaluations are generally conducted semiannually through the High Performance Index (HPI). Together with development planning and calibration, this approach strengthens transparency, alignment with corporate objectives and consistent talent management.



A Multidimensional Approach to Performance

D J 3 . 3 . 6

Viña Concha y Toro combines objective-based, multidimensional and team-based assessments with structured feedback, providing complementary perspectives on individual and collective performance while strengthening leadership capabilities and supporting professional development.

OBJECTIVE-BASED EVALUATION

Goal-based evaluation assesses performance against specific and measurable objectives defined by employees and their managers and aligned with corporate priorities. Progress is formally reviewed during the performance cycle, while achievement is evaluated to identify improvement opportunities and recognize significant accomplishments. This approach is generally conducted semiannually through the High Performance Index (HPI).

MULTIDIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT

The Company complements objective-based evaluation with 360-degree assessment focused on leadership development. This approach incorporates multiple perspectives on leadership performance, including managers and, where applicable, peers and direct reports, providing a broader view than traditional manager-led assessment. In 2025, the third cycle of Executive Assessment 360° was conducted with more than 50 executives, using the Korn Ferry Leadership Architect model to identify leadership strengths and development opportunities.

TEAM-BASED ASSESSMENT

Collective performance and collaboration are evaluated through the annual Team Effectiveness Survey, which identifies strengths and improvement opportunities at team level. The Team Leadership Program complements this assessment through group workshops with leaders focused on team effectiveness, collective performance, self-awareness, agile mindset and collaboration. These mechanisms provide an additional perspective on how teams work together and contribute to organizational performance.

STRENGTHENING FEEDBACK

Structured feedback is embedded within the performance cycle through formal follow-up, year-end evaluations and agile conversations between employees and managers throughout the year. The Company also reinforces leaders' capabilities through effective feedback training, promoting respectful, clear, timely and continuous feedback. Together, objective-based, multidimensional and team-level assessments provide complementary perspectives on performance and help identify development needs.



Performance-Linked Long-Term Education Incentives

D J 3 . 3 . 7

Viña Concha y Toro supports long-term employee development through performance-linked education incentives, enabling employees below senior management to pursue multi-year technical and university degrees aligned with professional growth and the Company’s capability needs.

LONG-TERM EDUCATION INCENTIVES

Viña Concha y Toro provides education incentives to support the long-term professional development of employees below senior management. These incentives provide selected employees with access to formal technical and university education extending across multiple academic periods, while they continue performing their roles within the Company. The programs complement traditional benefits and develop capabilities relevant to employees’ careers and business needs.

PERFORMANCE-BASED ELIGIBILITY

Access to long-term scholarships is selective. Eligibility considers employee performance and sustained contribution, together with other applicable requirements. For Union Scholarships, performance and seniority are considered as selection criteria. Company Scholarships similarly support employees demonstrating adequate performance over time, with applications supported internally by direct supervisors. These criteria link sustained employee contribution with access to long-term development opportunities.

2025 PROGRAM COVERAGE

During 2025, 50 employees benefited from Company, Union and Direct Scholarships supporting formal education. Of these, 38 participated in long-term technical or university degree programs, excluding shorter diploma programs. Beneficiaries included operational employees, technical and administrative staff, supervisors, professionals and department heads, demonstrating coverage across organizational levels below senior management. Supported studies included engineering, logistics, business administration, data analysis, agronomy, industrial maintenance, automation, electricity, food quality and environmental management.

LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

The average duration of more than three years of the technical and university degree programs provides a development horizon beyond annual training cycles. In addition to the 38 long-term beneficiaries, 12 employees received support for shorter formal education programs in 2025, further supporting professional development, upskilling and retention.

2025 Development Highlights

Field of Study	Examples of Programs Supported in 2025
Engineering & Industrial Operations	Industrial Engineering, Industrial Maintenance, Automation & Control, Electricity
Logistics & Supply Chain	Logistics Engineering, Logistics Operations, Higher Technical Degree in Logistics
Business & Data	Business Administration, Data Analysis
Agriculture & Winemaking	Agronomy, Agricultural Technical Studies
Quality & Production	Food Quality & Process Control, Quality & Environmental Management
Other Technical Specializations	Chemical Analysis, Industrial Technology

Employee Health & Well-being Support

D J 3 . 3 . 8

Viña Concha y Toro promotes employee well-being through comprehensive physical and mental health support, preventive care, insurance, recreational initiatives and specialized assistance designed to support employees and their families throughout different stages of their lives.

FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS

Viña Concha y Toro provides flexible working arrangements according to role characteristics and operational requirements. Flexible starting and finishing times are available primarily to roles that are not based at operational facilities such as vineyards, wineries and bottling plants. Hybrid arrangements combine on-site and remote work for roles where this is operationally feasible. During 2025, 439 employees, equivalent to 13.84% of the workforce, worked under partial remote-working arrangements.

ADAPTABILITY FOR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Company also implements special arrangements to facilitate compatibility between work and family responsibilities. In 2025, 73 employees, 27 men and 46 women, had special work arrangements under adaptability agreements for workers with family responsibilities. These arrangements complement broader flexible-work practices and allow working conditions to reflect individual circumstances where applicable.

CHILDCARE AND LACTATION SUPPORT

Family support includes a nursery benefit, under which eligible employees may select a nursery and receive financing according to defined conditions and limits. A compensatory allowance may apply when an accredited condition prevents nursery attendance. Lactation rooms provide dedicated spaces for milk expression and storage, supporting employees returning to work after childbirth.

PARENTAL SUPPORT

The Holding provides parental benefits according to the frameworks applicable in each country. In Chile, 84 children were born to Company employees in 2025, including mothers and fathers, and 100% of women used their postnatal leave. Available arrangements include 6 weeks of maternal prenatal leave, 12 weeks of maternal postnatal leave and 5 days of paternal postnatal leave. Parental postnatal leave provides a further 12 weeks on a full-time basis or 18 weeks when returning on a half-time basis, with the possibility of transferring part of this period to the father from the seventh week.

Employee Health & Well-being Framework

Support Area	Programs & Benefits
Mental Health & Assistance	EAP · Psychological counselling · Legal advice · Alcohol & Drug Assistance
Physical & Preventive Health	Telemedicine · Medical, dental & eye tests · Health-center partnerships · Vaccination activities
Health Protection	Supplementary & catastrophic health insurance · Life insurance
Financial & Retirement Well-being	Financial counselling · Pension advice · Health & retirement workshops
Active Lifestyle & Recreation	Step Challenge · Recreation-center agreements · Competitive grants · Sports & recreational activities

Flexibility & Family Support

D J 3 . 3 . 8

Viña Concha y Toro promotes employee well-being through comprehensive physical and mental health support, preventive care, insurance, recreational initiatives and specialized assistance designed to support employees and their families throughout different stages of their lives.

COMPREHENSIVE WELL-BEING APPROACH

Viña Concha y Toro promotes employee quality of life through the Healthy, Diverse and Happy Program, structured around health, diversity and well-being. Benefits combine company-wide initiatives with adaptations to different operational realities, while the People Division coordinates implementation, communication and employee support.

PHYSICAL AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH

Employees have access to supplementary and catastrophic health insurance, financed 70% by the Company and 30% by employees, as well as company-funded life insurance for eligible employees. A free telemedicine service provides employees and their families access to general practitioners, psychologists, nutritionists, psychiatrists, personal trainers and health-plan advisers. Preventive medical, dental and eye examinations are also provided at different work sites, with close to 1,000 treatments delivered across Chile in 2025. Partnerships with health centers complement these initiatives through services such as vaccination campaigns and medical care.

MENTAL AND FINANCIAL WELL-BEING

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provides employees and their immediate families with free psychological counselling and legal advice. Additional support includes financial and pension advice and an Alcohol and Drug Assistance Program offering outpatient assistance to employees at risk of harmful consumption. Health and retirement workshops also reached approximately 1,000 employees during 2025.

ACTIVE AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

Recreational initiatives encourage physical activity, social interaction and employee-led well-being. These include a Step Challenge, access agreements with recreation centers and competitive grants for cultural, sporting and artistic projects. In 2025, 16 employee projects received funding, including initiatives for equipped sports areas and other recreational activities. Together, these programs combine prevention, assistance and healthy-lifestyle promotion to support employee well-being beyond the workplace.

2025 Flexibility & Family Support

Indicator		FY 2025
Partial remote working	439 employees / 13.84%	
Family-responsibility adaptability agreements	73 employees	
Women / Men under adaptability agreements	46 / 27	
Children born to employees in Chile	84	
Women using postnatal leave	100%	
Nursery benefit	Available	
Lactation facilities	Available	

Employee Engagement Survey & Results

D J 3 . 3 . 9

Viña Concha y Toro conducts its Employee Engagement Survey every two years, combining broad workforce participation with a multidimensional assessment of employee experience. In 2024, overall favorability reached 72%, with 86% workforce participation.

BIENNIAL EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

Viña Concha y Toro conducts its main Employee Engagement Survey every two years to assess employee experience and organizational effectiveness. The latest survey was conducted by Korn Ferry in 2024, using a comprehensive questionnaire comprising 59 closed-ended questions and one open-ended question. The next survey will be conducted in 2026, with a target of 75% overall favorability.

The 2024 survey achieved 86% workforce participation and an overall favorability result of 72%, compared with 67% in the previous survey cycle.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT MODEL

The methodology assesses 16 organizational factors contributing to two main drivers of employee effectiveness: Engagement and Organizational Support. The factors cover different aspects of the employee experience, including leadership, culture, recognition, collaboration, autonomy and empowerment, professional development, resources, training, innovation, change, structure and processes,

compensation and benefits, and safety and health.

Specific survey questions address job satisfaction and the overall work experience through satisfaction with Company benefits, recognition, development opportunities, autonomy, and whether employees find their work interesting and challenging.

They also assess employees’ sense of purpose, including their understanding of the Company’s purpose and how their work contributes to organizational goals. Employee happiness and well-being are addressed through questions concerning well-being, respectful treatment, recognition and work-life balance, while factors associated with workplace stress are assessed through workload, availability of adequate resources and work-life balance.

STRENGTHS AND BENCHMARKING

The highest-rated factors were Safety & Health, Quality & Customer Orientation, and Clarity & Direction, all identified as strengths. Engagement and Leadership both reached 79%, while Autonomy & Empowerment and Organizational Support reached 77%.

Employee Engagement Survey Trend

Fiscal Year	Overall Favorability	Survey Coverage
FY 2022	67%	85%
FY 2023*	67%	85%
FY 2024	72%	86%
FY 2025*	72%	86%
2026 Target	75%	—

**Results carried forward in non-survey years due to the biennial survey cycle.*

From Engagement Results to Action

D J 3 . 3 . 9

Survey results are translated into targeted improvement actions through organizational effectiveness analysis, benchmarking and team-level assessments, enabling Viña Concha y Toro to identify specific barriers, prioritize improvement areas and strengthen the employee experience.

ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

The 2024 Employee Engagement Survey goes beyond overall favorability. The organizational effectiveness methodology combines Engagement and Organizational Support to assess employee effectiveness. Employees are grouped into four segments based on these drivers and the Korn Ferry global benchmark, helping identify organizational conditions and guide appropriate responses.

Where results indicate risk of frustration, actions focus on reducing barriers affecting performance and productivity. Where there is risk of disengagement, the analysis identifies potential gaps in connection with the organization’s mission, purpose or employees’ longer-term outlook.

GRANULAR ANALYSIS AND FOLLOW-UP

Results are analyzed at Company level and by teams and organizational areas with more than six respondents, safeguarding confidentiality thresholds. This approach allows leaders to understand differences across the organization and identify strengths and

improvement opportunities relevant to their teams.

Areas showing lower results are required to establish action plans, creating a direct link between survey findings and subsequent management actions.

2024–2026 IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES

Following the latest assessment, five principal areas were identified for improvement: Compensation & Benefits, Senior Management, Structure & Processes, Training, and Organizational Change. Actions include strengthening communication on compensation and benefits; promoting clearer senior-management communication and feedback; simplifying internal processes; providing adequate time and opportunities for continuous learning; and improving communication and resources supporting organizational change.

This process translates survey findings into specific management priorities and improvement actions. The next biennial survey in 2026 will provide a new measurement point to assess progress, with an overall favorability target of 75%.

Survey to Action Model

Stage	Management Approach
Measure	59 closed questions + 1 open question
Analyze	16 factors · Engagement · Organizational Support
Segment	4 organizational effectiveness profiles
Deep Dive	Team & area results (>6 respondents)
Act	Improvement plans for lower-performing dimensions
Reassess	2026 survey · 75% favorability target



Subchap. 5.4

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Health & Safety

Occupational Health & Safety Policy

D J 3 . 4 . 1

Viña Concha y Toro’s OHS Policy establishes a preventive approach to workplace safety, covering employees and contractors and integrating regulatory compliance, participation, continuous improvement, action planning and measurable objectives and targets for OHS performance.

POLICY SCOPE & PREVENTION

Viña Concha y Toro’s Occupational Health & Safety Policy, launched in 2025, is based on the premise that safety is an essential value and that accidents and occupational diseases are preventable. It applies to the Company’s areas and commercial subsidiaries in Chile and extends to employees, contractors and visitors. Prevention is supported through programs, preventive plans, training and the OHS management system, together with incident investigation and corrective actions.

The Policy commits to compliance with applicable legal requirements, sector regulations and voluntary OHS agreements, complemented by compliance plans and mitigation and contingency measures when new requirements arise.

PARTICIPATION & CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Policy establishes communication, participation and consultation mechanisms with relevant stakeholders to strengthen commitment and active involvement across organizational levels. Leadership

participation is incorporated into the management system, reinforcing shared responsibility for maintaining safe and healthy workplaces.

Continuous improvement is embedded through the commitment to establish objectives, targets and specific programs to evaluate and improve OHS performance, supported by auditing and management-system processes.

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS & GOVERNANCE

During 2025, these commitments were operationalized through a cross-company OHS strategy with objectives, targets and programs, complemented by tactical plans at business-unit and legal-entity level. These plans were refined during the year to strengthen their precision, prioritization and focus on serious and potentially serious incidents. The Policy establishes that plans associated with OHS objectives and targets are validated by Senior Management, with managers and leaders supporting their achievement. The Policy is formally endorsed by the General Manager, representing Executive Management.

OHS Policy Framework

Policy Element	Coverage
Employees & contractors	✓
Regulatory & voluntary requirements	✓
Participation & consultation	✓
Continuous improvement	✓
Action plans & prioritization	✓
OHS objectives & targets	✓
Highest endorsement	Executive Management

CHAP 5.4 | HEALTH & SAFETY

OHS Programs: Risk Management, Targets & Performance

DJ 3.4.2

Viña Concha y Toro's OHS Management System integrates hazard identification, risk assessment, quantified objectives and tactical action plans, with performance periodically monitored against targets to support preventive action and continuous improvement across operations.

OHS RISK & HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The OHS Management System incorporates structured hazard identification, risk assessment and operational controls. The Prevention Department develops procedures to identify hazards, assess occupational risks and determine preventive and control measures applicable to operations, employees, contractors and subcontractors.

The system also includes an Industrial Hygiene Plan based on workplace and environmental assessments, covering exposure to physical, chemical and biological agents and continuous monitoring of exposed workers.

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS & TACTICAL ACTION PLANS

As part of the OHS Management System, the Company established a transversal OHS strategy with objectives, quantitative targets and programs. These are complemented by tactical activity plans implemented by individual business units and legal entities. The system formally integrates diagnosis, preventive planning and programming, periodic performance evaluation and corrective or improvement actions.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

OHS performance is periodically monitored through indicators covering accidents, lost days, accident and severity rates, performance by subsidiary and progress against established targets. Targets for accidents and lost days are also monitored by management area, together with monthly adherence to the transversal OHS Program.

Results are reviewed through management processes to assess progress and determine preventive or corrective actions. The Prevention Department is responsible for operational audits and periodic evaluation of the OHS Management Plan.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT & MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Statistical performance and progress against targets are used to identify trends and reinforce preventive actions. The system requires documented records of activities, review of actions performed by responsible areas and verification that planned measures have been properly implemented.



CHAP 5.4 | HEALTH & SAFETY

OHS Programs: Prevention, Preparedness & Assurance

DJ 3.4.2

The OHS Management System translates prevention into operational practices through incident investigation, training, internal inspections, emergency preparedness and contractor requirements, complemented by external verification to strengthen safety performance across operations.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION & CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

The Company maintains a formal Accident and Incident Investigation Procedure to identify causes and define preventive and corrective measures. During 2025, key leaders across business units received training on the methodology, strengthening their role in incident analysis and prevention. The system requires incidents involving injuries to be investigated, causes determined, controls implemented and recommendations followed through to completion.

TRAINING & INTERNAL INSPECTIONS

OHS training is embedded through induction, preventive training and programs to strengthen safety capabilities. During 2025, leaders and supervisors received safety training, including the DEKRA methodology developed with support from ACHS, reinforcing visible safety leadership.

Preventive routines include safety inspections, operational visits and safety walks to identify unsafe or substandard conditions, with findings reviewed alongside operational leaders.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Emergency Management and Disaster Plans are maintained and updated across multiple sites. During 2025, emergency brigades at Vespucio, Pirque and Lontué received technical training, while collaboration with local Fire Departments strengthened preparedness through technical visits and operational-capacity assessments. These measures support coordinated responses to emergencies affecting employees, contractors and facilities.

CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT & EXTERNAL ASSURANCE

Contractors and subcontractors must comply with the Company's Contractor Safety Regulations, including accreditation, risk-control requirements, safety reporting and monitoring.

External assurance complements internal controls. Viña Cono Sur maintains ISO 45001 certification, providing independent external verification of its Occupational Health & Safety Management System.

OHS Performance: Work-related Fatalities

D J 3 . 4 . 3

Viña Concha y Toro tracks work-related fatalities separately for employees and contractors across the Holding, providing visibility into severe OHS outcomes. In 2025, no work-related fatalities were recorded in either workforce group.

EMPLOYEE & CONTRACTOR MONITORING

Viña Concha y Toro monitors work-related fatalities separately for employees and contractors, providing visibility into the most severe occupational safety outcomes across both workforce groups. Monitoring forms part of the broader OHS Management System, which establishes responsibilities for recording and reviewing occupational accidents and incidents and for maintaining relevant safety statistics.

Contractors and subcontractors are also integrated into the monitoring framework. They are required to report accident statistics and OHS information, supporting systematic follow-up of safety performance beyond the Company’s direct workforce.

PERFORMANCE & FOLLOW-UP

During 2025, no work-related fatalities were recorded among employees or contractors. The historical series shows no fatalities for either group in 2022 and 2023, while one employee fatality and one contractor fatality were recorded in 2024. Serious and fatal events are

addressed through the Company’s incident management framework. This includes reporting, investigation, cause analysis and implementation of corrective measures, enabling lessons from events to be incorporated into preventive management.

Safety outcomes are also incorporated into periodic statistical monitoring and management review. This supports the identification of trends, evaluation of OHS performance and reinforcement of preventive and corrective actions where required.

EXTERNAL VERIFICATION & COVERAGE

The 2025 fatalities indicator was independently verified by AENOR, covering the entire Holding and both employees and contractors. External verification strengthens the reliability of the reported information and provides independent assurance over the 2025 result, including the absence of work-related fatalities across both workforce groups.

Work-related Fatalities

Fiscal Year	Employees	Contractors
FY 2022	0	0
FY 2023	0	0
FY 2024	1	1
FY 2025	0	0

OHS Performance: Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate

DJ 3.4.4 DJ 3.4.5

Viña Concha y Toro monitors LTIFR separately for employees and contractors across the Holding, tracking performance over time and by geography.

EMPLOYEE LTIFR PERFORMANCE

The Company tracks LTIFR for employees as lost-time injuries per one million hours worked. Results are monitored over time and geographically across Chile, Argentina and the United States. Employee LTIFR shows an overall improvement from 2022, although the rate increased between 2024 and 2025.

CONTRACTOR LTIFR PERFORMANCE

Contractor LTIFR is monitored separately using the same methodology and geographic breakdown. The indicator has declined substantially compared with 2022, despite an increase in 2025 compared with the previous year.

MONITORING & EXTERNAL VERIFICATION

The 2025 employee and contractor LTIFR indicators were independently verified by AENOR, with Holding-wide coverage.

Employee LTIFR Trend

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
LTIFR	16.91	15.30	10.96	12.87

Employee LTIFR 2025 by Geography

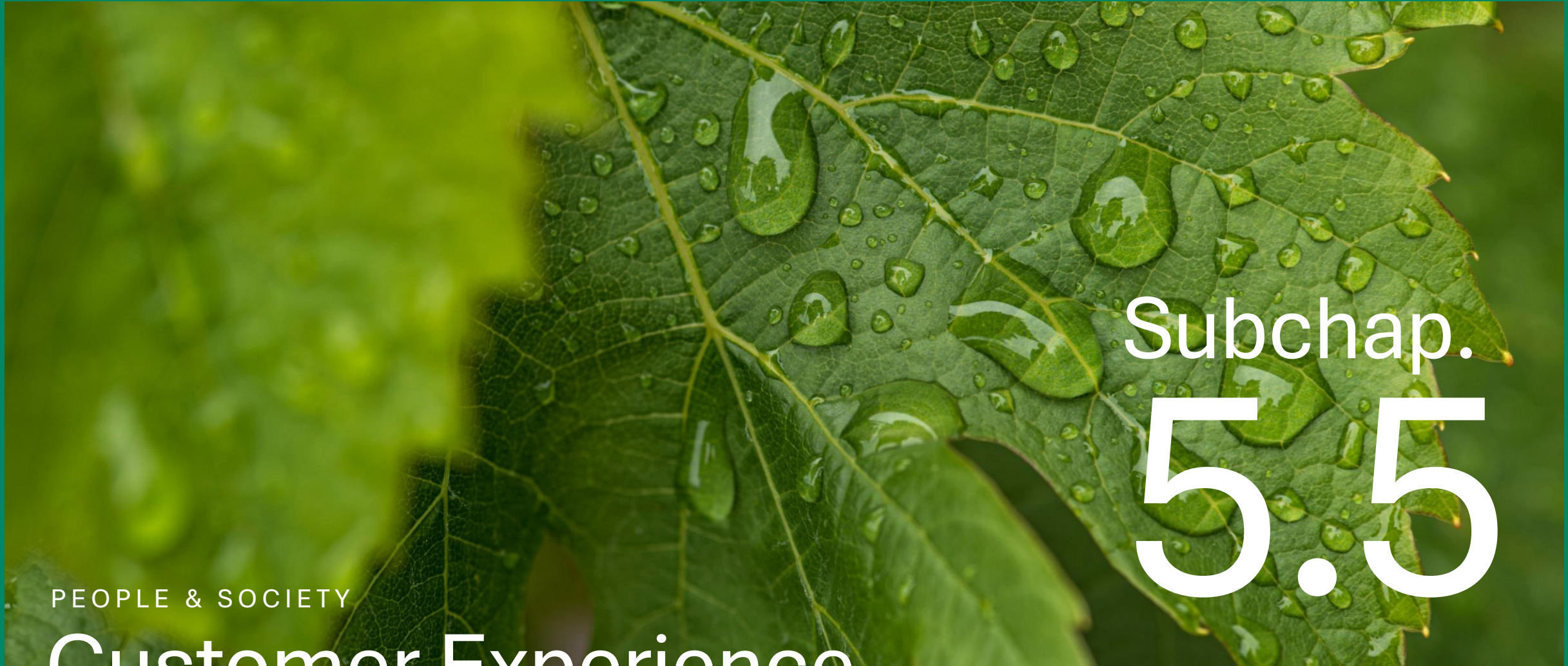
	Lost-time injuries	Hours worked	LTIFR
Chile	85	6,758,472	12.58
Argentina	13	787,737	16.50
United States	2	221,637	9.02
Holding	100	7,767,846	12.87

Contractor LTIFR Trend

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
LTIFR	11.12	2.35	0.50	1.87

Contractor LTIFR 2025 by Geography

	Lost-time injuries	Hours worked	LTIFR
Chile	6	4,275,348	1.40
Argentina	3	490,320	6.12
United States	0	48,771	-
Holding	9	4,814,439	1.87



Subchap. 5.5

PEOPLE & SOCIETY

Customer Experience

Digital Customer Engagement & Online Sales

DJ 3.6.1

Viña Concha y Toro combines predominantly B2B commercial relationships with direct-to-consumer channels and digital platforms, expanding online interaction across its customer base while tracking both online adoption and the contribution of digital sales to revenue.

B2B AND B2C CUSTOMER MODEL

Viña Concha y Toro operates primarily through a B2B business model, selling its products to customers that ultimately reach consumers in more than 130 countries. In Chile, the Company serves more than 18,000 customers across the main channels of the alcoholic beverage industry, including independent retailers, distributors, retail chains and on-trade customers. Internationally, the Company has more than 2,000 customers, including distributors, retailers and state monopolies. This predominantly B2B model is complemented by direct B2C channels, including e-commerce and physical points of sale, through which the Company reaches around 50,000 direct consumers.

DIGITAL CUSTOMER INTERACTION

Digital solutions complement traditional commercial channels and facilitate interaction throughout the customer journey. For B2B export customers, a dedicated web portal supports key commercial and administrative processes, including sales order generation and tracking, pro forma invoices, access to

customs documentation, financial control, and the submission and tracking of claims.

Digital channels (“Descorcha”) are also used in the direct-to-consumer business, providing consumers with access to the Company’s portfolio through online sales platforms. Together, these channels broaden digital access while supporting different needs across Concha y Toro’s B2B and B2C activities.

ONLINE ADOPTION AND REVENUE

Concha y Toro monitors its online channels and related revenues. In 2025, direct consumers associated with online services represented 73% of the customer and direct-consumer base. The direct-to-consumer e-commerce platform, Descorcha, provides online access to the Company’s wine portfolio. The corresponding indicator was 70% in 2022, 79% in 2023 and 80% in 2024. Online channels generated 2.3% of total revenue in 2025.

Online Customer & Revenue Trend

Fiscal Year	Online Customers	Online Revenue
FY 2022	70%	2.1%
FY 2023	79%	2.0%
FY 2024	80%	2.4%
FY 2025	73%	2.3%

CHAP 5.5 | CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

Customer Relations & Feedback

D J 3 . 6 . 2

Concha y Toro manages customer relationships through multiple interaction channels, combining direct commercial support, digital tools and structured feedback mechanisms to understand customer needs and incorporate them into products, services and the overall customer experience.

MULTICHANNEL CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS

Given its predominantly B2B business model, Viña Concha y Toro maintains direct relationships with customers across commercial channels and international markets. Customers can request support and provide feedback through direct email and online contact, complemented by interaction with commercial teams. For direct consumers, channels include the AI-based chatbot available through Descorcha and in-person assistance through physical stores and Concha y Toro's Tourism Center.

CUSTOMER FEEDBACK AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Customer feedback and requirements are incorporated into product and service development. Commercial teams interact directly with customers to understand market needs and identify opportunities for adaptation.

This extends to customer-specific products and private-label wines, developed according to customer requirements. Feedback also helps identify improvement opportunities across commercial

processes, delivery, products, after-sales service and digital interactions.

ACCESSIBILITY AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

The Company incorporates accessibility features across digital and physical customer touchpoints. Websites support high-contrast visualization, browser-based text enlargement and responsive design, facilitating access across different devices and user needs.

Physical customer-facing locations include universal access, ramps and accessible parking spaces, supporting customers and consumers with reduced mobility.

These mechanisms are complemented by a structured process for receiving, investigating and responding to customer complaints. This enables issues identified through customer interactions to be formally managed and followed up, with complaint management and external certification addressed separately within the Company's customer relationship management framework.



CHAP 5.5 | CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

Customer Complaint Management & Resolution

DJ 3.6.2

Concha y Toro manages customer complaints through a structured process covering receipt, analysis, investigation and response, supported by defined internal timelines and externally certified food-safety management systems across its main Chilean bottling facilities.

STRUCTURED COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT

Customer complaints are managed through a defined process designed to ensure appropriate registration, analysis, investigation and response. The process covers four stages: (1) Receipt and Containment, (2) Analysis and Assignment, (3) Investigation, and (4) Customer Response. This structure enables complaints to be directed to the appropriate teams and followed through to resolution.

Customers receive confirmation that their complaint has been received, providing acknowledgement that the case has entered the management process. Each stage has internally defined expected execution times, supporting monitoring and follow-up throughout the complaint lifecycle.

RESPONSE TIMES AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

The Company monitors complaint resolution times and has established an internal target to ensure timely responses to customers. Current resolution times remain above this internal objective, making response

time an area for continued improvement. Complaint information is also reviewed to identify recurring issues, understand their causes and detect opportunities for corrective action across products, processes and customer service, supporting continuous improvement of the overall customer experience.

EXTERNAL CERTIFICATION

Complaint management is also covered within the externally certified food-safety management systems of the Company's Lontué, Pirque and Vespucio bottling plants. These facilities are certified under BRCGS Food Safety Issue 9.

Under Clause 3.10, the standard addresses complaint handling and requires processes for recording, investigating and responding to customer complaints, including analysis of complaint data to identify significant trends. Within this scope, external certification provides independent assessment of relevant complaint-management processes associated with product safety, legality and quality.



Customer Satisfaction Measurement & Results

D J 3 . 6 . 3

Concha y Toro conducts an annual B2B satisfaction survey across its export business. In 2025, customer satisfaction reached 94%, while surveyed accounts represented 86% of export sales value, providing broad commercial coverage of the assessment.

ANNUAL CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ASSESSMENT

Concha y Toro conducts an annual quantitative satisfaction survey focused on its export business, the Company’s principal international B2B commercial activity. The assessment is conducted through “ordering accounts”, the commercial entities through which export customer orders are consolidated and processed. All export customer purchases are channeled through an ordering account, which is responsible for the order and payment. These accounts include wholesalers, distributors and subsidiaries, depending on the market. Surveys are conducted online through email invitations.

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE MEASUREMENT

The assessment evaluates the commercial relationship from multiple perspectives. Key indicators include overall satisfaction, likelihood to recommend Concha y Toro, continuity in doing business and customer loyalty, with loyalty integrating satisfaction, recommendation and repurchase dimensions. The survey also evaluates attributes relevant to customer experience, including product quality, sustainability, accessibility,

adaptability to customer needs, technical advice and service agility. In addition, customers provide feedback on stages of their interaction with the Company, including sales, delivery, product and after-sales service. Together, these dimensions provide a broader understanding of the relationship beyond transactions and help identify specific areas for improvement.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMERCIAL COVERAGE

In 2025, customer satisfaction reached 94%, compared with 87% in 2024. The assessment covered 89 of 199 ordering accounts, representing 45% of export ordering accounts. More importantly, the accounts represented 82% of export cases sold and 86% of export sales value, providing broad commercial coverage of the activity assessed. The survey achieved a 38% response rate among the ordering accounts selected.

Commercial coverage has remained consistently high: surveyed ordering accounts represented 84–89% of cases sold and 85–88% of sales value during 2022–2025. This provides a commercially representative basis for monitoring satisfaction and identifying improvement opportunities.

B2B Survey Coverage

Metric	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Customer Satisfaction	87%	81%	87%	94%
Ordering accounts surveyed	80	93	92	89
Total ordering accounts	202	197	194	199
Ordering account coverage	40%	47%	47%	45%
Export cases sold coverage	87%	89%	84%	82%
Export sales value coverage	86%	88%	85%	86%
Response rate among surveyed ordering accounts	54%	23%	42%	38%

Customer Experience Insights & Improvement

DJ 3.6.2 DJ 3.6.3

Customer feedback is translated into actionable insights across the commercial journey, combining relationship indicators, service evaluations and digital experience analysis to identify improvement opportunities and strengthen the quality, agility and adaptability of customer interactions.

FROM MEASUREMENT TO ACTION

The annual B2B satisfaction assessment is designed not only to monitor customer perceptions but also to identify concrete improvement opportunities. Results are analyzed across the different stages of the customer journey, including sales, delivery, product and after-sales service, allowing the Company to identify specific strengths and areas requiring attention.

The assessment also evaluates attributes associated with Concha y Toro’s image and customer proposition, including product quality, sustainability, accessibility, adaptability, technical advice and agility. Findings and customer comments provide inputs for prioritizing improvements in commercial processes and service delivery.

B2B DIGITAL EXPERIENCE

The assessment includes a dedicated evaluation of the B2B customer web portal, reflecting the increasing role of digital tools in export customer interactions. In 2025, 85% of surveyed respondents reported using the portal during the previous year, eight percentage points higher

than in 2024. The evaluation covers both overall satisfaction with the portal and specific functions, including sales order generation and tracking, pro forma invoices, access to customs documentation, financial control, and complaint submission and tracking. Customers also evaluate usability, range of services, platform stability, functionality and adaptability across devices.

CUSTOMER-DRIVEN IMPROVEMENT

Customer feedback provides specific inputs for improving the digital experience. Priorities identified include greater flexibility in order requirements and validation, reliable availability and performance of documentation, and more proactive alerts and tracking of order status, documents and complaints.

These insights complement feedback from the broader commercial relationship, enabling Concha y Toro to connect customer perceptions with specific processes and interaction points. The annual assessment therefore supports a recurring cycle of measurement, analysis and improvement, helping commercial teams focus actions on the areas most relevant to customers.

Customer Experience Assessment

Assessment Area	Key Dimensions
Relationship	Satisfaction · Recommendation · Business continuity · Loyalty
Company Image	Quality · Sustainability · Accessibility · Adaptability · Advice · Agility
Customer Journey	Sales · Delivery · Product · After-sales
B2B Web Portal	Orders · Documentation · Financial control · Complaints
Digital Experience	Usability · Functionality · Stability · Device adaptability
Improvement	Order flexibility · Documentation · Alerts & proactive tracking

Responsible Marketing & Advertising

D J 3 . 6 . 4

Viña Concha y Toro promotes responsible marketing through a corporate policy, responsible consumption communications and recurring training, supporting accurate product information, credible sustainability claims and safeguards for vulnerable consumer groups.

RESPONSIBLE MARKETING FRAMEWORK

Viña Concha y Toro’s Responsible Marketing Policy applies across the Company and its subsidiaries and establishes expectations for ethical marketing, advertising and brand communications. It addresses four core practices: providing accurate and balanced product information, avoiding exaggerated social or environmental claims, protecting vulnerable market segments, and avoiding misleading or inappropriate references to competitors and their products.

For alcoholic beverages, particular attention is given to vulnerable groups, including minors, pregnant women and people with health conditions related to alcohol consumption.

FROM BEGINNING TO END PROGRAM

Through its “From Beginning to End” program, Viña Concha y Toro promotes responsible consumption and sustainability communication across its brands and consumer touchpoints. In 2025, 23 of 29 strategic brands communicated sustainability messages, while

91% of bottles corresponding to strategic brands and 71% of total Holding bottles sold communicated sustainability attributes to consumers.

Responsible consumption communication also reached consumers directly: approximately 4.0 million people through social-media messages, while approximately 299 million bottles carried responsible consumption messaging.

PREVENTING GREENWASHING

The Company complements its policy and program with recurring training on “How to Avoid Greenwashing,” strengthening employees’ ability to communicate environmental and social attributes accurately and transparently. Training initially focused on Marketing teams and has progressively expanded to other functions involved in external communications.

In 2025, training covered 48% of Marketing teams, building on 100% coverage in 2022, 2023 and 2024 and supporting the continued application of responsible marketing practices across brands and markets.

Responsible Marketing

Area	Scope / Mechanism	2025 Result
Responsible Marketing Policy	Accurate information · No exaggerated claims · Vulnerable groups · Responsible competition	4 practices covered
From Beginning to End	Strategic brands communicating sustainability	23 of 29 brands
Sustainability Communication	Strategic-brand bottles communicating sustainability	91%
Portfolio Reach	Total Holding bottles communicating sustainability	71%
Responsible Consumption	Direct social-media communication	4.0M people reached
Responsible Consumption	Responsible consumption messaging on bottles	299M bottles
Greenwashing Prevention	“How to Avoid Greenwashing” training	48% of Marketing teams



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CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY DEPARTMENT
August 2026

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
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