

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 20-F

(Mark One)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
- OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013
- OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
- OR
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report
For the transition period from to
Commission File number 001-13358

Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Concha y Toro Winery Inc.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Republic of Chile

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Casilla 213
Nueva Tajamar 481
Torre Norte, Piso 15
Santiago, Chile
(562) 2476-5000

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

Guillermo Cisterna
(562) 2476-5644
gcisterna@conchaytoro.cl
Nueva Tajamar 481
Torre Norte, Piso 15
Santiago, Chile

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
American Depositary Shares ("ADS"), each representing 20 Shares of common stock
Shares of common stock ("Shares" or "Common Stock"), without nominal (par) value, of Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

Name of each exchange
on which registered
New York Stock Exchange
New York Stock Exchange*

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act. None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act. None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:
Shares of common stock without nominal (par) value 747,005,982

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note — Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232,405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued
by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

* Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of ADS.

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* The Registrant has responded to Item 18 in lieu of this Item.

CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

Unless otherwise specified, all references to “U.S. dollars,” “dollars” or “US\$” are to United States dollars and all references to “Chilean pesos,” “pesos” or “Ch\$” are to Chilean pesos. “UF” refers to the Unidad de Fomento, an accounting unit used in Chile. The exchange rate between the UF and the Chilean Peso is constantly adjusted to inflation so that the value of the Unidad de Fomento remains constant. Viña Concha y Toro S.A. (“Concha y Toro” or the “Company”), a corporation (*sociedad anónima abierta*) formed under the laws of the Republic of Chile (“Chile”), publishes its consolidated financial statements in Chilean pesos. The audited consolidated balance sheets of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011, December 31, 2012 and 2013 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013 (the “Consolidated Financial Statements”) contained in Item 18. Unless otherwise specified, financial information regarding the Company is presented in constant Chilean pesos as of December 31, 2013 in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Amounts in tables appearing in this Annual Report may not total due to rounding. “The Exchange Act” refers to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Glossary of Special Terms

Lees: Sediment composed of dead yeast cells and other particles remaining in wine after fermentation. Red wine is transferred off this sediment. Some white wines are left on their lees (*sur lie*) to add flavor and complexity.

Maceration: Refers to period during which the must or wine remains in contact with the grape skins. Alcohol acts as a solvent, extracting color, tannin and aroma from the skins.

Malic Acid: Component of wine. Accounts for green and sour taste of wine made from unripe grapes. See “malolactic fermentation.”

Malolactic fermentation: Conversion by bacteria (not yeast) of malic acid into lactic acid. Softens wine and reduces overall acidity. A process now applied to all red wines, but not all white wines.

Must: Freshly crushed grape juice (with or without skins), pre-fermentation.

Table Wines: Non-sparkling wines with at least 11.5% alcohol by volume, which are traditionally consumed with food.

Vinifera: Of, relating to or being derived from premium grapes used in wine making.

Viniculture/Viticulture: The cultivation of grapes.

UF: The UF (Unidad de Fomento) is an inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit. The UF rate is set daily in advance, based on the change in the Chilean Consumer Price Index of the previous month.

Units of Measure

1 Case	=	9 Liters
Centigrade	=	5/9 (Fahrenheit° - 32)
1 Hectare	=	2.47 Acres
1 Kilogram	=	2.2 Pounds
1 Kilometer	=	.62 Miles
1 Liter	=	1.057 Quarts
1 Milliliter	=	1/1000 Liter
1 U.S. Ton	=	2,000 Pounds or 907 Kilograms

TRADEMARKS

This Annual Report includes trademarks, such as “Casillero del Diablo®”, “Fetzer®” and “Bonterra®,” which are protected under applicable intellectual property laws and are the property of the Company. This Annual Report also contains trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights, of other companies, such as “Miller® beer” and “Johnnie Walker® whisky” which are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this Annual Report may appear without the ® or ™ symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that the Company will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, its rights or the right of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Company and certain plans and objectives of the Company with respect to these items. Forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “anticipate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology. In particular, among other statements, certain statements in Item 4 — “Information on the Company — Business Overview” with regard to management objectives, trends in market shares, market standing and product volumes and the statements in Item 5 — “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and Item 11 — “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk,” with regard to trends in results of operations, margins, overall market trends, interest rates and exchange rates are forward-looking in nature. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainty, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results, including the Company’s financial condition and profitability, to differ materially and be more negative than the results herein described.

There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, the risk factors identified in Item 3 — “Key Information — Risk Factors” of this Annual Report and in the Company’s Registration Statement on Form F-1, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 13, 1994 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference hereto, levels of consumer spending in major economies, changes in consumer tastes and preferences, the levels of marketing and promotional expenditures by the Company and its competitors, raw materials and employee costs, future exchange and interest rates, changes in tax rates and future business combinations or dispositions, and the extent to which the Company can continue to plant vines and developing corresponding infrastructure..

ITEM 1: IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2: OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3: KEY INFORMATION

Selected Historical Financial Data

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data, under the captions “Consolidated Statement of Income Data — IFRS,” for the years ended December 31 2011, 2012 and 2013, and “Consolidated Balance Sheet Data — IFRS,” as of December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013. The audited Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements including the notes thereto (the “Notes”), included in Item 18 herein and the statements in Item 5 — “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”. All information is presented in Chilean pesos.

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	2013 Ch\$	2012 Ch\$	2011 Ch\$
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(Expressed in millions of constant Ch\$ and millions US\$,
except financial ratios as per Share amounts)

Consolidated Income Statement Data

Amount In Accordance with IFRS

Income from ordinary activities	475,622	448,250	422,735
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	37,319	37,288	61,179
Non-operating income (expense), net ⁽²⁾	5,052	3,480	2,344
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of controlling interest	33,174	30,022	50,482
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of controller per Share	44.4	40.19	67.58
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of controller per ADS ⁽³⁾	888.2	803.8	1,351.6
Dividend declared per Share ^(3,4)	17.76	16.10	26.00
Weighted average number of Shares Outstanding ⁽⁵⁾	747,005,982	747,005,982	747,005,982

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data

Total assets	850,154	856,113	774,130
Other non-current financial liabilities	185,109	169,586	177,715
Equity attributable to the owners of the controlling entity	430,095	423,877	398,504
Issued Capital	84,179	84,179	84,179

Selected Financial Ratios ⁽⁶⁾

Operating margin	7.8%	8.3%	14.5%
Net Margin	7.0%	6.7%	11.9%
Financial debt to equity	59.0%	64.3%	57.9%
Debt to capitalization	37.1%	39.2%	36.7%

- (1) Includes Gross Profit, Distribution cost and Administrative expenses and Other Income by Function. In 2011 Other Income by Function considers insurance recoveries related to the earthquake in the amount of Ch \$19,555 million before taxes.
- (2) Includes Other expenses by function, Financial Income, Financial expense, Equity in income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method net of tax, foreign currency exchange gain and income (expenses) by adjustment units.
- (3) Determined by multiplying per share amounts by 20 (IADS = 20 Shares)
- (4) Dividends per share are expressed in historical pesos and correspond to interim and final dividend charged against net income of the corresponding fiscal year.
- (5) Calculated on the basis of the number of shares outstanding and fully paid together with the pro-rata portion of the number of share outstanding but not yet fully paid for each period
- (6) These ratios, which are expressed as percentages, were calculated as follows: Operating margin = (Operating income)/(Income from ordinary activities); Net Margin = (Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of controlling interest)/(Income from ordinary activities); Financial debt to equity = (Other current financial liabilities plus Other non-current financial liabilities)/(Equity attributable to the owners of the controlling entity); Debt to capitalization = (Other current financial liabilities plus Other non-current financial liabilities)/(Other current financial liabilities plus Other non-current financial liabilities plus Equity Attributable to the owners of the controlling entity). Ratios presented have been rounded.

Unless otherwise indicated, U.S. dollar equivalent information, except export figures, for information in Chilean pesos, is based on the Observed Exchange Rate for December 31, 2013, which was Ch\$524.61 per U.S. dollar. No representation is made that the Chilean peso or U.S. dollar amounts shown herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Chilean pesos, as the case may be, at any particular exchange rate or at all.

Exchange Rates

Banco Central de Chile (the “Central Bank of Chile”) authorizes three types of exchange rates in Chile: (i) a reference rate set by the Central Bank of Chile, (ii) a rate set in the formal institutional market for foreign exchange currency and (iii) a rate set in a less regulated informal market for foreign exchange.

Pursuant to Law 18840, the Central Bank of Chile sets the *dólar acuerdo*, which is a forecast of exchange rates used as a reference exchange rate (the “Reference Exchange Rate”). The Reference Exchange Rate is published by the Central Bank of Chile for each day of the next month based on the following considerations: (i) the previous month’s domestic inflation rate, (ii) a factor for international inflation and (iii) a formula pegged to the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen and the Euro. These three currencies were chosen because they are the currencies of Chile’s principal trading partners.

The Central Bank of Chile also authorizes commercial banks and certain other entities to conduct foreign exchange transactions on a free market basis (the “Formal Exchange Market”). The daily average exchange rate (the “Observed Exchange Rate”) at which transactions are carried out in the Formal Exchange Market is published daily in Chilean newspapers. Prior to September 2, 1999, participants of the Formal Exchange Market were authorized to carry out their transactions within a specified range above or below the Reference Exchange Rate (the “Exchange Band”). As of September 2, 1999, the Central Bank of Chile eliminated the Exchange Band, allowing the exchange rate to fluctuate freely. The Central Bank of Chile has announced a policy to intervene in the Formal Exchange Market only in certain exceptional cases, which interventions will be publicly disclosed.

The *Mercado Cambiario Informal* (the “Informal Exchange Market”) is a currency market comprised of exchange houses and money changers in Chile. The Informal Exchange Market reflects the supply and demand for foreign currency and the rate of exchange in the Informal Exchange Market can fluctuate freely, above or below the Observed Exchange Rate. Since 1990, the rate of exchange for pesos into U.S. dollars in the Informal Exchange Market has been similar to that in the Formal Exchange Market. The Observed Exchange Rate as of February 28, 2014 was Ch\$559.38 per U.S. dollar.

The following table sets forth the annual high, low, average and year-end Observed Exchange Rates for U.S. dollars for each year indicated and for each month during the previous six months, as reported by the Central Bank of Chile. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report any buying rate for Chilean pesos.

**Annual High, Low, Average and Year-End
Observed Exchange Rate**

Year	Ch\$ per US\$			
	High ⁽¹⁾	Low ⁽¹⁾	Average ⁽²⁾	Period-end
2006	549.63	511.44	530.26	532.39
2007	548.67	493.14	522.69	496.89
2008	676.75	431.22	521.79	636.45
2009	643.87	491.09	559.67	507.10
2010	549.17	468.01	509.98	468.01
2011	533.74	455.91	483.57	519.2
2012	519.69	469.65	486.59	479.96
2013	533.95	466.5	495.18	524.61
September, 2013	510.38	496.49	504.26	504.2
October, 2013	508.58	493.36	500.96	507.64
November, 2013	529.64	512.53	520.35	529.64
December, 2013	533.95	523.76	529.2	524.61
January, 2014	553.84	527.53	538.36	553.84
February, 2014	563.32	546.94	554.69	559.38

(1) Exchange rates are the actual high and low, on a day-by-day basis, for each period.

(2) The average of the daily rates during the period.

Source: Central Bank of Chile.

Risk Factors

Risks Relating to the Company

Agricultural Risks. Wine-making and grape-growing are subject to a variety of agricultural risks. Diseases, pests, drought, frosts and certain other weather conditions can materially and adversely affect the quality, quantity and cost of grapes available to the Company from its own vineyards and from outside suppliers, thereby materially and adversely affecting the supply of the Company's products and its profitability.

The 2012-2013 season was characterized by normal climatic conditions, absence of rain and a long harvest period. The harvest in 2013 was the most fruitful of Chilean history with 1,286 million liters, a 2.3% increase from 2012. Future freezes or drought conditions in Chile could severely affect the quantity or quality of the production of wine by the Company. In fact in September 2013 some central valleys in Chile faced a frozen, however it is not possible yet to know the effect in the 2014 harvest. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Chilean Wine Industry Overview."

Phylloxera, a pest which attacks the roots of grapevines, has widely infested vineyards outside of Chile but to date has never been found in Chilean vineyards. The Company, like most Chilean wine grape growers, still uses the French root varieties which are susceptible to phylloxera. While the Company carefully screens new root stock for signs of infestation and adheres to the regulations imposed by the *Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero* (the "Chilean Agriculture Service") requiring that all vegetation introduced into Chile be isolated under observation for a period of two years, there can be no assurance that the Company's vineyards and other Chilean vineyards will continue to be phylloxera-free. Infestation could have a material adverse effect on the Company while vineyards are being replanted and as they come into full production. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Chilean Wine Industry Overview — Phylloxera."

Risks Associated with Higher Taxes, Tariffs. The Company's core business is the production and sales of wines. Wines are subject to a number of taxes and tariffs, including excise taxes in the United States, in the United Kingdom and in the Company's other principal export markets. Increases in such taxes and tariffs could depress wine consumption in those markets and could adversely affect the Company's sales.

In addition, there is a risk that other countries could impose or threaten to impose restrictions on imports of certain countries' wines in connection with trade negotiations with such countries. Although Chile has not been the specific target of such actions or threats from the United States, the European Union or other countries, if restrictions were imposed on Chilean wines, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Increases in Chilean taxes on wine could also adversely affect the Company's wine sales in Chile, on March 31 of 2014, the government sent a proposal of a tax reform, which contains an intention to increase the alcohol tax.

Government Regulation. The production and sale of wine is subject to extensive regulation within and outside of Chile. Those regulations control matters such as licensing requirements, trade and pricing practices, permitted and required labeling, advertising and relations with wholesalers and retailers. For example, it is the current policy of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives that any statements made by a wine producer promoting the potential health benefits of wine must be balanced and must include appropriate statements regarding the established harmful effects of alcohol use. In recent years, U.S. federal and state regulators have required warning labels and signage. Currently the Chilean Congress is discussing a new law that will regulate labeling of alcoholic beverages in Chile. There can be no assurance that new or revised regulations or increased licensing fees and related requirements will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and its results of operations. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Government Regulation." Future expansion of the Company's existing facilities and development of new vineyards and wineries may be limited by present and future zoning ordinances and other legal requirements. Availability of water and requirements for handling waste water can limit the Company's growth. While the Company believes that it will continue to be in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations, there can be no assurance that future legislative or regulatory developments will not impose restrictions which would have a material adverse effect on the Company. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Government Regulation."

Dependence on Distributors. The Company relies on distributors to sell its products in export markets. In 2010 and 2009, the largest distributor was Banfi Products Corporation ("Banfi") in the United States, which represented 11.7% and 12.7% of the Company's total exports revenues in these years respectively. In July 2011, Excelsior Wine Company (see Exhibit 4.4), a new joint venture between Concha y Toro and Banfi, was created to import and distribute wines in the U.S.

In 2013 and 2012 the largest distributor was Mitsubishi Corporation ("Mitsubishi") which serves the Japanese market. Sales to Mitsubishi represented 3.8% of the Company's total export revenues in 2013 and 3.4% in 2012; and 2.5% and 1.7% of total revenues in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Sales to the Company's five largest distributors, excluding Banfi, represented 11.4% and 11.0% of total export revenues in 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company has written agreements with most of its distributors—usually one- to two-year terms, automatically renewable. In addition, the Company's strategy to expand sales in major export markets is to a large extent dependent on the performance of its distributors. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Company Sales — Export Markets — Distribution in Export Markets."

Distributors and retailers of the Company's products often offer wines which compete directly with the Company's products for shelf space and consumers. Accordingly, there is a risk that these distributors or retailers may give higher priority to products of the Company's competitors. There can be no assurance that the Company's distributors and retailers will continue to purchase the Company's products or provide the Company's products with adequate levels of promotional support. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Company Sales — Export Markets — Distribution in Export Markets."

Dependence on Suppliers. The Company relies on *Cristalerías de Chile S.A.* ("Cristalerías") to supply almost all of its bottle requirements. Cristalerías is a principal shareholder of one of the Company's main competitors, *Viña Santa Rita S.A.* ("Santa Rita"). Although there are another two suppliers of bottles with smaller capacities. An interruption in the supply of bottles from Cristalerías to the Company for any reason could result in a short-term material adverse effect on the Company's operations.

The Company has a license from *Tetra Pak de Chile Comercial Ltda.* (“Tetra Pak Chile”) to package wine in Tetra Brik packages and purchases these unassembled pre-printed packages from Tetra Pak Chile. Wine sold in Tetra Brik packages accounted for approximately 60.3% and 44.8% of the Company’s domestic sales by volume and value, respectively, in 2013; and 59.8% and 42.5%, respectively, in 2012. Although the Company believes that alternate suppliers are available, an interruption in the supply of Tetra Brik packages to the Company for any reason could result in a short-term materially adverse effect on the Company’s operations. See [Item 4](#) — “Information on the Company — Business Overview — Bottling.”

The Company currently relies on approximately 828 outside vineyards for supplies of grapes and approximately 20 producers for bulk wine. In 2013, approximately 65.3% of the grapes used in the production of the Company’s premium, varietal and, bi-varietal wines were purchased by the Company from independent growers in Chile. Additionally, in 2013, the Company purchased grapes and bulk wine required to produce approximately 78.9% of the popular wines sold by the Company. Most of the Company’s agreements with growers only cover one year’s production and are renewed from year to year. In 2013, the Company had long-term contracts with up to approximately 34% of its growers.

Disruptions of supplies of grapes or wine or increases in prices from these outside suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s results of operations.

Competition. The wine industry in Chile and in the Company’s export markets are intensely competitive. In Chile and in approximately 137 other countries, the Company’s wines compete with wines and other beverages from Chile and other countries. Chilean wines, in general, compete with wines produced in the United States, Europe, Australia, South Africa, South America and New Zealand. In addition, the Company’s wines compete with other beverages including soft drinks, liquors, beer and, in Chile, pisco (a Chilean grape spirit). Many of the Company’s competitors in Chile and abroad have significantly greater financial resources than the Company.

Due to competitive factors, the Company may not be able to increase prices of its wines in line with rising grape and bulk wine purchase prices, or farming, vinification, selling and promotional costs. See [Item 5](#) — “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.” There can be no assurance that in the future the Company will be able to compete successfully with its current competitors or that it will not face greater competition from other wineries and beverage manufacturers. See [Item 4](#) — “Information on the Company — Company Sales — Chilean Markets — Local Competition” and “— Company Sales — Export Markets — Export Sales and Competition.”

Dependence on Consumer Spending. The success of the Company’s business depends on a number of factors which may affect the level of consumer spending and consumer spending patterns in Chile and in the Company’s export markets, including the general state of the economy, tax rates, the deductibility of business entertainment expenses under applicable tax laws and consumer preferences, confidence and income. As widely reported, the worldwide and Chilean economies have experienced adverse conditions in the past and may be subject to further deterioration for the foreseeable future, due to the slow pace of the economic recovery worldwide. The Company is subject to risks associated with these adverse conditions. These conditions include economic slowdown and its impact on consumer spending in Chile and in the Company’s export markets can affect the quantity and price of wines that customers are willing to purchase. Such changes may result in reduced demand and lower prices for the Company’s products, limitations on the Company’s ability to pass through increased taxes and higher product costs to price-sensitive consumers, increased levels of selling and promotional expenses and decreased sales of the Company’s higher-priced premium and varietal wines. Consequently, changes in consumer spending could have a materially adverse effect on the Company. See [Item 5](#) — “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

Acquisitions and Dispositions. The Company occasionally engages in acquisitions of businesses and additional brands. We cannot assure that we will be able to find and purchase businesses at acceptable prices and terms. The Company also faces risks involved in integration of acquired businesses and personnel into the Company's existing systems and operations, and to bring them into conformity with our trade practice standards, financial control environment and reporting requirements. Integration involves significant expense and management time and attention, and may otherwise disrupt the Company's business. The Company's acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards in April 2011 poses challenges and may impact the Company's future performance. Brand or business acquisitions also may expose the Company to unknown liabilities, the possible loss of key customers and/or employees knowledgeable about the acquired business, and risks associated with doing business in countries or regions outside Chile, political climates, and legal systems and/or economies, among other risks. Acquisitions could also result in the incurrence of additional debt and related interest expenses, issue additional shares, and become exposed to contingent liabilities, as well as to experience dilution in earnings per share and reduction in return on average invested capital. The Company may incur future restructuring charges or record impairment losses on the value of goodwill and/or other intangible assets resulting from previous acquisitions, and may not achieve expected synergies, cost savings or other targets, all of which may negatively affect financial results. The Company evaluates from time-to-time potential dispositions that may no longer meet our growth, return and/or strategic objectives; such dispositions may impact the Company's financial results, and we cannot predict the terms or conditions of such dispositions, nor expect to find acceptable buyers in a timely manner. Expected cost savings from reduced overhead relating to the sold assets may not materialize, and the overhead reductions could temporarily disrupt the Company's other business operations. Any of these outcomes could impact the Company's financial results.

Difficulty of Enforcing Judgments Under U.S. Federal Securities Laws. The ability of a purchaser of American Depositary Shares ("ADS") of the Company to enforce judgments under the U.S. federal securities laws against the Company or its directors and executive officers may be limited by several factors.

The Company is a *sociedad anónima abierta* (an "open stock corporation") organized under the laws of Chile. All of the Company's directors and officers and many of its advisors reside outside of the United States (principally in Chile). A Significant portion of the assets of the Company and of these persons are located outside of the United States. However, since 2011 the Company owns 100% VCT USA Inc., which has the total property of Fetzer Vineyards (an important Vinyard in the U.S. market.). Additionally since 2013 it has 50% of the property of Excelsior Wine Company (a wine distribution Company in the U.S.) As a result, investors can effect service of process within the United States on the Company or its officers, directors or advisors, or to enforce against them in United States courts judgments obtained in United States courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

The Company's *by-laws* (the "By-Laws") provide that all legal actions brought by shareholders in their capacity as such, or among shareholders and the Company, must be submitted either to resolution by the ordinary courts of Chile or to arbitration in Chile by an arbitrator chosen by mutual consent of both parties. If the parties cannot select an arbitrator acceptable to both, an arbitrator will be appointed by the ordinary courts of Chile who will have to have served during the last 3 years as an assistant member of the Chilean Supreme Court. The By-Laws also provide that the arbitrator would act as an arbitrator in equity, who under Chilean law would not be required to apply any particular body of law or procedures (except as a matter of public policy) and would be authorized to decide the matter in accordance with his or her view of what is just and equitable. Because an arbitrator is not required to apply any particular body of law or procedure to decide a matter, it is not clear that an arbitrator would consider a claim predicated upon U.S. federal securities laws. Under Chilean law, therefore, there is uncertainty regarding the ability of ADS holders to bring actions against the Company or its officers, directors or advisors based upon U.S. federal securities law, whether in Chilean courts or arbitration proceedings.

In addition, a court in the United States might require that a claim predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the By-Laws. In that event, a purchaser of ADS would be effectively precluded from pursuing remedies under the U.S. federal securities laws in U.S. courts.

The Company has been advised by its Chilean counsel, Cruzat, Ortúzar & Mackenna Ltda. – Baker & McKenzie, that no treaty exists between the United States and Chile for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments issued by ordinary courts (exception made of awards issued by foreign arbitral courts, where the UN New York Convention may be applied). Chilean courts, however, have enforced judgments rendered by United States courts provided that certain basic principles of due process and public policy have been respected (basically that the judgment (a) does not contain anything contrary to the laws of Chile, notwithstanding differences in procedural rules, (b) is not in conflict with Chilean jurisdiction, (c) has not been rendered by default within the meaning of Chilean law and (d) is final under the laws of the relevant foreign jurisdiction rendering such judgment), without reviewing the merits of the subject matter in the case. Nevertheless, the Company has been advised by Cruzat, Ortúzar & Mackenna Ltda. – Baker & McKenzie that a judgment rendered by a US court will be in conflict with Chilean jurisdiction if it affects in any way properties located in Chile, which are as a matter of Chilean law subject to the laws of Chile as well as to the jurisdiction of Chilean courts. Therefore, there is doubt as to the enforceability in Chile of judgments rendered with respect to Chilean securities, by United States courts in actions predicated upon the civil liability of the U.S. federal securities laws, notwithstanding the ability of pursuing the assets that are in US territory.

Seasonality. The wine industry in general and the Company in particular, have historically experienced and are expected to continue to experience, seasonal fluctuations in revenues and net income. In the past, the Company has had lower sales and net income during the first quarter and higher sales and net income during the third and fourth quarters. The Company expects this trend to continue. Sales can fluctuate significantly between quarters, depending on the timing of certain holidays and promotional periods and on the rate at which distributor inventories are depleted through sales to wine retailers. Sales volume tends to decrease if distributors begin a quarter with larger inventory levels, which is typically the case in the first quarter of each year. See [Item 4](#) — “Information on the Company — Business Overview — Seasonality.”

Risks Relating to Chile

Dependence on the Chilean Economy. As of December 2013, 67% of the Company’s total assets were located in Chile. In 2013 and 2012, sales (wine and other product) in the Chilean market accounted for approximately 18.8% and 20.1%, respectively, of the Company’s total revenues. Historically, domestic wine sales show a high degree of correlation with the economic situation prevailing in a country. Accordingly, the Company’s financial condition and results of operations are dependent to a significant extent upon economic conditions prevailing in Chile. The main Chilean indicators for 2013 and 2012 were:

- Real GDP increased 4.0% in 2013 and increased 5.2% in 2012.
- Private consumption grew 5.6% in 2013 and 6.0% in 2012.
- The unemployment rate was 5.7% and 6.1% in December 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of February 2014, the unemployment rate was 6.1%, compared to 6.2% in February 2013.
- As a percentage of GDP, investment in fixed assets was 25.8% in 2013 and 26.8% in 2012.

Source: Central Bank of Chile.

The Company’s financial condition and results of operations could also be adversely affected by changes which the Company has no control over, including:

- the economic or other policies of the Chilean government, which has a substantial influence on many aspects of the private sector;
- other political or economic developments in or affecting Chile; and
- regulatory changes or administrative practices of Chilean authorities.

The Company’s financial condition and results of operations also depend to some extent on the level of economic activity in both Latin American and other countries. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors’ reactions to developments in one country may affect the securities of issuers in other countries, including Chile.

Volatile and Illiquid Nature of the Market for the Common Stock in Chile. The Common Stock of the Company is traded on the *Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago* (the “Santiago Stock Exchange”), the *Bolsa Electrónica de Chile* and the *Bolsa de Corredores — Bolsa de Valores* (collectively, the “Chilean Exchanges”). The Chilean securities markets are substantially smaller, less liquid and more volatile than major securities markets in the United States. The Santiago Stock Exchange, which is Chile’s principal exchange and which accounted for approximately 88% of Chile’s equity trading volume in 2013, had a market capitalization of approximately Ch\$ 139,323 billion (approx US\$265.6 billion) as of December 31, 2013 and an average monthly trading of Ch\$ 1,932 billion (approx US\$3,682 million). The ten largest companies in terms of market capitalization represented approximately 45.7% of the aggregate market capitalization of the Santiago Stock Exchange as of December 31, 2013. Daily share trading volumes on the Santiago Stock Exchange are on average substantially lower than those on the principal national securities exchanges in the United States. The ten most widely-traded stocks in terms of trading volume accounted for approximately 50.5% of all trading volume on the Santiago Stock Exchange in 2013. During 2013, around 30% of the securities listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange traded an average of 85% or more of the trading days.

In addition, the Chilean securities markets may be affected by developments in other emerging markets, particularly other countries in Latin America.

Currency Fluctuations. The Chilean peso has been subject to large fluctuations in value in the past, most recently during the past five year period and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. See [Item 3](#) — “Key Information — Exchange Rates.” Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Chilean peso and other currencies affect the performance of the Company’s ADS, as well as the Company’s financial condition and results of operation in a variety of ways.

Because the ADS are denominated in U.S. dollars, a decrease in the value of the Chilean peso relative to the U.S. dollar may adversely affect the value of the Company and its Common Stock underlying the ADS. Whether a depreciation of the Chilean peso would adversely affect the value of the Company and its assets would depend on a variety of factors, including the ability of the Company and investors to access the foreign exchange markets in Chile, the timing, volume and execution of the Company’s treasury functions to convert foreign currency into Chilean pesos, the value of revenues denominated in foreign currency relative to Chilean pesos, the relative balances of Chilean pesos and foreign currency owned by the Company at any time and market perceptions of the severity of the impact of such events on the Company. If these and other factors, which may influence the value of the Company and its assets in either direction, have an aggregate negative effect on the value of the Company and its assets, a depreciation of the value of the Chilean peso would result in a decrease of the valuation of the assets underlying the ADS in U.S. dollar terms, thereby resulting in a decrease in the value of the ADS.

Because the Company’s export sales are primarily denominated in foreign currencies, changes in these foreign currencies to the Chilean peso may adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. Over 79% of the Company’s revenues are related to foreign sales that are denominated in U.S. dollars, Euros, Sterling Pounds, Canadian dollars, Argentine pesos, Brazilian reais and Swedish and Norwegian crowns and Mexican pesos. Changes in these foreign currencies relative to the Chilean peso may result in operating losses for the Company and its subsidiaries. In order to mitigate the short-term effect of changes in currency exchange rates, the Company enters into, from time to time, forward exchange agreements. See [Item 5](#) — “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”. The Company completed the acquisition of Fetzter Vineyards in April 2011. This acquisition should further mitigate the short-term effect of changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar.

The Company holds assets in different currencies through its subsidiaries, whose assets are subject to currency fluctuation. The Company has used financial instruments to minimize this effect.

Because the Company purchases some of its supplies at prices set at U.S. dollars and sells the products in other currencies, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risks that may adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations. Most notably, the Company purchases bottles, corks and Tetra Brik packages at prices set in U.S. dollars or Euros. To the extent that the Company sells products with these components for pesos or other non-U.S. currencies or Euros, changes in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and Euros relative to these other currencies may result in losses and adversely affect the Company’s financial and operating results. See [Item 5](#) — “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.”

In addition, cash distributions with respect to shares of Common Stock underlying the ADS are paid by the Company to the Depositary on behalf of shareholders in Chilean pesos. The Depositary then converts the pesos to U.S. dollars at the then prevailing exchange rate to pay the dividend on the ADS in U.S. dollars. If the value of the Chilean peso falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the declaration of dividends and the distribution of such dividends by the Depositary, the amount of U.S. dollars distributed to holders of ADS will decrease. See [Item 3](#) — “Key Information — Exchange Rates.”

Restrictions on Foreign Investment and Repatriation. The Law of the Central Bank of Chile authorizes the Central Bank of Chile to regulate foreign exchange transactions, including those relating to ADS facilities. At the time the ADS facility was issued, the Central Bank had issued certain regulations (the “Former Regulations”) imposing the obligation to obtain the previous authorization from the Central Bank of Chile and the execution of an agreement with such bank in order to proceed with an ADS facility.

Due to the above, the ADS facility is subject to a contract between the Depositary, the Company and the Central Bank of Chile (the “Foreign Investment Contract”) that grants the Depositary and the holders of the ADS access to Chile’s Formal Exchange Market and permits the Depositary to remit dividends received from the Company to holders of ADS without restriction. See [Item 10](#) — “Additional Information — Exchange Controls” for a more detailed description of the new regulations and the Foreign Investment Contract.

Under the Foreign Investment Contract, transferees of shares withdrawn from the ADS facility will not be entitled to access Chile’s Formal Exchange Market unless the withdrawn shares are redeposited with the Depositary. Cash and property dividends paid by the Company with respect to ADS held by a non-Chilean resident holder are subject to a 35% Chilean withholding tax, which is withheld by the Company. However, stock dividends are deemed a non-taxable event pursuant to Chilean Income Tax Law and, thus, are not subject to Chilean taxation. See [Item 10](#) — “Additional Information — Taxation.”

The Foreign Investment Contract is currently in force and will continue to govern the ADS facility until all parties agree to terminate it. If the Foreign Investment Contract is terminated, the ADS facility would then become subject to the New Regulations (as defined below). Under Chilean legislation, a Foreign Investment Contract may not be altered or affected adversely by actions of the Central Bank of Chile.

The Central Bank of Chile relaxed foreign exchange restrictions in 2002, allowing entities and individuals to purchase, sell, keep and remit abroad foreign currency without restrictions, although the Central Bank of Chile still requires reports of such transactions to be filed with it.

The Central Bank of Chile adopted a new Foreign Exchange Regulations Compendium (the “New Regulations”) published in the Official Gazette on January 23, 2002 and effective as of March 1, 2002. The New Regulations impose only three levels of restrictions or obligations on foreign exchange transactions in Chile: (i) certain transactions requiring exchange of foreign currency must be conducted through the Formal Exchange Market (i.e., a commercial bank) and reported to the Central Bank of Chile (e.g., investments, loans, deposits and certain other transactions in excess of Ch\$ 5.47 million approx. (US\$10,000)); (ii) certain transactions requiring exchange of foreign currency to be remitted abroad must be conducted through the Formal Exchange Market without any reporting obligation (e.g., all license and royalty payments to be remitted abroad); and (iii) certain transactions requiring exchange of foreign currency must only be reported to the Central Bank of Chile (e.g., payments regarding import and export transactions, etc.).

Because the Law of the Central Bank of Chile authorizes the Central Bank of Chile to regulate foreign exchange transactions, including those relating to ADS facilities, it may re-establish more restrictive regulations on foreign exchange affecting ADS holders of the Company at any time. Thus, in the event that the Foreign Investment Contract were terminated, an amendment to the New Regulations could, among other things, restrict the ability of ADS holders to dispose of the underlying shares of Common Stock of the ADS or repatriate proceeds of the Common Stock. The duration or impact of any such restrictions would be difficult to assess.

Differences in Corporate Disclosure and Accounting-Taxation Standards. The principal objective of Chile’s securities laws governing publicly traded companies, such as the Company, is to promote disclosure of all material corporate information to investors. In addition, Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation. However, the Chilean securities markets are not as highly regulated and supervised as the U.S. securities markets and Chilean disclosure requirements differ from those in the United States. These differences may result in fewer protections for ADS holders than would exist if United States securities laws governed the Company’s domestic securities transactions. Nevertheless, during 2009 a new set of rules was enacted (Law of Corporate Governance N° 20.382) in order to improve the protection of the minority shareholders; these rules focused principally on the following matters:

- Reducing information asymmetries between shareholders: The Law of Corporate Governance (i) requires the board of directors of a company to generate a set of rules designed to ensure the timely and complete release of information required by the Chilean Securities and Insurance Supervisor (“SVS”), the stock exchange markets and the general public; (ii) requires the board of directors of a company to ensure that all legal and financial information required to be released to the shareholders and the general public, shall not first be disclosed to anyone in the company other than those employees or executives who, because of their position or activity, should know this information before it is made available to shareholders and the general public; and (iii) requires the company to issue a set of rules and procedures regarding variation in or changes to securities prices, applicable to all directors and executives.
- Strengthening the role of the independent director as a representative of minority shareholders: The Law of Corporate Governance clearly establishes who may serve in a company as an independent director and clearly states the procedure for their election. The Law of Corporate Governance requires at least one independent director on a local director’s committee.
- Ensuring the Corporate welfare in transactions with related parties: The Law of Corporate Governance provides strict procedures for approving related party transactions. Excluding minor exceptions, transactions with related parties shall have prior approval and shall be carried out only if they promote the corporate welfare.
- Long distance voting for shareholder’s meetings: The Law of Corporate Governance also authorizes long distance voting for shareholder’s meetings according to general rulings issued by the SVS.
- New right of retirement scenario: The Law of Corporate Governance includes the right of the minority shareholders to force the controlling shareholder to purchase their shares if it acquires more than a 95% stake of a company.
- Insider Information: The use of insider information for personal benefit is prohibited under Chilean corporate law.

In 2007 the SVS and the Company began a migration program from local accounting principles (Chilean GAAP) to (IFRS). Since 2010 the Company’s financial statements have been presented in accordance with IFRS principles.

Differences in Shareholders’ Rights. The corporate affairs of the Company are governed by Chilean law and the By-Laws. The By-Laws perform functions similar to those performed by both the certificate of incorporation and the bylaws of a corporation incorporated in the United States. See [Item 10](#) — “Additional Information — Estatutos (By-Laws).” The principles of law applicable to the Company and its shareholders differ from those that would apply if the Company were incorporated in the United States. However, shareholders who own 5% or more of the Company as well as any of its directors are entitled to take legal action in the name of the Company against anyone who may have caused damage to the Company.

Inflation. Although inflation in Chile has moderated in recent years, Chile has historically experienced high levels of inflation. High levels of inflation in Chile could adversely affect the Chilean economy and have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition and results of operations. The annual rates of inflation for 2013, 2012 and 2011 were 3.0%, 1.5% and 4.4%.

The Company believes that moderate inflation will not materially affect its business in Chile. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that inflation in Chile will not increase significantly from its current levels and that the operating results of the Company or the value of the ADS will not be affected adversely by a continuation of or an increase in the level of inflation.

ITEM 4: INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Concha y Toro is a corporation (*sociedad anónima abierta*) organized under the laws of Chile. The Company's deed of incorporation was executed on December 31, 1921 and the Company was registered in the Registro de Comercio de Santiago on November 6, 1922. The Company's principal executive offices are located at Nueva Tamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago. The Company's telephone number at that location is (562) 2476-5000 and the Internet address is www.conchaytoro.com. The complete legal name of the Company is Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

The Company is the largest Chilean producer and exporter of wines in terms of both volume and value, with total sales in 2013 of 276 million liters and Ch\$475,622million.

The Company was founded in 1883 by Don Melchor Concha y Toro and Don Ramón Subercaseaux Mercado. Don Melchor was the grandson of Don Mateo de Toro y Zambrano, who presided over the first government following Chile's independence from Spain in 1810. The family had received the title of Marqués de Casa Concha from King Philip V of Spain in 1718. The winery was established in the Pirque region, on the border of the Maipo River, on land which belonged to Don Melchor's wife, Doña Emiliana Subercaseaux. The vines used came from Bordeaux, France and were the traditional varieties of that area: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Sauvignon Blanc and Semillon. These varieties were brought to Chile before phylloxera devastated French vineyards. M. de Labouchère, a French oenologist, came to Chile to oversee the planting and the first harvest. The Company remained a family business until 1921, when the Concha family decided to convert it into a limited liability stock company and issued shares to all of its family members. In 1933, these shares began trading on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

The Company owns and operates vineyards that grow grapes for use in the Company's wine-making operations, vinification plants (which convert grapes into wine), bottling plants and its wine distribution network. Within Chile, the Company owns and operates vineyards located in Chile's nine principal wine growing regions. In addition to its properties in Chile, the Company owns a winery and vineyards in Mendoza, Argentina, and since April 2011, it owns a winery and vineyards in California, U.S..

In domestic and export markets, the Company's bottled wines are sold in the premium, varietal, bi-varietal and sparkling wine segments. In the domestic and export markets, the Company sells popular wines, packaged primarily in 1, 1.5 and 2.0 liter Tetra Brik packages. A small quantity of wine, 0.3% of total revenues of 2012 was sold in bulk form in domestic and export markets.

The Company sells its premium wines under brand names including: Don Melchor, Carmin de Peumo, Gravas del Maipo, Amelia, Terrunyo, Marqués de Casa Concha, Gran Reserva Serie Riberas, Casillero del Diablo, Trio and Late Harvest. The Company sells its varietal and bi-varietal wines under the brand names Sunrise, Concha y Toro and Frontera. In addition, the Company's subsidiaries, Viña Cono Sur, Viña Maipo, Viña Canepa Viña Palo Alto, Viña Maycas del Limarí and Trivento, market their premium, varietal and bi-varietal wines under the brand names Cono Sur, Isla Negra, Maipo, Canepa, Palo Alto, Maycas del Limarí and Trivento. The Company sells popular wines under the brand names Tocornal, Clos de Pirque, Exportación and Fresco. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Chilean Wine Industry Overview — Wine Classifications," "— Business Overview — Company Sales — Chilean Markets" and "— Company Sales — Export Markets." The Company sells wines under a portfolio of brands acquired in the Fetzer acquisition including: Fetzer, Bonterra, Five Rivers, Jekel, Sanctuary and Little Black Dress.

The Company's first initiative toward the development of more complex wines was the launching of Casillero del Diablo in 1965. Casillero del Diablo was made from selected grapes and aged two years longer than the standard Cabernet Sauvignon then being produced. Today, Casillero del Diablo is the largest seller among the Company's premium wines. In the past eight years, the Company has focused its marketing efforts on the Casillero del Diablo brand. Through a global marketing campaign launched in August 2001 and with a new packaging originally unveiled in 2002, the Company's target is to transform Casillero del Diablo into a global brand. In 2013, sales of Casillero del Diablo totaled 3.8 million cases.

The Company has produced sustained growth in recent years in all areas of its business, maintaining its position as the undisputed leader in the Chilean wine industry. Concha y Toro has strongly penetrated the principal external markets, where the brand enjoys high recognition and growing brand preference. Different factors have contributed to the Company's strength in both the domestic and external markets. Most notable are its investments in the latest technologies and production techniques for producing premium and super-premium wines, the growth and constant innovation in its own production and the launching of new products in the premium segment. In addition, the Company has a solid distribution network that complements an export strategy based on the market diversification and constant expansion. In terms of the brand marketing, in 2010 the Company entered into a sponsorship agreement with the Manchester United, the most popular soccer team in the United Kingdom and one of the world's most recognized sporting brands.

The Company also believes that it has competitive advantages in export markets due to the lower production costs in Chile as compared to the costs faced by its competitors in other principal wine-making countries, such as the United States.

The Company conducts its operations directly and through subsidiaries. The Company's distribution business in Chile is conducted through its wholly-owned subsidiary *Comercial Peumo Ltda.* ("Comercial Peumo"). In December 2000, the Company formed a fully-owned sales and distribution subsidiary in the United Kingdom, Concha y Toro UK Limited ("Concha y Toro UK"). This subsidiary commenced operations in March 2001. In 2008, Concha y Toro established distribution subsidiaries in Brazil, Sweden, Finland and Norway in order to strengthen its sales in those countries. In March 2010, Concha y Toro established a distribution subsidiary in the Asian market, choosing Singapore as its base, in April 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards in the United States. In July 2011, the Company entered into a joint venture with Banfi to import and distribute Concha y Toro, Trivento and certain brands belonging to Fetzer into the U.S. market.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, *Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Maipo SpA.* ("Viña Maipo"), currently exports Viña Maipo brand wines and holds investments in affiliated companies. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, *Viña Cono Sur S.A.*, is involved in the sale, both in the local and export market of Cono Sur and Isla Negra brand wines. In 1996, the Company, through Comercial Peumo and Viña Maipo, acquired *Viña Patagonia S.A.* ("Viña Patagonia"), the Company's first non-Chilean subsidiary. In 2001, Viña Patagonia changed its trading name to Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. ("Viña Trivento" or "Trivento") to reinforce the marketability of Trivento, its main brand and range of wines. Viña Trivento is located in Mendoza, Argentina.

In recent years, the Company has launched several new wines, marketed and distributed by its subsidiaries, to strengthen its position in the premium and super-premium categories. In 2006, the Company introduced a premium wine, Palo Alto, to the market and in 2007, the Company introduced wines from Viña Maycas del Limarí, a new super premium winery. Viña Maycas del Limarí is located in the Limarí Valley, a relatively new wine region in the north of Chile that the Company believes has strong enological potential and in which the Company has invested in the recent years. In August 2009, the company launched in Chile (and in selected markets) a new line of wines, Gran Reserva Serie Riberas to strengthen the super-premium category of the Concha y Toro portfolio. The Serie Riberas line originates in vineyards located in the basins of different Chilean rivers that receive cool breezes from the coast and are noted for the freshness of their wines.

In 2009, a new subsidiary of Viña Cono Sur, Viñedos Los Robles SpA, was created to sell fair trade wines, mainly in the UK and European markets. Its main brand is Los Robles La Fonda.

In March 2007, Concha y Toro signed an agreement with winery *José Canepa y Compañía Limitada* covering, among other topics, the winery's production facilities in Lo Espejo, in the Santiago metropolitan area. The agreement includes the lease of Canepa's vinification and aging cellar and warehouse for finished products, as well as a brand licensing agreement that will allow Viña Concha y Toro to market and distribute Canepa and Mapocho brands in the domestic and international markets. These wines are managed by the wholly-owned subsidiary, *Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Canepa S.A.* ("Viña Canepa").

In 1997, the Company and *Baron Philippe de Rothschild S.A.* (“Rothschild S.A.”) formed a joint venture company organized under the laws of Chile, named “*Baron Philippe de Rothschild - Concha y Toro S.A.*.” The joint venture company changed its name to *Viña Almaviva S.A.* in June 1998 (“Viña Almaviva”). The Company contributed approximately 40 hectares of producing vineyards located at Puente Alto to and owns 50% of the capital of Viña Almaviva. Viña Almaviva is producing a “*Primer Orden*,” or first-growth wine, the first of its kind ever produced in Chile. *Primer Orden* wines are regarded to be the equivalent of *Grand Cru Classé* wines from the Bordeaux region of France. In 1998, Viña Almaviva launched its first *Primer Orden* wine from its 1996 harvest under the name “Almaviva.” Worldwide distribution of Almaviva, in all countries except for Chile and the U.S., is handled by Bordeaux Negotiants. Distribution of Almaviva in Chile is handled by the Company.

In November 2000, the Company purchased 49.6% of *Industria Corchera S.A.* (“Industria” or “Industria Corchera”), a cork manufacturer. In connection with the acquisition, the Company and *Amorim & Irmaos S.G.P.S. S.A.* (“Amorim”), a Portuguese company that produces and distributes cork worldwide, entered into a shareholders’ agreement providing for the transfer of shares and the administration of Industria Corchera. In 2008, the Company increased its ownership to 49.96%. An English translation of the shareholders’ agreement between the Company and Amorim was previously filed and is listed as Exhibit 4.2 to this Annual Report. See [Item 19](#) — “Exhibits.” The Company and Amorim jointly own 99.93% of the capital stock of Industria Corchera.

In addition to producing and bottling wine under its own labels, the Company has a license from Viñedos Emiliana to use Viñedos Emiliana’s brand name in Chile. The Company bottles and sells in Chile for its own a portion of its varietal wine production under Viñedos Emiliana’s labels, paying royalties in exchange for such rights. In addition, under a contract with Viñedos Emiliana, the Company also bottles for a fee, wine produced by Viñedos Emiliana which is sold by Viñedos Emiliana for its own account under Viñedos Emiliana’s labels in export markets. The Company and Viñedos Emiliana have a number of directors in common, as well as a significant percentage of common share ownership. See [Item 7](#) — “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions.”

On April 15, 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards and related assets that Brown-Forman Corporation owned in California. This acquisition contemplated a portfolio of brands with positioning in the American market, including: Fetzer, Bonterra, Five Rivers, Jekel, Sanctuary and the license of the brand Little Black Dress wines.

In connection with the April 2011 acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards, the Company and Brown Forman entered into a transition services agreement. Among others, for a limited period of time Brown-Forman agreed to provide to the Company certain transitional services (agency, marketing, distribution, IT systems, human resources, and other related services) relating to Fetzer. The duration of these services were different: Sales and Marketing Services were used until the end of December 2011, whereas the Administrative services were either not used or used for less than a month from the date of acquisition (April 15th, 2012).

On July 13, 2011, Viña Concha y Toro S.A., through its subsidiary VCT USA, Inc. subscribed an agreement with Banfi Vintners, current distributor of Concha y Toro’s product in United States, to create a new company between them, named Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. to be registered in Delaware. Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. are managed by Banfi and VCT USA, Inc. Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. distribute the Chilean wines of Concha y Toro and the Argentine wines of Trivento in the United States. Also, it distribute the brands “Little Black Dress” and “Five Rivers” that belong to our subsidiary in California, Fetzer Vineyards. A copy of the Limited Liability Agreement of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC was previously filed and is listed as Exhibit 4.4 in this Annual Report (See [Item 19](#) – “Exhibits”).

Regarding the rest of the brands related to Fetzer Vineyards of Concha y Toro, which include the brands “Fetzer”, “Bonterra”, “Jekel”, “Sanctuary” and “Bel Arbor” among others, their distribution is handled directly by Fetzer Vineyards through the creation of an internal unit of Sales and Marketing.

The Share Capital of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC is US\$ 1,000,000. VCT USA, Inc. contributed US\$ 500,000 at the date of Incorporation. VCT USA, Inc. has 50 Shares, which correspond to 50% of the Share Capital of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is the indirect owner of 50% of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC as it is the sole owner of VCT USA, Inc.

At the end of 2011, VCT & DG Mexico, a joint venture between Concha y Toro and Digrans SA (the distributor for the Mexican market) was established. VCT & DG Mexico will start operations in the first half of 2012 and it will take care of the distribution in Mexico. This joint venture is 51% owned by Concha y Toro and 49% owned by Digrans.

The Company continued its integration strategy in 2012 by establishing two new subsidiaries: one based in Canada and another based in South Africa to serve Africa and Middle East markets.

During 2013 the company continued developing its global strategy incorporating subsidiaries in China, Gan Lun Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co Ltda. and France, Cono Sur France S.A.R.L.. The last one, mainly focused on the products of Viña Cono Sur S.A. The company also entered the Brazilian retail wine market purchasing 35% of a Brazilian wine retail stores Ville du Vine (Alpha Cave Comércio de Vinhos S/A) through a investment vehicle especially incorporated for such purpose called VCT Wine Retail Participacoes Ltda. Finally, in 2013 the subsidiary Viña Cono Sur S.A. opened a new entity specially destined to produce and sale the organics wines of Viña Cono Sur S.A.

Business Strategy

Concha y Toro's business strategy seeks to sustain attractive growth rates and achieve an even greater brand penetration and visibility in the different markets. The Company has therefore developed a wide range of products with which to participate in all market segments, offering high-quality wines at competitive prices.

Concha y Toro has focused specially on growth in the premium category, a very attractive segment due to its growth potential and prices, which have enabled it to improve the sales mix and increase its average sales price.

Following this strategy, the Company has invested around Ch\$405 billion (not including capitalized interest) over the last ten years in land, vineyards, infrastructure and other wine business, in order to increase its own production, this figure includes Ch\$112 billion of the Fetzer acquisition in 2011. There has also been a constant development of new products, investigation into new grape varieties and incorporation of new grape-producing valleys.

In the commercial area, the global distribution network has been strengthened with the opening of the Company's own distribution offices in key markets.

At the same time, it has developed in Argentina the same business model as used in Chile. Viña Trivento seeks sustained growth for its exports, reflecting the penetration of Argentine wines in the principal markets.

In 2013, the Company made approximately Ch\$28,861 million (approximately US\$58.0 million) of capital investments, it included new vineyards, development of new vineyards, increasing the vinification and cellar capacity and buying new agriculture machinery. The estimated capital expenditure budget for 2014 approximates USD\$50,000 thousand, to support expected future growth in sales through planting of new vineyards and expanding production capacity. Investments mainly comprise acquiring and planting new vineyards, the construction of storage and vinification facilities, expansion of the bottling plant and acquisition of French and American oak barrels, for the production of all wines with an emphasis on premium and varietal wines, however, this figure is preliminary and still needs to be approved by the board of directors. The Company expects to continue planting wine vines and developing the corresponding infrastructure needed on certain properties owned by the Company in Chile and the United States. The Company believes that a key factor in its past success and in any future success is its ability to maintain competitive prices while improving the quality of its wines. In order to increase its market share in the domestic market, the Company has maintained price competitiveness with beer and wine from other producers, introduced new wines targeted at different consumer segments and increased marketing and advertising support for its products. In export markets, the Company believes that it can continue to consistently offer high-quality wines at competitive prices in the premium, varietal and bi-varietal segments and that such wines can successfully compete with the best European, Australian, South African and U.S. wines. See [Item 4](#) — “Information on the Company — Business Overview — Domestic Marketing Strategies” and ” — Export Marketing Strategy.”

Chilean Wine Industry Overview

Wine Producing Regions - Chile. Chile is a country well-suited for growing fruit, including grapes. Geographically, Chile is a strip of land running approximately 4,345 kilometers (2,650 miles) north to south, but is only 400 kilometers (244 miles) at its widest point. It is bordered by the Andes Mountains to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The area located between the town of La Serena in the north and the Bio-Bio River in the south, generally known as the Central Zone, is where vinifera grapes are grown.

The Central Zone stretches for approximately 500 kilometers (309 miles) and is located between 32° and 38° latitude south. This location coincides with the latitude band of 30° to 50°, in which virtually all of the world's wine-producing areas are located. For example, California's vineyards are located at approximately 34° to 38° latitude north and Australia's vineyards at 32° to 40° latitude south. France's vineyards are farther north between 40° and 51° latitude north.

The climate of Chile's Central Zone is defined as temperate Mediterranean with an extended dry season. Rainfall mainly occurs during wintertime, with annual averages of 300 mm to 700 mm. Rainfall is strongly influenced by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena. If El Niño brings rainier and warmer conditions, La Niña brings dry and colder weather. Springs are usually mild, albeit not completely frost-free; when they do hit, frosts strongly affect the production of grapes. The dry season spans from summertime to the early days of fall, a pattern which favors the ripening of both red and white grapes.

The Company owns or leases vineyards in the nine principal wine-growing regions in Chile. These regions include, from north to south: Limarí, Aconcagua, Casablanca, San Antonio, Maipo, the Rapel Valley sub-regions of Cachapoal and Colchagua, Curicó and Maule. Most of these regions possess distinct weather and soil characteristics. However, they share the important characteristics of cool nights and hot days with daily temperature variations of 12°C to 20°C in the summer. This type of climatic condition is essential for growing "wine quality" grapes. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Vineyards."

Limarí Valley. Limarí is a transversal valley that runs from east to west, from the Andes to the Pacific and is situated 400 kilometers (250 miles) north of Santiago. It is a fairly narrow valley bounded by small mountainous chains to the north and south; its main features are sedimentary and mineral soils and a semi-arid climate with strong marine influence, particularly in the area closer to the Pacific Ocean. The absence of rainfall during ripening season, in addition to the extreme luminosity of the skies, makes for concentrated grapes with enhanced color and aromas. The varieties that benefit the most from this privileged setting are Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc and Syrah.

Aconcagua Valley. Aconcagua Valley is located approximately 90km (56 miles) to the north of Santiago. The Aconcagua River is the main source of irrigation for the fertile lands around and thus permits our grapes to be harvested in alluvial soils. This zone is known for its benign Mediterranean weather, in which the high temperatures during the day contrast harmonically with colder nights. Some regions of this valley have been recognized as ideal for the production of red wine varieties, due to the pleasantly warm temperatures, while the coastal areas' marine cooling breezes are suitable for the production of white wines.

Casablanca Valley. The Casablanca Valley is located 100 kilometers (62 miles) northwest of Santiago and has deep, sandy, permeable soils and a cool climate. The Company believes that this region represents an exceptional microzone to produce premium white wines, such as Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc, due to its particular climate, specially its heavy marine weather and morning fog during spring and summer.

Leyda Valley. One of the most recently created Chilean denominations, this small valley was only defined as a controlled origin in 2002. San Antonio stretches to the very edge of the Pacific Ocean and its characteristic lack of significantly high relief allows for the free entry of the strong oceanic influence. The ensuing frequent breezes, fresh temperatures and clayish soils make it a favorite spot for cold-climate white varieties and Pinot Noir.

Maipo Valley. The Maipo Valley, located just west of the Andes Mountains and south of Santiago, is renowned worldwide for the excellence of its red wines. The Maipo Valley has a Mediterranean climate, with a dry summer and high daily temperature variations due to a combination of oceanic and Andean influences. Its soils are alluvial and colluvial, organically poor and abundant in gravel. They are irrigated with glacial waters flowing from the Andes mountain range.

Rapel Valley. The Rapel Valley is located 100 to 180 kilometers (62 to 112 miles) south of Santiago, between the cities of Rancagua and San Fernando. It has a warm climate and deep, rich alluvial soils, irrigated by water from the Rapel and Cachapoal Rivers. This region's production is oriented toward red wines.

Cachapoal Valley. Part of the greater Rapel Valley, Cachapoal is located 100 to 180 kilometers south of Santiago and covers the 80-kilometer long stretch (62 to 112 miles south of Santiago) between the cities of Rancagua and San Fernando. Its benign weather, normally lacking in frosts and warm summers, suits varieties that call for a delayed harvest, such as Carmenere. Irrigated by the Rapel and Cachapoal rivers, its soils have an alluvial origin and are deep and rich. Most of this valley's production is geared toward red wines.

Colchagua Valley. This valley is part of the grand Rapel Valley. Its soils vary from the deep and fertile sandy-clay loam organically rich soils to sandy soils. Its soils are irrigated by the water from the Tinguiririca River. The valley is renowned for growing a wide range of grape varieties, where the Cabernet Sauvignon and Carmenere varieties stand out.

Curicó Valley. The Curicó Valley is similar to the Rapel Valley in terms of its geographic features, soil and climatic conditions. It is located between the Rapel and Maule Valleys and its main commercial center is the city of Curicó. The climate and soil conditions in the valley are suitable for the production of a wide variety of premium wines.

Maule Valley. The Maule Valley is located to the south of Curicó Valley, 200 to 400 kilometers (124 to 248 miles) south of Santiago. This region has a warm climate, generous winter rains and organically rich soils. Wines produced from grapes grown in the Maule Valley typically have higher alcohol content.

Non-irrigated areas in the Maule Valley are planted with a rustic grape called País, which is used to produce table wine for the popular wines segment of the domestic market.

The Company believes that Chilean land suitable for grape cultivation is cheaper than comparable land in most of the other wine-producing areas of the world. Chilean vineyards take typically three to four years after planting to produce grapes that can be used for wine making. A vineyard can produce grapes suitable for vinification for up to 40 years or more. The annual growing season starts in September and lasts until April or May. Harvest occurs between March and May, depending on the location of the vineyard and the variety of the grape being grown.

Wine Producing Regions - Argentina. The Company believes that the wine growing regions surrounding Mendoza, Argentina are capable of producing world class wines and will complement the export products currently being made in Chile.

Luján de Cuyo Region. Luján de Cuyo is located in the upper part of the Mendoza River, 22 kilometers (13.7 miles) to the south of Mendoza city. The altitude in this area ranges from 650 to 1,060 meters (from 2,132 to 3,478 feet) above sea level. Together with Maipú, it constitutes a traditional grape-growing region known as "First Zone". This First Zone is excellent for growing red varieties, Malbec in particular. Its soil is alluvial and sandy, somewhat organically poor but with very good drainage characteristics. Day and nighttime temperatures vary by approximately 14°C, which favors the production of red wines.

Maipú Region. The Maipú region is located in the upper part of the Mendoza River, 18 kilometers (11 miles) to the southeast of the city of Mendoza, next to Luján de Cuyo. Its altitude is 790 meters (2,592 feet) above sea level. The area is suitable for the production of red grapes such as Malbec and Cabernet Sauvignon.

Tunuyán Region. Tunuyán is located 80 kilometers (49 miles) southwest of Mendoza city and, together with Tupungato and San Carlos, forms the Uco Valley. This valley rises to 1,400 meters (4,593 feet) above sea level, the highest grape-growing altitudes in Mendoza. Because of the altitude and proximity to the Andes, the Uco Valley has a cooler climate than Maipú Valley, which makes this region oriented towards the production of white varieties and certain red ones. Daytime and nighttime temperatures vary by approximately 25°C, an ideal range for the development of optimum color and tannins in the grapes. Its soils are stony, sandy and very permeable, lacking in drainage or salinity problems.

Tupungato Region. The Tupungato region is located 90 kilometers (56 miles) southwest of Mendoza and rises to approximately 1,100 meters (3,600 feet) above sea level. Elegant whites and early ripening reds grow well here. Syrah and Pinot Noir are popular examples of grapes grown in this area.

La Consulta-San Carlos Region. San Carlos region is located 110 kilometers (68 miles) southwest of Mendoza. The altitude in this area ranges from 1,000 to 1,200 meters (from 3,280 to 3,937 feet) above sea level. The area is well suited for red grapes such as Malbec.

Rivadavia Region. The Rivadavia region is located 80 kilometers (49 miles) southeast of Mendoza and is part of the East Mendocino region. Its altitude is 660 meters (2,165 feet) above sea level in a zone of sandy soil with very good drainage characteristics. The average temperature is higher than in the First Zone and Uco Valley regions which, together with the availability of water from the Tunuyán River, allows for the optimal development of different varieties of grapes, the most important of which are the Malbec and Syrah varieties.

San Martín Region. San Martín is located 50 kilometers (31 miles) to the southeast of Mendoza. Altitudes in this zone average 640 to 750 meters (2100 to 2460 feet) above sea level. Its sandy-loam and sandy-lime soils are irrigated by the Tunuyán and Mendoza rivers. The climate is temperate and is characterized by a pronounced annual temperature variation, a feature that favors the vine's vegetative rest period during winter.

Wine Producing Regions –United States. The Company believes that the wine regions of California are capable of producing world-class wines and will complement the export products currently being made in Chile and Argentina.

Mendocino Region. With an estimated 25% of its total vineyards recognized as Certified Organic, Mendocino County holds the distinction of being the nation's pacesetter for "green wine" production. Situated just north of Sonoma County and roughly 90 miles north of San Francisco, Mendocino makes up a vital - if not always well-known - part of California's expansive North Coast appellation. Thanks to its consistently cool climate, Mendocino is home to some of the country's foremost sparkling wine producers. Pinot Noir is also a big player in Mendocino.

San Luis Obispo Region. Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, the San Luis Obispo-wine region is comprised of three pristine viticulture areas: the Edna Valley, Arroyo Grande Valley and Avila Valley. Most wineries are well known for their hand-crafted bottlings of Pinot Noir, Chardonnay, Syrah, Grenache, Viognier, Zinfandel and more. The marine influence of the nearby Pacific Ocean provides a mild summer and warm fall, resulting in an unusually long growing season. Combined with the region's rocky volcanic soils, these growing conditions produce fruit with intense varietal character and complex flavors that are typically found in the world's greatest wine regions.

Phylloxera. Phylloxera, a pest which attacks the roots of grapevines, has widely infested vineyards outside of Chile. The pest generally renders a vine unproductive within a few years following initial infestation. Although an infestation of phylloxera over time decreases the amount of fruit that a vine produces, it does not directly impair the quality of the fruit and poses no known human health hazards. Since no pesticide has been proven to be effective in stopping the spread of phylloxera, the only known solution is to replant infested vineyards with resistant root stock.

Chile is one of the few countries where pre-phyloxera Bordeaux cuttings are widely used and as such, phylloxera has not been found in Chile to date. The Company still uses the original French root varieties, introduced from France approximately 125 years ago, which remain free of this pest. To protect itself from the possibility of phylloxera infestation, the Company carefully screens all cuttings before planting. Regulations imposed by the Chilean Agriculture Service require that all vegetation introduced into the country be isolated under observation for a period of two years. There can, however, be no assurance that the Company's and other Chilean producers' vineyards will remain free of phylloxera infestation. Infestation would have a materially adverse effect on the Company and its production of grape crops.

Wine Classifications. Wines are classified by Chilean wine producers as either sparkling wines or table (still) wines. Sparkling wines are wines which obtain effervescence through a second alcoholic fermentation process. With the exception of popular wines, Chilean table wines are generally classified according to (i) the variety or varieties of vinifera grape from which they are made, (ii) region of origin and (iii) vintage. Table wines are also classified as either premium, varietal, bi-varietal or popular wines.

Premium wines are wines made from selected grapes of a single variety and aged in barrels. These wines receive extra care throughout the production process and command higher prices. Varietal wines can be made either of a single variety of grape or of a selective blend of varieties of grapes (known as bi-varietals). Popular wines are inexpensive wines which are not aged and are not made from a specific variety of grapes.

In 1995, the Ministry of Agriculture implemented a decree to regulate wine bottle labeling, which included the use of grape varieties, vintage years and regional denominations of origin. The decree was drafted by a committee (which included representatives of the Company) designated by the *Asociación de Viñas de Chile A.G.* (the "Exporters' Association"). The decree ordered that Chilean premium and varietal wines must contain at least 75% of the variety of grapes specified on the label. This decree enhanced the image of the Chilean wine industry, by providing for better information, quality and transparency for the consumer. The Company has adopted most of the controls set forth in the decree and continues to benefit from the enhanced image of the Chilean wine industry.

B. Business Overview

Vineyards

In order to decrease its dependence on purchased grapes and wines and to gain greater control over the cost and quality of its principal raw material, the Company initiated a capital investment program at the beginning of the 1990s. To this end, the Company has purchased land and planted vines for the production of grapes for its premium, varietal and bi-varietal wines in order to maintain its production of grapes in proportion to the growth in demand of its premium wines. Over the past few years the Company has acquired land in other wine regions in order to diversify the agricultural risk.

As of December 2013, the Company had approximately 11,842 arable hectares (approximately 29,262 acres) on 44 owned and 7 leased vineyards in the Limarí, Aconcagua, Casablanca, San Antonio, Maipo, Cachapoal, Colchagua, Curicó and Maule Valleys of the Central Zone in Chile, on 8 vineyards in the Maipú, Tupungato, Rivadavia, San Carlos, Luján de Cuyo and San Martín regions, all located in Mendoza, Argentina, and on 16 vineyards in Mendocino and San Luis Obispo in California. As of December 2013, more than 90% of the arable land owned or leased by the Company was planted with wine-producing grapes in various stages of maturity. Approximately 67% of the Company's planted hectares in Chile are planted primarily with five types of noble grapes: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Carmenere, Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc. In recent years, the Company has increased the planting of these five varieties of grapes in response to increasing consumer demand in the United States, Europe and Asia for premium and varietal wines. In Argentina, 45% of the Company's vineyards are planted with the Malbec variety, in line with the demand for Argentine wines in the export markets, especially in the U.S. market. Approximately 66% of the Company's planted hectares in United States are planted primarily with three types of noble grapes: Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Chardonnay. The Company believes that with the plantings of these noble grape varieties in Chile, Argentina and United States, it should be able to respond to the shift in consumer demand for premium and varietal wines made from these varieties of grapes. There can be no assurance, however, that consumer demand for these wines will increase in absolute terms or that consumption of wines produced by the Company from these varieties of grapes, as opposed to those produced by its competitors, will increase. In addition, there can be no assurance that competitors of the Company, either singly or in the aggregate, will not be in a better position to take advantage of changing consumer demand patterns for premium and varietal wines, by reason of planted acreage or otherwise.

The Company's remaining land under cultivation is planted mainly with Syrah, Pinot Noir, Malbec, Viognier, Pinot Blanc, Pinot Gris, Chenin Blanc, Riesling, Gewurztraminer and Sangiovese grapes.

The Company expects that the vines planted in 2010 will be in full production in 2014.

The table below shows the Company's currently-producing and newly-planted vineyards by valley as of December 2013.

Vineyards	Currently Producing (in hectares)	Plantings 2010-2013	Total Vineyards Planted	Fallow	Orchards ⁽¹⁾	Total Arable
Chile						
Limarí Valley	728	333	1,061	192	—	1,253
Casablanca Valley ⁽²⁾	365	51	416	10	—	426
Aconcagua Valley	—	100	100	—	—	100
Leyda Valley	130	—	130	—	—	130
Maipo Valley	779	88	867	23	—	890
Cachapoal Valley - Rapel Valley	1,055	360	1,415	163	10	1,588
Colchagua Valley - Rapel Valley ⁽³⁾	1,628	439	2,067	143	—	2,210
Curicó Valley	572	113	685	18	—	703
Maule Valley	1,941	403	2,345	521	—	2,866
Total Chile:	7,198	1,888	9,086	1,070	10	10,166
Argentina						
Mendoza Valley	1,061	93	1,154	56	—	1,210
Total Argentina:	1,061	93	1,154	56	—	1,210
United States						
Fetzer	429	35	464	—	3	467
Total United States:	429	35	464	—	3	467
Total General	8,688	2,015	10,703	1,126	13	11,842

- (1) These hectares include 41 hectares of fruit trees planted on the Company's Peumo and Idahue vineyards in Chile and 3 hectares of fruit tree planted on Butler, McNab vineyards in the United States. This land can be returned to grape production.
- (2) The Company leases three vineyards in the Casablanca Valley (93.73, 125.79 and 27 arable hectares) with leases expiring in 2023, 2028 and 2036, respectively.
- (3) The Company has leased one vineyard with 72 arable hectares since 1993 from *Sociedad Protectora de la Infancia* ("Protectora"), an unaffiliated, non-profit institution. The lease of this vineyard expires in 2013; however, the lease is cancelable by Protectora with one year's notice and payment of a penalty. In 2004 the Company leased an 80.6 hectare vineyard in production, from Viñedos Emiliana, this lease expires in 2013. In 2006, the Company leased another vineyard from Viñedos Emiliana with approximately 112 hectares in production; this lease expires in 2018.
- (4) Since 2008 Viña Cono Sur leased two vineyards in Colchagua valley comprising of 104.5 arable hectares.

The Company believes that the diverse microclimates and soils of the areas in which its vineyards are located, as well as the trellis systems used in its vineyards, allow it to grow a wide variety of grapes and thereby offer a broad range of wines. In addition, the Company believes that this diversity helps to minimize the agricultural risks inherent in its operations.

Although Chilean winters are relatively mild, Chilean vineyards have suffered frost damage in the past; Generally, September and October are the most likely periods for frost damage, especially in areas closest to the Andes Mountains. The Company tries to protect its grapes against risk from frost through various preventive techniques, including the use of helicopters and stationary propellers to raise the temperature of the air by hovering over vineyards. The Company has also taken steps to protect against soil erosion and other ecological damage by using special irrigation methods.

Wine Production Methods

Wine production methods vary by type and quality of wine. The Company uses the following production methods (certain wine industry terms used in the following discussion are defined at the beginning of this report, in “Certain Defined Terms — Glossary of Special Terms”):

Premium Reds. The Company’s premium red wines are primarily made from select Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Carmenere, Syrah, Pinot Noir and Malbec grapes grown in vineyards in the Maipo, Rapel and Maule valleys. The wines are made in the Company’s Puente Alto, Cachapoal and Lourdes plants. As part of its capital expenditure program, the Company has installed the most advanced stainless steel fermentation tanks available that incorporate refrigeration and heating systems. Grapes are crushed, separated from their stems and the musts fermented with the skins and pulp in stainless steel tanks at temperatures of 28°C to 30°C (82°F to 86°F), to obtain color and develop body. The resulting wine is left in contact with the skin for longer periods in the case of premium red wines than for red varietal or bi-varietal wines. Contact with the skin and solids (the maceration process) give the wine body, color and complexity. After separation and pressing of the solids to extract press wine, the wine is subjected to a malolactic fermentation process. The malolactic fermentation uses either introduced or normally present bacteria to transform the malic acid with a lower Ph to lactic acid of higher Ph, producing a smoother and more biologically stable wine with enhanced aroma and bouquet. The wines are then aged in French and American oak barrels for a period of eight to eighteen months, depending on wine type, brand and kind of barrel, in order to obtain additional body and complexity. Once bottled, the wine is aged further in the Company’s wine cellars at Pirque for two to twelve months, depending on the brand.

Premium Whites. Grapes selected from the noblest varieties, such as Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Viognier, Riesling and Gewurztraminer from the Company’s Casablanca, Maipo, Curicó and Maule vineyards are crushed, separated from their stems and introduced into pneumatic presses in order to extract clean juice. Unlike red wines, white wines are generally fermented without their skins and seeds. In order to convert the sugar into alcohol, this juice is then fermented, with yeast, in French and American oak barrels or temperature-controlled stainless steel tanks, depending on variety, vineyard and brand. Lower temperatures between 12°C and 18°C (53°F and 64°F) are considered optimal for quality during this process. The resulting wine is aged on the fine lees in the same tanks as used in fermentation for at least six to eight months in order to obtain fruitiness, body and complexity. Once bottled, premium white wines are aged from two to twelve months in the Company’s wine cellars, depending on the brand.

Late Harvest is a sweet and aromatic dessert wine made from Sauvignon Blanc and Riesling grapes that were left on the vine to over-ripen, resulting in a high concentration of sugar and a reduction in acidity. The vinification process for Late Harvest is similar to that for the Company’s other premium white wines.

Red Varietals and Bi-varietals. The production process for red varietal and bi-varietal wines is similar to that of premium red wines and involves grapes from the Company’s Rapel, Curicó and Maule vineyards. These wines are macerated for a shorter period of time and are stored in stainless steel tanks and non-reactive epoxy-lined cement tanks until bottling. Bottling normally begins approximately six months later.

White Varietals and Bi-varietals. Grapes from the Company's Rapel, Curicó, Maule and Casablanca vineyards are crushed and separated from their stems before they are pressed to extract the grape juice. The juice is then fermented in temperature-controlled stainless steel tanks. The wines are stored in stainless steel tanks or in inert epoxy-lined cement tanks for three months before bottling.

Sparkling Wine. Sparkling wines are the product of a second alcoholic fermentation of wine with yeasts in isobaric tanks for a period from two to eight months, depending on the type of sparkling wine. This second fermentation allows for the retention of the characteristic effervescence. The Company produces four types of sparkling wine. Casillero del Diablo and Cono Sur are sparkling premium wines made from Chardonnay and Pinot Noir grapes. The Company also produces a standard sparkling wine made from Chardonnay, Riesling and Chenin Blanc and a Sparkling Moscato made from Moscatel grapes.

Popular Wine. The Company produced approximately 79% of its popular wine from grapes and bulk wine purchased from independent growers. These grapes are vinified at four locations using a process similar to that used for varietal wines. Popular wines are not aged; instead, they are bottled or packaged promptly.

Bulk Wine. Almost all the bulk wine sold by the Company is purchased from outside suppliers.

Sources of Grapes and Purchased Wine

Grapes are the main raw material in the wine making process. In 2013, approximately 65% of the grapes used in the production of premium, varietal and bi-varietal wines were purchased from third parties. In addition, the Company purchased grapes and bulk wine required to produce approximately 79% of its popular wines. Prevailing prices for grapes at harvest time reflect market conditions.

Company Vineyards. In 2013, approximately 35% of the Company's production of premium, varietal and bi-varietal wines was from grapes grown on the Company's owned and leased vineyards in Chile. The Company believes that production of its own grapes offers greater control over costs and quality and improves reliability of supply. To that end, the Company continues to expand its grape production, specially in the premium category, in order to support the volume growth and to be able to improve and control the quality of its wines. The Company's policy is that, to the extent possible, only grapes grown in the Company's own vineyards are to be used to produce the Company's premium wines.

Outside Suppliers. In order to satisfy its need for grapes for the production of premium, varietal, bi-varietal and sparkling wine not otherwise met by its own vineyards, as well as its requirements for grapes and bulk wine for 79% of its popular wines, the Company buys grapes from approximately 828 independent growers in Chile. The identity of such growers, as well as the amounts purchased from them, does not change significantly from year to year and most of these growers have been selling to the Company for many years. The main criteria used to select independent growers are geographic location, the variety of grapes grown and the grower's farming methods. With the objective of assuring quality production, the Company offers its suppliers technical assistance based on rigorous criteria similar to that which is applied within its own wineries. The Company also purchases small quantities of grapes from entities in which several of its directors, executive officers or members of their families have an interest. See [Item 7](#) — "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions."

In accordance with Chilean wine industry practice, most of the Company's agreements with growers only cover one year's production and are renewed from year to year. This renewal is not compulsory and depends on the Company's demand and seasonal market prices. In order to minimize the risk of crop loss, the agreements are entered into between January and April each year, after the grapes have begun to mature and the size of the crop can be more accurately estimated. Delivery schedules are agreed upon according to the degree of ripeness of each grape variety. The management of these outside vineyards is directed by the Company's own technical personnel and the Company establishes standards regarding the use of pesticides, cultivation, harvest date, transportation system, sugar, acidity and Ph concentration. Selection of the grapes and approval of their quality is carried out by the Company's technical department. The price of the grapes is proportional to the estimated alcohol content over 12% in the resulting wine. Payment for grapes obtained from independent growers is made mainly in ten interest-free installments throughout the year. In 2013, the Company had long-term contracts with up to approximately 34% of its growers.

Bulk Wine Purchases. The Company purchases wine in bulk from a number of outside suppliers for the wine used in the production of the Company's popular wines. The Company's technical department approves such wine purchases. Payments are traditionally made in ten interest-free monthly installments.

Vinification

The Company seeks to use the latest technology in all areas of vinification while maintaining the wine-making traditions of its founders. The Company has twelve wine-making plants in Chile which turn grapes into premium, varietal and bi-varietal wines. The locations of these plants and their production capacity in 2013 are shown below. Additionally, the Company leases plants, mostly to vinify generic grapes for the production of popular wines.

In Argentina, Trivento owns two plants for the vinification and aging of its wines. Additional capacity to meet its vinification needs is leased from third parties.

Fetzer in the U.S. owns two plants for the vinification and aging of its wines in Paso Robles and Hopland.

Plant	Valley	Production 2013	Production 2012	Production 2011
		(in millions of kilograms)		
Owned - Chile				
Nueva Aurora	Limarí	9.9	14.8	11.4
Puente Alto	Maipo	12.7	12.3	12.1
Lo Espejo	Maipo	3.6	0.0	4.8
Cachapoal	Cachapoal - Rapel	39.4	34.6	30.7
Chimbarongo	Colchagua - Rapel	71.7	62.8	50.4
Cono Sur	Colchagua - Rapel	25.3	20.0	15.3
Peralillo	Colchagua - Rapel	2.7	3.5	4.0
Las Mercedes	Colchagua - Rapel	11.5	8.9	8.2
Lontué	Curicó	27.6	27.8	25.7
Curicó	Curicó	17.3	15.9	11.4
Lourdes	Maule	26.2	28.3	25.7
San Javier	Maule	50.6	44.9	25.2
Total Owned - Chile		298.4	273.8	224.8
Owned - Argentina:				
Trivento	Maipú - Mendoza	15.0	14.4	16.2
Tres Porteñas	San Martín - Mendoza	10.9	10.8	16.6
Total Owned - Argentina		25.9	25.2	32.8
Owned - United States: ⁽¹⁾				
Paso Robles	Paso Robles	3.0	3.1	2.0
Hopland	Hopland	16.2	14.9	12.3
Total Owned - United States		19.2	18.0	14.3

(1) Fetzer was acquired on April 2011.

In addition, the Company's facilities at Pirque have the capacity to produce 3.0 million bottles or 2.25 million liters of sparkling wine per year.

The Company uses a combination of epoxy-lined cement tanks, stainless steel tanks and French and American oak barrels to ferment, age and store its wine. As of December 2013, the Company's total storage and fermentation capacity in Chile was approximately 412 million liters. Total owned capacity in Argentina was 32million liters. Trivento rents additional storage facilities, as needed, for its operation. In the United States total storage and fermentation capacity was approximately 45million liters.

The following table shows the Company's approximate fermentation and storage capacity by type of container for the years indicated:

Type of Container	2013	December, 2012	2011
Chile:	(in million liters)		
Epoxy-lined cement tanks	261.8	216.2	216.3
Steel tanks	138.7	134.4	130.3
European and American oak barrels	11.4	10.0	9.9
Chilean wood casks	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Chile	412.1	360.9	356.7
Argentina:			
Epoxy-lined cement tanks	17.1	17.2	17.2
Steel tanks	13.5	12.5	13.2
European and American oak barrels	1.0	1.0	0.8
Total Argentina	31.7	30.7	31.2
United States: ⁽¹⁾			
Steel tanks	38.4	38.4	41.2
European and American oak barrels	6.7	7.5	10.0
Total United States	45.1	45.9	51.3

(1) Fetzer was acquired on April 2011.

The Company uses American and French oak barrels for the production of all its premium wines, except Late Harvest. Although the use of oak barrels increases the Company's winemaking costs, the Company is certain that it enhances the quality of its premium wines. Oak barrels are purchased in several sizes and are treated prior to delivery in accordance with the Company's needs. Oak barrels are used for up to two years to produce the highest quality premium wines, such as Don Melchor and are then used for another five years to enhance other wines. As of December 2013, the Company had more than 50,000 European and American oak barrels.

French oak barrels are used to make the Company's premium Don Melchor, Carmin de Peumo, Gravas del Maipo, Amelia, Terrunyo, Marqués de Casa Concha and Trio brand wines, while American oak barrels are used for its premium Casillero del Diablo brand wine. Most of the Company's stainless steel tanks are fitted with cooling systems to prevent wine from losing quality at higher temperatures. All of the Company's stainless steel tanks for use during fermentation are equipped with heating and cooling systems to regulate the temperature in the fermentation process.

Bottling

After vinification and, in the case of premium wines, aging, wine is ready to be bottled. The Company has three bottling plants near the Santiago metropolitan area: Pirque, Lo Espejo and Vespucio plants and a plant in Lontué. The Pirque bottling plant, located 28 kilometers from Santiago, is the Company's principal bottling plant and a large amount of the Company's premium, varietal, bi-varietal and sparkling wines are bottled there. The plant has seven bottling lines (six of them automatic, and one manual) accommodating bottles of 1.5 liter, 1 liter, 750 milliliter, 375 milliliter and 187 milliliter capacities. In addition the plant has one bag-in-box line producing 2 and 3 liters capacity formats. The facility in Pirque is equipped with the most advanced bottling and labeling equipment available and has an installed capacity of 9.4 million liters per month when operating three eight hour shifts per day, six days a week.

In March 2007, the Company leased a bottling plant from Viña Canepa. This plant has five bottling lines with a capacity of 3.7 million liters per month when operating two eight hour shifts per day, six days a week. This plant is located in Lo Espejo, in Santiago.

During 2007 the Company added a new bottling plant and logistic center—the Vespucio plant. This bottling plant includes a modern bottling line imported from Italy with a nominal capacity of 12 thousand bottles per hour when bottling 750 milliliter bottles, and 8 thousand bottles per hour when bottling 1.5 liter bottles,. This bottling line is specially designed to handle large orders.

The Company’s bottling plant in Lontué, located 200 kilometers from Santiago, bottles wine in five liter glass jugs and in 0.5 liter, 1 liter, 1.5 liter and 2.0 liter Tetra Brik packages which are made of several layers of paper, aluminum and polyethylene. Similar packages are used worldwide for juice, milk, wine and other products. The Tetra Brik packaging line is completely automated. The Company has a license from Tetra Pak Chile to utilize the Tetra Brik technology and purchases pre-printed unassembled packages from Tetra Pak Chile. The Lontué plant has three Tetra Pak packaging machines with an installed capacity of 5.6 million liters per month based on three shifts operating eight hours a day, six days a week.

The Company has a quality control department which controls the raw materials used in each bottling plant and tracks the product up to the point of sale through a system of computer coding for each bottle and case produced. The Company also uses electronic monitoring equipment to ensure that bottles are filled to the correct level.

All of the Company’s premium and export wines are bottled in new bottles. Cristalerías, a principal shareholder of one of the Company’s main competitors, Santa Rita, supplies almost all of the Company’s bottles. The Company obtains the remainder of its bottles from other Chilean and Argentine manufacturers. Corks for most wines are produced in Spain and Portugal but are finished by Chilean firms. The Company owns 49.96% of the principal cork supplier, Industria Corchera. See [Item 7](#) — “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions.” Labels are produced in Chile. Chilean companies supply cases and capsules (the tin, plastic or aluminum covering for the neck of a wine bottle).

The Company believes that, except for bottles and Tetra Brik packages, alternative sources of supply are readily available. The Company believes that it could find alternate suppliers for bottles and Tetra Brik packages, but it could be adversely and materially affected in the short-term. New bottles and preprinted, unassembled Tetra Brik packages are priced in U.S. dollars. Changes in the Chilean peso to U.S. dollar exchange rate could increase the cost of components and have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Storage. The Company has four warehouses for finished wine with the following capacities: Pirque - 320,000 cases; the Vespucio I logistic center - 346,000 cases; the Vespucio II logistic center - 742,000 cases and the Lo Espejo plant-251,000 cases.

Domestic Distribution. The Company has its own direct distribution capacity through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Comercial Peumo. Comercial Peumo has a network of 15 regional offices to service the entire Chilean national territory and 14 Distribution Centers. Its sales force is made up of 213 salespeople, 31 supervisors, 2 business managers, 2 regional sales managers and 4 sales managers by distribution channel. Comercial Peumo serves approximately 15,000 customers throughout Chile, making it the largest wine-oriented distribution company in Chile. The two largest single customers accounted for approximately 10.4% and 10.1% of the Company’s domestic sales in 2013.

A wholly-owned subsidiary, Transportes Viconto, transports bulk wine products between the Company’s cellars, production and bottling facilities and delivers wine products to container ships located in Chilean ports. Transportes Viconto relies on an eleven truck fleet, with a complement of trailers and tanks that had transported 140 million liters in 2013 between the wine storage locations and the bottling plants.

Company Sales - Chilean Markets

Domestic Wine Sales. The Company's domestic sales in liters, including sales of bulk wine, in 2013, 2012 and 2011 were approximately 59.2 million liters, 61.9 million liters and 66.8 million liters, respectively, resulting in gross revenues of Ch\$57,233 million, Ch\$61,673 million and Ch\$62,896 million, respectively.

The Company's bulk wine sales fluctuate from year to year because the Company sells bulk wine in the domestic market to reduce excess inventories. In 2013, sales of bulk wine represented 0.2% of total wine sales in the domestic market.

The Company is the largest wine producer in Chile and according to AC Nielsen, in 2013, the Company had the second largest share of the domestic market with a 28.5% share in terms of volume and a 26.0% share in value. The Company competes in all segments of the branded Chilean market and seeks to keep prices competitive to make its products attractive to consumers. Its variety of brands allows it to target different market segments, from its upscale premium Don Melchor to its popular wine lines, while maintaining a competitive price/quality relationship across the range.

The following tables show the Company's total domestic wine sales in constant Chilean pesos and liters for each of the calendar years indicated:

	Domestic Wine Sales					
	2013		2012		2011	
	Mill. Ch\$	%	Mill. Ch\$	%	Mill. Ch\$	%
Bottled wine	57,144	99.8%	61,573	99.8%	61,998	98.6%
Bulk	89	0.2%	100	0.2%	897	1.4%
Total	57,233	100.0%	61,673	100.0%	62,896	100.0%

	2013		2012		2011	
	Th. Liters	%	Th. Liters	%	Th. Liters	%
	Bottled wine	59,160	100.0%	61,934	100.0%	65,119
Bulk	19	0.0%	28	0.0%	1,681	2.5%
Total	59,179	100.0%	61,962	100.0%	66,801	100.0%

The Chilean wine market can be divided into segments based on the price of a 750 ml bottle. The Company targets the following market segments: popular wines with prices ranging from Ch\$500–1000 per liter; bi-varietal (blend) wines with prices ranging from Ch\$1000–1,500; varietal wines with prices ranging from Ch\$1,890–2,499; premium wines with prices ranging from Ch\$3,690–5,000; super premium with prices between Ch\$6,990–9,990; and ultra premium with prices over Ch\$10,000.

Local Brands and Prices. The table below lists the Company's major brands by segments of the Chilean wine market and approximate retail prices for each brand per 750 ml bottle as of December, 2013. Prices do not vary by type of wine within brand category.

Segment	Brand	Approximate Retail Price (As of December 2013 Chilean pesos)
Ultra Premium	Carmín de Peumo	90,000
	Gravas del Maipo	90,000
	Don Melchor	75,000
	Terrunyo	20,000
	Amelia	15,000
Super Premium	Marqués de Casa Concha	11,000
	Gran Reserva Serie Riberas	7,000
Premium	Trio	4,500
	Casillero del Diablo	4,000
	Late Harvest ⁽¹⁾	2,400
Sparkling	Subercaseaux	3,000
Varietal	Sunrise	1,800
	Santa Emiliana ⁽²⁾	1,900
Bi-varietal	Frontera	1,500
Popular ⁽³⁾	Exportación	1,500
	Clos de Pirque	1,400
	Tocornal	1,100
	Fressco Cooler	1,000

(1) Late Harvest is a Sauvignon Blanc dessert wine which is only sold in 375 ml bottles.

(2) The Company has a license from Viñedos Emiliana to bottle and distribute the Company's wine domestically under Viñedos Emiliana's labels.

(3) Popular wine prices are per 1,000 ml.

Local Competition. The Company competes with a number of other Chilean wineries. The Company's competitors in the premium segment are large and medium-sized Chilean wineries, mainly Santa Rita, Viña San Pedro Tarapacá S.A. ("San Pedro"), Bodegas y Viñedos Santa Carolina S.A., Viña Undurraga S.A., Viña Errázuriz S.A. and Cousiño Macul S.A.. The Company also competes, to a much lesser extent, with small Chilean wineries whose production and sales of premium wines are aimed primarily at export markets. Sales in the popular wine segment are concentrated in wines packaged in Tetra Brik packages. For the Chilean industry in 2013, Tetra Brik sales represented approximately 46% of all Chilean sales by volume in the popular wine segment. The Company believes that non-Chilean wineries have negligible sales in Chile because they find it difficult to match the price-value relationship offered by Chilean wineries, especially in the popular wine segment.

Popular wines produced in Chile, including those of the Company, also compete with other beverages such as beer, pisco and soft drinks. For the two month period ended March, the ratio of popular wine price to beer price decreased from 1.22 in March 2012 to 1.07 in March 2013, mainly due to an decrease in wine prices. In the face of increased competition by other beverages and in order to continue gaining market share, the Company has maintained its marketing efforts in the popular wine segment. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Domestic Marketing Strategies."

The following table shows the relationship between popular wine and beer prices, in Chilean pesos, for the years indicated:

Relationship Between Popular Wine and Beer Prices (per liter)

For the two-month period ended March:	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Popular average wine price	1,172	1,286	1,289	1,050	1,045	965	944
Beer average price	1,091	1,057	867	822	800	743	677
Ratio of popular wine prices to beer prices	1.07	1.22	1.49	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.39

Source: Nielsen Retail Index and Company's Internal Information. Measurement for the two-month period for supermarket and traditional retail (i.e. liquor and convenience stores) channels.

Domestic Marketing Strategy

The Company is seeking to increase its market share in all segments of the Chilean wine market, especially in the premium and varietal wine segment. The Company believes it is well positioned within this market due to its portfolio of brands, which it believes successfully competes with other wine producers in all segments of the domestic market. In 2013, we saw a little decreases in sales of the Company's premium wines. We also increased prices for our popular wines, in line with the objective of improving the profitability of our line of products.

In terms of distribution, the strategy of the Company is to be present in all relevant channels for wine sales in Chile, with special focus in supermarkets and the retail channel. Accordingly, the retail sector of the Company has been strengthened both in commercial and marketing terms.

Regarding the portfolio of products, the Company is permanently developing new formats and updating the presentation of its products. Advertising methods and marketing strategies differ depending on whether the targeted segment is comprised of potential consumers of the Company's premium, varietal, bi-varietal, or popular wines. During 2013, the greatest efforts in advertising were focused on strengthening the Clos de Pirque, Casillero del Diablo, Gran Reserva and Marques de Casa Concha brands in the market through mass media campaigns, including television, radio and press.

Domestic Sales – Other Products. In the past few years, Comercial Peumo—the distribution subsidiary for the Chilean local market—has entered into new non-wine businesses, specially in the liquor and beer categories. These categories show strong growth and present an expanded business opportunity for the subsidiary. In April of 2008, Comercial Peumo signed a distribution agreement with SAB Miller—one of the three largest brewers world wide—with the aim of enhancing the Company's presence in the imported premium beer category. Accordingly, since May of 2008, Comercial Peumo has distributed, mainly in supermarkets, Miller Genuine Draft beer. In April 2009, Comercial Peumo signed a distribution agreement with Diageo Chile Limitada and commenced wholesale distribution of Diageo's products in Chile, which include the different domestic distribution channels, except for the largest supermarket chains. The Diageo products covered by the agreement include Johnnie Walker whisky, Pampero rum, Baileys liquors, Smirnoff vodka, Gordons gin and Jose Cuervo tequila.

Comercial Peumo sales of non-wine products in 2013 and 2012 totaled Ch\$31,955 million and Ch\$28,420 million respectively, with its new business area contributing 35.9% and 31.6%, respectively of sales of Comercial Peumo.

Company Sales - Export Markets

According to the Exporters' Association, exports of bottled Chilean wine totaled US\$ 1,520million and 467 million liters in 2013, representing an increase of 1.4% in value, in US dollar terms, and a decrease of 1.3% in volume terms, as compared to 2012.

Export Sales and Competition. The Company is the largest exporter of Chilean wines on both a volume and value basis, with market share in 2013 of 20.8% and 26.3% (including bulk) respectively, according to the Exporters' Association. The Company's bottled wine market share by volume and US\$ value was 33.9% and 30.5%, respectively. In 2013, the Company's closest Chilean competitor in the bottled export segment, in terms of volume and US\$ value, reported the equivalent of 13.0% and 11.0% in terms of volume and US\$ value, respectively.

The following table sets forth the Company's export market share among Chilean wine producers, as a percentage of both volume and US\$ value for the years 2005 to 2013:

	Export Market Share			
	Total Wine		Bottled ⁽¹⁾ Wine	
	Volume	US\$ Value	Volume	US\$ Value
2005	22.6%	24.3%	32.2%	27.2%
2006	21.9%	25.4%	33.4%	28.3%
2007	22.2%	27.4%	34.9%	30.2%
2008	25.4%	28.3%	37.0%	31.4%
2009	23.8%	28.6%	38.4%	32.3%
2010	24.0%	27.8%	36.6%	31.5%
2011	24.3%	26.3%	33.7%	29.7%
2012	23.4%	26.7%	35.4%	31.3%
2013	20.8%	26.3%	33.9%	30.5%

Source: Vinos de Chile, Exporter's Association

(1) Bottled and bag-in-box.

Principal Export Markets. This section describes principal trends and markets for Company sales originated in Chile which include exports to third parties and sales of the Company's distribution subsidiaries in the UK, Nordic countries, Brazil, Singapore and Mexico. Company sales in the export market are distributed among the premium, varietal, bi-varietal, sparkling and popular wine segments. The Company also sells bulk wine abroad.

The Company's bottled export sales in volume in 2013, 2012 and 2011 totaled 180 million liters, 175 million liters and 170 million liters, respectively, resulting in revenues of Ch\$305,373 million, Ch\$277,889 million and Ch\$264,865 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's principal regional export markets were Europe, the United States, Asia, South America, Central America and Canada. Each market is unique and there are differences within markets due to variations in local regulations.

Wine Sales in Export Markets

	2013		2012		2011	
	Mill. Ch\$	%	Mill. Ch\$	%	Mill. Ch\$	%
Bottled wine	305,373	99.6%	277,889	99.8%	264,865	100.0%
Bulk	1,146	0.4%	562	0.2%	73	0.0%
Total	306,519	100.0%	278,451	100.0%	264,938	100.0%

	2013		2012		2011	
	Th. Liters	%	Th. Liters	%	Th. Liters	%
Bottled wine	180,113	99.0%	175,437	99.5%	170,145	99.9%
Bulk	1,872	1.0%	912	0.5%	216	0.1%
Total	181,985	100.0%	176,349	100.0%	170,361	100.0%

Percentage of Export Sales by Volume to Regional Export Markets (excluding bulk wine sales)

Market	2013	2012	2011
Europe	50.9%	51.6%	50.2%
United States	12.5%	13.5%	14.7%
Asia	9.0%	8.4%	9.3%
South America	9.4%	9.0%	9.8%
Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean	11.9%	10.8%	9.2%
Canada	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%
Africa/Other	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sales in Export Markets by Volume to Regional Markets

	2013	2012	2011	Var % 2013-	Var % 2012-
	Th. liters	Th. liters	Th. liters	12	11
Europe	91,728	90,551	85,409	1.3%	6.0%
United States	22,553	23,655	24,957	-4.7%	-5.2%
Asia	16,187	14,798	15,865	9.4%	-6.7%
South America	16,951	15,756	16,646	7.6%	-5.4%
Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean	21,456	18,975	15,681	13.1%	21.0%
Canada	6,846	7,263	7,224	-5.7%	0.5%
Africa/Other	4,392	4,439	4,363	-1.1%	1.8%
Total	180,113	175,437	170,145	2.7%	3.1%

Europe. In 2013, sales to Europe increased by 1.3% in volume terms to approximately 91.7million liters or 50.9% of Company sales volume in export markets. The Company's European markets can be subdivided into three areas: Germany and non-wine-producing Western Europe, wine-producing Western Europe (except Germany) and Eastern Europe.

The Company believes that greater market opportunities exist in the United Kingdom, non-wine-producing countries of Western and Eastern Europe and Germany. For these countries, in 2013, the significant countries were: the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Russia. Among these countries, the Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland) operate under a state-controlled system where each state purchases wine and sells it in its own stores at the retail level. The Company anticipates that in the future, the monopoly system in these countries may be replaced by a private or semi-private sales structure, but believes that because its brands are well known in these areas, the Company's sales will not be adversely affected as a result. There can be no assurance, however, that such a regulatory change would not have a materially adverse effect on the Company's sales to such markets. During 2009, the Company started the operations of its own distribution subsidiaries in the Nordic countries of Sweden, Finland and Norway. These subsidiaries are responsible for the distribution of Concha y Toro, Viña Maipo, Trivento, Los Robles and Fetzer wines in these markets and have added some agency brands during the course of the past year introducing the distribution of Emiliana from Chile and Stellenbosch from South Africa. Total sales in these markets in 2013 reached 9.7 million liters, representing a 5.7% increase as compared to 2012 in terms of volume.

In the United Kingdom, the Company continues to broaden direct distribution to all market segments (i.e. multiples, specialists, cash and carry, wholesalers and independent vendors) and promote on-premise consumption (e.g., sales to restaurants), mainly through its Concha y Toro, Viña Maipo, Cono Sur, Isla Negra, Trivento, Palo Alto and Fetzer brands. Total sales in the the United Kingdom in 2013 reached 50.3 million liters, representing a 0.1% decrease as compared to 2012 in terms of volume.

The Company's marketing strategy in Germany and the non-wine-producing countries of Western and Eastern Europe focuses on expanding the premium wine segment, particularly with the Casillero del Diablo brand and building brand recognition. Sales to Continental Europe increased 3.3% in volume. The Company sees great potential in this region, with the exception of important wine producing countries such as Georgia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Moldova.

In the major wine-producing countries of Western Europe (e.g., Italy, France, Spain and Portugal), where the Company faces greater competition, the Company's marketing strategy is to shift from sales of small quantities of super-premium wines to higher volume sales of premium wines in the off trade (supermarkets and wholesale chains).

United States. Sales volume to the U.S. market accounted for approximately 22.6million liters in 2013and 12.5% of sales volume in export markets. Volumes decreased 4.7% in 2013. According to the Exporters' Association in 2013the U.S. market represented 13.3% of total Chilean bottled exports, being the second market in volume, and the Company was the leading Chilean exporter to the United States, with a market share in volume of34.7% of total Chilean bottled wine exported to the US. Wine markets worldwide are divided into segments according to the price range of the wines and competitors differ from one segment to another. According to the wine classification method generally used in the U.S. market, the Company believes that the following wine categories are a representation of the wines sold by the Company in the United States: ultra premium, super premium, premium and popular premium. The Company believes that the Company's wines would be classified within such categories as follows: *ultra premium* —Don Melchor, Amelia and Terrunyo; *super premium*—Marqués de Casa Concha and Gran Reserva Serie Riberas; *premium*—Trio, Casillero del Diablo, Palo Alto and Xplorador; and *popular premium*—the Company's varietal wines and bi-varietals, including Sunrise, Frontera and Viña Maipo varietal wines, among others.

The Company and its Chilean competitors are increasing their participation in the premium segment and establishing a strong presence in the varietal and bi-varietal segments. The Company's strategy is to focus on sales within the premium and above categories and keep the positions in the varietal categories, specially Frontera. In the United States, the Company's greatest market strength is in the varietal and bi-varietal segments due to the Company's competitive price/value relationship. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Export Marketing Strategy."

In the United States, the Company's products principally compete with other Chilean wines, as well as Californian wines and wines imported from Italy, France, Australia, Spain, Germany, Portugal, Argentina and other wine-producing countries.

Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. The Company's 2013 sales volume to Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean totaled 16.2million liters or 9.0% of the Company's exports. The primary markets for the Company's products in this region are Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The Company has marketed its wines for more than twenty years in most of the countries in this region and the Company believes it is the largest Chilean exporter of bottled wines in all of these countries. Sales in volume terms increased by 9.4%.

VCT & DG Mexico, a joint venture between Concha y Toro and Digrans SA ("Digrans"), established at the end of 2011, started operations in the second half of 2012 and took care of the distribution in Mexico. This joint venture is 51% owned by Concha y Toro and 49% owned by Digrans. In 2013 VCT & DG Mexico sold 5.0 million liters.

South America. In 2013, sales to South America increased by 7.6% in volume terms to approximately 17.0million liters or 9.4% of the Company's total exports. Annual sales in Brazil increased 26.1% in terms of volume, as compared to 2012. The Company is currently the leading Chilean wine exporter to most of the South American countries, in most of these countries, the Company's products are sold through exclusive local distributors, with the exception of Brazil where the Company opened a distribution subsidiary at the end of 2008, and in some countries, the Company's secondary brands are sold by different distributors. Other significant countries in South America are Uruguay, Colombia and Peru.

Historically, export sales to South America have been limited by economic conditions. Chilean wines have traditionally enjoyed favorable customs treatment in South American countries compared with wine produced by nations outside of the region. This advantage may end as these countries lower their tariffs or follow the global trend toward open market economies.

Canada. In 2013, the Company's sales to Canada decreased 5.7% to approximately 6.8million liters or 3.8% of the Company's exports. Canada is the fourth largest national export market for the Company in volume and value terms.

The Canadian market is governed by provincial monopolies in nine of the ten provinces and the three territories. The monopolies (or liquor boards) buy and sell all imported (bottled) and locally produced liquors and wines. Each province is autonomous and each provincial liquor board has its own regulations and policies. Each liquor board is also responsible as guarantor of payments to its suppliers. Because the Canadian market is a controlled market, the buying system is highly concentrated and the marketing policies are strictly regulated. The Company believes that even if privatization of the provincial monopolies takes place, its sales will not be adversely affected because its brands are well-known in Canada. However, there can be no assurance that privatization would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's sales to the Canadian market. On the first half of 2012, the Company opened an office in Canada to serve the Canadian market.

Asia. The Asian market accounted for approximately 21.5million liters in 2013, equal to 11.9% by volume of the Company's exports. In 2013, sales volume to Asia increased 13.1% and 13.4% in value consistent with our objective of increasing sales in terms of value at a faster pace than volume. Japan, China, Hong Kong and South Korea grew in 2013 in terms of volume. In 2013, the continued work on brand building and promotional support was fundamental for our strategy of increasing the Company's presence and value in the region. In 2010, the Company opened its own local regional distribution company based in Singapore which has been fundamental for the performance in Asia and in 2013 the company opened a commercial office in China, a market that the company considers with a great potential.

Other. The Company's 2013 sales to countries in Africa and elsewhere totaled 4.4 million liters or 2.4% of the Company's exports by volume. The largest market in this category is Mozambique. The first quarter of 2012 the Company opened an office in South Africa to serve this market.

Bulk Wine Exports. In 2013, the Company sold 1,872 thousand liters of bulk wine overseas representing 1.0% of its exports by volume. Bulk wine sales is a spot business with no long-term commitments. Sales depend on price and availability of wine in Chile and other wine growing countries. The Company purchases almost all of the bulk wine it exports from outside suppliers. The Company expects bulk wine sales to diminish in significance as it continues to promote bottled wine sales. However, bulk wine sales may continue in countries depending on price, demand and availability for such wines.

Distribution in Export Markets. The Company's products are distributed in approximately 145 countries by independent distributors, including four governmental liquor authorities. In most countries, the Company sells wine through a second and third distributor under the brand names of its subsidiaries Cono Sur, Maipo and Canepa. The Company sells mostly "F.O.B. Chilean port" to its distributors in export markets.

In 2013, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, Canada and Brazil were the Company's five largest national export markets and accounted for 49% of the Company's exports by volume and 41% by value. The Company believes that its success in export markets is based on developing good relationships with established distributors and the good price-to-quality ratio of its products. The Company has written agreements with most of its distributors.

Independent Distributors. The Company's exclusive agent and importer in the United States was Banfi, which imported and re-sold the Company's products to distributors who service all 50 states. Banfi was the Company's largest single customer in 2010, purchasing approximately 2.8 million cases of wine which represented 15.3% and 13% of the Company's Chilean export sales by volume and value, respectively. With the creation of Excelsior Wine Company LLC, in July 2011, a joint venture between Concha y Toro and Banfi, only 34.0% of the bottled volume (including Argentina and the US) is sold by independent distributors. Sales to the Company's five largest distributors, excluding Banfi, represented 6.6% in 2012 and 7.2% in 2013 of the total sales.

Government Liquor Authorities. In Canada and the Nordic countries, the Company's wine is sold through government liquor authorities. In such countries, products may be offered as a general listing or a specialty listing. General listings are those that are purchased by liquor boards on a regular basis and require a minimum sales level per period (which varies depending on the Canadian province and from country to country in the Nordic countries). Sales to government liquor authorities represented 6.5% and 8.3% of the Company's total sales (including Argentina and the US) by volume and value, respectively, in 2013. In all provinces in Canada, the Company operates with agents that work on a commission basis and are responsible for promotion and public relations. The exceptions are Alberta and British Columbia where the local liquor boards are buying from our agents or distributors.

Own Distribution Subsidiaries. In the United Kingdom, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Concha y Toro UK distributes all brands of the Company and its subsidiaries, including Concha y Toro, Cono Sur and Isla Negra, Viña Maipo, Palo Alto and Trivento.

In 2008, Concha y Toro established distribution subsidiaries in Brazil, Sweden, Finland and Norway in order to strengthen its sales in those countries. These subsidiaries started their operations during the first quarter of 2009. The Nordic subsidiaries commercialize all of the Group brands including the Argentine portfolio with the exception of Cono Sur and Canepa. In Brazil, a third party distributor also sells some brands of the Company. In 2010, the company established a distribution subsidiary for the Asian market, based in Singapore, which began trading in the last quarter of 2010. In the third quarter of 2011 Viña Concha y Toro S.A., through its subsidiary VCT USA, Inc. subscribed to an agreement with Banfi Vintners, former distributor of Concha y Toro's product in United States, to create a new company between them, named Excelsior Wine Company, LLC, which started operations in August 2011. In 2011 a new subsidiary located in Mexico, was created, VCT & DG Mexico SA de CV, as a joint venture between Concha y Toro and Digrans, the former distributor in Mexico which will begin operations in first half of 2012 and will take care of the distribution in Mexico.

In 2013 VCT Norway AS was incorporated in order to support the activities of distribution of the affiliate Concha y Toro Norway AS.

Comercial Offices

During 2012 the Company established two new subsidiaries/ commercial offices: one is based in Canada and the other is based in South Africa to serve the Africa and Middle East markets. In the beginning of 2013, the Company opened a new office in Shanghai to serve the Chinese market. This same year a new commercial office was opened in France to serve the European market in relation to the products of the affiliate company, Viña Cono Sur S.A. During the end of year 2013 and the beginning of 2014 the Company established a new commercial structure in Brazil to feed the local wine retail market.

Export Marketing Strategy

Concha y Toro's export strategy seeks to sustain attractive growth rates and achieve increasingly higher brand penetration and visibility in different markets and increase consumer awareness. With this goal in mind the Company has developed a broad product portfolio which participates in all market segments by offering high quality wines at competitive prices, with growing brand preference and ample recognition from influential wine critics.

At the same time the Company has diversified its market scope by developing a portfolio of subsidiary wineries with the aim of reaching more consumers and strengthening its distribution channels. Its main subsidiaries are Viña Cono Sur, Viña Maipo, Viña Palo Alto, Viña Maycas del Limarí, Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos and Fetzer.

Another key part in the Company's export marketing strategy has been to diversify its export markets on a regional basis. Diversification helps protect against economic and in some cases political changes, which may affect the market for the Company's products. In particular, the Company has expanded its sales to Asian, African, Eastern European and Middle Eastern countries, where the consumption of wine is increasing. The Company has a strong distribution network and has developed long term relationships with its international distributors. This has enabled it to invest together with its business partners in brand building and market growth.

The Company may from time to time seek to strengthen distribution of its products by taking a direct role in distribution within a region or country. The Company may also take these steps in order to increase penetration and knowledge of these markets.

The Company is seeking to focus future growth in export markets on the sale of premium and varietal wines. The Company believes future growth is possible if the Company is successful in the following efforts:

- improving the quality of its wines as a result of state-of-the-art technology used by the Company in the vinification process and vineyard management;
- increasing production from current and new vineyards;
- changing perception of consumers, specially in the United Kingdom and the United States, with respect to the quality of Chilean wines, thereby creating a growth opportunity for the Company for its premium and higher-priced wines;
- launching new products;
- marketing efforts and upgrading packaging for all product lines with a special focus on its global brand Casillero del Diablo; and
- promotional and advertisement campaigns seeking consumer engagement, including on-premise sales (e.g., sales to restaurants).

The Company believes that there is a trend towards the consumption of premium wines from Chile and certain varietal wines in particular, in its major export markets, principally the United States, Europe, Asia and Canada. The Company has tailored its new grape plantings to respond to this trend. See [Item 4](#) — “Information on the Company — Business Overview — Vineyards.”

Seasonality

The Company has experienced and expects to continue to experience seasonal fluctuations in its revenues and net income. Both domestic and export wine sales tend to be lower during the first quarter of the year and higher during the third quarter, in anticipation of the year-end holiday period. Sales volumes also typically decrease if distributors begin a quarter with larger-than-normal inventory levels, which is usually the case in the first quarter of the year. For these reasons, the operating results of the Company in any one quarter of the year may not be indicative of the year-end results or the results of any other quarter.

Company Sales - Argentina

Argentine Business. In 1996, Concha y Toro began operations in Argentina with the establishment of Trivento winery, located in Mendoza. In recent years the subsidiary has experienced important growth and has become Argentina’s fourth largest export winery in terms of volume, with a 5.0% of market share of all bottled wine exported from Argentina in 2013. The operating assets of Trivento primarily include a total of 1,210 arable hectares of land, with 1,154 hectares planted, cellars with a capacity of 31.7 million liters and other wine-making equipment. In 2013, Trivento had revenues of Ch\$26,161 million and sales of 1.6 million cases.

Trivento exports amounted to Ch\$ 15,644 million and shipments of 1.1 million cases, representing a 5.8% decrease in value and a decrease of 9.2% in the volume exported. This situation is partly driven by the increases in the average price, as a consequence of the repositioning of the brand in higher price points. Trivento also exported 5.8 million liters of bulk wine, some of them were shipments to Company’s subsidiaries and bottled under Company’s brands.

Domestic sales were Ch\$ 6,035 million in 2013 and Ch\$ 6,851 million in 2012, with a volume of 494 thousand cases in 2013 and 590 thousand cases in 2012. This decrease is partly explained by the domestic economic conditions. Sales in the domestic Argentine market are concentrated in the popular bottled category and represent less than 1% of total Argentine domestic consumption.

Trivento Winery - Sales by Volume

	Export volume	Domestic volume
	(cases)	(cases)
2006	1,416,000	700,000
2007	1,528,000	864,000
2008	1,675,000	943,600
2009	1,636,000	924,000
2010	1,753,000	863,000
2011	1,306,000	679,000
2012	1,224,000	590,000
2013	1,111,000	494,000

Company Sales – United States

Fetzer. The operating assets of Fetzer primarily include a total of 466 hectares of land, with 463 hectares planted, cellars with a capacity of 45 million liters and other wine-making equipment. In 2013 Fetzer had revenues of Ch\$56,597million and sales of 2.6 million cases and in 2012, had revenues of Ch\$53,402million and sales of 2.5million cases. Fetzer also have sales for 2013, 139 thousand liters of bulk wine in the domestic market.

Affiliated Companies

Viña Almaviva. In 1997, the Company and Rothschild S.A. formed a joint venture company, Viña Almaviva, to produce a “*Primer Orden*” or first-growth wine in Chile. The Company contributed approximately 40 hectares of producing vineyards located at Puente Alto, Maipo Valley in exchange for 50% of the capital stock of Viña Almaviva.

In 2013, Viña Almaviva’s ordinary sales amounted of Ch\$5,740 million, Ch\$5,409 million in 2012 and Ch\$4,293 million in 2011. Almaviva’s main markets are United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, Japan and China. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized participation in net income from Viña Almaviva of Ch\$1,004 million, Ch\$1,174 million and Ch\$1,080million, respectively, in accordance with the equity method.

Industria Corchera. In November 2000, the Company acquired 49.6% of Industria Corchera. Currently the Company’s share in Industria is 49.96%. In 2013, Industria Corchera’s total sales amounted to Ch\$11,067, in 2012 Ch\$10,725 million and in 2011 Ch\$11,446million. The Company in 2013, 2012 and 2011 recognized participation in net income from Industria of Ch\$118million, Ch\$340million and Ch\$374million, respectively, in accordance with the equity method.

Southern Brewing Company Inc. (“Kross Beer”). In May 2011, the Company acquired 40% of the total shares of Kross Beer. The total price of the shares acquired amounted to Ch\$1,400 million. In 2013, 2012 and 2011 Southern Brewing Company had revenues of Ch\$1,845million, Ch\$1,612and Ch\$1,157 respectively. The Company recognized participation in net income from Southern Brewing Company in accordance with the equity method, of Ch\$36million, Ch\$28 and Ch\$31million in 2013, 2012 and 2011 respectively. During year 2013 the Company increased its participation in Southern Brewing Company to 49%.

Excelsior Wine Company. On July 13, 2011, Viña Concha y Toro S.A., through its subsidiary VCT USA, Inc. subscribed an agreement with Banfi Vintners, former distributor of Concha y Toro’s product in United States, to create a new company between them, called Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. to be registered in Delaware State, US. Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. will be managed by Banfi and VCT USA, Inc. Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. imports and distributes in the United States the Chilean wines of Concha y Toro and the Argentine wines of Trivento. The Company has the ownership of 50% of the total shares of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. Also, it distributes the brands “Little Black Dress” and “Five Rivers” that belong to our subsidiary in California, Fetzer Vineyards. Sales of Excelsior totaled Ch\$56,860million in 2013, Ch\$ 58,447million in 2012 and Ch\$ 24,524 million in 2011. The Company in 2011 recognized participation in net income from Excelsior in accordance with the equity method, of Ch\$744 million in 2013, Ch\$1,154 million in 2012and Ch\$ 519 million 2011.

Sustainability

For Concha y Toro leadership and sustainability go hand in hand. To continue growing in global markets, the company considers essential to decrease the environmental footprint and create shared value for society and stakeholders. Therefore, Concha y Toro has incorporated sustainability into its corporate vision, defining it as an essential element, a value required to achieve global leadership, for this reason the winery developed during 2012 a sustainability strategy and defined six strategic pillars, which were selected based on an analysis of its most relevant topics and stakeholders.

Concha y Toro continues moving forward in the calculation of its carbon footprint, which is verified annually by an external auditor. The inventory of greenhouse gas emissions has been done since 2007, being the first initiative regarding this matter for both the Sustainable Development Area and the company. The calculation of the carbon footprint includes scopes 1, 2 and 3 and has been developed according to “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard”.

The organizational and operational scope of the measurement has grown systematically and has incorporated more emissions sources to improve and adjust the calculation to more accurate values. In 2007 and 2008 emissions were 59,000 tons of CO₂ and 62,000 tons of CO₂. In 2009, the activities of Viña Cono Sur and the subsidiary Trivento in Argentina were added, which brought the carbon footprint to 209,000 tons of CO₂. In 2010, more sources were added, bringing the value to 392,000 tons of CO₂. During 2011 are incorporated the other significant inputs for the measurement, the footprint was verified by E&Y and reached a total of 445,000 tonnes of CO₂. The carbon footprint for 2012 reached 330,583 tonnes of CO₂ and verified by E&Y. The decrease of 26% compared to 2011 is explained by the inclusion of adjusted emission factors from the specific supplies of the winery. These were generated by suppliers under the “Suppliers, Sustainability and Carbon Footprint” program started in 2011. The most significant reduction of the carbon footprint is in Scope 3. This is primarily due to the incorporation of the new emission factor glass. Until 2011, the value of 2.2 kgCO₂e/kg glass was used; however last year the value used was reduced to 1 kgCO₂/kg glass.

Concha y Toro is the first winery in the world to estimate the water footprint in partnership with Fundación Chile (FCH) and Water Footprint Network (WFN), an international organization whose mission is to promote the transition of production systems to a sustainable management in the use of water. Measuring the water footprint allows knowing the total volume of fresh water used by the company in its processes and develop better strategies to mitigate the impact to the environment, strengthening the management of this resource. The results of the last study (water footprint 2012) indicate that the winery uses 25% less water to produce a glass of wine (70 liters / glass) that the estimated average in the global industry (120 liters / glass). As innovation a calculation tool was developed and used specifically for the Vineyard for the last measurement, which considers local conditions we have in our vineyards.

Concha y Toro started a Native Forest Conservation Program, the main purpose of this program is protecting the natural sclerophyllous forest within the lands of the company. To December 2012, there were 3,272 hectares of forest registered as native forest with the National Forest Corporation. With the support of the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity, the company performed biodiversity inventories to determine the flora and fauna, and in the future develop specific conservation plans adjusted to the reality and needs of each estate. To march 2014, 3,150 hectares had been inventoried, equivalent to 96% of the total area of native forest owned by the company, action taken to assess the flora, fauna and microfauna of these sectors and finally propose conservation alternatives.

Concha y Toro was successfully audited under the National Sustainability Code and obtained in 2013 the certification of the Vinos de Chile producers association. The certification system is voluntary and enables Viña Concha y Toro to show its commitment with environmental and social management.

The risks associated with not having a strategy are that the market begins to generate requests that the company is unable to address in the time required. The requirements on sustainability are growing, this is the reason why the company has faced the issue proactively.

Government Regulation

Chilean Regulation. The Company is subject to the full range of governmental regulations generally applicable to companies engaged in business in Chile, such as labor laws, social security laws, public health, consumer protection, environmental laws, securities laws and anti-trust laws, as well as regulations to ensure sanitary and safe conditions in the production, bottling and distribution of beverages. The main regulatory entity for Chilean *sociedades anónimas* is the *Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile* (“Superintendency of Securities” or “S.V.S.”).

Alcoholic Beverages Regulations. The Company is subject to regulation in the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages. Chilean law regulates which beverages come within the scope of regulation as “alcoholic beverages,” the type of alcohol which can be used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, the additional products that can be used in the production of certain alcoholic beverages and the packaging and labeling and procedures that must be followed to import alcoholic beverages. The manufacturing and bottling of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages is also subject to supervision by the Chilean Agricultural and Livestock Service, which inspects plants on a regular basis.

Chilean law requires a license for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages and the Company believes it has all the licenses necessary for its business.

There are currently no material legal or administrative proceedings pending against the Company pertaining to any Chilean regulatory matter and the Company believes that it is in compliance in all material respects with all applicable statutory and administrative regulations relating to its business.

Environmental Regulation. The Chilean Constitution of 1980 grants all citizens the right to live in an environment free of pollution. It further provides that it is a State’s duty to enforce this right and to protect the environment. The Chilean Constitution also provides that citizens can file a complaint with the corresponding Court of Appeals seeking review of government and private party actions on the grounds that such actions infringe the citizens’ rights to a clean environment.

In 1994, the Chilean Congress enacted the Law No. 19300, which was then amended by Law No. 20417 published in January 2010 (the “Environmental Framework Law”). The Environmental Framework Law sets forth that any new project or activity or modification to an existing project or activity that may have an impact on the environment requires a favorable environmental impact assessment. The Environmental Framework establishes the basic framework and regulates all major activities that may likely have an environmental impact. It also contemplates an Environmental Impact Assessment System (EIA System).

The Environmental Framework Law also establishes environmental liability standards, according to which perpetrators of environmental damage are liable to compensate the victims and restore the environment.

A new Environmental Ministry having the responsibility of defining all environmental policies and strategies, was formally created (pursuant to Law 20417). The Ministry has an Under Secretariat with six different divisions to undertake various environmental matters. Along with the new Ministry, the law also created the Environmental Impact Evaluation Service (EIES), which is in charge of environmental authorizations and permits and coordinates the actions of all governmental entities that are required to be involved in the EIA System.

U.S. Regulation. The sale of wine in the United States is subject to extensive regulation covering virtually every aspect of the Company’s operations, including marketing, pricing, labeling, packaging and advertising. State agencies regulate the delivery and use of all alcoholic beverages within their jurisdictions, while the federal government, through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, is responsible for the regulation of imports through permit requirements and label approval processes. Importers of wine to the United States are required to obtain various licenses, bonds and permits, including a federal Importer’s Permit, to comply with the regulations of all such agencies.

In 1997, U.S. and Chilean news organizations announced that members of the California wine industry had petitioned the U.S. Department of Commerce to impose trade sanctions against Chilean wine producers. These rumors have been denied by the California Association of Wine Grape Growers and other industry officials and, to date, no allegations of violations of U.S. antitrust laws have been announced by any U.S. federal or state agency. There can be no assurance, however, that no U.S. federal or state agency will commence any action and/or impose any trade sanctions relating to alleged violations of U.S. antitrust laws.

The Company believes it is in compliance in all material respects with all presently applicable U.S. federal and state regulations. The Company is not aware of any matters for which it is not in compliance.

Trademarks. The Company has Chilean registrations for the principal trademarks used in its business, including Concha y Toro, Don Melchor, Amelia, Terrunyo, Trio, Casillero del Diablo, Sunrise, Frontera, Tocornal, Maipo, Fresco and San José. Trademarks registered by subsidiaries include Cono Sur, Isla Negra, Palo Alto, Maycas del Limarí and Trivento. While the Company also has foreign registrations for many of these trademarks in most of its principal export markets, it does not have registrations for all of its trademarks in all of its export markets. As a result of the Fetzer acquisition the Company acquired a portfolio of brands which includes: Fetzer, Bonterra, Five Rivers, Jekel, Sanctuary and the license of the brand Little Black Dress wines. The Company believes that its brands and trademarks are important to its business and is seeking to protect them through registration in many countries where they are not currently recorded.

C. Organizational Structure

The following table lists the significant subsidiaries and affiliates of the Company, the percentage of direct and indirect ownership by the Company and the respective country of incorporation:

Subsidiary	Direct and Indirect Ownership	Country of Incorporation
Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA	100%	Chile
VCT Internacional SpA	100%	Chile
Comercial Peumo Ltda	100%	Chile
Viña Cono Sur S.A	100%	Chile
Viña Cono Orgánico Sur S.A	100%	Chile
Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Maipo SpA	100%	Chile
Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Canepa S.A	100%	Chile
Viña Maycas del Limarí Ltda	100%	Chile
Transportes Viconto Ltda	100%	Chile
Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA	100%	Chile
Concha y Toro UK Limited	100%	United Kingdom
Cono Sur Europe Limited	100%	United Kingdom
Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A	100%	Argentina
Finca Lunlunta S.A	100%	Argentina
Finca Austral S.A	100%	Argentina
VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada	100%	Brazil
VCT Wine Retail Participacoes Ltda	100%	Brazil
Alpha Cave Comércio de Vinhos S/A	35%	Brazil
Concha y Toro Sweden AB	100%	Sweden
Concha y Toro Finland OY	100%	Finland
Concha y Toro Norway AS	100%	Norway
VCT Norway AS	100%	Norway
Viñedos Los Robles SPA	100%	Chile
Viña Almaviva S.A	50%	Chile
Industria Corchera S.A	49.96%	Chile
Concha y Toro Shanghai (Representative Agency)	100%	China
VCT Group of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.	100%	Singapore
Fetzer Vineyards	100%	United States
VCT USA, Inc.	100%	United States
Excelsior Wine Company LLC	50%	United States
VCT Africa & Middle East Proprietary Limited	100%	South Africa
VCT México S.R.L. de C.V	100%	Mexico
VCT & DG México S.A. de C.V	51%	Mexico
Concha y Toro Canada. Ltd.	100%	Canada
Southern Brewing Company S.A	49%	Chile
Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co.,Ltd	100%	China
Cono Sur France S.A.R.L	100%	France

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company's headquarters are located at Nueva Tajamar 481, Las Condes, Santiago. The Company owns 16,987 hectares of land throughout Chile and owns 1,210 hectares of land in Argentina and 466 in the United States. Of these, approximately 11,840 hectares are suitable for planting vineyards and as of December 2013, 10,702 hectares of which were planted with vineyards. A majority of the remaining hectares are comprised of roads, hills and riverbanks. The remainder is used for vinification and bottling plants, cellars and other buildings. None of the Company's properties that are material to its business are mortgaged or otherwise encumbered.

As described in the section Item 4 — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Vineyards," the Company leases 807 hectares, comprising three leases in the Maipo Valley, three leases in the Casablanca Valley and two leases in Colchagua Valley for its Cono Sur winery. All of these are long term leases expiring between 2013 and 2036.

As for equipment, the Company's main assets include harvesting machinery, grape crushers, concrete and stainless steel tanks and barrels. As of December 31, 2013, Concha y Toro's aggregated winemaking and cellar capacity in Chile was approximately 412.1 million liters including 450 thousand barrels. In the Mendoza region, Viña Trivento owns two vinification and cellar facilities and a bottling plant with a total capacity of 31.7 million liters and in the United States Fetzer owns two facilities with a total capacity of 45.1 million liters.

Comercial Peumo leases warehouses in Iquique, Antofagasta, Los Angeles and Puerto Montt for distribution. The Company leases plants for vinification of popular wine from purchased grapes. The Company believes it would be able to obtain replacement properties at acceptable costs for its leased vineyards, warehouses and vinification plants should its leases not be renewed. See [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — Business Overview — Vineyards."

Although the Company believes that it is in compliance with all applicable environmental regulations, it is still in the process of improving the water treatment systems in all of its manufacturing plants. The Company has water treatment plants or systems, owned or contracted to third parties, in all of its plants. During 2013 and 2012, the Company invested in water treatment plants resources amounting to Ch\$926 million and Ch\$913 million, respectively. Total investment in assets oriented towards the improvement of the environment totaled Ch\$2,239 million and Ch\$2,137 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

ITEM 4A: UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 5: OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

This section provides an assessment by management of the most significant trends and changes in the Company's financial condition and results of operations. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. Forward-looking statements presented in this section are subject to a number of factors that may cause future results to differ materially from those foreseen.

Overview

Concha y Toro is principally a vertically-integrated wine producer. The Company is the largest producer of wine in Chile and also owns a winery in Argentina, Viña Trivento and a winery in the United States, Fetzer. The Company is Chile's leading bottled wine exporter, top-selling winery in the domestic market, number four bottled wine exporter by volume from Argentina and number nine in volumes sales in United States.

The Company faces certain key challenges which involve an element of associated risk. Competition in strategically important markets is increasing in tandem with higher supplies of wine and larger efforts to market wines from producer countries. In an effort to sustain sales growth under such conditions, the Company has a product portfolio offering a highly attractive price to quality ratio. In addition, Concha y Toro has allocated further funds to the strengthening of its brand name and for the advertisement and marketing of its products in its main markets as well as expanding and fortifying its distribution channels.

Significant factors which impacted the Company's operating results include sales development in both foreign and domestic markets, the pricing of its principal raw material—the cost of grapes—and exchange rates.

Consolidated sales in 2013 were Ch\$475,622 million, representing a 6.1% increase over 2012. A positive performance in the external markets contributed to this result.

Company sales outside of Chile represented 79.8% of the sales revenues and were denominated in foreign currency, mainly in United States dollars, Sterling Pounds, Euros, Canadian dollars, Argentine pesos, Brazilian reais, Mexican peso and Swedish and Norwegian crowns. In general, the exposure to foreign currencies could affect the results of the Company. To mitigate the impact of this scenario as much as possible, the Company is applying a multi-currency strategy, in line with its diversification in sales and takes forward positions as part of its hedging strategy.

In 2013, Concha y Toro had a Gain attributable to shareholders of the controller of Ch\$33,174 million, representing a 10.5% increase from 2012.

We believe the Company to be highly competitive in its major markets. Concha y Toro has a high profile brand name and competitive economies of scale. The principal measure for sustaining future growth involves ongoing investment in vineyard development and cellar capacity to raise overall production capacity and a permanent sales and marketing investment in an increasing competitive industry.

Critical Accounting Policies

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 2 to the Company's audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions and exert judgment. These actions affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Included below are the accounting policies which the Company considers critical to its business.

a) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts. Possible loss estimates are based on a case-by-case evaluation of past due amounts of more than six months. In addition to the aging of the receivable, the Company considers historical loss experience. Other factors are also considered, including general economic environment of the wine industry. Historically, bad debt write-offs have not been significant and are within the parameters for the wine industry.

The Company has contracted insurance policies which reimburse the Company for non-collection of practically all accounts receivable balances related to export sales. For details of insurance coverage in all geographical areas, refer to Note 5 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company believes that this is a critical accounting policy because of the judgment involved in accruing for possible loss estimates.

b) Current and Deferred Income Taxes:

Our Company and each of its subsidiaries compute and pay tax on an individual tax return basis. In making the determination of whether our deferred tax assets should be recognized i.e. when it is considered probable that future taxable income will be available, the Company considers both positive and negative evidence and makes certain assumptions including projections of taxable income. Although we believe that our estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different from that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material effect on our income tax provision and net income in the period in which such determination is made.

In order for us to realize our deferred tax assets, we must be able to generate sufficient taxable income in those jurisdictions where the deferred tax assets are located. We have considered future market growth, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, the mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which we operate and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in determining the need to write-off deferred tax assets. In the event we were to determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to earnings in the period in which we make such determination.

The Company believes its tax positions comply with the applicable tax laws and that it is adequately provided for all tax related matters. The Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities in the various jurisdictions in which it files tax returns. Specifically, the Company is routinely under examination by the Internal Revenue Service in Chile.

c) Inventories:

Finished products, products in-process and supplies, are initially valued at cost, subsequent to the initial recognition, these are valued at the lower of net realizable value and cost recorded initially. Inventories of wine in bulk are valued at weighted average price, determined through the absorption costing method, which implies adding to acquisition direct costs and/or grapes production costs, indirect costs incurred in the agricultural process, and direct and indirect costs in the wine production process.

Agricultural products (grapes) used as raw materials are valued at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest.

The Company and its subsidiaries have recorded impairment for obsolescence of raw materials and supplies on the basis of technical reports and on turnover level of stocks maintained and /or from the assessment of its use in the future.

The company considers the determination of the obsolescence of inventories as a critical accounting policy.

d) Goodwill:

Goodwill generated by the acquisition of investments is not subject to amortization and at each year-end impairment testing is conducted; and if indications exist that the recoverable amount may decrease to an amount lower than net recorded cost, an impairment loss adjustment is made. The allocation to those Cash Generating Units (CGUs) for impairment testing purposes which are expected to obtain benefits from the business combination from which the goodwill arose. The key variables which management must estimate include sales volume, prices and other economic factors. Significant management judgment is involved in estimating these variables and they comprise inherent uncertainties. However, the assumptions used are consistent with our internal planning. Therefore, the management periodically evaluates and updates the estimates based on the conditions that influence these variables. If the assets are considered impaired, they are written down to fair value as appropriate. We performed the impairment tests of our CGU's and concluded that no impairment charge was necessary.

e) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment and Amortized Intangibles: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment and amortizes intangibles using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of these assets. Estimates of useful lives are based on the nature of the underlying assets as well as the Company's experience with similar assets and intended use. Estimates of useful lives can differ from actual useful lives due to the inherent uncertainty in making these estimates. This is particularly true for the Company's significant long-lived assets such as vineyards, buildings, farming machinery and equipment, tanks and irrigation systems. Factors such as the conditions in which the assets are used, availability of capital to replace assets and frequency of maintenance could influence the useful lives of these assets.

The Company reviews property, plant and equipment and amortizable intangibles to be held and used for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an evaluation of recoverability is required, the estimated total undiscounted future cash flows directly associated for each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) identified. If this comparison indicates that there is impairment, the amount of the impairment is calculated by comparing of fair values against, discounted cash flows to determine the recoverable amount between them and then compare to de carrying amount. (See [Note 2.14](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

f) Investments in foreign subsidiaries:

The Company has determined that its functional currency is the Chilean peso and the functional currency of each of its subsidiaries has been determined by each entity based on the economic environment in which they operate. The term foreign currency is defined as any currency other than the Chilean peso.

The definition of this functional currency relates to the fact that it is the currency that manifests or represents the transactions, facts and conditions that lie behind and are relevant to handle the operations of the Company. For this purposes, it has been considered the analysis of variables such as: sale price of its products, relevant markets for the company, financing sources, among others.

In consolidating, items from the statement of comprehensive income corresponding to entities with functional currency other than the Chilean peso have been translated to Chilean pesos using the average exchange rates. Assets and liabilities from the statement of financial position have been translated using the year-end exchange rates. Exchange differences related to the translation of net assets of these entities have been carried to equity and have been recorded in a translation reserve in a separate line.

The Company does not use a presentation currency different than that of the functional currency in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

g) Derivatives:

Company exports sales are mainly denominated in U.S. dollars, Sterling Pounds, Euros, Canadian dollars and Brazilian Reais. Thus, the Company's financial results could be affected due to variations in exchange rates.

Regarding the Argentine subsidiaries, a portion of sales and accounts receivable are denominated in Argentine pesos, while the functional currency is the U.S. dollar. This generates a risk associated with the devaluation of the Argentine peso against the U.S. dollar. In addition, a proportion of such subsidiaries' assets in Argentina are also denominated in Argentine pesos; thus, they are impacted by the devaluation of the Argentine peso.

In order to minimize the short-term effect of the exchange rate variations on sales denominated in foreign currency, the Company has adopted a policy of attempting to balance assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. With this objective, the Company enters into forward currency contracts as a way to mitigate these risks according to the exposure of the exchange rate variations related to the currency positions.

93.1% of the global derivative instruments portfolio is comprised by contracts that qualify as hedging instruments. For accounting purposes these were subscribed by the Group Concha y Toro, within its financial risk management policy framework to mitigate the risks associated with exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations through currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are recorded by their fair value as of the date of the statement of the financial position. If this value is positive, these are recorded under item “Other financial assets” and if its value is negative, these are recorded within item “Other financial liabilities”, illustrating the change in its fair value in the comprehensive statement of income as described as follows, pursuant to the type of hedging to which it correspond (See [Note 2.6.7](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements):

- Fair value hedging
- Cash Flow hedging
- Net Investment Hedging

h) Revenue recognition:

The Company sells to various locations around the world with varied sales terms and arrangements. Revenues from the sale of goods and services related to the Company’s lines of business are recognized in income when there is certainty that there has been an increase in the Company’s equity as the significant risks and rewards related to the ownership of those goods have been transferred to the buyer, the determination of the amount of revenue and cost is reliable and is probable that the economical benefits from the transaction will flow to the Company. Revenue from services is recognized considering the stage of completion at the end of the reporting period. Additionally, any taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities (i.e. VAT, sales, taxes or excise) are accounted for on a net basis within revenue (See [Note 2.23](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements)

i) Biological Assets

Within Biological Assets, the Company includes all grapevine plantations. The agricultural product (Grapes) derived from plantations under production is destined to be treated as a raw material for the wine production process.

In conformity with IAS 41, for those assets for which is not possible to determine reliably fair value, the Company has valued the grapevine plantations at its historic cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated losses due to impairment.

The Company depreciates its biological assets following the straight-line method on the basis of the estimated useful lives of grapevines and subjecting the value to an impairment test each year if impairment indicators exists. (See [Note 2.14](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements).

j) Benefits to employees

- Severance Indemnities

The Company’s management uses assumptions in order to determine the best estimate for these benefits. The valuation of these obligations is performed through an actuarial calculation. The assumptions used in this calculation include the pension rotation hypothesis, the mortality rate, the discount rate, the expected rise in remuneration and the future permanence, among others.

Actuarial gains or losses that can occur due to variations of defined pre-established obligations are directly recorded in income or losses for the year.

Actuarial gains or losses arise from the deviations between estimates and actuality of the actuarial hypothesis behavior or in the reformulation of the established actuarial hypothesis.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when related to present, legal or constructive obligations, generated as a result of a past event that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

I) Intangible Assets

- Industrial Brand Rights

The Company owns trademarks and other intellectual property which, as determined by the Company, are registered with applicable trademark offices and are protected under applicable intellectual property laws for a finite period of time. The Company's trademarks and other intellectual property are recorded at the registration cost and are amortized over their useful lives.

- IT Programs

Licenses for IT programs acquired are recorded at net historic cost net of amortization. These costs are amortized during its estimated useful lives.

Expenses related to the development or maintenance of IT programs are recognized as expenses when incurred.

- Research and development

Development expenses are recognized as an intangible asset to the extent that it can ensure technical feasibility and to demonstrate that it will generate probable future economic benefits.

Research expenses are recognized as expenses when incurred. The amount under this heading at 31 December 2013 is ThCh\$116,690, while at December 31, 2012 there were no significant material outlays for these items.

- Water Rights

Water rights acquired by the Company correspond to usage rights associated with agricultural land and are recorded at historic cost. These are recognized at its purchase value and, given that such rights are in perpetuity, they are not amortized. However, the Company evaluates these water rights with respect to impairment on an annual basis.

Water rights prior to the Company's transition to IFRS are presented at its value restated by inflation and reduced by the related accumulated depreciation.

- Easement Rights

Rights related to easements correspond to the amounts in acquisition of rights of way, between several co-owners from the area (access to allotments, aqueduct transit, and power lines), on agricultural land of the Company, in addition to those of its subsidiary Viña Cono Sur S.A. These rights are in perpetuity, are not amortized, and are subject to "impairment test" on an annual basis, restating the value in case the related market value is lower, based on the last transactions performed by the Company.

A. Operating Results

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Notes thereto, included in Item 18 herein. The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. The following table sets forth selected Company income statement data expressed as a percentage of revenues for the years indicated, as well as year-to-year percentage changes covering the respective periods.

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2013/2012</u>	<u>2012/2011</u>
Income from ordinary activities	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	6.1%	6.0%
Cost of sales	(65.5)	(67.6)	(66.3)	-3.1%	2.0%
Gross profit	34.5	32.4	33.7	6.5%	-3.9%
Selling and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	(26.8)	(24.4)	(24.0)	9.8%	1.7%
Operating income ⁽²⁾	8.5	8.5	14.5	0.0%	-41.4%
Non-operating income ⁽³⁾	0.5	0.8	0.6	-37.5%	33.3%
Non-operating expenses ⁽⁴⁾	(2.3)	(2.2)	(1.7)	4.5%	29.4%
Foreign currency exchange gain (losses) and Income (expenses) by adjustment units, net	2.7	2.1	1.7	28.6%	23.5%
Income tax expense	(1.8)	(2.3)	(3.1)	-21.7%	-25.8%
Gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the controller	7.0	6.7	11.9	4.5%	-43.7%

(1) Includes Distribution cost and Administrative expenses

(2) Includes Gross Profit, Distribution cost and Administrative expenses and Other Income by Function.

(3) Includes Financial Income and Equity in income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method net of tax.

(4) Includes Other expenses by function and Financial expense.

	<u>Revenue Breakdown</u>				
	<u>(in million Ch\$)</u>				
	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>			<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2013/2012</u>	<u>2012/2011</u>
Domestic market – wine	57,233	61,673	62,896	-7.2%	-1.9%
Domestic market – other products	31,955	28,420	24,795	12.4%	14.6%
Export markets	306,519	278,451	264,938	10.1%	5.1%
Argentina domestic	6,684	7,491	7,817	-10.8%	-4.2%
Argentina exports	13,672	14,178	14,506	-3.6%	-2.3%
U.S.A. (Fetzer)	51,066	49,389	39,764	3.4%	24.2%
Other	8,492	8,647	8,019	-1.8%	7.8%
Total revenues	475,622	448,250	422,735	6.1%	6.0%

Sales of Bottled Wine Breakdown

	Sales (in million Ch)			% Change	
	2013	2012	2011	2013/2012	2012/2011
Domestic market – wine	57,144	61,573	61,998	-7.2%	-0.7%
Export markets	305,373	277,889	264,865	9.9%	4.9%
Argentina domestic	6,035	6,851	7,462	-11.9%	-8.2%
Argentina exports	13,672	14,178	14,506	-3.6%	-2.3%
U.S.A. (Fetzer)	50,921	49,324	39,500	3.2%	24.9%

	Sales (in thousand liters)			% Change	
	2013	2012	2011	2013/2012	2012/2011
Domestic market – wine	59,160	61,934	65,119	-4.5%	-4.9%
Export markets	180,113	175,437	170,145	2.7%	3.1%
Argentina domestic	4,449	5,311	6,107	-16.2%	-13.0%
Argentina exports	8,712	9,500	10,274	-8.3%	-7.5%
U.S.A. (Fetzer)	19,958	19,582	15,278	1.9%	28.2%

Year ended December 31, 2013 compared to year ended December 31, 2012
(Figures expressed in Chilean pesos (Ch\$))

Revenues. Total revenues increased 6.1% to Ch\$ 475,622 million from Ch\$448,250 million in 2012. Growth was led by an increase in prices in export markets and a good performance in Chile for other products.

Domestic Market Wine. Total domestic wine sales (including bulk) decreased by 7.2% to Ch\$57,233 million in 2013 from Ch\$61,673 million in 2012. Bottled domestic wine sales decreased 7.2% to Ch\$57,144 million in 2013 from Ch\$61,573 million in 2012. This result reflects a 4.5% decrease in volumes and a 2.8% lower average price. Sales of bulk wine during the period totaled Ch\$89 million.

Non premium wine sales decreased by 4.1%, partially due to the increase in average prices of 1.9%. We highlight the 12.9% growth in the premium (and above) category in value. Premium wines represented 22.9% of the bottled domestic sales in 2012 and 20.2% in 2011. This result therefore reflects the achievements of a focus on this segment which has sought to protect the value of our brands and focus ourselves strongly on wholesalers, liquor stores and trade channels (such as restaurants, caterers, hotels, bars and pubs).

According to AC Nielsen, domestic volumes are maintained stable during the year. In this scenario, Concha y Toro decreased its market share marginally by 1.1 percentage points in 2013, reaching a market share of 28.5% in volume terms.

Domestic Market—other products. Domestic sales of other products comprise the sales of liquors, energetic drinks, mineral water and premium beer carried out by the domestic distribution subsidiary Comercial Peumo, which totaled Ch\$31,955 million in 2013. This represents a 12.4% increase, explained by the increase in volume and distribution of liquors and imported and domestic premium beer, also in 2013 Comercial Peumo began the distribution of Monster energy drink, following the addition of the Diageo liquor portfolio since May 2009.

Export Revenues. Total export sales (including sales of bulk) from Chile and sales distribution subsidiaries, totaled Ch\$306,519 million, representing an increase of 10.1%.

Export sales of bottled wine increased 9.9% totaling Ch\$305,373 million as compared to Ch\$277,889 million in 2012. This increase was driven by a 2.7% increase in volumes sold and a 7.0% increase in average export prices in Chilean pesos. In US dollars, bottled export sales from Chile and sales distribution subsidiaries, increased 6.7% totaling US\$ 650 million.

Despite the difficult economic environment that affected consumption in 2013, we faced increases in volumes in some markets such as Asia and Europe in general. Bottled sales in Asia increased 12.8% by volume and sales volumes to Europe increased 3.3.

In the US, sales decreased by 4.7%, in the UK decreased 0.9% and in Canada decreased 5.7%.

Central America/Caribbean and South America sales increased by 9.3% and 7.6%, respectively.

Argentine Operations. Revenues from our Argentine business (it considers only wine sales and excluding shipments to distribution subsidiaries) decreased 6.1% to Ch\$20,356 million following a 1.4% decrease in exports and a decrease of 15.3% in domestic sales. This situation is partly driven by the increases in the average price, as a consequence of the repositioning of the brand in higher price points. For the whole year 2013, Trivento's exports of bottled wine (excluding shipments to distribution subsidiaries) totaled 968,046 cases with a 8.3% volume decrease over 2012. Exports in US dollar terms decreased 5.5% to US\$27.6 million.

Domestic bottled wine sales in the Argentine market totaled US\$12.2 million and 494,356 cases, decreasing 13.9% in value (US dollars) and 16.2% in volume.

U.S.A. (Fetzer). In 2013 Fetzer wine sales totaled Ch\$51,066 (US\$103 million) considering 2,217,540 cases (excluding shipments to distribution subsidiaries) In the year wine sales of Fetzer represented 11.0% of the total sales, and 7.2% of the total bottled volume of wines sold.

Other Sales. Other revenues comprise fees for bottling services, sales of fruit and other revenues decreased 1.8% to Ch\$8,492 million.

Cost of Sales. For the period, the total cost of sales rose 2.8% to Ch\$311,387 million (US\$ 625.6 million) from Ch\$ 302,963 million (US\$ 623.9 million) in 2012. Cost of sales as a percentage of total sales decreased to 65.5% from 67.6% mainly as a result of a lower grape cost and the effect of the Chilean peso depreciation against some export currencies.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 11.3% to Ch\$164,235 million in 2013. As a percentage of sales, the gross margin moved to 34.5% from 32.8% in 2012. This change was the result of higher grape costs and the appreciation of the Chilean peso against all major export currencies.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (SG&A). Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (Distribution costs and Administrative expenses) increased 14.4% to Ch\$127,610 million. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A increased to 26.8% from 24.8% in 2012.

Operating Income. Operating Income (includes Gross Profit, Distribution cost and Administrative expenses and Other Income and expenses by function) increased 0.1% to Ch\$36,213 million compared to the Ch\$36,164 million in 2012. As a percentage of sales, the operating margin decreased from 8.1% to 7.6%.

Non-Operating Income. Non-operating income (includes Financial Income and Equity in income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method net of tax) decreased to Ch\$2,991 million from Ch\$3,806 million in 2012.

Financial Expenses. Financial expenses increased 10.4% to Ch\$9,710 million from Ch\$8,792 million in 2012. For more details on interest expenses, see [Note 31](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign currency exchange gain (losses) and Income (expenses) by adjustment units. Foreign currency exchange gain (losses) and Income (expenses) by adjustment units produced a gain of Ch\$12,877 million in 2013 compared to a gain of Ch\$9,591 million in 2012. For detail on foreign exchange differences, see [Note 31](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income attributable to non-controlling interest. Income attributable to non-controlling interest totaled Ch\$435 million.

Gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the controller. Gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the controller for the period increased 10.5% to Ch\$ 33,174 million from Ch\$30,022 million.

Year ended December 31, 2012 compared to year ended December 31, 2011
(Figures expressed in Chilean pesos (Ch\$))

Revenues. Total revenues increased 6.6% to Ch\$ 450,544 million from Ch\$422,735 million in 2011. Growth was led by the incorporation of Fetzer, an increase in prices in export markets and a good performance in Chile for other products.

Domestic Market Wine. Total domestic wine sales (including bulk) decreased by 1.9% to Ch\$61,673 million in 2012 from Ch\$62,896 million in 2011. Bottled domestic wine sales decreased 0.7% to Ch\$61,573 million in 2012 from Ch\$61,998 million in 2011. This result reflects a 4.9% decrease in volumes and a 4.4% higher average price. Sales of bulk wine during the period totaled 28 thousand liters, which is equivalent to Ch\$100 million.

Non premium wine sales decreased by 4.1%, partially due to the increase in average prices of 1.9%. We highlight the 12.9% growth in the premium (and above) category in value. Premium wines represented 22.9% of the bottled domestic sales in 2012 and 20.2% in 2011. This result therefore reflects the achievements of a focus on this segment which has sought to protect the value of our brands and focus ourselves strongly on wholesalers, liquor stores and trade channels (such as restaurants, caterers, hotels, bars and pubs).

According to AC Nielsen, domestic volumes for the industry showed a decrease of 4.7% during the year. In this scenario, Concha y Toro decreased its market share marginally by 0.8 percentage points in 2012, reaching a market share of 29.6% in volume terms.

Domestic Market—other products. Domestic sales of other products comprise the sales of liquors and premium beer carried out by the domestic distribution subsidiary Comercial Peumo, which totaled Ch\$28,391 million in 2012. This represents a 14.5% increase, explained by the increase in volume and distribution of liquors and imported and domestic premium beer, following the addition of the Diageo liquor portfolio since May 2009.

Export Revenues. Total export sales (including sales of bulk) from Chile and sales distribution subsidiaries, totaled Ch\$264,938 million, representing an increase of 1.3%.

Export sales of bottled wine increased 5.8% totaling Ch\$280,184 million as compared to Ch\$264,865 million in 2011. This increase was driven by a 3.1% increase in volumes sold and a 2.6% increase in average export prices in Chilean pesos. In US dollars, bottled export sales from Chile and sales distribution subsidiaries, increased 5.6% totaling US\$ 576.9 million.

Despite the difficult economic environment that affected consumption in 2012, we faced increases in volumes in some markets such as the UK and Europe in general. Bottled sales in the UK increased 8.5% by volume, sales to Nordic countries increased 6.0% by volume and sales volumes to the rest of Europe increased 2.3.

Shipments to Asia grew 21.2% in volume following strong volumes in Japan, China and South Korea. In the US, sales decreased by 5.2%. Sales to Canada edged up 0.5%.

Central America/Caribbean and South America sales dropped by 7.0% and 5.4%, respectively.

Argentine Operations. Revenues from our Argentine business (it considers only wine sales) decreased 2.9% to Ch\$21,669 million following a 2.3% decrease in exports and a decrease of 4.2% in domestic sales. This situation is partly driven by the increases in the average price, as a consequence of the repositioning of the brand in higher price points. For the whole year 2012, Trivento's exports of bottled wine (excluding shipments to distribution subsidiaries) totaled 1,055,575 cases with a 7.5% volume decrease over 2011. Exports in US dollar terms decreased 2.9% to US\$29.2 million.

Domestic bottled wine sales in the Argentine market totaled US\$14.1 million and 590,132 cases, decreasing 8.3% in value (US dollars) and 13.0% in volume.

U.S.A. (Fetzer). In 2012 Fetzer wine sales totaled Ch\$49,389 (US\$102.9 million) considering 2,175,774 cases (excluding shipments to distribution subsidiaries) In the year wine sales of Fetzer represented 11.0% of the total sales, and 7.2% of the total bottled volume of wines sold.

Other Sales. Other revenues comprise fees for bottling services, sales of fruit and other revenues increased 8.2% to Ch\$8,676 million.

Cost of Sales. For the period, the total cost of sales rose 8.1% to Ch\$302,963 million (US\$ 631.2 million) from Ch\$ 280,157 million (US\$ 583.7 million) in 2011. Cost of sales as a percentage of total sales increased to 67.2% from 66.3% mainly as a result of a higher grape cost and the effect of the Chilean peso appreciation against some export currencies.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased 3.5% to Ch\$147,581 million in 2012. As a percentage of sales, the gross margin moved to 32.8% from 33.7% in 2011. This change was the result of higher grape costs and the appreciation of the Chilean peso against all major export currencies.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (SG&A). Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (Distribution costs and Administrative expenses) increased 10.1% to Ch\$111,590 million (US\$232.5 million). As a percentage of revenues, SG&A increased to 24.8% from 24.0% in 2011.

Operating Income. Operating Income (includes Gross Profit, Distribution cost and Administrative expenses and Other Income by function) decreased 39.1% to Ch\$37,228 million (US\$77.7 million) compared to the Ch\$61,179 million (US\$ 127.5 million) in 2011. As a percentage of sales, the operating margin decreased from 14.5% to 8.3% This lower gain is mainly explained by the payment of the earthquake insurance in 2011, making an extra profit of Ch\$19,555 million (US\$40.7 million) before taxes for that period.

Non-Operating Income. Non-operating income (includes Financial Income and Equity in income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method net of tax) increased to Ch\$3,806 million from Ch\$2,411 million in 2011.

Non-operating Expenses (Excluding Foreign currency exchange gain (losses) and Income (expenses) by adjustment units). Non-operating expenses (financial expenses and other expenses by function) increased 34.9% to Ch\$9,167 million from Ch\$7,349 million in 2011. Financial expenses in 2012 were Ch\$8,792 million and in 2011, Ch\$6,316 million. For more details on interest expenses, see [Note 31](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Foreign currency exchange gain (losses) and Income (expenses) by adjustment units. Foreign currency exchange gain (losses) and Income (expenses) by adjustment units produced a gain of Ch\$9,591 million in 2012 compared to a gain of Ch\$7,282 million in 2011. For detail on foreign exchange differences, see [Note 31](#) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income attributable to non-controlling interest. Income attributable to non-controlling interest totaled Ch\$281 million.

Gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the controller. Gain (loss) attributable to equity holders of the controller for the period decreased 40.5% to Ch\$ 30,022 million (US\$62.5 million) from Ch\$50,482 million (US\$ 105.2 million).

Impact of Foreign Currency Fluctuations

Over 78% of the Company's revenues are related to foreign sales that are denominated in U.S. dollars, Euros, Pounds Sterling, Canadian dollars, Argentine pesos, Brazilian reais and Swedish and Norwegian crowns. At the same time, approximately 48% of the Company's expenses are also denominated in foreign currency (the Company purchases part of the bottles, corks and Tetra Brik containers in prices mainly set in U.S. dollars), creating a natural currency hedge. The Company enters into forward foreign exchange agreements to minimize its exposure to the risks of changes in foreign exchange rates. See [Item 11](#) — "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

To the extent that U.S. dollar-denominated revenues exceed U.S. dollar-denominated operating costs, the Company's results of operations will be impacted by the difference between the changes in exchange rates and the Chilean rate of inflation.

The rates of nominal depreciation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar in 2012 and 2013 were 0.7% and 1.7% respectively, using average exchange rates.

The Company enters into forward foreign exchange agreements to minimize its exposure to the risks of changes in foreign exchange rates. The diversification of the export currencies also has contributed to reduce the foreign exchange risks. Since 1993, the Company has attempted to balance U.S. dollar-denominated assets and liabilities. See [Item 11](#) — "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

In 2013, the Company's main source of liquidity was cash generated by its operating activities, which amounted to Ch\$26,982 million. This was used to decrease the financial debt by Ch\$ 47,023 million, and to finance our investments during the year. In 2012, the Company's main source of liquidity was by financing activities which amounted to Ch\$48,648 million. In the Company's opinion, its working capital of Ch\$237,158 million as of December 31, 2013 is sufficient for the Company's present obligations.

On December 31, 2013, the Company had Ch\$12,851 million of cash and other cash equivalents and approximately USD\$318,826million available under undrawn bank lines of credit.

Prior to the effect of inflation on cash and cash equivalents, the Company generated negative cash flow for the year 2013 of Ch\$47,170, for the years 2012 and 2011 the Company generated positive cash of Ch\$38,898 million and Ch\$4,128 million, respectively. The effect of inflation in 2013 was an increased cash and cash equivalents by Ch\$1,145 million, in 2012 and 2011, the effect was a decreased of Ch\$877 million, Ch\$30 million respectively.

Net cash flows from operating activities were Ch\$26,982 million in 2013, Ch\$18,804 million in 2012 and Ch\$14,355 million in 2011. Net cash flow provided by financing activities was negative in 2013 by Ch\$ 47,023 million, in 2012 and 2011 was positive by Ch\$48,648 million and Ch\$126,460 million, respectively. Net cash flow used in investing activities were Ch\$27,254 million in 2013, Ch\$28,554 million in 2012 and Ch\$136,687million in 2011.

The Company's total assets decreased 0.7% from Ch\$856,113million at December 31, 2012 to Ch\$850,154 million at December 31, 2013.

Current liabilities decreased 12.4%, to Ch\$197,161 million at December 31, 2013 from Ch\$225,080 million at December 31, 2012. Short term debt decreased to Ch\$68,470 million in December 2013 from Ch\$103,139 million in December 2012.

Long-term liabilities, corresponding to debt to financial institutions and a two bonds, increased to Ch\$185,109 million at December 31, 2013, from Ch\$169,586 million at December 31, 2012. One of the significant long term liability of the Company is a 21-year bond that was placed on April 26, 2005, for UF 2 million (Ch\$34,557 million as of December 31, 2013) on the local market at an interest rate of 3.9% per annum. The amortization of this bond is done on semi-annual installments that began October 2009 and interest payments are done on a semi-annual basis starting from April 2005. In 2012 the Company issued another bond to address the maturities of short-term debt during the year 2013, this bond is a 6-year bond that was placed on November 14, 2012, for UF 1.5 million (Ch\$35,149 million as of December 31, 2013) on the local market at an interest rate of 3.5% per annum. The amortization of this bond is done on semi-annual installments that will begin on May 2016 and interest payments are done on a semi-annual basis starting from May 2013. Covenants associated with the issuance of bonds payable are detailed in Note 34 to the Financial Statements — Contingencies and Restrictions. Bond covenants require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. Among them, the Company is required to (1) maintain an indebtedness ratio (the ratio of current and long-term liabilities to shareholders' equity plus minority interest) no greater than 1.4 times; (2) maintain, at all times, during the life of the present bond issuance, minimum equity of five million UF; and (3) maintain at all times an interest coverage ratio (the ratio of operating income plus depreciation plus operating amortization to interest expenses) of a minimum of 2.5 times. As of December 31, 2013, the Company complies with all covenants required and has a consolidated indebtedness ratio of 0.98 times, equity of Ch\$430,095 million or 18.5 million UF and the interest coverage ratio is 5.7 times.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's total interest-bearing financial debt amounted to Ch\$238,439 million of which, Ch\$64,617 million was short term debt and Ch\$173,822 million was long term debt with maturities to 2018 for its bank debt and 2026 for the bond debt. Around 69% of financial debt has a fixed-rate and is denominated in Pesos, U.S. dollars, Euros, Brazilian Reais, Pounds Sterling and Argentine Pesos.

For further detail on interest bearing debt and financial instruments used for hedging as of December 31, 2013, see [Item 11](#) — “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

Capital Expenditures

Total capital expenditures which include additions to Property, Plant and Equipment and other permanent investments were Ch\$ 28,861 million in 2013, Ch\$ 28,309 million in 2012 and Ch\$139,113 million in 2011. The higher capital expenditure in 2011 is related to the Fetzer acquisition, this amount was approximately Ch\$112,157 million. Capital expenditures in 2013 in the agriculture area comprise the acquisition of new properties and the development and planting of vineyards in estates purchased in previous years. Investments in the oenology included the expansion of vinification and cellar capacity, acquisition of barrels and the acquisition of new cellars. In Argentina, new investment was oriented to vineyard development and cellar facilities. The estimated capital expenditure budget for 2014 would be around Ch\$28,400 million (approximately US\$53 million), which includes the development of the new land acquired in the previous years, increases of storage and fermentation facilities, expansion of the bottling plants and the acquisition of French and American oak barrels, for the production of all wines with an emphasis on premium and varietal wines, however, this figure is preliminary and still needs to be approved by the board of directors. The following table sets forth the Company's capital expenditures for the different areas for the years 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Area:	Capital Expenditures ⁽¹⁾ (in million Chilean pesos (Ch\$))		
	2013	2012	2011
Agriculture ⁽²⁾	9,357	11,992	12,872
Oenology, technical and bottling facilities	13,546	11,009	8,488
Viña Trivento (Argentina)	1,467	1,790	2,334
Fetzer (United States)	1,807	2,471	797
Administration and other subsidiaries	1,863	1,048	1,065
Fetzer Vineyards acquisition	—	—	112,157
Southern Brewing Company acquisition	820	—	1,400
Total	28,861	28,309	139,112

⁽¹⁾ The investment figures in this table correspond to amounts net of V.A.T., while figures in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows include V.A.T.

⁽²⁾ Agriculture expenditures consist of investments in agricultural equipment and activities in order to develop new vineyards and bring them to commercial production and to maintain or expand production at existing vineyards.

The Company expects to continue purchasing and developing vineyards and the related infrastructure needed to support future growth and may incur additional expenditures for vineyards if opportunities become available. Management reviews the capital expenditure program periodically and modifies it as required to meet current business needs.

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

Viña Concha y Toro has formed part of the Vine and Wine Business Technology Consortium (Vinnova) since 2006, together with other industry company members of Vinos de Chile A.G. (a wineries association) and the local universities Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Universidad de Santiago and Universidad de Concepción. The company has channeled resources through these institutions for research in the agricultural and enological areas.

Since 2011 the company is developing with the Universidad Andrés Bello the “abatment curve”, important indicator to evaluate the efficiency of the projects in terms of CO2 emissions. Through these institutions, the Company has channeled resources for research in agriculture and winemaking (oenology) areas and obtained relevant information to advance in its Sustainable Development Strategy.

Through the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB), Concha y Toro is conducting an inventory of flora and fauna in the 3,272 hectares of native forest certified by CONAF as part of the Sustainable Forest Conservation and Wilderness Areas.

In 2012 a collaboration project began with the Center for Global Change at the Catholic University to carry out a pioneering project on estimating the accumulated carbon in forests and vineyards of the company. The quantification delivered in 2013, provided us with an estimate of the environmental benefits resulting of the CO2 absorption by this natural sink.

Internationally, the company developed a pilot project to assess its water footprint in conjunction with the Dutch organization “Water Footprint Network” and Fundación Chile. This methodology will allow other wineries in the world to be able to measure their water footprint with this model, and the methodology for the company to do its own internal measurements.

In 2013 Concha y Toro began construction of the Centre for Research and Innovation (CII), major project that comes to formalize the research and investigation areas of the company and take them to the highest standard. One of the pillars of CII wine will be investigating wine industry issues, and the results will be available for both the industry and society in general.

D. Trend Information

The most significant trend affecting the Chilean wine industry and the Company's results most recently has been the global economic downturn which has impacted wine consumption in general and especially in Europe, which is why the industry is focusing on emerging markets such as Asia, Latin America and Africa. The wine market showed adjustments in consumption during the last years, decreasing in some markets and increasing in others, with interesting commercial opportunities in new consumer areas such as Asia, Latin America and United States. The width and depth of the Concha y Toro portfolio allows to respond quickly and address market demands, and its clear branding strategy have allowed the Company to improve its sales generally.

In addition, during the past three fiscal years we have seen a strong appreciation of the Chilean peso against all major currencies with which the Company and the Chilean industry operates, with an important impact on an industry that exports around 70% of its production. On another front, the industry has faced increasing competition in both the domestic and the export markets as a result of increasing number of competitors, greater availability of wine and the different producer countries trying to enhance their positioning world wide.

In the Chilean domestic market, the Company has faced a challenging market situation of increasing competition with sluggish consumption in the popular (Tetra Brik) wines segment in favor of its main substitute, beer. Actually, according to AC Nielsen wine consumption in Chile decreased by 4.7% in 2012 and decreased by 3.3% in 2013. In this context, the Company's efforts in this market were oriented to improving profitability. In this line, the company has focused on the premium segment, which as shown an interesting growth opportunity. The Company will continue to evaluate its domestic strategy in relation to its lower-priced wines.

In the export markets, the Company has faced increasing competition in some key markets, the global appreciation of the new world wine producers currencies has forced them to focus on high price wines, increasing the average price and reducing their volumes. However, the Company has been able to compete successfully, with export sales increasing in value. The most important region for the Company in terms of volume for the past three years has been Europe, especially the UK. The establishment of a subsidiary in the United Kingdom has allowed the Company to strengthen its position in this market. The Company believes it is very well established in Continental Europe, the United States and Latin America.

With respect to consumption trends, the Company believes that there is a major trend towards the consumption of varietal wines in general and certain varietal wines in particular, in its major export markets, principally the United States, Europe, Asia and Canada. The Company has tailored its new grape plantings to respond to this trend. In addition, the Company has experienced a shift towards the consumption of wines from the New World including wines from Australia, Chile, the United States, South Africa and Argentina.

E. Off - Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not entered into any transactions with unconsolidated entities whereby the Company has financial guarantees, subordinated retained interests, derivative instruments or other contingent arrangements that expose the Company to material continuing risks, contingent liabilities or any other obligation under a variable interest in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to the Company.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The table below is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013:

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
			(in millions of Ch\$)		
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	222,373	48,551	89,266	63,989	20,567
Capital lease obligations ⁽²⁾	5,106	771	1,481	1,310	1,544
Interests payable to banks and bonds obligations ⁽³⁾	14,224	3,573	4,606	2,865	3,180
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	21,193	12,303	7,391	1,384	115
Total	262,896	65,198	102,744	69,548	25,406

(1) Includes Payables to Banks, bonds, leasing, related accounts, provisions and deferred taxes.

(2) Corresponds to obligations from leases of real estate properties, classified as capital leases for accounting purposes.

(3) Corresponds to payables to banks and bonds interests, whose rate of interest is fixed and variable.

(4) Corresponds to payment obligations related to the grape and wine contracts.

ITEM 6: DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven Directors. The entire Board of Directors is elected every three years at an annual general shareholders' meeting. Directors are not subject to term limits. If a vacancy occurs, the Board of Directors elects a temporary director to fill the vacancy until the next regularly scheduled meeting of shareholders in which Directors are elected and at which time the entire Board of Directors will be elected for a new three-year term. The Company's By-Laws provide that directors need not be shareholders.

At the annual general shareholder's meeting held on April 25, 2011, the entire Board of Director was subject to election. The directors elected for a new three year term were Alfonso Larraín Santa María, Rafael Guilisasti Gana, Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha, Francisco Marín Estévez, Pablo Guilisasti Gana, Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres and Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez.

The following table lists each director of the Company, his current position, his age as of March 31, years with the Company and year of appointment to the Board of Directors:

Name	Position	Age at March 31, 2014	Years with the Company	Current Position Held Since
Directors:				
Alfonso Larraín Santa María	Chairman	77	44	1998
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	Vice Chairman	60	35	1998
Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha	Director	89	39	1995
Francisco Marín Estévez	Director	74	31	1982
Pablo Guilisasti Gana	Director	59	9	2005
Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres	Director	72	9	2005
Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez	Director	63	2	2011

The following provides biographical information about the Directors of the Company.

Alfonso Larraín Santa María, Chairman

Businessman. Chairman of the board of Viña Concha y Toro since 1998, a position from which he has striven to strengthen the company's image of prestige in the world's main markets. He joined the company as director in 1969 and has been chief executive (1973-1989) and vice-chairman of the board (1989-1998). Over this time, he has pursued a strong policy of opening to external markets. In the 1980s, he also served for two periods in the presidency of the Association of Chilean Wine Exporters and Bottlers. He is also currently a director of Viñedos Emiliana and the Santiago Chamber of Commerce.

Rafael Guilisasti Gana, Vice Chairman

Rafael Guilisasti has been a Director and Vice Chairman of the board of Viña Concha y Toro since September 1998. Mr. Guilisasti has a wide and outstanding experience in the Chilean wine industry. He joined Viña Concha y Toro in 1978 and served as its Export Director between 1985 and 1998, a period of great expansion for the Company in the international markets. He was Chairman of Vinos de Chile (formerly Viñas de Chile) between 1986 and 2003, an industry association bringing together approximately 85% of the Chilean wine-producers and whose objective is to promote Chilean wines in the international markets and review political and legal matters affecting the Chilean wine industry.

His experience in the financial area includes the positions of Chief Executive Officer of Viñedos Emiliana S.A., a company mainly focused on wine exports. Since April 2005, he is a member of the Directive Board of Sociedad de Fomento Fabril ("Sofofa," the Chilean manufacturers' association). In December 2008, he was elected President of the Confederación de la Producción y del Comercio (CPC), which is an industrial association representing the most important productive sectors of the country. He is director of Corpbanca S.A. and member of its Audit Committee since 2012, a local banking institution and president of Viñedos Emiliana.

Mariano Fontecilla De Santiago Concha, Director

Law studies. Former Chilean ambassador to Norway, Spain and Italy. Direct descendant of the first Marqués de Casa Concha and of the founder of the Company, Don Melchor Concha y Toro. Made an honorary member of the Chilean Brotherhood of Wine for his contribution to Chilean wines. Director of the Company for several periods, initially in 1949 yet most recently since 1995. Former President of Viñedos Emiliana 1998-2004. Currently, he is the diplomatic coordinator of Chile's National Congress.

Francisco Marín Estévez, Director

Agricultural Engineer. He has served as Director of the Company since 1982. Broad experience in the private sector. Director of the following companies: Compañía General de Electricidad S.A., Gasco S.A. and President of Gasmar S.A.

Pablo Guilisasti Gana, Director

Commercial Engineer. Vice Chairman of Frutícola and president of Comercial Greenvic S.A. Frutícola was a former subsidiary of the Company, the shares of which were distributed to the existing shareholders of the Company in 1986. Frutícola produces fruits and vegetables. Comercial Greenvic S.A. is an affiliate of Frutícola oriented to the sales and marketing of fresh and organic fruit mainly for the export markets.

Between 1986 and 1999 he was General Manager of Frutícola and in 1999 elected Director. Between 1998 and 2004 he was Director of Viñedos Emiliana.

Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres, Director

Mr. De la Cuadra is a Commercial Engineer from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, M.A. and received a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago (1968). His broad and outstanding professional career includes positions at the country's most important monetary institutions, particularly as Director, Vice President and President of the Banco Central de Chile (Central Bank of Chile) and as Minister of Finance in 1982. Mr. De la Cuadra has also been a Director of the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange and an international consultant to several Latin American countries.

Currently he is also a Director of other well-known Chilean companies like Pesquera Itata S.A., and Petroquim S.A. and is a member of the Council of the Economics and Administrative Sciences Faculty of the Pontificia Universidad Católica.

Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez, Director

Mr. Desormeaux, graduated as Commercial Engineer from Catholic University of Chile in 1973, receiving the "Raúl Yver Award" to the top student of his class.

In 1974 he was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to follow a Ph. D. Program in Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Between 1979 and 2010 he was Associate Professor at the Economics Institute of Catholic University, in the areas of Macroeconomics and International Economics. Between 1999 and 2010 he taught Macroeconomics at the MBA Program of that university.

On December 1999 he became a Member of the Board of the Central Bank of Chile for a period of 10 years.

In 2005 he joined the Board of Directors of Universidad Diego Portales.

On December 2007 he was elected Vice President of the Central Bank of Chile for a period of two years, completing his term as Board Member in December 2009.

On August 2010 he was appointed Chairman of the Commission on Reform of Financial Sector Oversight and Regulation, which on March 2011 presented a report with recommendations to the Chilean Minister of Finance.

He is currently a member the Board of Directors of AntarChile and Universidad Diego Portales, where he was elected Vice Chairman in January 2014. Since April 2010 he is also external economic adviser to Banco de Chile and several domestic companies.

Name	Position	Age at March 31, 2014	Years with the Company	Current Position Held Since
Eduardo Guilisasti Gana	General Manager (Chief Executive Officer)	61	35	1989
Andrés Larrain Santa María	Agricultural Manager Corporate Administration and Finance Manager (Chief Financial Officer)	75	40	1978
Oswaldo Solar Venegas	Corporate Export Manager South Zone	52	26	2010
Cristián Ceppi Lewin	Corporate Export Manager North Zone	47	23	2006
Thomas Domeyko Cassel	Corporate Export Manager Asia	47	20	2006
Cristián López Pascual	Oenology Manager	42	18	2010
Carlos Halaby Riadi	Head Oenologist Don Melchor	61	24	2000
Enrique Tirado Santelices	Process and Information Technology Manager	47	21	1999
Daniel Duran Urizar	Marketing Manager Origin Wines	42	19	2010
Isabel Guilisasti Gana	Negotiations and Operation Manager	56	17	2004
Tomás Larrain León	Marketing Manager Global Brands	47	23	2013
Juan Cristóbal Goycoolea N		39	14	2010
Subsidiaries				
Adolfo Hurtado Cerda	General Manager Viña Cono Sur	43	16	2000
José Jottar Nasrallah	General Manager Trivento	44	14	2009
Paul Konar Elder	General Manager Viña Maipo y Viña Palo Alto	40	17	2010
Giancarlo Bianchetti G	General Manager Fetzer Vineyards	42	14	2011

The following provides biographical information about the executive officers of the Company.

Eduardo Guilisasti Gana, Chief Executive Officer

Civil Engineer. Joined the Company in 1978 as Commercial Manager. Appointed CEO in 1989. Under his leadership the Company initiated a broad vineyard and cellar-oriented investment plan and expansion in the export markets. Highlights of this period include the Company's consolidation of a worldwide sales network that includes 135 countries and the strengthening of the leadership position in the sale of fine wines in each market segment and the strong growth and increase in the market value of the Company. In addition, through the adoption of viticulture research and technology, the winery has transformed into a leader in the industry. He is director of Viña Almaviva and Molymet S.A.

Andrés Larrain Santa María, Agricultural Manager

Agricultural Manager since 1978 and responsible for advancing new grape types and plantings as well as the running of every vineyard. Directs a multidisciplinary team including executives, technicians, administrative staff and skilled labor. He is the Chairman of Frutícola Viconto.

Oswaldo Solar Venegas, Chief Financial Officer

Commercial Engineer. Has been in charge of financial matters since 1992, initially as Financial Manager and since September 1996, as Administration and Financial Manager. Duties include managing and developing the financial area, human resources, accounting and administrative divisions. In January 2010 he was named Corporate Administration and Finance Manager. He is a director of Industria Corchera, Fundación Cultural Nacional and Southern Brewing Company S.A.

Cristián Ceppi Lewin, Corporate Export Manager South Zone

Commercial Engineer. Began his career at the Company as Product Manager for the Fressco and Tocornal ranges. Assumed the position of Marketing Sub-Manager for liquors and in 1992 became Marketing Sub-Manager for popular wines. Held the position of Marketing Manager from 1994 to 1996. Commercial Manager until assuming the position of General Manager at Comercial Peumo S.A. In December 2000, he was appointed Export Manager for the South Zone and in 2006 he was appointed Corporate Export Manager.

Thomas Domeyko Cassel, Corporate Export Manager North Zone

Commercial Engineer. Joined the Company in January 1994 as Deputy CFO. Appointed International Business Manager in 1996. Moved to Mendoza, Argentina in 1997 as General Manager of Viña Trivento. Appointed Export Manager for the North Zone in December 2000 and Corporate Export Manager North Zone in 2006. He is also director of Concha y Toro UK Limited.

Cristián López Pascual, Corporate Export Manager Asia

Publicist. In 1996, joined the marketing department of the export division. In December 2000 he joined the team that started the operation of Concha y Toro UK as Co-Manager of this subsidiary in the position of Commercial Director. In 2005, he was appointed General Manager of Concha y Toro UK, achieving in this period significant growth. As of January 2010 he was appointed Corporate Export Manager Asia.

Tomás Larraín León, Negotiations and Operation Manager

Agricultural Engineer. In 1991, joined Concha y Toro's agricultural area. In 1995, he was named Agricultural Deputy Manager. Between 2001 and 2006, he was General Manager of Trivento Viñedos y Bodegas in Argentina. In February 2007, was appointed Export Manager for the U.S. market. As of December 2009 he was named Supply Contracts and New International Businesses Manager. At 2013 he was appointed as Negotiations and Operation Manager.

Daniel Duran, Process and Information Technology Manager

Civil Engineer. Joined the Company in 1995 as planning and development projects analyst. Sub-Manager of Logistics and Sub-Manager of Planning and Projects since 1998. Information Technology Manager since May 2001 and Process and Information Technology Manager since 2010 Responsible for development and implementation of technology solutions.

Carlos Halaby, Oenology Manager

Oenologist. Distinguished by the National Association of Winemaking Agronomy Engineers in Chile for presenting the "Best Viticulture Dissertation of 1980," Carlos Halaby joined the Company in 1990. After a decade with the Company and serving as head winemaker for fine wines until March 2000, he assumed the position of Oenology Manager. Technical and administrative responsibility for the Company's Oenology Area.

Enrique Tirado, Oenologist Don Melchor

Oenologist. Upon joining the Company in 1993 he started working with varietal ranges, Casillero del Diablo and Marqués de Casa Concha. He rose to head winemaker in 1997, responsible for every line of premium wine, including Amelia and Don Melchor. In 1999, his extraordinary enological sensitivity led to his appointment as winemaker for Don Melchor.

Isabel Guilisasti, Marketing Manager Origin Wines

A graduate of the Catholic University with a degree in Art and with advanced studies in marketing. In 1998, she was appointed marketing manager of Viña Cono Sur and in 2000 she took over as Director of Communications of Concha y Toro. In 2001 she was named assistant manager for International Marketing of Fine Wines responsible for Concha y Toro's ultra premium brands. In 2004 she was named Marketing Manager Origin Wines.

Juan Cristobal Goycoolea Nagel, Marketing Manager Global Brands

Commercial Engineer. Joined the Company's marketing department in 2000. In 2008, named Marketing Manager for Subsidiaries Wineries. In 2010 named Marketing Manager Global Brands.

Subsidiaries

Adolfo Hurtado Cerda, General Manager Viña Cono Sur

Agricultural Engineer, oenologist. In 1997, Adolfo Hurtado joined Viña Cono Sur, as head oenologist of this subsidiary founded in 1996. In 2000, he was appointed General Manager. Under his direction, Viña Cono Sur has experienced strong growth with the development of a portfolio of wines recognized for their quality and constant innovation.

José Jottar Nasrallah, General Manager Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos.

Commercial Engineer. Joined Concha y Toro in 1999 as head of planning. During 2002 and 2003, he worked on the logistics chain improvement project of the Holding Group in the role of internal adviser. In 2004 he was named as assistant manager, customer service, of Concha y Toro. In December 2009, he was appointed as General Manager of Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos, the company's subsidiary in Argentina.

Paul Konar Elder, General Manager Viña Maipo y Viña Palo Alto.

Agricultural Engineer. Joined the Company's Commercial department in 1997. In 2006 named Export Manager North Zone. In 2010 named General Manager of Viña Maipo and Viña Palo Alto.

Giancarlo Bianchetti González, General Manager Fetzer Vineyards.

Commercial Engineer. Joined the Company's marketing department in 2000. In 2001, he took responsibility for the brands Casillero del Diablo, Frontera and Sunrise. He has headed the promotion and global campaign for Casillero del Diablo. In 2004 named Marketing Manager Global Brands.. In 2010 he was named Corporate Export Manager USA. In August 2011 he was named General Manager Fetzer Vineyards. Since 2011 he was appointed as co-manager of Excelsior Wine Company LLC. Since 2013 he is director of Excelsior Wine Company LLC.

Family Relationships

Eduardo Guilisasti Gana, Rafael Guilisasti Gana, José Guilisasti Gana, Pablo Guilisasti Gana and Isabel Guilisasti Gana are siblings. Mr. Alfonso Larraín Santa María and Andrés Larraín Santa María are brothers. Tomás Larraín León is the son of Andrés Larraín Santa María.

B. Director and Officer Compensation

In accordance with the Company's By-Laws, directors' compensation for any given fiscal year is determined annually at the general shareholders' meeting occurring in the immediately following fiscal year. Compensation paid in 2013 in respect of 2012 equalled 1.3% of the net profits of the Company. The amount of 300 UF per month has been allocated to cover the executive responsibilities of the chairman of the Board.

The following table sets forth the compensation paid to each of the directors of the Company in 2013, 2012 and in 2011.

	Directors' Compensation Total Compensation (in thousands of Ch\$)		
	2013	2012	2011
<u>Attendance:</u>			
Alfonso Larraín Santa María	55,755	93,753	77,849
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	55,755	93,753	77,849
Francisco Marín Estévez	55,755	93,753	77,849
Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha	55,755	93,753	77,849
Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres	55,755	93,753	77,849
Pablo Guilisasti Gana	55,755	93,753	77,849
Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez	55,755	62,502	—
Christian Skibsted Cortés		31,251	77,849
<u>Remuneration:</u>			
Alfonso Larraín Santa María	81,426	78,759	76,287
<u>Remuneration Directors' Committee:</u>			
Rafael Guilisasti Gana	18,585	31,251	25,950
Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres	18,585	31,251	25,950
Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez	18,585	20,834	
Christian Skibsted Cortés		10,417	25,950
Total	527,466	828,783	699,080

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the aggregate amount of compensation paid by the Company to senior managers, managers and to managers of the Company subsidiaries, totaling 184 executives, was approximately Ch\$15,767 million.

C. Board Practices

Members of the current Board of Directors were elected at the Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2011 and will serve until April 2014, assuming no vacancies occur. The Company's executive officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and hold office at the discretion of the Board.

There are no service contracts between the directors of the Company and the Company or any of its subsidiaries providing for benefits upon termination of a director's employment.

In compliance with the current Chilean rules and regulations, a Directors' Committee was established at the Company on May 23, 2001. At the Board of Directors meeting of April 25, 2011, Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez replaced Cristián Skibsted Cortés as member of the Directors' Committee. As of April 25, 2011, the Directors' Committee members are Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres (President), Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez and Rafael Guilisasti Gana. The primary functions of the Directors' Committee include:

- reviewing balance sheets and financial statements and reports from accounting oversight bodies and auditors;
- proposing external auditors and credit risk rating companies to the Board;
- examining background information regarding the Company's operations with related persons;
- reviewing managers' and executive officers' compensation plans; and
- monitoring internal control systems used at Viña Concha y Toro and its affiliated companies.

The Directors' Committee convened on nine separate occasions during the fiscal year 2013. The following were among the principal activities of the Directors' Committee during 2013, Annual Activity Report:

At the meeting held on January 2013, the Committee received and analyzed a report on the Companies' general audit. The report draws the Companies' main characteristics, specifies those critical issues underscored by the internal audit, and proposes different measures and tasks. It also suggests a future strategy for the auditing area and approves the services of KPMG (different than those of financial auditing nature).

At the meeting held on March 17, the Committee received and analyzed the Management letter (Final Report of Internal Control) prepared by the external auditors of KPMG with respect to fiscal year 2012. At the same meeting the Committee approved the company's Financial Statements and its related audit report for 2012.

At the meeting dated April 17, the Committee agreed to appoint KPMG as external auditors and "Humphreys Clasificadora de Riesgo Limitada" and "Feller-Rate Chile Clasificadora de Riesgo Limitada" as Credit-Rating Agencies of the Company.

At the meeting dated May 28, the Committee checked the quarterly financial information of the Company and its transaction with related third parties. Additionally the Company checked and approved the periodical report of its internal audit unit. The report reflected different critical process of the Company.

At the meeting held July 9, the Committee received and approved the report on related transaction of 2012, specially reviewed and approved the report on related transactions referred to the sale and purchasing of grape and wine.

At the meeting dated July 17, the Committee interviewed the candidates for Human Resources Manager of the Company.

At the meeting held August 29, the Committee received the a detailed report of the Companies General Audit. This report described the progress of a plan auditing 2013. The Committee particularly reviewed the SAP of the GRC Project, the methodology of the Risk Management and the evolution of a crime prevention model. The Committee also reviewed and approved those related transaction with third parties. Finally, the Committee approved the biannual financial and external auditing report of the Company.

At the meeting held October 24, the Committee received a periodical report of the General Auditor of the Company. In this benchmark a model on crime prevention was approved by the Directors. Additionally the biannual financial and external auditing report of the Company as the transaction with related third parties, where approved.

At the meeting dated December 18, the Committee acknowledged and approved another report on transaction with related third parties. Furthermore, it received the audit report of KPMG where a progress on the planed audit was described. There was also a report made on the control system, indicating that no relevant weakness was recognized but significant weaknesses were detected and they required the attention of the officers of the corporate governance of the Company. Also a 2013 preliminary report on internal control of KPMG was informed. The Committee reviewed the company's remuneration and compensation policy for company's managers, executives and employees. Lastly, the Committee approved the general requirements to end the lease contract with Viñedos Emiliana S.A.

Since April 2011, the members of the Audit Committee have been: Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres, Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez and Rafael Guilisasti Gana. Sergio de la Cuadra Fabres and Jorge Desormeaux Jiménez are independent directors while Rafael Guilisasti is not independent. Mr. Guilisasti is relying on an exemption of the Listing Standards relating to Audit Committees of Rule 10A-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. See [Item 16.D](#). — “Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.”

We currently do not have a separate remuneration committee; however, the Company's Directors' Committee carries out the functions usually performed by this committee. It also promotes auditor independence by prohibiting auditors from providing certain non-audit services while conducting audits. The Company's existing oversight and corporate governance practices fully honor the spirit and requirements of Sarbanes-Oxley reforms in many respects. For instance, auditor independence has been strengthened with the adoption of an auditor independence policy by the Company. See [Item 16.A](#). — “Audit Committee Financial Expert.”

The Company's Board of Directors is committed to implementing measures that will promote investor confidence and market integrity. In response to Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Company has formalized a methodology to ensure the accuracy and completeness of information disclosed to the market. The Company is committed to complying with the laws and regulations applicable in all countries in which the Company operates. Upon enactment of new laws and regulations resulting from, or coming into force from the provisions of Sarbanes-Oxley, the Company will adjust its corporate governance structure in a way so as to ascertain full compliance.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, and 2010 the Company's Chilean operations had 2,746, 2,631, 2,821 and 2,732 employees, respectively. Personnel employed in the foreign subsidiaries totaled 850 employees as of December 31, 2013. The Company also hires temporary workers during the harvesting season, which in 2013 averaged 1,757 temporary workers.

Seven labor unions represent an aggregate of approximately 906 of the Company's employees (approximately 184 administrative employees, 100 sales employees and 622 plant employees). Labor relations with unionized personnel are governed by collective bargaining agreements negotiated in 2012–2013 that expire in 2013–2016. The Company believes that it currently has a good working relationship with its labor unions; however, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of any future negotiations with such labor unions. Regarding the contract that expired in 2013, Concha y Toro suffered a legal strike of their workers on May 2013, that lasted 45 days. The strike ended because the company was able to reach a satisfactory agreement that included better work conditions for their employed. There are one contracts that expired in 2014; both parties intend to negotiate and the Company expects to formalize without any problems.

Under Chilean law, all employees who are terminated for reasons other than misconduct are entitled to the basic payment of one month's salary for each year worked, or a six-month portion thereof, subject to a limit of 11 months' severance pay for employees hired after August 4, 1981. Severance payments to employees hired before August 14, 1981 are not subject to this limit.

The Company does not maintain any pension or retirement programs for its employees. Workers in Chile are covered by a national pension law which establishes a system of independent pension plans administered by the Administradoras de Fondos de Pensiones ("Pension Fund Administrators"). The Company has no liability for the performance of the pension plans or any pension payments to be made to the employees in Chile.

All of the company's workers receive an annual bonus, which correspond at least to one monthly salary, proportion to their salary and date of entry of the calendar year. This bonus does not consider temporary workers and employees who work by commissions.

E. Share Ownership

The following table reflects the number of shares owned indirectly by the directors and executive officers and their percentage ownership of the Company at February 28, 2014. Executive officers not listed do not own shares.

Share Ownership of Directors and Senior Management⁽¹⁾

	No. of Shares	% of Total
	Owned	Subscribed Shares ⁽²⁾
Eduardo Guilisasti Gana ⁽³⁾	178,671,286	23.9%
Rafael Guilisasti Gana ⁽³⁾	176,996,236	23.7%
Pablo Guilisasti Gana ⁽³⁾	178,040,467	23.8%
Isabel Guilisasti Gana ⁽³⁾	4,704,942	0.6%
Alfonso Larrain Santa María ⁽⁴⁾	82,199,823	11.0%
Francisco Marín Estévez ⁽⁵⁾	65,504,911	8.8%
Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha ⁽⁶⁾	27,533,611	3.7%
Oswaldo Solar Venegas ⁽⁷⁾	190,076	— ^(*)
Thomas Domeyko C. ⁽⁸⁾	28,557	— ^(*)
Cristián Ceppi Lewin ⁽⁹⁾	50,294	— ^(*)
Carlos Halaby Riadi ⁽¹⁰⁾	224,690	— ^(*)
Adolfo Hurtado Cerda ⁽¹¹⁾	211,200	— ^(*)
Enrique Tirado Santelices ⁽¹²⁾	10,876	— ^(*)
Daniel Durán Urizar ⁽¹³⁾	10,286	— ^(*)
Giancarlo Bianchetti González ⁽¹⁴⁾	50,513	— ^(*)
Cristián Goycolea Nagel ⁽¹⁵⁾	6,040	— ^(*)
José Jottar Nasrallah ⁽¹⁶⁾	4,205	— ^(*)
Paul Konar Elder ⁽¹⁷⁾	7,030	— ^(*)
Directors and Executive Officers in the aggregate	383,799,155	51.38%

(1) Shares held directly and indirectly through investment companies and not individually owned.

(2) Calculated on the basis of 747,005,982 outstanding shares on February 28, 2014.

(3) Eduardo Guilisasti Gana, Rafael Guilisasti Gana, José Guilisasti Gana and Pablo Guilisasti Gana (collectively, the “Family Principal Shareholders”) are the sons of Mr. Eduardo Guilisasti Tagle, the former Chairman of the Company. Isabel Guilisasti Gana is the sister of the Family Principal Shareholders. Mr. Eduardo Guilisasti Tagle died on August 20, 1998. The shares attributed to each Family Principal Shareholder include 87,615,431 and 85,274,628 shares held by *Inversiones Totihue S.A.* (“Totihue”) and *Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A.* (“Santa Bárbara”), respectively, as well as shares held directly or indirectly by members of such Family Principal Shareholder’s immediate family and affiliated entities. Totihue and Santa Bárbara are controlled by the Family Principal Shareholders pursuant to powers of attorney granted by the board of directors of Totihue and Santa Bárbara. Each power of attorney grants any two Family Principal Shareholders, acting together, the power to, among others, vote or direct the voting of, or dispose or direct the disposition of, the shares held by Totihue or Santa Bárbara, as the case may be. Mr. Eduardo Guilisasti Gana is the Company’s General Manager, Mr. Rafael Guilisasti Gana is the Company’s Vice Chairman and Mr. Pablo Guilisasti Gana is a director of the Company. Ms. Isabel Guilisasti Gana was named Marketing Manager Origin Wines on July, 2004. The address for Mr. Eduardo Guilisasti Gana and Mr. Rafael Guilisasti Gana is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile. The address for Mr. Pablo Guilisasti Gana is *c/o Frutícola Viconto S.A.*, Apoquindo 4775, Piso 16, oficina 1601, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile. The address for Ms. Isabel Guilisasti Gana is *Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile. The other Family Principal Shareholder, Mr. José Guilisasti Gana, is neither director nor executive officer of the Company. The address for Mr. José Guilisasti Gana is *Frutícola Viconto S.A.*, Apoquindo 4775, Piso 16, oficina 1601, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.

(4) Mr. Alfonso Larrain Santa María is the Company’s Chairman of the Board. The number of shares attributed to Mr. Larrain includes 991,849 shares held by his brother Andrés Larrain Santa María and 273,840 shares held by his brother-in-law, Carlos Saavedra Echeverría (managers of the Company), shares held by other members of his family and affiliated entities and also includes 26,964,775 shares held by *Fundación Cultura Nacional* (“Cultura Nacional”). Cultura Nacional is a Chilean non-profit institution which primarily funds grade school religious education. Mr. Alfonso Larrain Santa María is the Chairman of Cultura Nacional. Mr. Larrain’s address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.

(5) Mr. Francisco Marín Estévez is a director of the Company. The number of shares attributed to Mr. Marín includes shares owned by members of his family and affiliated entities. Mr. Marín’s address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.

- (6) Mr. Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha is a director of the Company. The number of shares attributed to Mr. Fontecilla includes shares owned by members of his family and affiliated entities. Mr. Fontecilla's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (7) Mr. Osvaldo Solar Venegas is the Company's Corporate Administration and Finance Manager. Mr. Osvaldo Solar is Director of Cultura Nacional, foundation that holds 26,964,775 shares of the Company. Mr. Solar's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (8) Mr. Thomas Domeyko C. is Corporate Export Manager North Zone. Mr. Domeyko's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (9) Mr. Cristián Ceppi L. is Corporate Export Manager South Zone. Mr. Ceppi's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (10) Mr. Carlos Halaby R. is Eonology Manager. Mr. Halaby's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (11) Mr. Adolfo Hurtado C. is General Manager of Viña Cono Sur. Mr. Hurtado's address is *c/o Viña Cono Sur*, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Sur, Piso 21, Santiago, Chile.
- (12) Mr. Enrique Tirado S. is Oenology Manager Don Melchor. Mr. Tirado's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (13) Mr. Daniel Durán U. is Technology and Information Manager. Mr. Durán's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (14) Mr. Giancarlo Bianchetti G. is General Manager of Fetzer Vineyards. Mr. Bianchetti's address is *c/o Fetzer Vineyards*, 12901 Old River Road Hopland, CA, USA95449.
- (15) Mr. Cristóbal Goycolea Nagel is Marketing Manager for Global Brands. Mr. Goycolea's address is *c/o Viña Concha y Toro S.A.*, Casilla 213, Avenida Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, Piso 15, Santiago, Chile.
- (16) Mr. Jose Jottar Nasrallah is General Manager of Trivento. Mr. Jottar's address is *c/o Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A.*, Canal Pescara 9347, Russell C.P. 5517, Maipu, Mendoza, Argentina.
- (17) Paul Konar Elder is General Manager of Viña Maipo and Viña Palo Alto. Mr. Konar's address is *c/o Viña Palo Alto*, Virginia Subercaseau 210, Pirque, Santiago, Chile.

(*)Less than 1%.

ITEM 7: MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The Company's only outstanding voting securities are the shares of its Common Stock. According to the Company's shareholder records, the Company's 747,005,982 shares of Common Stock outstanding were held by 1,255 shareholders of record as of February 28, 2014. There are no differences in the voting rights of the shareholders. Only the Depositary, as shareholder of record for the shares underlying the ADS (according to Circular 1375 S.V.S.), has an address in the United States.

The principal shareholders of the Company are Inversiones Totihue S.A. ("Totihue"), Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A. ("Santa Bárbara"), Banco Itaú (third party account Chapter XIV), Inversiones Quivolgo S.A., Fundación Cultura Nacional ("Cultura Nacional"), Inversiones GDF S.A., Banco de Chile (third party account Chapter XIV), AFP Cuprum S.A., Constructora Santa Marta Ltda. ("Santa Marta"), Agroforestal e Inversiones Mahiue Ltda., AFP Provida S.A., The Bank of New York (according to Circular 1375 issued by the S.V.S. on February 12, 1998, hereinafter "Circular 1375 S.V.S.," which states that the Depositary shall be the shareholder of record of the shares underlying the ADS, Inversiones La Gloria Ltda. ("La Gloria"), Banco Santander (third party account Chapter XIV), and AFP Habitat S.A.

Santa Bárbara and Totihue are investment companies controlled by Eduardo Guilisasti Gana, Rafael Guilisasti Gana, José Guilisasti Gana and Pablo Guilisasti Gana (collectively, the "Family Principal Shareholders"). Inversiones GDF S.A., Santa Marta, La Gloria and Quivolgo are investment companies controlled by directors of the Company.

For information concerning the beneficial ownership in shares of Common Stock of the Family Principal Shareholders and other Directors and Executive Officers of the Company, see [Item 6](#) — “Directors, Senior Management and Employees — Share Ownership.” The following table sets forth certain information concerning direct ownership of the Company’s Common Stock with respect to the principal holders of the outstanding subscribed shares of Common Stock.

Direct Share Ownership of Principal Shareholders

Principal Shareholders	As of December 31st,				As of February 28, 2014	
	2013		2012		No. of Shares Owned	% of Total Subscribed Shares
	No. of Shares Owned	% of Total Subscribed Shares	No. of Shares Owned	% of Total Subscribed Shares		
Inversiones Totihue S.A. ⁽²⁾	87,615,431	11.73%	87,615,431	11.73%	87,615,431	11.73%
Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A. ⁽²⁾	85,274,628	11.42%	85,274,628	11.42%	85,274,628	11.42%
Banco Itau Cta de Terceros	50,264,439	6.73%	35,448,446	4.75%	48,133,350	6.44%
Banco de Chile Cta de Terceros	36,501,601	4.89%	26,772,619	3.58%	40,273,231	5.39%
Inversiones Quivolgo S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	31,348,071	4.20%	30,721,493	4.11%	31,348,071	4.20%
Fundación Cultura Nacional ⁽⁵⁾	26,964,775	3.61%	26,964,775	3.61%	26,964,775	3.61%
Inversiones GDF S.A. ⁽⁶⁾	24,492,173	3.28%	24,439,851	3.27%	24,492,173	3.28%
Constructora Santa Marta Ltda. ⁽⁷⁾	22,293,321	2.98%	22,293,321	2.98%	22,293,321	2.98%
Agroforestal en Inv. Maihue Ltda	22,159,144	2.97%	21,781,895	2.92%	22,159,144	2.97%
The Bank of New York ⁽¹⁾	21,719,100	2.91%	19,447,260	2.60%	21,440,760	2.87%
Banco Santander Cta de Terceros	18,038,643	2.41%	29,513,034	3.95%	18,898,928	2.53%
AFP Provida S.A. ⁽³⁾	17,890,464	2.39%	21,620,270	2.89%	17,748,340	2.38%
AFP Habitat S.A. ⁽³⁾	17,516,529	2.34%	16,065,522	2.15%	15,288,439	2.05%
Inversiones La Gloria Ltda. ⁽⁴⁾	16,200,000	2.17%	16,082,332	2.15%	16,200,000	2.17%
Foger Gestión Patrimonial Ltda	15,074,960	2.02%	15,074,960	2.02%	15,074,960	2.02%
Total Largest 15 Shareholders	493,353,279	66.04%	479,115,837	64.14%	493,205,551	66.02%
Other Shareholders	253,652,703	33.96%	267,890,145	35.86%	253,800,431	33.98%
Total	747,005,982	100%	747,005,982	100%	747,005,982	100%

(1) Depositary Bank for the ADS.

(2) Investment Company controlled by the Guilisasti Family (“Family Principal Shareholders”).

(3) Chilean Pension Fund.

(4) Investment Company controlled by Mr. Alfonso Larrain Santa María.

(5) Cultura Nacional is a Chilean non profit institution. Shares are attributed to Mr. Alfonso Larrain, its Chairman.

(6) Investment Company controlled by Mr. Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha.

(7) Investment Company controlled by Mr. Francisco Marín Estévez.

In August 1999, members of the Guilisasti family and other affiliated parties entered into a Shareholders’ Agreement relating to, among other issues, the transfer and voting of Common Stock. An English translation of such Shareholders’ Agreement was previously filed and is listed as Exhibit 3.4 to this Annual Report. See [Item 19](#) — “Exhibits.”

Pursuant to the Shareholders’ Agreement, each party that is a holder of Common Stock agreed to provide to Totihue and Santa Bárbara the right to purchase all or part of any shares the selling shareholder wishes to sell from time to time. In addition, both Santa Bárbara and Totihue agreed to provide to one another rights to purchase all or part of any Common Stock it wishes to sell from time to time. Santa Bárbara and Totihue will have 30 days from the date of receipt of notice of the proposed sale to accept the offer (in whole or in part) to purchase the selling shareholder’s Common Stock subject to the proposed sale.

The preferential purchase rights of Santa Bárbara and Totihue described above are applicable in the case of transfer of subscription rights of shareholders party to the Shareholders' Agreement resulting from a capital increase, as well as in the case of issuance of capital stock in the event of a merger or split-off. The preferential purchase rights of Santa Bárbara and Totihue are not applicable to a transfer of Common Stock to certain persons, including subsidiaries in which the transferor controls 75% or more of such subsidiary's capital stock and direct ascendants and descendants of such transferor.

The Shareholders' Agreement is of indefinite duration and may be modified or terminated pursuant to a written agreement signed by the shareholders party to the Shareholders' Agreement holding no less than 75% of the Common Stock subject to the Shareholders' Agreement.

B. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company engages in transactions with its affiliates. In addition, the Company has engaged in transactions with directors and executive officers of the Company. A detail of transactions realized with subsidiaries or related parties is presented in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements – Balances and Transactions with Related Parties–. The principal transactions with such related parties during the last three fiscal years are as follows:

Viñedos Emiliana. Viñedos Emiliana is a Chilean corporation (*sociedad anónima abierta*) which produces wines for export and domestic markets and is listed on the Chilean Exchanges. Viñedos Emiliana was originally a subsidiary of the Company until 1986, when the Company distributed shares of Viñedos Emiliana to the Company's then existing shareholders. Although Viñedos Emiliana is a separate corporation, the Company and Viñedos Emiliana remain under common control. Certain principal shareholders of the Company own directly and indirectly approximately 58.15% of Viñedos Emiliana's outstanding capital stock and, additionally, the Company and Viñedos Emiliana have other common shareholders. Viñedos Emiliana's seven-member Board of Directors includes two of the Company's seven directors (Rafael Guilisasti Gana and Alfonso Larraín Santa María). Viñedos Emiliana and the Company have various business dealings, the most significant of which are described below.

The Company has a license from Viñedos Emiliana to use Viñedos Emiliana's brand name in Chile. The Company bottles (or packages in Tetra Brik containers) and sells in Chile for its own account a portion of its varietal wine production under Viñedos Emiliana's labels. The Company pays licensing fees to Viñedos Emiliana for the use of its labels. Licensing fees are based on the Company's gross revenues from sales of wines under Viñedos Emiliana's labels.

Viñedos Emiliana does not have its own bottling facilities. Pursuant to a contract with Viñedos Emiliana, the Company bottles wine produced by Viñedos Emiliana. This wine is sold by Viñedos Emiliana in export markets for its own account under Viñedos Emiliana's labels. The Company receives a per-bottle fee for bottling services provided to Viñedos Emiliana. This fee is for the same amount as the Company would charge to an unrelated wine producer for bottling services.

In 2013, the Company recognized Ch\$422 million in revenues from Viñedos Emiliana, or 0.08% of total revenues, including mainly revenues from sales in bottling fees and sales of raw materials. The Company recognized revenues from Viñedos Emiliana of Ch\$482 million and Ch\$812 million, in 2012 and 2011 respectively. In 2013, the Company paid Viñedos Emiliana Ch\$123 million in licensing fees. The Company paid Viñedos Emiliana Ch\$459 and Ch\$573 million, in 2012 and 2011 respectively.

From time to time, the Company engages in other transactions with Viñedos Emiliana, including purchases of wine in bulk at market prices, grapes and other raw materials. In 2013, 2012 and 2011 total purchases from Viñedos Emiliana totaled Ch\$378 million, Ch\$824 million and Ch\$786 million respectively.

Frutícola Viconto (“Frutícola”). Frutícola is the Company’s principal customer for fruit. In 2013, 2012 and 2011 the Company sold Ch\$10.6 million, Ch\$10.5 million and Ch\$10.0 million, respectively, of fruit to Frutícola for export. The Company also purchases grapes from Frutícola for vinification. In 2013 and 2012, the Company did not purchase any fruit from Frutícola. In 2011 the Company purchased Ch\$37.8 million of grapes from Frutícola. Frutícola is a Chilean corporation (*sociedad anónima abierta*) listed on the Chilean Exchanges. Frutícola was formerly a subsidiary of the Company until 1986 when the Company distributed Frutícola shares to the Company’s then existing shareholders.

The Company and Frutícola are under common control. One of the Company’s seven directors is member of Frutícola’s seven-member Board of Directors (Pablo Guilisasti Gana). Mr. Andrés Larraín Santa María, the Company’s Agricultural Manager and Mr. Felipe Larraín Vial, son of the Company’s Chairman, are also directors of Frutícola. Certain Principal Shareholders directly and indirectly own approximately 57.34% of the outstanding common stock of Frutícola.

Industria Corchera In November of 2000, the Company acquired 49.6% of the capital stock of Industria Corchera through a direct purchase of shares from Quivolgo, Totihue and two investment companies controlled by a director of the Company. Based on a prior economic valuation of Industria Corchera by PriceWaterhouse Coopers, the Company invested a total of US\$6 million. In November 2002, with the acquisition of 4,818 shares, representing 0.24% of the capital stock of Industria Corchera, the Company increased its ownership in Industria Corchera to 49.84%. In 2008, the Company increased its ownership to 49.96%.

Industria Corchera is the primary cork supplier for the Company. The Company purchased Ch\$2,053 million, Ch\$5,280 million and Ch\$5,568 million of cork and other raw material from Industria in 2013, 2012 and 2011 respectively. The Company believes that the price and terms it receives from Industria Corchera are equivalent to those available from its other cork suppliers. Mr. Osvaldo Solar Venegas, the Company’s CFO is director of Industria Corchera as well as the Company’s Vice President Rafael Guilisasti Gana.

Viña Almaviva. Viña Almaviva is a 50-50 joint venture company between the Company and Baron Philippe de Rothschild. The Company purchases from Almaviva used French oak barrels (used during one aging season) and the Almaviva wine that is sold in Chile through Comercial Peumo. Total purchases from Almaviva in 2013, 2012 and 2011 were Ch\$72 million, Ch\$197 million and Ch\$807 million respectively. In addition, the Company sells to Almaviva raw materials and services. Sales to Almaviva totaled in 2013, 2012 and 2011, Ch\$236 million, Ch\$173 million and Ch\$122 million respectively.

Two of the Company’s seven directors are members of Viña Almaviva’s six-member Board of Directors (Eduardo Guilisasti Gana and Rafael Guilisasti Gana). Mr. Enrique Tirado, the Company’s Eonologist for Don Melchor is also director of Viña Almaviva.

Excelsior Wine Company. On July 13, 2011, Viña Concha y Toro S.A., through its subsidiary VCT USA, Inc. entered into an agreement with Banfi Vintners, former distributor of Concha y Toro’s product in United States, to create a new company between them, called Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. to be registered in Delaware State, US. Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. will be managed by Banfi and VCT USA, Inc. Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. distributes in the United States the Chilean wines of Concha y Toro and the Argentine wines of Trivento. Also, it distributes the brands “Little Black Dress” and “Five Rivers” that belong to our subsidiary in California, Fetzer Vineyards. Sales to Excelsior totaled Ch\$30,622 million in 2013, Ch\$27,990 million in 2012 and Ch\$13,942 million in 2011.

Two of the Company’s seven directors are members of Excelsior Wine Company six-member Board of Directors (Eduardo Guilisasti Gana and Rafael Guilisasti Gana). Mr. Giancarlo Bianchetti, the CEO of the subsidiary Fetzer Vineyards, is also director of Excelsior Wine Company.

Southern Brewing Company S.A. On May 13 2011, the Company purchased a 40% of the capital stock of Southern Brewing Company S.A, a brewing company owner of the brand of Chilean beers “Kross”. On that same date, Southern Brewing Company S.A. and Comercial Peumo Ltda, signed a distribution agreement, for the distribution of Kross products (currently in force). In April 15, 2013, the shareholders of Southern Brewing Company S.A. agreed an increase of capital which led to an increase of Concha y Toro’s participation to 49%.

One of the Company's seven directors is member of Southern Brewing Company S.A. seven-members Board of Directors (Eduardo Guilisasti Gana). Mr. Giancarlo Bianchetti, the CEO of the subsidiary Fetzer Vineyards, is also director of Excelsior Wine Company. Mr. Osvaldo Solar Venegas, the Company's CFO is director of Southern Brewing Company S.A. as well as the CEO of the subsidiary Comercial Peumo Limitada, Mr. Cristián Canevaro Jaramillo. The Company purchases from Southern Brewing Company S.A. the Kross Beer that is sold in Chile through Comercial Peumo. Total purchases from Southern Brewing Company S.A. in 2013 and 2012 were Ch\$1.088 million and Ch\$1.066 million million respectively.

Related Transaction With Entities in Which the Directors and Executive Officers Have an Equity Interest. The Company purchases small quantities of grapes, plants and other services from entities in which several of its directors, executive officers or members of their families have interests. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company purchased an aggregate of approximately Ch\$3,186 million, Ch\$5,267 million and Ch\$5,089 million respectively, of such goods and services from such entities, and sold grapes and other services to these entities for Ch\$ 22 million in 2012, Ch\$ 200 million in 2011 and Ch\$ 166million in 2010.

Other. Besides formal requirements, Title XVI and Article 147, in particular, of the Chilean Corporation Law requires any related party transaction to be in Company's interest and subject to terms and conditions customarily prevailing in the market at the time of its approval. Directors, managers and principal officers of companies that violate Article 147 are liable for losses resulting from such violation. In addition, Article 147 of the Chilean Corporation Law provides that any transaction in which a director has a personal interest or is acting on behalf of a third party must be immediately informed by the compromised Director to the boards of directors and shall only be approved if the absolute majority of the directors consider that the transaction is beneficial for the social interest. Chilean law requires that an interested director abstain from voting on such a transaction. If the absolute majority of the director is obliged to abstain for voting on any particular transaction, the transaction shall only be approved unanimously by the not involved directors or by an extraordinary shareholders meeting. See [Item 10](#) — “Additional Information — Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation— Directors” for further information relating to conflict of interest transactions. Resolutions approving such transactions must be reported to the Company's shareholders at the next shareholder's meeting. Violation of Article 147 may result in administrative or criminal sanctions and civil liability to the Company and shareholders or interested third parties who suffer losses as a result of such violation. The Company believes that it has complied with the requirements of Article 147 in all transactions with related parties during fiscal year 2013.

For additional information concerning the Company's transactions with affiliates and other related parties, see [Note 9](#) to the Consolidated Financial Statements — “Balances and Transactions with Related Parties.”

ITEM 8: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.

See [Item 18](#) — “Financial Statements” and the financial statements referred to therein for the Consolidated Financial Statements and other financial information.

Wine Exports

Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries export from Chile to 137 countries. Concha y Toro is the largest exporter in Chile. The Company also exports wine from Argentina through the subsidiary, Trivento. Trivento is the fourth largest wine exporter by volume in Argentina. See “[Item 4](#): Information on the Company — Company Sales — Argentina”.

The following table presents wine exports by volume, in Chilean pesos and as a percentage of total sales for the last three years.

Exports by Volume and Value			
	2013	2012	2011
Exports (thousand – liters)	192,294	185,849	180,634
% of total sales	69.6%	67.6%	66.7%
Exports (Ch\$ million)	328,721	294,924	279,444
% of total sales	68.5%	65.5%	66.1%

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

The Company is not involved in any litigation or arbitration proceedings which, if determined adversely to the Company, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, nor to the Company's knowledge are any such proceedings threatened.

The subsidiary of the Company in Argentina, Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A, is involved in three legal procedures with the Argentinean Federal Tax Bureau ("AFIP"). AFIP has challenged Trivento's revenue declarations for years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. If the court ultimately decides against Trivento, Trivento could be required to pay an aggregate amount equivalent to approximately Ch\$ 2.792 million (approx. US\$ 5 million). The three above cases are in the stage of appeal.

The subsidiary of the Company in Brazil, VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada, has been challenged by the Secretaria da Fazenda do Estado de São Paulo. This institution is demanding the reimbursement of unpaid ICMS-ST (local VAT). VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada has presented its defense in local courts. If finally local courts decide against VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada, VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada could be required to pay an aggregate amount equivalent to approximately Ch\$ 16,223 million (approx. US\$ 29,2 million).

Policy on Dividend Distributions

In accordance with Chilean law, the Company must distribute cash dividends equal to at least 30% of the Company's annual net income calculated in accordance with Chilean GAAP, unless otherwise decided by a unanimous vote of the shareholders and unless and to the extent that the Company has accumulated losses. If there is no net income in a given year, the Company may elect, but is not legally obliged, to distribute dividends out of retained earnings. Shareholders who do not expressly elect to receive a dividend other than in cash are legally presumed to have decided to receive the dividend in cash. A U.S. holder of ADS may, in the absence of an effective registration statement under the Securities Act or an available exemption from the registration requirement thereunder, effectively be required to receive a dividend in cash.

The Company's dividend policy approved at the general shareholders' meeting is to distribute 40% of net earnings excluding the earnings generated by Fetzer. For fiscal year 2013, interim dividends Nos. 252, 253 and 254 of Ch\$3.00 per share were paid on September 30, 2013, December 30, 2013 and March 31, 2014, respectively. A final dividend No. 255 of Ch\$9.9 per share was declared to pay on May 23, 2014 against the profits of the 2013 fiscal year. Total dividends disbursed against the profits of 2013 fiscal year 40% of the earnings, excluding the earnings generated by Fetzer.

For fiscal year 2014, the Board approved to pay three provisional dividends of Ch\$3.0 per share, charged against the profits for fiscal year 2014. These will be paid on September, 2014, December, 2014 and March, 2015, while the remaining profits up to a limit of 40% of the earnings (excluding the earnings generated by Fetzer) shall be disbursed in May 2015.

The above detailed dividend policy is the Board's intent; however, fulfillment thereof will be contingent on cash flows. Consequently, at the annual shareholders' meeting, the Board shall solicit shareholder approval to modify the amounts and payment dates should the necessity arise.

The following table sets forth the dividends paid per share of common stock in respect of each of the years indicated:

Fiscal year,	Total Dividends Paid Ch\$ per share ⁽¹⁾
2007	18.95
2008	19.55
2009	23.70
2010	22.45
2011	26.00
2012	16.10
2013	18.90

- (1) Dividends per share are expressed in pesos and correspond to interim and final dividend charged against net income of the corresponding fiscal year. The final dividend with respect to each year is declared and paid within the first five months of the subsequent year.

B. Significant Changes

No significant changes have occurred since the date of our last annual financial statements.

ITEM 9: THE OFFER AND LISTING

Prior to the offerings of the ADS and the shares of Common Stock in October 1994, there was no public market for such securities in the United States. The Common Stock is currently traded on the Chilean Exchanges. In 2013, trading on the Santiago Stock Exchange accounted for approximately 92% of the trading volume of the Common Stock in Chile. The ADS are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and trade under the symbol "VCO."

The tables below show, for the periods indicated, high and low closing sale prices of a share of Common Stock in nominal Chilean pesos and the quarterly shares trading volume of the Common Stock on the Santiago Stock Exchange. The U.S. dollar figures reflect, for the periods indicated, actual high and low closing prices for the ADS on the New York Stock Exchange in the United States. The ADS may or may not actually trade at 20 times the price per share. As of Monday October 3, 2005 the ratio of one (1) ADS representing fifty (50) ordinary shares was changed to one (1) ADS representing twenty (20) ordinary shares. Therefore, as of October 3, 2005, Viña Concha y Toro's ADS quotation will correspond initially, to the closing quotation of September 30, 2005 divided by 2.5 (two and one half). See [Item 3](#) — "Key Information — Exchange Rates" for the exchange rates applicable during the periods set forth below. The following information is not restated in constant Chilean pesos.

Year Ended December	Annual High and Low Closing Sale Prices Chilean Pesos Per Shares ⁽²⁾		U.S. Dollars Per ADS ⁽³⁾	
	High	Low	High	Low
2007	1375.0	800.0	55.16	29.81
2008	1132.7	780.0	43.35	26.01
2009	1200.1	931.0	45.00	28.50
2010	1300.0	1010.0	50.98	39.00
2011	1296.0	842.0	54.44	32.55
2012	1161.7	874.1	47.46	33.36
2013	1010.0	900.0	40.67	33.10

*On October 3, 2005 the ratio of 1 ADR to common stock changed from 1:50 to 1:20

Quarterly High and Low Closing Sale Prices

Year Quarter	Chilean Stock Trading Chilean Pesos Per Shares ⁽²⁾			ADR Trading U.S. Dollars Per ADS ⁽³⁾		
	Share Volume(000) ⁽¹⁾	High	Low	Share Volume ⁽³⁾	High	Low
2012						
1st Quarter	33,777.2	1,161.7	990.4	214,215	47.36	37.60
2nd Quarter	57,619.6	1,151.0	874.1	363,443	47.46	33.36
3rd Quarter	36,009.9	1,012.5	910.3	181,353	42.00	37.26
4th Quarter	25,744.6	1,035.9	921.4	135,493	44.79	37.88
2013						
1st Quarter	85,399.8	1,000.0	915.0	238,766	42.72	38.60
2nd Quarter	61,152.5	1,010.0	900.0	322,185	40.67	37.50
3rd Quarter	42,135.2	1,000.0	900.0	383,453	39.96	35.04
4th Quarter	44,254.0	1,010.0	910.0	259,137	39.50	33.10
Month ended						
September, 2013	15,557.8	997.9	927.5	103,589	40.0	35.8
October, 2013	9,249.1	980.0	910.0	89,498	38.9	36.4
November, 2013	8,541.6	1,010.0	915.0	46,360	38.1	35.5
December, 2013	26,463.3	1,000.0	910.0	123,279	39.5	33.1
January, 2014	10,965.7	1,061.0	940.5	83,892	38.5	35.3
February, 2014	19,131.3	1,200.0	1,000.0	119,030	41.4	34.0

*On October 3, 2005 the ratio of 1 ADR to common stock changed from 1:50 to 1:20. This means that the ADR price US\$34.24 for the new ratio corresponds to 85.60 on the former ratio.

(1) Source: Volume traded in the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Chilean Electronic Exchange and the Valparaiso Stock Exchange.

(2) Source: Santiago Stock Exchange. Chilean pesos per share reflect nominal price at trade date.

(3) Source: Monthly Report-The Bank of New York. Reflects actual high/low closing prices.

According to the Company's records, as of February 28, 2014, there were 1,255 holders of record of the Common Stock. Only the Depository, as shareholder of record for the shares underlying the ADS (according to Circular 1375 S.V.S.), has an address in the United States.

ITEM 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not Applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

The following is a summary of certain information regarding the Company's By-Laws and provisions of Chilean law. This summary is not complete. For a complete overview of the provisions of the By-Laws discussed in this summary, you are encouraged to read the Company's By-Laws, previously filed and incorporated by reference as Exhibit 1.1 to this Annual Report. See [Item 19](#) — "Exhibits."

Registration and corporate purposes. The Company is a corporation (sociedad anónima abierta) organized by means of a public deed (escritura pública) dated December 31, 1921, the abstract of which was recorded on Page 1051, Number 875, of Santiago's Registry of Commerce in 1922 and published in Chile's Official Gazette on November 6, 1922. Its existence was approved by a Supreme Decree Number 1556, dated October 18, 1922. After corporate amendments were made, the Company's public deed was recorded on Page 15,664, Number 12,447 of Santiago's Registry of Commerce in 1999 and recorded at Chile's Securities Registry of the Superintendency of Securities under No. 0043 on June, 14, 1982. As set forth in Article 2 of the Company's By-Laws, the purposes of the Company are: the operation and marketing of the wine-making industry in all its forms and all its distinct phases, whether with its own stock or stock purchased from third parties; the operation of agricultural real estate owned by the Company or leased from third parties; and the carrying out of real estate investments including acquiring, transferring and constructing real estate, either with its own personnel or through third parties.

Directors. Under the Chilean Corporation Law, a corporation may not enter into a contract or agreement in which a director has a direct or indirect interest (a conflicting interest transaction) without prior approval by the Board of Directors and only if the terms of the conflicting interest transaction are similar to those of an arm's length transaction and only if it is beneficial for the social interest.

If the conflicting interest transaction does not involve a "material amount," the transaction shall be executed only with the previous approval of the Board of Directors. A conflicting interest transaction is deemed to involve a "material amount" if the amount involved is both greater than 2,000 Unidades de Fomento (as of March 31, 2014, approximately Ch\$ 47.2million) and exceeds 1% of the assets of the corporation, or if the amount exceeds 20,000 Unidades de Fomento (as of March 31, 2014, approximately Ch\$ 472.1 million) regardless of the size of the transaction. The same procedure shall be applicable in case the transaction complies with the Company's habitual policies and in if the Company owns directly or indirectly at least the 95% of the other party in the transaction.

If the transaction does not comply with the aforementioned scenarios it will only be able to be executed if: (i) it is immediately informed to the Board of Directors, (ii) it is approved by the Board of Directors with the abstention of involved Directors; (iii) the Transaction is informed to the next shareholders meeting. In case the majority of the directors are involved in a related transaction it will only be able to execution if it is approved unanimously by the not directors involved or by an extraordinary shareholders meeting. If the Transaction is subject to an extraordinary shareholders meeting, the Board of Directors shall appoint at least one independent advisor which shall inform the shareholders before the extraordinary shareholders meeting.

The amount of any director's remuneration is established each year at the annual shareholders' meeting.

Directors are forbidden from borrowing or otherwise making use of corporate money or assets for their own benefit, unless previously authorized by the Board of Directors. Directors are also prohibited from borrowing or otherwise making use of corporate money or assets for the benefit of companies in which such directors are either directors or owners of a 10% interest or more, unless previously authorized by the Board of Directors. Directors who receive such loans are excluded from voting on that matter. However, shareholders' authorization is not required if authorized by the Board of Directors. These rules can only be modified by law.

It is not necessary to hold shares of the Company to be elected a director and there is no age limit established for the retirement of directors.

Rights, preferences and restrictions regarding shares. At least 30% of the Company's annual net income is required to be distributed in cash to the shareholders, unless the shareholders unanimously decide otherwise. Any remaining profits may be used to establish a reserve fund (that may be capitalized at any time, amending the corporate By-Laws, by the vote of a majority of the voting stock issued), or to pay future dividends.

Compulsory minimum dividends become due thirty days after the date on which the shareholders meeting has approved the distribution of profits for that fiscal year. Any additional dividends approved by the shareholders become due on the date set by the shareholders or the Board of Directors.

According to the Company's dividend policy, the dividends are distributed in quarterly interim payments plus a final dividend to be paid in May of the following year. Accrued dividends that corporations fail to pay or make available to their shareholders within certain periods are to be adjusted from the date on which those dividends became due and that of actual payment. Overdue dividends will accrue annual interest established for adjustable operations over the same period.

Dividends and other cash benefits unclaimed by shareholders after five years from the date on which they became due will become the property of the Chilean Fire Department.

The Company has only one class of shares and, therefore, there are no preferences or limitations on the voting rights of shareholders. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. In shareholders' meetings, determinations are generally made by a simple majority of shareholders entitled to vote. However, the Chilean Corporation Law provides that certain determinations require the vote of a two-thirds majority of the voting stock issued.

The Company's directors are elected every three years and their terms are not staggered. Chilean law does not permit cumulative voting. However, shareholders may accumulate their votes in favor of just one person or distribute their votes to more than one person. In addition, by unanimous agreement of the shareholders present and entitled to vote, the vote may be omitted and the election made by acclamation.

In the event of liquidation, the Chilean Corporation Law provides that corporations may carry out distributions to shareholders on account of a reimbursement of capital only once secure the payment of corporate indebtedness or after its actual payment.

Under Chilean law, certain provisions affect an existing or prospective holder of securities as a result of the shareholder owning a substantial number of shares. The Securities Market Law establishes that (a) any person who, directly or indirectly; (i) owns 10% or more of the subscribed capital of a corporation (the "majority shareholders") whose shares are registered in the Securities Registry of the Superintendency of Securities, or (ii) owns any such percentage because of the purchase of shares; and (b) all directors, the chief executive officer and the other principal officers of any corporation whose shares are registered with the Superintendency of Securities, regardless of the number of shares they own, must report any purchase or sale of shares made by such persons or entities no later than day after the date of such transactions to the Superintendency of Securities and to each of the stock exchanges in Chile where such corporation has securities registered. In addition, majority shareholders must inform the Superintendency of Securities and the stock exchanges with respect to whether the purchase is aimed at acquiring control of the corporation or merely a financial investment.

The Securities Market Law also provides that when one or more persons intend to take over a corporation subject to oversight by the Superintendency of Securities, they must give prior written notice to the Company, the Superintendency of Securities and the stock exchanges in Chile where such corporation has securities registered. This notice must include the price to be offered per share and the conditions of the proposed transaction, including the expected manner of acquiring the shares. Public notice shall be released through two publications in a newspaper of national presence as well.

Chapter XXV of the Securities Market Law was enacted in order that controlling shareholders share with minority shareholders the benefits of a change of control, by requiring that certain share acquisitions be made pursuant to a tender offer.

The Chilean Corporation Law provides shareholders with preemptive rights. The Act requires that options to purchase stock representing capital increases in corporations and debentures duly convertible into stock of the issuing corporation, or any other securities extending future rights over such stock, must be offered, at least once, to existing shareholders, proportionally to the number of shares owned by them. This right is eminently renounceable or transferable. A corporation must distribute any bonus stock in the same manner.

The Chilean Corporation Law also provides shareholders with a right to withdraw from a corporation in certain situations. Unless there is an ongoing bankruptcy proceeding, if a shareholders' meeting approves any of the following matters, dissenting shareholders will be automatically entitled to withdraw from the corporation upon payment by the corporation of the market value of their shares:

- a) conversion of the corporation into a different type of legal entity;
- b) merger of the corporation;
- c) disposition of 50% or more of the assets of the corporation, whether or not including the liabilities;
- d) guarantee of a third party's liabilities with collateral exceeding 50% of the corporation's assets;
- e) establishment or extension of preferences in connection with a series of shares, or any other modification of existing preferences, in which case only dissenting shareholders in the affected series will have the right to withdraw; and curing certain errors or defects affecting the corporate charter, or amending the By-Laws in respect of one or more of the matters listed above.

In addition, shareholders may withdraw if a person becomes the owner of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the corporation as a consequence of a share acquisition.

The Company's By-Laws do not provide for additional circumstances under which shareholders may withdraw.

Action necessary to change the rights of holders of stock. Rights of shareholders are established by law and pursuant to the By-Laws of a corporation. Any change to the rights of shareholders must be adopted by a majority of shareholders or, in some cases, by a two-thirds majority vote, as discussed above. However, the amendment of certain rights requires a unanimous vote of the shareholders, including the right of shareholders to receive less than a 30% of the net profits for each fiscal year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no decision of the shareholders can deprive a shareholder from his proprietary interest in its stock.

The Company's By-Laws do not provide for additional conditions in connection with matters described in this subsection.

Shareholders' meetings. Annual shareholders' meetings are to be held during the first four months of each year. During the meetings, determinations are made relating to particular matters, which must be specifically indicated in the notice of such meeting. The quorum for a shareholders' meeting is established by the presence, in person or by proxy, of shareholders representing at least an absolute majority (50% plus one) of the issued voting stock of the Company; if a quorum is not present at the first meeting, the meeting can be reconvened and upon the meeting being reconvened, shareholders present at the reconvened meeting are deemed to constitute a quorum regardless of the percentage of the voting stock represented. In that case, decisions will be made by the absolute majority of stock with voting rights present or otherwise represented. The following matters are specifically reserved for annual meetings:

- a) review of the state of the corporation and of the reports of internal and independent auditors and the approval or rejection of the annual report, balance sheet, financial statements and records submitted by the officers or liquidators of the corporation;
- b) distribution of profits, including the distribution of dividends;

- c) election or revocation of regular and alternate Board members, liquidators and management supervisors;
- d) determinations regarding compensation of the Board members;
- e) designation of a newspaper to publish the notice of meetings; and
- f) in general, any other matter to be dealt with by the annual meeting relating to the Company and not specifically reserved to extraordinary shareholders' meetings.

Extraordinary shareholders' meetings may be held at any time. During extraordinary meetings, determinations are made relating to any matter which Chilean law or the Company's By-Laws reserve for consideration at such extraordinary meetings, which matters shall be expressly set forth in the relevant notice. Whenever in an extraordinary shareholders' meeting determinations must be made relating to matters specifically reserved to annual meetings, the operation and decisions of such extraordinary meeting will follow the requirements applicable to annual meetings.

The following matters are specifically reserved for extraordinary meetings:

- a) dissolution of the corporation;
- b) transformation, merger or spin off of the corporation and amendments to its By-Laws;
- c) issuance of bonds or debentures convertible into stock;
- d) transfer of corporate fixed assets and liabilities; and
- e) guarantees of third parties' obligations, except when these third parties are affiliated companies (in which case approval of the Board of Directors will suffice).

In addition to the above, annual and extraordinary shareholders' meetings must be called by the Board of Directors in the following circumstances:

- when requested by shareholders representing at least 10% of issued stock;
- when required by the Superintendency of Securities; and
- whenever the social interest so warrants.

Only holders of stock registered in the Record of Shareholders five days before the date of the pertinent meeting may participate with the right to speak and vote in shareholders' meetings. Directors and officers other than shareholders may participate in shareholders' meetings with the right to speak.

Shareholders may be represented at meetings by other individuals, regardless of whether or not those persons are shareholders themselves. Representation must be conferred, in writing or public deed and for the total number of shares held by the shareholder.

Limitations on the right to own securities. The right to own any kind of property is guaranteed by the Chilean Constitution and the Chilean Corporation Law does not contain any general limitation regarding the right to own securities. There are, however, certain limitations on the right of foreigners to own securities of Chilean corporations, but only for certain special types of companies. The Company's securities are not restricted by these limitations and the Company's By-Laws do not contain restrictions or limitations in this respect.

Takeover defenses. The Company's By-Laws do not contain any provisions that would have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company and that would operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving the Company (or any of its subsidiaries).

Ownership threshold. The Company's By-Laws do not contain any ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

Changes in capital. The By-Laws do not impose any conditions that are more stringent than those required by law for effecting changes in the capital of the Company.

C. Material Contracts

Viña Almaviva. On June 30, 1997, the Company entered into a joint venture with Baron Philippe de Rothschild S.A. ("Rothschild S.A."), a French company, establishing Viña Almaviva S.A. (formerly "Baron Philippe de Rothschild - Concha y Toro S.A.") for the production of "*Primer Orden*" wines in Chile. For a discussion of Viña Almaviva, see [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — History and Development of the Company." The Company owns 50% of Almaviva.

Industria Corchera. In November of 2000, the Company purchased 49.6% of the capital stock of Industria Corchera from certain directors of the Company. In November, 2002 the Company increased its ownership to 49.84%. In 2008, the Company increased its ownership to 49.96%. See [Item 7](#) — "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions — Related Party Transactions" for a discussion of the acquisition and the agreements with Industria Corchera.

In connection with this acquisition, the Company and Amorim entered into a shareholders' agreement establishing provisions, among others, for the transfer of shares and other agreements in relation to the administration of Industria Corchera. An English translation of the shareholders' agreement between the Company and Amorim was previously filed and is listed as Exhibit 4.2 to this Annual Report. See [Item 19](#) — "Exhibits." The Company and Amorim jointly own 99.93% of the capital stock of Industria Corchera.

Fetzer Vineyards. In April of 2011, the Company purchased 100% of the capital stock of Fetzer Vineyards from Brown-Forman Corporation. This transaction closed in April 15, 2011. The acquisition agreement related to this acquisition is included in this Annual Report as Exhibit 4.3.

Excelsior Wine Company, LLC, on July 13, 2011, the Company entered into a joint venture with Banfi Vintners ("Banfi") former distributor of Concha y Toro's product in United States, to create a new company between them, named Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. which will distribute in the United States the Chilean wines of Concha y Toro and the Argentine wines of Trivento. Also, it will distribute the brands "Little Black Dress" and "Five Rivers" that belong to our subsidiary in California, Fetzer Vineyards. For a discussion of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC see [Item 4](#) — "Information on the Company — History and Development of the Company." The joint venture agreement is included in this Annual Report as Exhibit 4.4.

Southern Brewing Company S.A. On May 13 2011, the Company purchase a 40% of the capital stock of Southern Brewing Company S.A, a brewing company owner of the brand of Chilean beers "Kross". On that same date, Southern Brewing Company S.A. and Comercial Peumo Ltda, signed a distribution agreement, for the distribution of Kross products (currently in force). In April 15, 2013, the shareholders of Southern Brewing Company S.A. agreed an increase of capital which led to an increase of Concha y Toro's participation to 49%.

D. Exchange Controls

The Central Bank of Chile is responsible for, among other things, monetary policies and control of foreign exchange transactions.

The Law of the Central Bank of Chile authorizes the Central Bank of Chile to regulate foreign exchange transactions, including those relating to ADS facilities. At the time the ADS facility was issued, the Central Bank had issued certain regulations (the "Former Regulations") imposing the obligation to obtain the previous authorization from the Central Bank of Chile and the execution of an agreement with such bank in order to proceed with an ADS facility.

Due to the above, the ADS facility is subject to a contract between the Depositary, the Company and the Central Bank of Chile (the “Foreign Investment Contract”) that grants the Depositary and the holders of the ADS access to Chile’s Formal Exchange Market and permits the Depositary to remit dividends received from the Company to holders of ADS without restriction. The Foreign Investment Contract is currently in force and will continue to govern the ADS facility until all parties agree to terminate it. If the Foreign Investment Contract is terminated, the ADS facility would then become subject to the New Regulations (as defined below). Under Chilean legislation, a Foreign Investment Contract may not be altered or affected adversely by actions of the Central Bank of Chile.

The Central Bank of Chile adopted a new Foreign Exchange Regulations Compendium (the “New Regulations”) published in the Official Gazette on January 23, 2002 and effective as of March 1, 2002. The New Regulations impose only three levels of restrictions or obligations on foreign exchange transactions in Chile: (i) certain transactions requiring exchange of foreign currency must be conducted through the Formal Exchange Market (i.e., a commercial bank) and reported to the Central Bank of Chile (e.g., investments, loans, deposits and certain other transactions in excess of Ch\$ 5.47 million approximately (US\$10,000)); (ii) certain transactions requiring exchange of foreign currency to be remitted abroad must be conducted through the Formal Exchange Market without any reporting obligation (e.g., all license and royalty payments to be remitted abroad); and (iii) certain transactions requiring exchange of foreign currency must only be reported to the Central Bank of Chile (i.e., payments regarding import and export transactions, etc.).

Because the Law of the Central Bank of Chile authorizes the Central Bank of Chile to regulate foreign exchange transactions, including those relating to ADS facilities, more restrictive regulations on foreign exchange affecting ADS holders of the Company at any time may be imposed. Therefore, in the event the Foreign Investment Contract were terminated, an amendment to the New Regulations could, among other things, restrict the ability of ADS holders to dispose of the underlying shares of Common Stock of the ADS or to repatriate proceeds of the Common Stock. The duration or impact of any such restrictions would be difficult to assess.

The following is a summary of certain provisions that are contained in the Foreign Investment Contract. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Foreign Investment Contract and Chapter XXVI of the former Foreign Exchange Regulations, which were filed as Exhibits 2.2 and 4.4, respectively, to the Company’s Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein. Although Chapter XXVI of the former Foreign Exchange Regulations is no longer in force, its terms do apply to the Company through the Foreign Investment Contract.

Under Chapter XXVI of the former Foreign Exchange Regulations and the Foreign Investment Contract, the Central Bank of Chile agreed to grant to the Depositary, on behalf of ADS holders and to any investor neither resident nor domiciled in Chile who withdraws Common Stock upon delivery of ADS (such shares of Common Stock being referred to herein as “Withdrawn Shares”), access to the Formal Exchange Market to convert pesos to U.S. dollars (and to remit such dollars outside of Chile) in respect of shares of Common Stock represented by ADS or Withdrawn Shares, including amounts received as (a) cash dividends; (b) proceeds from the sale in Chile of Withdrawn Shares; (c) proceeds from the sale in Chile of rights to subscribe for additional shares of Common Stock; (d) proceeds from the liquidation, merger or consolidation of the Company; and (e) other distributions, including, without limitation, those resulting from any recapitalization, as a result of holding shares of Common Stock represented by ADS or Withdrawn Shares. However, Chapter XXVI also provided that access to the Formal Exchange Market for repatriation of the sales proceeds of Withdrawn Shares or distributions thereon would be conditioned upon receipt by the Central Bank of Chile of certification by the Depositary (or the custodian on its behalf) that such Shares had been withdrawn in exchange for ADS, a waiver of the benefits of the Foreign Investment Contract until such Withdrawn Shares were redeposited and the Withdrawn Shares are redeposited with the Depositary. Investors receiving Withdrawn Shares in exchange for ADS will have the right to redeposit such shares in exchange for ADS, provided that the conditions to redeposit are satisfied. For a description of the Formal Exchange Market, see [Item 3](#) — “Key Information — Exchange Rates.”

Chapter XXVI of the former Foreign Exchange Regulations provided that access to the Formal Exchange Market for repatriation of dividend or distribution payments would be conditioned upon certification by the Company to the Central Bank of Chile that a dividend or distribution payment had been made and any applicable tax had been withheld. Cash, dividends and other distributions paid by the Company with respect to ADS held by a non-Chilean resident holder are subject to a 35% Chilean withholding tax, which is withheld by the Company. However, stock dividends are deemed a non taxable event pursuant to Chilean Income Tax Law, thus, not subject to Chilean taxation. See [Item 10](#) — “Additional Information — Taxation.”

Chapter XXVI of the former Foreign Exchange Regulations and the Foreign Investment Contract provide that a person who brings foreign currency into Chile must convert it into Chilean pesos (Liquidation restriction) on the same date and has five days within which to invest in shares of Common Stock in order to receive the benefits of the Foreign Investment Contract. If such person decides within such period not to acquire shares of Common Stock, he can access the Formal Exchange Market to reacquire U.S. dollars, provided that the applicable request to purchase U.S. dollars is presented to the Central Bank of Chile within five days, plus two additional days to request the Central Bank authorization of the initial conversion into pesos. Shares acquired as described above may be deposited for ADS and receive the benefits of the Foreign Investment Contract, subject to receipt by the Central Bank of Chile of a certificate from the Depository (or the Custodian on its behalf) that such deposit has been effected and that the related ADS have been issued and a declaration from the person making such deposit waiving the benefits of the Foreign Investment Contract with respect to the deposited shares of Common Stock.

Access to the Formal Exchange Market under any of the circumstances described above is not automatic. Pursuant to former Chapter XXVI, such access required approval of the Central Bank of Chile based on a request presented through a banking institution established in Chile. The Foreign Investment Contract provides that if the Central Bank of Chile has not acted on such request within seven banking days, the request will be deemed approved.

As noted above, all the rights, procedures and exchange benefits contained in the Foreign Investment Contract are still in force in connection with the ADS issuance.

E. Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain Chilean and U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to an investment in the ADS or the shares. The discussion is based on current law and is for general information only. Moreover, while the Company’s tax advisors believe this discussion to be a correct interpretation of existing laws in force as of the date of this Annual Report, no assurances can be given that the courts or tax authorities responsible for the administration of such laws will agree with this interpretation or that changes in such laws will not occur. In addition, the discussion does not address all possible tax consequences relating to an investment in the ADS or the shares.

Each holder of ADS or shares of Common Stock should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the particular tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADS or shares of Common Stock.

Chile

Chile and the United States signed in January 2010 a double taxation treaty; its ratification is pending by Chile and the United States. Diplomatic notes were exchanged in year 2011 in order to amend the treaty’s original wording. According to local media the ratification bill is expected to enter the Chilean Congress soon. The following discussion is based exclusively on Chilean domestic tax legislation.

The discussion summarizes the material Chilean income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADS or shares of Common Stock by an individual who is neither domiciled in, nor a resident of, Chile for tax purposes or a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Chile and does not have a permanent establishment in Chile (a “foreign holder”). However, it is not a full description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision related to the ADS or shares of Common Stock. The discussion is based on Chilean income tax laws, regulations and rulings of the Chilean Internal Revenue Service, including Rulings No. 324 of 1990, No. 3985 of 1994, No. 1969 of 1995, No. 3807 of 2000, N° 1705 of 2006, 224 of 2008, 1948 and 3020 both of 2011, and Circular Letter No. 7 of 2002, as well as Resolution No. 36 of 2011, all of which are subject to change.

It is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor, which can be rendered only in light of that investor's particular tax situation. For purposes of Chilean taxation, an individual holder is a resident of Chile if he has resided in Chile for more than six consecutive months in a calendar year, or a total of more than six months within two consecutive tax years.

Pursuant to the Chilean Constitution, provisions contained in statutes such as tax rates applicable to foreign investors, the computation of taxable income for Chilean purposes and the manner in which Chilean taxes are imposed and collected, may only be amended by another statute. In addition, the Chilean tax authority issues rulings, circular letters and regulations of either general or specific application and interpret the provisions of Chilean tax law. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Chilean Tax Code, Chilean taxes may not be assessed retroactively against taxpayers who in good faith relied on such rulings, regulations and interpretations, but Chilean tax authorities may change such rulings, regulations and interpretations prospectively.

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

Cash dividends paid by the Company with respect to the ADS or shares of Common Stock held by a foreign holder will be subject to a 35% Chilean withholding tax (the "Withholding Tax"), which will be withheld and paid to the Chilean Treasury by the Company. Chile has an imputation tax system. A credit against the Withholding Tax is available based on the level of corporate income tax actually paid by the Company on the income to be distributed (the "First-Category Tax"); however, this credit does not reduce the Withholding Tax on a one-for-one basis because it also increases the base on which the Withholding Tax is imposed. From 1991 until 2001, the First-Category Tax rate was 15% resulting in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 23.52%. For 2002, the First-Category Tax rate was 16% resulting in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 22.62% and for year 2003 the First-Category Tax rate was 16.5%. From year 2004 until 2010 the First-Category Tax rate was 17%, resulting in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 21.69%. For year 2011, the First-Category Tax rate was 20%, resulting in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 18.75%. For year 2012, the First-Category Tax rate was 18.5%, resulting in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 20.25%. From year 2013 onwards, the First-Category Tax rate is set at 20%, with the resulting effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 18.75%.

The example below illustrates the effective Chilean Withholding Tax burden on a cash dividend received by a non-resident holder, assuming a Withholding Tax rate of 35%, an effective First-Category Tax rate of 20% and a distribution of 50% of the net income of the Company distributable after payment of the First-Category Tax:

Company taxable income	200.0
First-Category Tax (20% of Ch\$200)	(40.0)
Net distributable income	160.00
Dividend distributed (50% of net distributable income)	80.00
Gross Up to compute Withholding Tax: Ch\$80.00 plus Ch\$20.0 First Category Tax effectively paid	(100.00)
Withholding Tax Rate 35% of Ch\$100.00 equal to Ch\$35; minus credit for 50% of First Category Tax (20%)	15.0
Net withholding tax	(15.0)
Net dividend received	65.00
Approximate effective dividend withholding rate (15.0/80.0)	18.75%

In general, the effective dividend Withholding Tax rate, after giving effect to the credit for the First-Category Tax, can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Effective dividend Withholding Tax rate} = \frac{(\text{Withholding Tax rate (35)}) - (\text{First-Category Tax rate (20)})}{100 - (\text{First-Category Tax rate (20)})}$$

Under Chilean income tax law, dividends generally are assumed to have been paid out of the Company's oldest retained profits for purposes of determining the level of First-Category Tax that was paid by the Company. For years prior to 1991, the First-Category tax was 10%. Although this reduced First-Category Tax resulted in relatively greater amounts of distributable post-tax income for those years, the credit against the Withholding Tax for the First-Category Tax paid by the Company for those years will commensurably be diminished. Distributions of profits made with retained profits of those years, therefore, resulted in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 27.8%. Distributions of profits made with retained earnings of years 2002 and 2003, resulted or will result in an effective dividend withholding tax rate of approximately 23.52% and 22.62%, respectively. For distributions of profits generated during year 2004 until 2010, the effective dividend withholding tax is approximately 21.69%. For distributions of profit generated on year 2011, the effective dividend withholding tax was approximately 18.75%. For distributions of profits generated on year 2012, the effective dividend withholding tax was 20.25%, while with the 20% tax applicable from 2013 onwards, the effective withholding tax rate is 18.75%, as described above.

Dividend distributions paid in kind would be subject to the same Chilean tax rules as cash dividends. Stock dividends are deemed a non taxable event, thus, not subject to Chilean taxation for the shareholder at the moment the shares are distributed. Subsequent disposition of shares arising from stock dividends may be taxed in Chile (see Capital Gains). Disposition of the preemptive rights on compensated basis would be deemed in Chile as ordinary business income subject to taxation.

Capital Gains

Gains from the sale or exchange of ADS by a foreign holder (or ADRs evidencing ADS) outside of Chile will be deemed a foreign source income, not subject to Chilean taxation. Gains from the sale or exchange of ADS by a Chilean resident outside of Chile, will be deemed a foreign source income, but subject to taxation in Chile as Chilean residents are subject to taxes in Chile on their worldwide income.

The deposit and withdrawal of Common Stock in exchange for ADRs is not subject to Chilean taxation. Taxation, if any, will be triggered at the time Common Stocks are sold. The tax base of shares of Common Stock received in exchange for ADS for capital gains tax assessment will be the acquisition cost or basis on the shares. The basis on the shares delivered to any holder upon surrender of ADRs shall be the highest reported sales price of the shares on the Santiago Stock Exchange for the day on which the transfer of the shares is recorded under the name of the holder. Consequently, the conversion of ADS into shares of Common Stock and the immediate sale of the shares for the value established under the Deposit Agreement, as amended, would normally not generate a capital gain subject to taxation in Chile.

Prior to Law No. 20.448 published in the Official Gazette on August 13, 2010, if a capital gain was recognized on a sale or exchange of shares of Common Stock acquired upon surrender of ADRs (as distinguished from sales or exchanges of ADS abroad representing such shares) made by a foreign or Chilean resident or domiciled holder, such gain was deemed a non taxable event provided that the requirements of Article 18 ter of the Chilean Income Tax Law were met.

However, Article 18 ter was repealed and replaced by Article 107 of the same statute (pursuant to Law No. 20.448), which reproduces the rules set forth in the repealed article, but introduces a few changes as well.

The referred Article 107 entered into force on September 1, 2010. Any legal reference to Article 18 ter should be understood made to Article 107.

The requirements of Article 107 of the Chilean Income Tax Law are: (i) the share at the time of sale must have a market presence (as recently defined in General Ruling No. 327 issued by the Chilean Superintendence of Securities on January 17, 2012, which replaces previous General Ruling No. 103, issued in year 2001). In case the market presence of the share was lost, the sale must be made within the following 90 days after the loss of the share's market presence; (ii) the share must have been acquired and sold after April 19, 2001 (as per former Article 18 ter); and (iii) the acquisition and sale must have been made, among others, in a Chilean stock exchange market authorized by the Chilean Superintendence of Securities. We highlight that the acquisition and sale in a foreign stock exchange market was considered in Article 18 ter, but excluded in new Article 107.

In this regard, Rev. Ruling 224 of 2008 was issued in the context of Article 18 ter tax exemption on ADR operations and it confirmed that the reference contained in Article 18 ter to a foreign exchange stock market authorized by the Chilean Superintendence of Securities would cover gains derived from the transfer of shares in a Chilean company, acquired on the surrender (i.e. flowback) of ADRs acquired on the London Stock Exchange, NYSE and Madrid Stock Exchange.

However, considering that Article 107 restricts the non-taxable qualification only to shares acquired and sold in the Chilean stock market (among other situations which do not comprise foreign exchange markets), we believe there is a risk that the Revenue Authority may consider the gain derived from the transfer of shares acquired in the surrender of ADRs acquired in foreign exchange stock markets - particularly those acquired through ADR surrender after September 1, 2010 - would be considered taxable gain by the Chilean IRS, in the terms described below.

This change in law, which does not consider any transitory rules to protect taxpayers who invested in ADRs under rules established in former article 18 ter.

Considering the requirements of Article 107 are not met and a capital gain is realized at the time of the sale of Common Stock, such capital gain, made either by a foreign holder or by Chilean resident holder, will be subject to both the First-Category Tax and the Withholding Tax (the former being creditable against the latter) if either (i) the seniority on the Common Stock is less than one year since exchanging ADS for the Common Stock, or (ii) the shareholder acquired and disposed of the Common Stock in the ordinary course of its business or may be deemed an habitual trader of shares and (iii) the transaction takes place among parties deemed related, unlikely to take place in the sale is made in a stock market. In all other cases, gain on the disposition of Common Stock will exclusively be subject to the First-Category Tax (presently imposed at a rate of 20%) assessed as a sole tax and no second level taxation will apply e.g. the Withholding Tax in case of non-resident holder.

Amounts received by a foreign holder on the sale of preemptive rights relating to the shares of Common Stock will be deemed as business income, thus, subject to both the First-Category Tax and the Withholding Tax (the former being creditable against the latter).

Other Chilean Taxes

There are no gift, inheritance or estate taxes applicable to the ownership, transfer or disposition of ADS by a foreign holder, but such taxes will generally apply to the transfer at death or by gift of the Common Stock by a foreign holder. There are no Chilean stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties payable by holders of Common Stock or ADS.

Withholding Tax Certificates

Upon request, the Company will provide to foreign holders appropriate documentation evidencing the payment of the Withholding Tax (net of applicable First-Category Tax).

United States

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the ADS or shares of Common Stock. However, it is not a full description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision related to the ADS or shares of Common Stock. The discussion is based on the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of a holder of ADS or shares of Common Stock may vary depending upon its particular situation. Certain holders (including, but not limited to, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, persons holding offsetting positions in respect of the ADS or shares of Common Stock, broker-dealers, U.S. expatriates, U.S. Holders (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, partnerships or other pass-through entities or persons holding ADS or Common Stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity, traders that elect to mark-to-market, persons who acquired ADS or Common Stock pursuant to the exercise of any employee share option or otherwise as consideration and persons owning, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting shares of the Company) may be subject to special rules not discussed below. Unless otherwise stated, the following summary is limited to U.S. Holders who hold the ADS or shares of Common Stock as “capital assets” within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. The discussion below also does not address the effect of any foreign, state or local tax law, or any federal tax law other than income tax law on a holder of the ADS or shares of Common Stock. In addition, unless otherwise stated, the following discussion assumes that the Company is not currently and will not in the future be, classified as a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”) within the meaning of the Code.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of ADS or shares of Common Stock that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, (iii) an estate that is subject to U.S. federal income taxation without regard to the source of its income, or (iv) a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (2) one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust. The term “Non-U.S. Holder” refers to any beneficial owner of ADS or shares of Common Stock other than a U.S. Holder.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of ADS (or ADRs evidencing ADS) generally will be treated as the owners of the Common Stock represented by those ADS.

Cash Dividends and Other Distributions

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the gross amount of a distribution with respect to ADS or shares of Common Stock will include the net amount of any Chilean tax withheld (*i.e.*, the Withholding Tax reduced by any credit for First-Category Tax paid) and will be treated as a dividend on the date of receipt by the Depositary or the U.S. Holder of such shares, respectively, to the extent of the Company’s current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions, if any, in excess of such current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes will constitute a non-taxable return of capital to a U.S. Holder and will be applied against and reduce such U.S. Holder’s tax basis in such ADS or shares of Common Stock. To the extent that such distributions are in excess of such basis, the distributions will constitute capital gain. U.S. Holders that are corporations will not be allowed a deduction for dividends received in respect of distributions on ADS or shares of Common Stock. For tax years through 2012, individual U.S. Holders are generally subject to a tax rate on dividends equal to 15%, which corresponds to the maximum tax rate for long-term capital gains. However, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2012, dividends will be taxed at the same rate as other items of ordinary income, which will exceed the tax rate for long-term capital gains. U.S. Holders should consult their personal tax advisors to determine the applicability of the 15% rate for dividends, if any, paid to them.

If a dividend distribution is paid with respect to ADS or shares of Common Stock in Chilean pesos, the amount includable in income will be the U.S. dollar value, on the date of receipt by the Depositary or the U.S. Holder of such shares of Common Stock, respectively, of the Chilean pesos amount distributed. Any subsequent gain or loss in respect of such Chilean pesos arising from exchange rate fluctuations will generally be U.S. source ordinary income or loss for U.S. Holders; although under certain limited circumstances may be capital gain or loss. If the Depositary converts the Chilean pesos to U.S. dollars on the date it receives such pesos, U.S. Holders will not recognize any such gain or loss.

Subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, U.S. Holders may elect to claim a credit against their U.S. federal income tax liability for the net amount of any Chilean tax withheld (*i.e.*, the Withholding Tax reduced by any credit for First-Category Tax paid) from dividends received in respect of the ADS or shares of Common Stock. If the dividends are subject to the 15% tax rate described above, the amount of the dividend taken into account for purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit limitation will in general be limited to the gross amount of the dividend, multiplied by the reduced rate divided by the highest rate of tax normally applicable to dividends. Dividends generally will constitute non-U.S. source “passive category income” or “general category income.” The rules relating to the determination of the foreign tax credit are complex and prospective purchasers should consult their personal tax advisors to determine whether and to what extent they would be entitled to such credit. U.S. Holders that do not elect to claim foreign tax credits may instead claim a deduction for Chilean tax withheld.

A Non-U.S. Holder of ADS or shares of Common Stock generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on dividends received on Common Stock or ADS, unless such income is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States.

Capital Gains

The sale or other disposition of ADS or shares of Common Stock will generally result in the recognition of capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other disposition and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in such ADS or shares of Common Stock. The U.S. Holder’s initial tax basis in the ADS or shares of Common Stock will be such Holder’s cost for the ADS or shares of Common Stock. Gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADS or shares of Common Stock will be long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending on whether the ADS or shares of Common Stock have been held for more than one year and generally will be U.S. source gains or loss (in the case of losses, subject to certain limitations). Long-term capital gains realized by individuals generally are subject to tax at preferential rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

As discussed under the heading “Chile-Capital Gains,” gains realized from a sale or other disposition of shares of Common Stock by a U.S. Holder, unlike gains realized from a sale or disposition of ADS, could be taxable in Chile. Because U.S. taxpayers generally may only take a foreign tax credit against the U.S. federal income tax liability in respect of non-U.S. source income, in the case of gains realized from the sale or other disposition of shares of Common Stock, a U.S. Holder may not be able to use the foreign tax credit for Chilean tax imposed on that gain (because such gains would generally be U.S. source for U.S. federal income tax purposes) unless such U.S. Holder can apply such foreign tax credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability in respect of non-U.S. source income.

Deposits and withdrawals of Common Stock by U.S. Holders in exchange for ADS generally will not result in the realization of gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

A Non-U.S. Holder of ADS or shares of Common Stock generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain from the sale or other disposition of such ADS or shares unless such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States or the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more and certain other conditions are met.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

The Company believes that it was not a PFIC in any prior taxable year and does not expect to be a PFIC for its current taxable year or any succeeding taxable year.

Under the Code, a foreign corporation will be a PFIC for any taxable year in which either (1) 75% or more of its income is passive income or (2) the average percentage of the value of its assets that produce (or are held for the production of) passive income is 50% or more.

If the Company were classified as a PFIC for a taxable year, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences would generally apply to a U.S. Holder of ADS or Common Stock.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Dividends paid to a U.S. Holder that does not establish an exemption and proceeds from such a U.S. Holder's sale or other disposition of ADS or shares of Common Stock may have to be reported to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). Such payments may also be subject to a backup withholding tax unless the U.S. Holder (i) provides an accurate taxpayer identification number and otherwise complies with the requirements of the backup withholding rules or (ii) otherwise establishes an exemption.

Subject to certain certification requirements, dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder on and proceeds from a Non-U.S. Holder's sale or other disposition of ADS or shares of Common Stock will generally not have to be reported to the IRS and will not be subject to backup withholding tax.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be refunded or credited against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability if the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

New Legislation

For taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010, certain U.S. Holders who are individuals or entities owned by individuals are required to report to the IRS information relating to an interest in the Company's ADSs or shares of Common Stock, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for ADSs and Common Stock held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions).

F. Dividends and paying agents

Not applicable.

G. Statements by experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

The Company files reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Any documents that the Company files with the SEC may be read and copied at the SEC's public reference rooms at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549; and 500 Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, Illinois 60661.

I. Subsidiary Information

See [Item 4](#) "Information on the Company — Organizational Structure."

ITEM 11: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's principal line of business is the production and bottling of wine for sale both domestically and internationally. The principal exposures to market risks faced by the Company are interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk and risk of fluctuations in the price of raw materials.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its debt obligations. As of December 31, 2013 the Company's total interest-bearing financial debt (including current maturities and accrued interest) amounted to Ch\$238,439 million of which, as of December 31, 2013, Ch\$64,617 million is short term debt and Ch\$173,822 million is long term debt with maturities through 2018 for its bank debt and 2026 for the bond debt.

As of December 31, 2013, 79.7% of the debt has a fixed-rate and is denominated in Chilean pesos, Sterling Pounds, Brazilian Reals, Euros, Argentine pesos and Mexican pesos, the rest is covered with hedging instruments. The fair market value of total bank debt, as of December 31, 2013, does not significantly differ from the value at which it is listed in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The interest rate risk arises from the uncertainty regarding interest rate at which the Company can refinance its short term debt given the current uncertainty in the global financial markets.

The following table lists the cash flows related to interest payments, amortization of debt obligations and related interest rates by fiscal year maturing with respect to the Company's debt obligations. Interest rates disclosed represent the weighted average rates of the portfolio at year-end and fairly represent the approximate average annual interest rates for each of the years of maturity.

Interest Bearing Debt As of December 31, 2013

(in million of Ch\$)
Expected Maturity Date

Short-Term and Long Term Debt		Average Interest Rate %	Expected Maturity Date					There after Mn.Ch\$	ShortTerm and Long-	Fair Value Mn.Ch\$
			2014 Mn.Ch\$	2015 Mn.Ch\$	2016 Mn.Ch\$;	2017 Mn.Ch\$	2018 Mn.Ch\$		Term Debt Mn.Ch\$	
Dollar	Fixed Rate	2.83%	22,448	21,888	30,427	12,066	15,214	—	102,043	106,860
Dollar	Variable Rate	2.93%	25,025	899	8,768	7,869	—	—	42,561	43,505
BRL	Fixed Rate	12.41%	1,129	4,585	—	—	—	—	5,714	5,810
Ch\$(UF)	Fixed Rate	3.93%	3,204	2,742	14,397	14,397	14,397	20,567	69,705	70,100
Ch\$(UF)	Variable Rate	4.20%	1,177	2,331	2,331	—	—	—	5,839	6,122
ARG\$	Fixed Rate	16.42%	6,014	546	351	46	—	—	6,957	5,838
GBP	Fixed Rate	1.49%	2,880	—	—	—	—	—	2,880	2,893
MXN	Fixed Rate	5.69%	2,748	—	—	—	—	—	2,748	2,740
Total			64,625	32,991	56,274	34,378	29,611	20,567	238,447	243,868

By comparison, as of December 31, 2012 the Company's total interest-bearing financial debt (including current maturities and accrued interest) amounted to Ch\$267,199 million of which, as of December 31, 2012, Ch\$99,430 million was short term debt and Ch\$167,769 million was long term debt. As of December 31, 2012, most of the financed debt had a fixed-rate with maturities through 2026 as presented in the table below.

Interest Bearing Debt As of December 31, 2012
(in million of Ch\$)
Expected Maturity Date

Short-Term and Long- Term Debt		Average Interest Rate %	Expected Maturity Date						ShortTerm and Long- Term Debt	Fair Value
			2013 Mn.Ch\$	2014 Mn.Ch\$	2015 Mn.Ch\$;	2016 Mn.Ch\$	2017 Mn.Ch\$	There after Mn.Ch\$	Mn.Ch\$	Mn.Ch\$
Dollar	Fixed Rate	3.34%	26,905	28,804	16,185	7,199	7,199	12,000	98,292	104,428
Dollar	Variable Rate	1.44%	61,185	7,335	4,662	4,662	3,840	1,920	83,604	84,813
BRL	Fixed Rate	9.85%	1,184	—	—	—	—	—	1,184	1,214
Ch\$(UF)	Fixed Rate	3.88%	3,172	3,829	4,971	16,392	14,108	34,262	76,734	76,776
ARG\$	Fixed Rate	14.59%	6,984	174	174	53	—	—	7,385	7,231
Total			99,430	40,142	25,992	28,306	25,147	48,182	267,199	274,462

Exchange Rate Risk

The primary exchange rate risk that the Company faces is the depreciation of the peso against the various currencies in which Company's revenues are denominated. The Company's export sales are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, Euros, Pounds Sterling, Canadian dollars, Brazilian reais and Swedish and Norwegian crowns. During 2012 and 2011, 78.8% and 77.4%, respectively, of the Company's total revenues were related to foreign currency. This risk is partly offset by the natural hedge resulting from approximately 35% of the Company's costs and expenses being denominated in foreign currency, primarily U.S. dollars.

Additionally, to manage and mitigate the short-term effect of changes in currency exchange rates on the Company's functional currency based sales, the Company has adopted a policy of attempting to balance foreign exchange denominated assets and liabilities to minimize its exposure to exchange rate risks. Thus, the Company periodically purchases and/or sells forward instruments including forward exchange contracts, as part of its exchange rate hedging strategy. In addition, on a case-by-case basis, the Company fixes the exchange rate for a percentage of its exports as part of its pricing strategy related to its exports operations. The Company uses these instruments solely to reduce the financial impact of these risks and does not use forward instruments for trading purposes.

In addition, domestic sales of the Company's Argentine subsidiaries are denominated in Argentine pesos –which represent 1.7% of total sales of the Company and would therefore be affected by the devaluation of the local currency. To manage this risk the Company maintains debt in Argentine pesos.

The following table sets forth the Company's assets and liabilities subject to exchange rate risk as of December 31, 2013. The value of these foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are represented in millions of Chilean pesos at the applicable exchange rate on December 31, 2013, which is included in the final row of the table.

Assets and Liabilities Subject to Foreign Exchange Risk
As of December 31, 2013
(in million of Ch\$/except Exchange Rate)

Applicable Currency of Asset/Liability	USD ⁽¹⁾	EUR ⁽²⁾	GBP ⁽³⁾	CAD ⁽⁴⁾	ARS ⁽⁵⁾	SEK ⁽⁶⁾	NOK ⁽⁷⁾	BRL ⁽⁸⁾	MXN ⁽⁹⁾	ZAR ⁽¹⁰⁾
Cash	3,741	140	2,384	106	221	923	614	1,409	1,375	15
Derivatives Contracts Current	2,812	507	808	464	11	5	19	278	26	—
Other Assets Current	47,153	13,901	45,374	3,207	17,429	9,489	2,453	21,416	9,569	8
Property, Plant and equipment	36,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives Contracts Non Current	1,436	458	90	473	—	5	—	—	—	—
Other Assets Non Current	49,952	102	102	19	1,374	5	15	1,006	95	4
Total Assets	141,622	15,108	48,758	4,269	19,035	10,427	3,101	24,109	11,065	27
Derivative Contracts Current	1,242	504	1,515	81	38	118	36	130	76	—
Current Liabilities	66,669	3,116	16,160	815	12,415	3,740	1,939	5,423	6,179	26
Derivative Contracts Non Current	1,028	1,892	4,967	140	—	1,079	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Liabilities	97,192	—	—	—	943	—	—	4,585	—	—
Total Liabilities	166,131	5,512	22,642	1,036	13,396	4,937	1,975	10,138	6,255	26
Exchange Rate	524.61	724.30	866.41	492.68	80.49	81.80	86.45	222.71	40.14	50.32

(1) USD: U.S. dollar

(2) EUR: Euro

(3) GBP: Pound sterling

(4) CAD: Canadian dollar

(5) ARS: Argentine peso

(6) SEK: Swedish crown

(7) NOK: Norwegian crown

(8) BRL: Brazilian real

(9) MXN: Mexican peso

(10) ZAR: South African rand

By comparison, the following table represents the Company's assets and liabilities subject to exchange rate risk as of December 31, 2012.

Assets and Liabilities Subject to Foreign Exchange Risk
As of December 31, 2012
(in million of Ch\$/except Exchange Rate)

Applicable Currency of Asset/Liability	USD⁽¹⁾	EUR⁽²⁾	GBP⁽³⁾	CAD⁽⁴⁾	ARS⁽⁵⁾	SEK⁽⁶⁾	NOK⁽⁷⁾	BRL⁽⁸⁾	MXN⁽⁹⁾	ZAR⁽¹⁰⁾
Cash	2,552	83	1,470	370	122	524	190	2,357	923	9
Derivatives Contracts Current	4,119	1,904	2,187	129	291	17	5	48	35	
Other Assets Current	38,388	11,604	33,665	3,449	17,798	7,835	2,592	15,927	8,604	6
Property, Plant and equipment	35,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives Contracts Non Current	5,773	2,145	990	565	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Assets Non Current	45,064	—	—	—	1,151	—	1	684	53	—
Total Assets	131,259	15,736	38,312	4,513	19,362	8,376	2,788	19,016	9,615	15
Derivative Contracts Current	2,012	273	895	140	—	128	24	186	29	—
Current Liabilities	107,976	2,803	6,987	1,143	12,693	3,095	1,669	4,452	4,190	4
Derivative Contracts Non Current	1,097	48	476	204	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long-Term Liabilities	94,099	—	—	5	435	—	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	205,184	3,124	8,358	1,492	13,128	3,223	1,693	4,638	4,219	4
Exchange Rate	479.96	634.45	775.76	482.27	97.70	73.77	85.93	234.98	36.94	56.67

(1) USD: U.S. dollar

(2) EUR: Euro

(3) GBP: Pound sterling

(4) CAD: Canadian dollar

(5) ARS: Argentine peso

(6) SEK: Swedish crown

(7) NOK: Norwegian crown

(8) BRL: Brazilian real

(9) MXN: Mexican peso

(10) ZAR: South African rand

Commodity Price Risk

The Company relies on outside vineyards for supplies of grapes and bulk wine. Grapes purchased from outside vineyards are subject to fluctuation in price and quality and generally cost more than grapes from the Company's vineyards.

In 2013, 65.3% of the grapes used in the production of its premium, varietal, bi-varietals and sparkling wines were purchased by the Company from independent growers in Chile. Additionally, in 2013, the Company purchased the grapes and bulk wine required to produce approximately 78.9% of the popular wines sold by the Company. Disruptions of supplies of grapes or wine or increases in prices from these outside suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations. As of December 31, 2013, the Company did not hold any grape price-sensitive instrument.

Inflation Risk

A very particular feature of the Chilean financial market is the depth existing for corporative bonuses denominated in UF which is different for Chilean pesos. This is due to the fact that corporative bonuses in UF provide a guarantee to the investor with a specific return in actual terms, isolating the inflation risk; however this is transferred to the debt issuer. Currently, Viña Concha y Toro is exposed to the UF (Unidad de Fomento) in the following instruments: Corporate Bonds, Bank Loans and Short-term Time Deposits, these latter, decrease in part the Company's total exposure.

As of December 31, 2013, 31.7% of the Company's debt is denominated in UF. In order to hedge the fluctuation of UF, the Company has taken swap contracts.

During 2013 the Company recognized a loss amounting to ThCh\$1,529,842 which relates to the adjustment of short and long-term financial debts indexed to the variation of UF. A variation of 100 base points in the inflation that refine the UF in this period would generate a greater loss /gain amounting to ThCh\$759,767, with effect on profit or loss.

ITEM 12: DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees and expenses

The following charges shall be incurred by any party depositing or withdrawing shares or by any party surrendering ADSs or to whom ADSs are issued (including, without limitation, issuance pursuant to a stock dividend or stock split declared by the Company or an exchange of stock regarding the ADRs or deposited securities or a distribution of ADSs), whichever applicable:

- taxes and other governmental charges,
- such registration fees as may from time to time be in effect for the registration of transfers of shares generally on the share register of the Company or foreign registrar and applicable to transfers of shares to the name of the Bank of New York Mellon ("the Depositary") or its nominee or the agent of the Depositary or its nominee on the making of deposits or withdrawals hereunder,
- such cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses as are expressly provided in the agreement between the Company and the Depositary
- such expenses as are incurred by the Depositary in the conversion of foreign currency,
- a fee not in excess of Ch\$ 2,400 (aprox. US\$5.00) or less per 100 ADS (or portion thereof) for the execution and delivery of ADRs and the surrender of ADRs,
- a fee for and deduct such fee from, the distribution of proceeds of sales of securities or rights, such fee being in an amount equal to the fee for the issuance of ADS which would have been charged as a result of the deposit by owners of securities (for purposes of this clause 6 treating all such securities as if they were shares) or shares received in exercise of rights distributed to them, but which securities or rights are instead sold by the Depositary and the net proceeds distributed.

The Company will pay the fees, reasonable expenses and out-of-pocket charges of the Depositary and those of any registrar only in accordance with the agreements in writing entered into the Depositary and the Company from time to time.

Amounts payable by the depositary to the Company

Fees Incurred in Past Annual Period

Under the fee agreement between us and the Depositary, the Depositary agrees to pay certain fees relating to the maintenance of the ADRs. Certain fees we encounter related to our ADRs are reimbursed to us by the Depositary. From January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, we received from the Depositary Ch\$ 22.0 million (approx. US\$42,000) corresponding to the annual stock exchange listing fees.

ITEM 13: DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14: MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

To the Company's knowledge, no one has (i) materially modified the instruments defining the rights of the Company's shareholders or (ii) materially modified or qualified the rights, evidenced by the Company's registered securities, by issuing or modifying any other class of securities.

ITEM 15: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* The Company carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" for the year ended December 31, 2013. Nevertheless, there are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures. Even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon the Company's evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files and submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the applicable rules and forms and that it is gathered and communicated to the Company's Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure as of the end of the period covered by this report.

(b) *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.* Concha y Toro's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. It can only provide reasonable assurance regarding financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management, with the assistance of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO1992) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on the evaluation under these criteria, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting has been audited by KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda., an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their attestation report which is included herein.

(c) *Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm* See [page F-3](#) of this Annual Report for the attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting of KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda., the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. Their attestation report is included with the Consolidated Financial Statements filed as part of this Annual Report.

(d) *Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16.A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Company currently does not have an audit committee financial expert serving on its Audit Committee. Under Chilean law, the Company is not required to have an audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee.

ITEM 16.B: CODE OF ETHICS

As of June 2004, the Company has disclosed its first code of ethics to reflect SEC rules and other proposed regulations that were adopted by the Company's board of directors, officers and employees. All of the Company's officers and employees accepted the provisions of the code of ethics, which governs the actions of everyone who works for the Company, including the employees of the Company's subsidiaries.

On May 31, 2012, the Board of Directors approved a new and updated version of the Code of Ethics and Conduct of Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries. The Code summarizes those principles and ethical values and minimum behavior in which must be framed directors, officers and employees of Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries, without exception. The Company's code of ethics deals primarily with the following issues:

- Duties of director, managers and personnel;
- Compliance with labor law and labor rights;
- Relationship with clients and suppliers;
- Conflict of interests;
- Use of property and information;
- Privileged information;
- Independence;
- Punitive liability of the Company;
- Fair behavior; and
- Compliance with environment, health and safety laws and regulations.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct is based on the Company defined as one of its essential for development activities, in each processing stage, distribution and sale of products, each of the directors, executives and employees comply with the rules and regulations of the jurisdiction in which they operate. Also, Viña Concha Toro and requires its directors, officers and employees know and full commitment to the ethical values of the Company in the pursuit of excellence and transparency. The Code of Ethics and Conduct is available on the website of the Company.

A copy of the Company's code of ethics of 2012 is available on its website (www.conchaytoro.com). The Company undertakes to provide to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of the Company's code of ethics.

ITEM 16.C: PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT'S FEES AND SERVICES

Aggregate fees for professional services rendered by KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda. ("KPMG"), our independent registered public accounting firm, in each of the last three fiscal years, in each of the following categories are:

	2013 ThCh\$	2012 ThCh\$	2011 ThCh\$
Audit Fees	380,567	413,612	278,669
Audit-related fees	21,896	—	53,640
Tax Fees	37,775	—	16,610
All others fees	110,184	—	—
Total	550,422	413,612	348,919

"Audit Fees" are the aggregate fees billed and billable by KPMG for the audit of the Company's consolidated and annual financial statements, reviews of interim financial statements and attestation services that are provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. Fees related to the audit of internal control over financial reporting are included in Audit Fees. "Tax fees" are for aggregate fees billed by KPMG for tax advice regarding transfer pricing, and other tax compliance review.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

Chilean law states that public companies are subject to "pre-approval" requirements under which all audit and nonaudit services provided by the independent auditor must be pre-approved by the Directors' Committee. In the Company's case, its Directors' Committee approves all audits, audit-related services, tax services and other services. Any services to be provided by independent auditors that are not specifically included within the scope of the audit must be pre-approved by the Directors' Committee prior to any engagement.

ITEM 16.D: EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Mr. Rafael Guilisasti is an affiliate of the Company or a representative of such an affiliate. Mr. Rafael Guilisasti has observer status only on the Audit Committee and is not a voting member or the chair of the committee. He also does not serve as an executive officer of the Company. Therefore, he relies on the exemption provided in Rule 10A-3(b)(1)(iv)(D) of the Exchange Act. We do not believe that his status as an affiliate materially adversely affects the ability of our Audit Committee to act independently or to satisfy the other requirements of the listing standards relating to audit committees contained in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. See [Item 6.C](#). — "Board Practices."

ITEM 16.E: PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 16.F: CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not Applicable.

ITEM 16.G: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

American Depositary Shares representing shares of Common Stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"). However, because the Company is a "foreign private issuer," as defined in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company is exempt from the governance rules set forth in Section 303A of the NYSE's Listed Companies Manual, other than the obligation to maintain an audit committee in accordance with Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and the obligation to notify the NYSE if any of the Company's executive officers becomes aware of any non-compliance with any applicable provisions of Section 303A. Instead, the rules of both the SEC and the NYSE require the Company to provide a summary, included below, of the significant ways in which the Company's corporate practices differ from those applicable to U.S. domestic companies under NYSE listing standards.

Independent Directors on the Board of Directors

According to NYSE, listed U.S. companies must have a majority of independent directors. Chilean law only requires at least one independent director and the Company's Board of Directors is, in fact, comprised of a minority of independent directors.

Non-Executive or Independent Director Meetings

Pursuant to the NYSE listing standards, non-executive directors or independent directors of U.S. listed companies must meet on a regular basis without management present. In compliance with Chilean law, the Company does not have directors that simultaneously serve as executives, accountants or auditors of the Company. The Company's directors may meet individually or collectively with those they deem necessary to inform themselves and make decisions regarding the company.

Directors' Committee and Audit Committee

According to the NYSE, listed U.S. companies must have an audit committee consisting of a minimum of three independent directors who are financially literate and at least one who is a designated financial expert. Chilean law requires open stock companies with a market capitalization greater than UF 1.5 million (approximately Ch\$ 35,410 million or US\$63.8 million) and at least 12.5% of its shares issued with voting rights are held by individual shareholders who control or have less than 10% such shares, such as the Company, to have a Directors' Committee, composed of three directors who meet the independence requirements under Chilean law (as described below). The Company has a Directors' Committee, composed of a majority of independent directors as required by Chilean law, which also performs the functions of the Audit Committee required by the NYSE. For the non-independent director on the Directors' Committee, the Company relies on an exemption of the NYSE listing standards relating to Audit Committees of Rule 10A-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act. Chilean law has no requirement for members to be financial experts.

The Directors' Committee is responsible for

- i. reviewing balance sheets, financial statements and reports from accounting oversight bodies and auditors;
- ii. proposing outside auditors to the Board of Directors;
- iii. reviewing background information regarding the Company's operations with related parties;
- iv. reviewing managers' and chief executive officers' compensation plans;
- v. preparing an annual management report with main recommendations to shareholders;
- vi. inform and advice the Board of director about hiring the external auditors for non-audit neither prohibited services; and
- vii. any other task established in the By-laws or entrusted by the Board of Director or the shareholders meeting.

Director's Independence Qualification

Under the NYSE rules, a director must meet the requirements in the "Independence Test" in order to be considered an "Independent Director." Chilean law establishes a strict set of rules in order to consider someone as "Independent Director". This set of rules is principally related with the person's financial, management and kin relationship with the company, its controller and or its principal executives. Accordingly, although certain of our directors are "Independent" in accordance with Chilean law, they may not be deemed to be "Independent Directors" under NYSE listing standards.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee

According to the NYSE, listed U.S. companies must have a Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee composed entirely of independent directors, whose activities include identifying qualified individuals to serve on the board of directors and developing a set of corporate governance principles. This committee is not contemplated as such by Chilean law. Nominations for Board of Directors are made at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, while the Board of Directors nominates the members of the Directors' Committee.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

According to the NYSE, listed U.S. companies must adopt corporate governance guidelines establishing the following:

- (i) director qualification standards;
- (ii) director responsibilities;
- (iii) director access to management;
- (iv) director compensation;
- (v) director orientation and continuing education;
- (vi) management succession; and
- (vii) annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors.

Under Chilean law, no corporate governance guidelines are required, but directors' compensation must be discussed and voted on annually at the ordinary shareholders' meeting.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

According to the NYSE, U.S. listed companies must adopt and disclose a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for directors, officers and employees. The Code must be uploaded on the Company website or otherwise be available for shareholders to obtain a copy. A Code of Conduct and Ethics is not required by Chilean law, but it has become a common practice for Chilean companies to have a Code. The Company has a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics entitled "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Concha y Toro," governing the actions of directors, officers and employees. Its observance and compliance is regulated by the senior management of the Company, including the General Manager and the Chief Financial Officer. The Code is available on the Company website at www.conchaytoro.com.

Internal Audit

According to the NYSE, listed U.S. companies must have an internal audit function to provide management with ongoing assessments of the company's risk management process and the system of internal controls. Although there is no local law requirement to do so, but the Company conducts an internal audit which provides evaluation, analysis and recommendations to senior management, the Board of Directors and the Directors' Committee.

CEO's awareness and certification of corporate governance violations

According to the NYSE, the CEO of a U.S. listed company must annually certify to the NYSE that he or she is not aware of any violation by the Company of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards. Chilean law does not establish such a requirement and this provision of the NYSE does not apply to foreign private issuers such as the Company. However, according to the NYSE, all foreign private issuers, including the Company, must report to the NYSE when they become aware of a violation of the corporate governance listing standards and must provide an annual written affirmation to the NYSE of its compliance with the applicable NYSE audit committee rules and disclose significant differences with NYSE corporate governance rules applicable to domestic companies. In compliance with these rules, the Company annually submits a written annual affirmation to the NYSE.

The amended rules provide that all interested parties, not just shareholders, must be able to communicate their concerns regarding the listed company to the presiding director, or the non-management or independent directors as a group. There is no similar provision in Chilean law.

ITEM 17: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See [Item 18](#) — "Financial Statements."

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements, together with the reports of KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda. are filed as part of this Annual Report:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Financials Position as of December 31, 2012 and 2013	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Income by Function for each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013	F-8
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Equity from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013	F-9
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Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Equity from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011	F-11
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for each of the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013	F-12
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-13

ITEM 19: EXHIBITS

List of Exhibits

- 1.1* By-Laws (*Estatutos*) of the Company, together with an English translation filed as Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- 2.1* Form of Deposit Agreement among the Company, The Bank of New York and holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipt, filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.

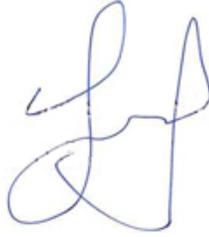
- 2.2* Form of Foreign Investment Contract among the Company, The Bank of New York and the Central Bank of Chile relating to the foreign exchange treatment of the investment in ADS and ADRs (with English translation), filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 2.3* Central Bank of Chile Chapter XXVI, filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.1* Agency Agreement dated as of August 31, 1993 between the Company and Banfi Products Corporation, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.2* English Translation of Powers of Attorney granted by the Board of Directors of *Inversiones Totihue S.A.* to Family Principal Shareholders filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 3.3* English Translation of Powers of Attorney granted by the Board of Directors of *Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A.* to Family Principal Shareholders filed as Exhibit 33 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 3.4* English Translation of Shareholders Agreement, dated August 20, 1999, entered into by Guilisasti family and other affiliated parties relating to, among others, the transfer and voting of Common Stock filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.
- 4.1* English Translation of the Shareholders' Agreement, dated June 30, 1997, entered into by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and Baron Philippe de Rothschild, relating to the creation of Viña Almaviva S.A. filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.2* English Translation of the Shareholders' Agreement, dated November 15, 2000, entered into by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and Amorim & Irmaos, S.G.P.S. S.A. relating to, among others, the transfer and voting of common stock and the management and administration of Industria Corchera, S.A. filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.3* Stock Purchase Agreement, dated March 1, 2011, entered into by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and Brown-Forman Corporation relating to the acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards.
- 4.4* Limited Liability Company Agreement of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC dated July 14, 2011, entered into by VCT USA Inc, a fully owned subsidiary of Viña Concha y Toro and Banfi Chile LLC, a fully owned subsidiary of Banfi Products Corporation.
- 8.1* List of Significant Subsidiaries. Our significant subsidiaries, their jurisdictions of incorporation and the names under which they do business are identified in Item 4 "Information on the Company — Organizational Structure."
- 12.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley (filed herewith).
- 12.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley (filed herewith).
- 13.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley (filed herewith). (This Exhibit is furnished herewith, but not deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under that section. Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, except to the extent that the Company explicitly incorporates it by reference.)

*Previously filed.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO S.A.
Registrant



By:

Name: Eduardo Guilisasti G.
Title: Gerente General/
General Manager
(Chief Executive Officer)

Date: April 30, 2014



By:

Name: Osvaldo Solar V.
Title: Gerente Corporativo de Administración y Finanzas/
Corporate Chief Financial Officer
(Chief Financial Officer)

Date: April 30, 2014

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number

- 1.1* By-Laws (Estatutos) of the Company, together with an English translation filed as Exhibit 1.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- 2.1* Form of Deposit Agreement among the Company, The Bank of New York and holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipt, filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 2.2* Form of Foreign Investment Contract among the Company, The Bank of New York and the Central Bank of Chile relating to the foreign exchange treatment of the investment in ADS and ADRs (with English translation), filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 2.3* Central Bank of Chile Chapter XXVI, filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.1* Agency Agreement dated as of August 31, 1993 between the Company and Banfi Products Corporation, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (No. 33-84298) and incorporated by reference herein.
- 3.2* English Translation of Powers of Attorney granted by the Board of Directors of Inversiones Totihue S.A. to Family Principal Shareholders filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 3.3* English Translation of Powers of Attorney granted by the Board of Directors of Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A. to Family Principal Shareholders filed as Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.
- 3.4* English Translation of Shareholders Agreement, dated August 20, 1999, entered into by Guilisasti family and other affiliated parties relating to, among others, the transfer and voting of Common Stock filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.
- 4.1* English Translation of the Shareholders' Agreement, dated June 30, 1997, entered into by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and Baron Philippe de Rothschild, relating to the creation of Viña Almaviva S.A. filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
-

Exhibit
Number

- 4.2* English Translation of the Shareholders' Agreement, dated November 15, 2000, entered into by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and Amorim & Irmaos, S.G.P.S. S.A. relating to, among others, the transfer and voting of common stock and the management and administration of Industria Corchera, S.A. filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F (No. 1-3358) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.
- 4.3* Stock Purchase Agreement, dated March 1, 2011, entered into by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and Brown-Forman Corporation relating to the acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards.
- 4.4* Limited Liability Company Agreement of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC dated July 14, 2011, entered into by VCT USA Inc, a fully owned subsidiary of Viña Concha y Toro and Banfi Chile LLC, a fully owned subsidiary of Banfi Products Corpotation.
- 8.1* List of Significant Subsidiaries. Our significant subsidiaries, their jurisdictions of incorporation and the names under which they do business are identified in Item 4 "Information on the Company — Organizational Structure."
- 12.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley (filed herewith).
- 12.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley (filed herewith).
- 13.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley (filed herewith). (This Exhibit is furnished herewith, but not deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under that section. Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, except to the extent that the Company explicitly incorporates it by reference.)

*Previously filed.

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Ch\$ - Chilean pesos	
ThCh\$ - Thousands of Chilean pesos	
USD - United States dollars	
ThUSD - Thousands of United States dollars	
UF - The UF (Unidad de Fomento) is an inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit. The UF rate is set daily in advance, based on the change in the Chilean Consumer Price Index of the previous month.	



KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda.
Av. Isidora Goyenechea 3520, Piso 2
Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Teléfono +56 (2) 2798 1000
Fax +56 (2) 2798 1001
www.kpmg.cl

Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Viña Concha y Toro S.A.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Viña Concha y Toro S.A.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO-1992), and our report dated April 30, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG Ltda.
Santiago, Chile
April 30, 2014



KPMG Auditores Consultores Ltda.
Av. Isidora Goyenechea 3520, Piso 2
Las Condes, Santiago, Chile

Teléfono +56 (2) 2798 1000
Fax +56 (2) 2798 1001
www.kpmg.cl

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Viña Concha y Toro S.A.:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. (the Company) as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO-1992). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statements of financial position of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, and our report dated April 30, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'KPMG', is located in the upper left quadrant of the page.

KPMG Ltda.

Santiago, Chile
April 30, 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS	Note	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	12,850,652	58,876,331
Other current financial assets	(7)	8,231,443	12,078,147
Other non-financial current assets	(16)	13,925,672	10,289,993
Trade and other accounts receivable, current net	(8)	140,313,528	134,361,521
Accounts receivable from related parties, current	(9)	6,396,429	8,717,264
Inventories	(10)	223,694,941	192,199,415
Current biological assets	(15)	14,821,587	14,342,503
Current tax assets	(21)	14,084,269	16,762,456
Total Current Assets		434,318,521	447,627,630
Non-Current Assets			
Other non-current financial assets	(7)	2,608,160	9,493,563
Other non-financial assets, non-current	(16)	3,740,708	2,737,005
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(11)	17,137,522	15,477,570
Intangible assets other than goodwill	(13)	30,755,821	28,803,498
Goodwill	(12)	22,812,855	20,871,234
Property, plant and equipment, net	(14)	261,515,330	257,672,949
Non-current biological assets	(15)	68,552,823	64,537,068
Deferred tax assets	(21)	8,712,421	8,892,435
Total non-current assets		415,835,640	408,485,322
Total Assets		850,154,161	856,112,952

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Note	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
Current liabilities			
Other current financial liabilities	(18)	68,470,159	103,139,210
Trade accounts payable and other current accounts payable	(20)	71,568,509	73,044,975
Current accounts payable to related companies	(9)	3,340,124	2,850,186
Other current provisions	(24)	26,820,724	20,964,117
Current tax liabilities	(21)	17,409,417	16,154,482
Current accruals due to benefits to employees	(23)	8,838,514	8,309,989
Other current non-financial liabilities		713,443	616,767
Total current liabilities		197,160,890	225,079,726
Non-current liabilities			
Other non-current financial liabilities	(18)	185,109,197	169,586,261
Non-current accounts payable to related companies	(9)	898,543	1,086,323
Deferred tax liabilities	(21)	34,612,075	33,604,714
Non-current accruals due to benefits to employees	(23)	2,217,219	1,972,762
Other non-financial liabilities, non-current		61,459	333,192
Total non-current liabilities		222,898,493	206,583,252
Total Liabilities		420,059,383	431,662,978
Equity			
Issued capital	(26)	84,178,790	84,178,790
Accumulated Profits/(losses)		347,130,684	326,929,352
Other reserves		(2,094,013)	12,768,637
Equity attributable to the owners of the controlling entity		429,215,461	423,876,779
Non-controlling interest		879,317	573,195
Total equity		430,094,778	424,449,974
Total liabilities and Equity		850,154,161	856,112,952

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

STATEMENT OF INCOME	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Income from ordinary activities	(29)	475,622,285	448,249,781	422,735,429
Cost of sales	(30)	(311,387,251)	(302,963,228)	(280,156,889)
Gross profit		164,235,034	145,286,553	142,578,540
Other income by function		694,505	1,296,593	19,968,835
Distribution costs	(30)	(108,403,857)	(91,255,731)	(82,983,352)
Administrative expenses	(30)	(19,206,540)	(18,039,175)	(18,384,585)
Other expenses by function	(30)	(1,106,452)	(1,124,236)	(1,033,162)
Income (losses) from operating activities		36,212,690	36,164,004	60,146,276
Financial income	(31)	1,090,228	1,108,530	379,672
Financial expense	(31)	(9,709,871)	(8,792,445)	(6,315,807)
Equity in income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, net of tax		1,901,470	2,697,187	2,031,073
Foreign currency exchange gain/(losses)	(31)	14,224,960	10,564,798	8,039,442
Income (expenses) by adjustment units	(31)	(1,348,350)	(973,542)	(757,474)
Income before tax		42,371,127	40,768,532	63,523,182
Income tax expense	(21)	(8,762,006)	(10,465,482)	(13,040,792)
Net income from continuing operations		33,609,121	30,303,050	50,482,390
Net income		33,609,121	30,303,050	50,482,390
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Profit (loss) attributable to equity holders of controlling interest		33,173,641	30,021,933	50,482,390
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests		435,480	281,117	—
Net income		33,609,121	30,303,050	50,482,390
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted earnings per share in continuing operations		44.41	40.19	67.58
Basic earnings per share		44.41	40.19	67.58

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Net income for the year	33,609,121	30,303,050	50,482,390
Other comprehensive income components before taxes			
Currency translation differences			
Gains (losses) from foreign currency translation differences, before tax	429,162	502,116	945,826
Actuarial benefit plans			
Actuarial gains (losses) from defined benefit plans	(64,542)	—	—
Financial assets available for sale			
Gains / (losses) due to new measurements of financial assets available for sale, before tax.	(31,654)	528,678	(24,542)
Cash flow hedges			
Gains (losses) due to cash flow hedges, before taxes	(19,295,010)	9,685,440	(5,457,377)
Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income			
Income tax related to financial assets available for sale of other comprehensive income	6,069	(105,736)	4,908
Income tax related to cash flow hedges of other comprehensive income	4,080,416	(1,669,902)	866,704
Income tax related to defined benefit plans from other comprehensive income	12,909	—	—
Total comprehensive income	18,746,471	39,243,646	46,817,909
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Comprehensive income attributable to equity holder of the parent.	18,310,991	38,962,529	46,817,909
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	435,480	281,117	—
Total comprehensive income	18,746,471	39,243,646	46,817,909

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 2013

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Issued capital ThCh\$	Foreign currency translation difference reserve ThCh\$	Cash flow hedge reserves ThCh\$	Reserves of gains and losses on defined benefit plans ThCh\$	Reserves of gains or losses in remeasurement of financial assets available for sale ThCh\$	Other miscellaneous reserves ThCh\$	Total reserves ThCh\$	Accumulated profits (losses) ThCh\$	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent ThCh\$	Noncontrolling interests ThCh\$	Total equity ThCh\$
Beginning balance As of January 1, 2013	84,178,790	(278,423)	11,332,601	—	446,697	1,267,762	12,768,637	326,929,352	423,876,779	573,195	424,449,974
Changes in equity											
Comprehensive income											
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,173,641	33,173,641	435,480	33,609,121
Other comprehensive income	—	429,162	(15,214,594)	(51,633)	(25,585)	—	(14,862,650)	—	(14,862,650)	—	(14,862,650)
Comprehensive income	—	429,162	(15,214,594)	(51,633)	(25,585)	—	(14,862,650)	33,173,641	18,310,991	435,480	18,746,471
Emisión de patrimonio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12,972,309)	(12,972,309)	—	(12,972,309)
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(129,358)	(129,358)
Total changes in equity	—	429,162	(15,214,594)	(51,633)	(25,585)	—	(14,862,650)	20,201,332	5,338,682	306,122	5,644,804
Final balance As of December 31, 2013	84,178,790	150,739	(3,881,993)	(51,633)	421,112	1,267,762	(2,094,013)	347,130,684	429,215,461	879,317	430,094,778

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 2012

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Issued capital ThCh\$	Foreign currency translation difference reserve ThCh\$	Cash flow hedge reserves ThCh\$	Reserves of gains or losses in remeasurement of financial assets available for sale ThCh\$	Other miscellaneous reserves ThCh\$	Total reserves ThCh\$	Accumulated profits (losses) ThCh\$	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent ThCh\$	Noncontrolling interests ThCh\$	Total equity ThCh\$
Beginning balance As of January 1, 2012	84,178,790	(780,539)	3,317,063	23,755	1,267,762	3,828,041	310,204,731	398,211,562	292,402	398,503,964
Changes in equity										
Comprehensive income										
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,021,933	30,021,933	281,117	30,303,050
Other comprehensive income	—	502,116	8,015,538	422,942	—	8,940,596	—	8,940,596	—	8,940,596
Comprehensive income	—	502,116	8,015,538	422,942	—	8,940,596	30,021,933	38,962,529	281,117	39,243,646
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,284,018)	(13,284,018)	—	(13,284,018)
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,294)	(13,294)	(324)	(13,618)
Total changes in equity	—	502,116	8,015,538	422,942	—	8,940,596	16,724,621	25,665,217	280,793	25,946,010
Final balance As of December 31, 2012	84,178,790	(278,423)	11,332,601	446,697	1,267,762	12,768,637	326,929,352	423,876,779	573,195	424,449,974

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 2011

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Issued capital ThCh\$	Foreign currency translation difference reserve ThCh\$	Cash flow hedge reserves ThCh\$	Reserves of gains or losses in remeasurement of financial assets available for sale ThCh\$	Other miscellaneous reserves ThCh\$	Other reserves ThCh\$	Accumulated profits (losses) ThCh\$	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent ThCh\$	Noncontrolling interests ThCh\$	Total equity ThCh\$
Beginning balance As of January 1, 2011	84,178,790	(1,726,365)	7,907,736	43,389	1,267,762	7,492,522	279,004,115	370,675,427	1	370,675,428
Changes in equity										
Comprehensive income										
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,482,390	50,482,390	—	50,482,390
Other comprehensive income	—	945,826	(4,590,673)	(19,634)	—	(3,664,481)	—	(3,664,481)	—	(3,664,481)
Comprehensive income	—	945,826	(4,590,673)	(19,634)	—	(3,664,481)	50,482,390	46,817,909	—	46,817,909
Dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19,339,429)	(19,339,429)	—	(19,339,429)
Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,655	57,655	292,401	350,056
Total changes in equity	—	945,826	(4,590,673)	(19,634)	—	(3,664,481)	31,200,616	27,536,135	292,401	27,828,536
Final balance As of December 31, 2011	84,178,790	(780,539)	3,317,063	23,755	1,267,762	3,828,041	310,204,731	398,211,562	292,402	398,503,964

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – DIRECT METHOD

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS	For the year ended December 31, 2013	For the year ended December 31, 2012	For the year ended December 31, 2011
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities			
Classes of collections by operating activities			
Collections from sales of goods and services delivered	426,745,448	420,431,892	408,863,453
Classes of payments			
Payments to suppliers related to the supply of goods and services	(336,740,553)	(344,816,959)	(355,720,329)
Payments to and in behalf of employees	(50,658,136)	(50,677,085)	(39,184,314)
Dividends paid	(12,026,796)	(19,422,156)	(16,770,284)
Dividends received	70,165	273,428	—
Interest received	1,106,720	83,182	778,361
Income taxes reimbursed (paid)	(5,978,368)	(2,657,348)	4,674,083
Other cash inflows	4,463,747	15,588,555	11,713,621
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	26,982,227	18,803,509	14,354,591
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities			
Other payments to acquire equity or debt instruments from other entities	—	—	(111,566,004)
Amounts provided by sale of property, plant and equipment	466,118	287,375	1,311,307
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(27,254,478)	(27,921,939)	(25,580,264)
Amounts provided by sale of intangible assets	—	8,833	17,769
Purchases of intangible assets	(871,067)	(837,576)	(888,842)
Amounts provided by government subsidies	136,370	65,768	23,191
Dividends received	393,982	—	—
Other cash movements	—	(156,150)	(3,738)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(27,129,075)	(28,553,689)	(136,686,581)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities			
Proceeds provided by long-term loans	78,950,259	111,991,262	149,671,324
Loans payments	(118,314,821)	(53,096,961)	(18,903,176)
Interest paid	(7,523,985)	(10,245,899)	(4,308,193)
Other cash inflows	(134,824)	—	—
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(47,023,371)	48,648,402	126,459,955
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent, before the effect of changes in exchange rate	(47,170,219)	38,898,222	4,127,965
Effects of variation in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents			
Effects of variation in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	1,144,540	(877,288)	(30,117)
Net Increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents	(46,025,679)	38,020,934	4,097,848
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	58,876,331	20,855,397	16,757,549
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	12,850,652	58,876,331	20,855,397

See accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Company's name is Viña Concha y Toro S.A. ID No. 90.227.000 – 0, registered as an Open Corporation. The Company is located in Avda. Nueva Tajarar 481, North Tower, Floor N° 15, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, phone (56-2) 476-5000, fax (56-2) 203-6740, postal box No. 213, Central Post Office, Santiago, e-mail webmaster@conchaytoro.cl, Website www.conchaytoro.com, with mnemonic in Chilean Stocks: Conchatoro and mnemonic in NYSE: VCO.

Viña Concha y Toro S.A. was formed as a public limited company by means of a Public Deed dated December 31, 1921, before the Notary Public of Santiago Mr. Pedro N. Cruz. The summary was inscribed under file 1,051 numbers 875 and 987 both of the Trade Registry of Santiago from the Santiago Real Estate Custodian for 1922 and was published in the Official Gazette under No.13,420, dated November 6, 1922. The Existence Authorization Decree has the No. 1.556, dated October 18, 1922.

The Company is currently registered under file 15,664 No.12,447 in the Business Registry from the Santiago Real Estate Custodian, corresponding to year 1999; and in the Securities Register of the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance under No.0043.

Viña Concha y Toro is the biggest wine producing and exporting company in Chile. The Company is vertically integrated and operates its own vineyards, wineries and bottling plants. The Company also operates in Argentina, through Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. and in the United States of America through Fetzer Vineyards.

The Company has developed a wide wine portfolio using the brand Concha y Toro. Likewise, the Company has fostered certain projects through its subsidiaries Viña Cono Sur, Viña Maipo, Viña Quinta de Maipo, Viña Maycas del Limarí, Viña Canepa, Viñedos Los Robles, Fetzer Vineyards and Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos. Additionally, together with the prestigious French winery Barón Philippe de Rothschild through a joint venture, Viña Almaviva S.A., produces the Almaviva icon, a first class wine.

The Company has presence in the main vineyard valleys of Chile: Valle del Limarí, Casablanca, San Antonio, Maipo, Cachapoal, Colchagua, Curicó and Maule.

In the distribution business, the Company participates through the subsidiaries, Comercial Peumo Ltda. (which has the most extensive own network for the distribution of wines in the domestic market) and Concha y Toro UK Limited (United Kingdom); In 2008, in order to strengthen its distribution, the Company established its own distribution offices in Brazil, Sweden, Norway and Finland; these began their operations during 2009.

On March 30, 2010 it was formed the subsidiary VCT Group of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd. in Singapore aimed to reinforce the presence of Viña Concha y Toro in Asia. The subsidiary is responsible to promote and distribute the products in the region.

On April 15, 2011, the subsidiary VCT USA Inc. was incorporated in accordance with the laws in the State of Delaware, in the United States. Through this subsidiary, the Company acquired 100 % of the shares of the U.S. wine production company, Fetzer Vineyards domiciled in California, United States of America.

This acquisition contemplated a portfolio of brand names mainly focused on the US market including, Fetzer, Bonterra, Five Rivers, Jekel, Sanctuary and the license of Little Black Dress. Likewise, Fetzer Vineyards has 453 hectares of own and leased vineyards in Mendocino County in California and warehouses for 36 million liters in Hopland, California, and for 6.4 million liters in Paso Robles, also located in the State of California, United States. Fetzer Vineyards has bottling facilities in Hopland, California where has approximately 253 employees.

On May 13, 2011, the Company acquired 40% of Southern Brewing Company S.A. (Cervezas Kross) with the purpose of obtaining active participation in the domestic premium beer segment.

On April, 15, 2013, a capital increase was carried out which increased the direct ownership of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. to 49%.

On July 14, 2011, VCT USA Inc. together with Banfi Corporation, formed a joint venture with interest of 50% each, in the incorporation of Excelsior Wine Company, LLC. Through this incorporation the distribution of our products becomes exclusively performed by this new company, which was formerly performed by Banfi Corporation.

In August, 2011, in order to reach new markets, the Company formed the subsidiary, VCT México S. de R.L. de C.V. and through this, jointly with Aldimerco, S.A. de C.V., incorporated, VCT & DG México S.A. de C.V., in accordance with the laws of the Federal District in Mexico. This Company commenced its operations in mid-2012, and is committed to distribute our products.

During November 2011, the Company incorporated the subsidiary, Concha y Toro Canada Limited, in the State of New Brunswick in Canada. These new subsidiary is intended to promote our products in Canada.

On January 20, 2012, in Cape Town, South Africa the subsidiary VCT Africa & Middle East Proprietary Limited was formed. This new subsidiary is intended to promote our products in Africa and Middle East.

In January 2013, it was formed Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., this subsidiary is committed to promote our products in China.

In March of 2013, Viña Cono Sur Organico SpA was established, this subsidiary has the sole purpose of producing and selling organic grape to its parent Cono Sur S.A.

In April 2013, the company acquired 100% of the shares of the Norway company Agardh 227 AS (company with no accounting transactions and assets), changing its Company name to VCT Norway AS. This subsidiary is intended to promote and distribute the products of Fetzer Vineyards in Norway.

In June 2013, Cono Sur France SARL was established, this subsidiary aims to promote the products of Viña Cono Sur in Europe.

In September 2013, VCT Wine Retail in Brazil was established, whose objective is to perform corporate investments and ownerships in other companies.

In other export markets, the Company maintains strategic relationships with significant specialized distributors.

The Concha y Toro Group is composed of the companies detailed in 2.2.1.

Majority shareholders

The 12 majority shareholders are as follows:

Name	Number of shares	Ownership %
Inversiones Totihue S.A.	87,615,431	11.73%
Rentas Santa Barbara S.A.	85,274,628	11.42%
Banco Itau Cta. de Inversionistas	50,264,439	6.73%
Banco de Chile Cta. de Terceros	36,501,601	4.89%
Inversiones Quivolgo S.A.	31,348,071	4.20%
Fundacion Cultura Nacional	26,964,775	3.61%
Inversiones GDF Ltda.	24,492,173	3.28%
Constructora Santa Marta Ltda.	22,293,321	2.98%
Agroforestal e Inversiones Maihue Ltda.	22,159,144	2.97%
The Bank of New York Según Circ. 1375 S.V.S.	21,719,100	2.91%
Banco Santander Cta. De Terceros	18,038,643	2.41%
A.F.P. Provida S.A. Fondo de Pensiones	17,890,464	2.39%
Total	444,561,790	59.51%

Board of Directors

The Company is managed by the Board of Directors, which is comprised of seven members duly appointed by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting. This Board of Directors serves for a three-year period, at the end of which it must be renewed in full and its members can be re-elected indefinitely. The current Board of Directors was appointed by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2011, for the three-year period ending in 2014.

Pursuant to its By-laws, the Board of Directors remuneration for 2013 was established by the Company's shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting as 1.3% of the net profit for the year. In addition, an allowance of UF300 per month was approved for executive responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board.

The remuneration paid to the Members of the Directors' Committee for 2013 is equivalent to one third additional to the total remuneration that the director receives as such, in accordance with Article 50 bis of the Publicly-held Corporations Act and Circular No. 1956 issued by the Chilean Superintendence of Securities and Insurance.

Staffing

As of December 31, 2013, the staffing and detail of the Company's permanent personnel is as follows:

	Parent company	Affiliates in Chile	Affiliates abroad	Consolidated
Managers, assistant managers and main executives	84	25	65	174
Professionals and technicians	530	125	176	831
Operators, sales and administrative employees	1,451	531	609	2,591
Total	2,065	681	850	3,596

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Preparation

2.1.1 Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Viña Concha y Toro and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2014. Consequently, Company's management is authorized to issue and publish these consolidated financial statements.

2.1.2 Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the cost basis except for the following material items included in the financial statements:

- hedging financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value;
- financial instruments through profit and loss are valued at fair value; and
- the provision for severance indemnities is determined on the basis of an actuarial calculation.
- the agricultural product at the time of harvest at fair value less sales cost ([See note 2.13](#))

Certain 2012 balances have been reclassified for comparison purposes.

2.1.3 Accounting Period

The Consolidated Financial Statements cover the following years:

- Classified Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.
- Consolidated Classified Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years between January 1 and December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

- Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the years between January 1 and December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years between January 1 and December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Direct Method for the years between January 1 and December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

2.1.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain estimates made by the Company's management have been used in order to quantify certain assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and commitments which are recorded therein. These estimates basically refer to the following:

- The assessment of indicators for possible impairment losses of Property, plant and equipment, Intangible Assets and Investments.
- The criteria used for measuring certain assets, example, trade receivables.
- The assumptions used in the projection of discounted cash flows.
- The actuarial calculation for severance indemnity obligations.
- The fair value of derivatives or other financial instruments.
- Net realizable value and obsolescence estimates.
- The fair value of biological assets.

Despite the fact that these estimates have been made considering the best available information as of the date of issue of these financial statements on the events analyzed, events may occur in the future obliging their amendment (upwards or downwards) over next years, which would be made prospectively, recognizing the effect of changes in estimates in the corresponding future consolidated financial statements.

2.1.5 Classification of Balances as Current and Non-current

In the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position, balances are classified considering their maturity dates; i.e., current balances include those maturing in a period equal to or lower than twelve months and non-current include all those balances for a period that exceeds twelve months. In the event that there are obligations whose maturity is lower than twelve months but whose long-term refinancing is assured at the Company's discretion, through loan agreements unconditionally available maturing at long-term, these could be classified as long-term liabilities.

2.1.6 New Standards and Interpretations Issued but Not yet Adopted

As of the date of issue of these Consolidated Financial Statements, amendments, improvements and interpretations have been published on existing standards that have become effective, which the Company has adopted and applied as and when required. These were mandatory on the dates indicated below.

New standard, Improvements and Amendments		Date of mandatory application
Amendment IAS 19	Benefits to employees	January 1, 2013
Amendment IFRS 7	Exposure- Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities	January 1, 2013
Amendment IAS 27	Separated Financial Statements	January 1, 2013
Improvements IAS 28	Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10	Consolidated financial statements	January 1, 2013
IFRS 11	Joint agreements	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12	Disclosure of interests in other entities	January 1, 2013
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	January 1, 2013
Improvements IAS	Relates to a series of improvements, which are necessary but not urgent, which modify the following standards: IFRS 1, IAS 1, IAS 16, IAS 32 and IAS 34.	January 1, 2013
Transition Guide (Amendment IFRS 10, 11 and 12)	These amendments clarify the transition guidance in IFRS 10. Additionally, these amendments simplify the transition of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12.	January 1, 2013

Likewise, at the date of issue of these Consolidated Financial Statements. The following accounting pronouncements have been issued by the IASB but have not become effective and are mandatory on the dates indicated below.

New standards		Date of mandatory application
Amendment IAS 32	Classification of right issues	January 1, 2014
Amendment IFRS 10, 12 and IAS 27	Investment Entities, Consolidated financial statements; Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and Separate Financial Statements	January 1, 2014
IAS 36	Information to be Disclosed on the recoverable amount of non financial assets	January 1, 2014
IAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	January 1, 2014
IFRS 9	Financial instruments: Measurement and classification	Not defined
CI IFRS 21	Encumbrances	January 1, 2014
Amendment IFRS 9	Financial instruments: Measurement and classification	Not defined
Amendment IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	January 1, 2014
Amendment IAS 19	Benefits to employees	July 1, 2014
Amendment IFRS (Period 2010-2012 and 2011-2013)	Relates to a series of improvements, which are necessary but not urgent, which modify the following standards: IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 24, IAS 38 y IAS 40	July 1, 2014

Management of the Company believes that these new standards will have no significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.1.7 Significant Accounting Policies

The main critical policies are as follows:

- Bad debt estimate;
- Current and Deferred Taxes;
- Inventories
- Goodwill
- Property, plant and equipment and Financial Assets
- Investments in foreign associates;
- Derivative Financial Instruments
- Revenue recognition
- Biological assets
- Intangible Assets
- Benefits to employees
- Provisions

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include assets, liabilities, profit or loss and cash flows of Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries. The effects of significant transactions performed with subsidiaries have been eliminated and it has been recognized the related non-controlling ownership which is presented in both the statement of financial position and statement of income, under non-controlling interest. The accounting policies of direct and indirect subsidiaries are aligned with the company's accounting policies.

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries are those entities on which Viña Concha y Toro exercises, direct or indirect control, understood as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. This ability is shown in general, although not solely, as the direct or indirect ownership of 50% or more of the entity's rights.

To account for the acquisition of subsidiaries, Viña Concha y Toro uses the acquisition method. The acquisition cost is the fair value of assets delivered, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed in the exchange date, and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired, identifiable liabilities and contingencies assumed in a business combination are valued by its fair value in the acquisition date. The excess of acquisition cost on the fair value of the Company's ownership in net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Whether the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is directly recognized in the statement of income.

The subsidiaries whose financial statements have been included in consolidation are as follows:

Tax ID No.	Company	Ownership Percentages			As of December 31, 2012 Total
		As of December 31, 2013			
		Direct	Indirect	Total	
85.037.900-9	Comercial Peumo Ltda.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
84.712.500-4	Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA (Ex Viña Palo Alto SA)	54.3236%	45.6764%	100.0000%	100.0000%
82.117.400-7	Soc. Export y Com. Viña Maipo SpA	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
85.687.300-5	Transportes Viconto Ltda.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
86.326.300-K	Viña Cono Sur S.A.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Concha y Toro UK Limited	99.0000%	1.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Cono Sur Europe Limited	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
96.585.740-0	Soc. Export. y Com. Viña Canepa S.A.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
96.921.850-K	Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA	100.0000%	—	100.0000%	100.0000%
99.513.110-2	Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA	35.9900%	64.0100%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Finca Lunlunta S.A.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
76.898.350-K	Viña Maycas del Limarí Limitada	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Finca Austral S.A.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Ltda.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Concha y Toro Sweden AB	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Concha y Toro Finland OY	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Concha y Toro Norway AS	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
76.048.605-1	Viñedos Los Robles SpA	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Concha y Toro Shanghai SRO	100.0000%	—	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	VCT Group Of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	VCT USA, Inc.	100.0000%	—	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Fetzer Vineyards, Inc.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	VCT Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	VCT & DG Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	—	51.0000%	51.0000%	51.0000%
0-E	Concha y Toro Canadá Limited	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
76.273.678-0	Viña Cono Sur Orgánico SpA.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	—
0-E	VCT Africa & Middle East Proprietary Ltd.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	100.0000%
0-E	Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co. Limited	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	—
0-E	VCT Norway AS	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	—
0-E	Cono Sur France S.A.R.L	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	—
0-E	VCT Wine Retail Participacoes Ltda.	—	100.0000%	100.0000%	—

Interest of external partners, represent the portion assignable to them of own funds and profit or loss as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, of those companies which are consolidated according to the global integration method, and are presented as “Non-controlling interest”, in total equity in the attached consolidated statement of financial position and in the heading “Earnings attributable to non-controlling interests”, in the accompanying consolidated statement of income.

The translation to the presentation currency of financial statements of foreign companies with functional currency other than the Chilean peso is performed as is indicated in 2.2.2:

Foreign currency translation differences generated by the translation to the currency used in the consolidated financial statements are recorded under “Foreign currency translation differences” within equity.

All balances and transactions between consolidated companies have been eliminated in the consolidation process.

2.2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The Company has determined that its functional currency is the Chilean peso and the functional currency of each of its subsidiaries has been determined by each entity based on the economic environment in which they operate. The term foreign currency is defined as any currency other than the Chilean peso.

The definition of this functional currency relates to the fact that is the currency that reflects or represents the transactions, events and terms underlying and relevant to manage the operations of Viña Concha y Toro. For such purposes, it has been considered the analysis of such inputs as: sales price of its products, underlying markets for the Company, and sources of financing, among others.

In consolidation, items in the statement of comprehensive income related to entities whose functional currency is other than the Chilean peso, and have been translated to Chilean pesos using the average exchange rates. Items in the statement of financial position have been translated using the exchange rates prevailing at each year-end. Foreign currency translation differences associated with the translation of net assets of these entities have been carried to equity and recorded in a translation reserve under a separate line.

The Company does not use a presentation currency other than the Parent's functional currency for consolidation.

2.2.3 Goodwill

Goodwill generated by the acquisition of investments is not subject to amortization and at each year-end impairment testing is conducted; and if indications exist that the recoverable amount may decrease to an amount lower than net recorded cost, an impairment loss adjustment is made.

The assignment is performed in those Cash Generating Units (CGUs) which are expected to obtain benefits from the business combination from which this goodwill arose.

2.3 Segment Reporting on Financial Information

The Concha y Toro Group reports financial information by segments considering the information available to the Company's key decision makers in regard to matters which allow measuring profitability and making decisions on investments in business areas in conformity with IFRS 8. The Company operates in two business segments: Wine Production and Other.

2.4 Transactions in Foreign Currencies and Income Adjustment Units

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the initial time, applying the exchange rate in force at the trade date. Balances of monetary assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rate; non-monetary entries in foreign currency which are measured in terms of historic cost are translated using the exchange rate in force at the transaction date. Non-monetary entries in foreign currencies which could be valued at fair value are translated using the exchange rate in force at the date in which the fair value is determined at the reporting date.

Exchange rates used to translate monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currency at each year-end in regard to the Chilean peso, are as follows:

Foreign currencies	Def	As of December 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2012
Adjustments Units (*)	UF	23,309.56	22,840.75
US Dollar	USD	524.61	479.96
Pound Sterling	GBP	866.41	775.76
Euro	EUR	724.30	634.45
Canadian Dollar	CAD	492.68	482.27
Singaporean Dollar	SGD	413.99	392.32
Brazilian Real	BRL	222.71	234.98
Argentinean Peso	ARS	80.49	97.70
Norway Crown	NOK	86.45	85.93
Swedish Crown	SEK	81.80	73.77
South African Rand	ZAR	50.32	56.67
Mexican Peso	MXN	40.14	36.94
Japanese Yen	JPY	4.99	5.58

(*) Adjustment unit corresponds to “Unidad de Fomento” (UF) which is a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit. The UF rate is set daily in advance based in changes in the previous month’s inflation rate.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents correspond to balances in cash, banks and short-term highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject insignificant risk of changes in their value with maturities of three months or less, from the acquisition date.

2.6 Financial Instruments

- Financial assets

Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries classify their financial assets under the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss available for sale and held-to maturity financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose with which these financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

2.6.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified under this category when is mainly acquired to be sold in the short-term. Derivatives are also classified as acquired for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets under this category are classified as current assets and initially recognized at fair value in profit or loss.

2.6.2 Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, have fixed maturities, and that the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After the initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost. This cost is calculated as the amount initially recognized less capital prepayments, plus or minus accumulated amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the amount initially recognized and the amount at maturity, less any impairment loss determined according to market values.

2.6.3 Loans and trade receivables

Loans and trade receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Current assets include all recoverable items except for those with maturities exceeding 12 months from the year-end date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loan and trade receivables are included within “Trade and other current receivables” within the statement of financial position.

Trade and other current receivables, are initially recognized at their fair value (nominal amount which in some cases includes embedded interest) and subsequently at amortized cost according to the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment loss. This cost is calculated as the amount initially recognized less capital prepayments, plus or minus accumulated amortization using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the amount initially recognized and the amount at maturity, less any impairment loss determined according to market values. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income when items are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. When the nominal amount does significantly differ from the fair value, the item is recognized at its nominal amount. An allowance for impairment loss of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence on the basis of a case-to-case study.

Upon failure of all pre-legal and legal collection management efforts, the Company derecognizes the assets against the allowance account established. To improve control, the Company only uses the allowance and not the direct write-off.

Historical and current renegotiations are not relevant and the policy consists of analyzing on a case-by-case basis in order to classify them pursuant to the existence of risk determining whether their reclassification to pre-legal collection is applicable. An allowance for overdue and amounts falling due is accrued if applicable.

2.6.4 Financial Assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale are those which are specially designed as such or those not qualifying within the 3 prior categories. These financial assets are included in the consolidation statement of financial position as fair value when it is possible to determine this in a reliable manner. In case of ownerships in unlisted companies or that have low liquidity, generally, the market value cannot be determined in a reliable manner. When this case exists, these are valued at acquisition cost or for a lower amount if there is evidence of its impairment. Changes of fair value, net of its tax effect, are recorded in other comprehensive income, up to the alienation of these investments. Then the accumulated amount of this item is totally imputed in the gain or loss for the year. In case the fair value is lower to the acquisition cost, if there is an objective evidence that the assets has suffered an impairment which cannot be considered as temporary, the difference is directly recorded in losses for the year.

- Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities under the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, trade payables, interest bearing borrowings or derivatives designated as hedging instruments.

The Company’s management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation is paid, settled or falls due.

2.6.5 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The financial liabilities are classified at fair value when held for trading or designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. This category includes the derivatives not designated for hedge accounting.

2.6.6 Trade payables

Trade payables balances are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.6.7 Hedging derivatives

The global derivative instrument portfolio is composed of 93.1% by contracts qualifying as hedging instruments. These were subscribed by the Concha y Toro Group within the framework of the financial risk management policy to mitigate the risks associated with exchange rate, adjustments units (UF) and interest rates fluctuations, being these currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value at the reporting date. If their value is positive, these are recorded under the caption "Other financial assets" and if their value is negative, they are recorded within the caption "Other financial liabilities", reflecting the change in the fair value within the statement of comprehensive income as described below, according to the type of hedging to which they correspond:

a) Fair value hedges:

The portion of the underlying for which the risk is being hedged is valued at fair value as well as the hedging instrument, recognizing in the statement of comprehensive income the fluctuations in the value of both, netting the effects under the same caption in the statement of income.

b) Cash Flow hedges:

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded, in the portion that these hedging are effective, under a reserve within Total Equity until they are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income netting this effect against the hedging object. The results corresponding to ineffective portion of hedges are directly recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

c) Net investment hedges:

Net investments hedges in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item which is recorded as a part of the net investment, are recorded as follows: gains or losses on the hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized as a charge or credit to equity accounts, whereas any gain or loss related to the ineffective portion is recognized as a charge or credit to profit or loss. When disposing of the foreign operation, the accumulated amount of any gain or loss directly recognized in equity is transferred to the statement of income.

A hedge is considered as highly effective when changes in the fair value or cash flows of the underlying directly attributable to the hedged risk, are offset with changes in the fair value or the hedging instrument cash flows, with effectiveness ranging between 80% and 125%.

2.6.8 Embedded derivatives

The Concha y Toro Group assesses the existence of embedded derivatives in financial instruments contracts and contracts for the purchase of grape from third parties in order to determine whether their characteristics and risks closely relate to the master agreement. Should it be concluded that clauses in force in contracts related to the master agreement, the derivative is measured at fair value.

As of December 31, 2013 there are no embedded derivatives for both, financial instruments contracts and contracts to purchase grapes and wine.

2.6.9 Fair value and classification of financial instruments

The fair value of the different derivative financial instruments is calculated using the following procedures:

- derivatives quoted in an organized market, for its quote at year-end; and
- for derivatives non-negotiable in organized markets, the Group measures them using discount of expected cash flows and generally accepted option valuation models on the basis of market conditions, both from cash and futures at year-end.

In consideration of the abovementioned procedures, Viña Concha y Toro classifies its financial instruments in the following levels:

Level 1 Fair value obtained through direct reference to unadjusted prices quoted.

Level 2 Fair value obtained through use of valuation techniques accepted in the market and based on prices, other than those indicated in Level 1, which are observable direct or indirectly as of the measuring date (adjusted prices).

Level 3 Fair value obtained through models internally developed or methodologies which use low liquidity or unobservable information.

2.6.10 Interest-bearing loans

All credits and loans are initially recognized at fair value of the payment received less direct costs attributable to the transaction. Subsequent to the initial recognition these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized with a charge or credit to profit or loss when liabilities are derecognized or amortized.

2.7 Non-current assets held-for-sale

Property, plant and equipment whose carrying amount will be recovered through a sales operation and not through its ongoing use are classified as held for sale. This condition is considered as complied solely when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its current state and transferred to the current group.

These are included in non-current assets when the investment is intended to be disposed of in the twelve months following year-end.

These assets are valued at the lower of carrying amount and the estimated sales value deducting the costs required for realization, and are no longer depreciated from the time in which are classified as non-current assets held-for-sale.

2.8 Inventories

Finished products, products in-process and supplies, are initially valued at cost, subsequent to the initial recognition, these are valued at the lower of net realizable value and cost recorded initially. Inventories of wine in bulk are valued at weighted average price, determined through the absorption costing method, which implies adding to acquisition direct costs and/or grapes production costs, indirect costs incurred in the agricultural process, and direct and indirect costs in the wine production process.

Agricultural products (grapes) used as raw materials are valued at fair value less costs to sell at the point of harvest.

The Company and its subsidiaries have recorded impairment for obsolescence of raw materials and supplies on the basis of technical reports and on turnover level of stocks maintained and /or from the assessment of its use in the future.

2.9 Other non-financial assets

Within the other non-financial assets are shown those current prepayments. These include disbursements due to prepayments related to lease of farms and advertising. These are classified in current and non-current depending on the term of their maturity.

2.10 Investment in associates

Associates are those in which the Concha y Toro Group is in a position to exercise a significant influence, but not control or joint control, through being able to manage the decisions on its financial and operating policies. Pursuant to the equity method, the investment in an associate will be initially recorded at cost and its carrying amount will be increased or decreased to recognize the portion which corresponds to the investor in the profit or loss obtained by the entity in which it maintains the investment, after the acquisition date.

The net profit or loss obtained in each year by these companies is illustrated in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as “Share of profit (losses) of equity accounted investees.”

2.10.1 Goodwill from equity-accounted investees

Goodwill obtained in acquisitions of associates, it is not amortized and at each year-end it is estimated if there are indications of impairment which may decrease its recoverable amount to an amount lower than the net cost recorded, in whose case, an impairment adjustment is made.

The related assignment of goodwill is to in those cash generating units (CGUs) to which are expected to obtain a benefit from the business combination in which this goodwill arose. This value is already added to the investment value in both cases.

2.11 Intangible Assets

2.11.1 Industrial brand rights

Viña Concha y Toro commercializes its products through the registration of own brands, duly recorded and fully in force. This registration has a finite useful life. Among the main brands the Company are the Concha y Toro brand and its sub brands Don Melchor, Amelia, Terrunyo, Trio, Casillero del Diablo, Sunrise, Frontera, Sendero, Maipo and Quinta de Maipo. The subsidiaries have registered their brands Cono Sur, Tocornal, Isla Negra, Maycas del Limarí, Trivento, La Chamiza, Pampas del Sur, Eolo, Tribu, Fetzer, Bonterra, Bel Arbor, Colwater Creek, Sanctuary, Five River, Jekel, Eagle Peak, Valley Oaks, Pacific Bay and Full Circle and Decopas.

- Registered in Chile.

Viña Concha y Toro, has a portfolio of own industrial brands registered in Chile for a ten-year period, renewable. These are measured at the historical cost of registration of the brand. This value is amortized in the period of time in which the register remains in force.

- Registered abroad.

The Company also registers its own brands abroad where operates in the wine business. Usually, these registration rights have an in-force period from 5 to 10 years. The registration amounts are amortized in the in-force period of the related brand registration certificate pursuant to regulations of each country. These are recorded at cost net of amortization.

Viña Concha y Toro, values the related Industrial Brand Rights at its registration cost value. Disbursements made in developments of brands are recorded as operating expenses as and when incurred.

Brands acquired prior to the date in which Viña Concha y Toro adopted its transition to IFRSs are presented at its value revalued by inflation and netted against their related accumulated amortization.

2.11.2 Acquired industrial Brands

Those acquired in business combinations have an indefinite useful lives, therefore, are not amortized but annually are evaluated for impairment.

2.11.3 Proprietary rights

Correspond to the rights of use for a unique internet address to which users can access. These domains can be domestic or foreign, for which its effective period will correspond to that indicated by the law of each country, which in general is not higher than 5 renewable years.

2.11.4 IT programs

Licenses for IT programs acquired are recorded at net cost net of amortization. These costs are amortized during their estimated useful lives.

Expenses related to the development or maintenance of IT programs are recognized as an expense when incurred.

2.11.5 Research & development

Research and development expenses are recorded as intangible assets provided its technical feasibility and it can demonstrate that they are able to generate probable economic benefits in the future.

Research and development expenses are recognized as expenses when incurred. As of December 31, 2013, research and development expenses amounted to Th\$116,690. There have been no significant material disbursements for these concepts for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

2.11.6 Water rights

Water rights acquired by the Company correspond to the exploitation right of water existing in natural sources associated to agricultural land which are recorded at cost. These are recognized at its purchase value, and given that are perpetual rights, these are not amortizable. However, the Company applies an annual impairment test in regard to these water rights.

2.11.7 Rights of way

Correspond to the amounts in acquisition of rights of way, between several co-owners from the area (access to allotments, aqueduct transit, and power lines), on agricultural land of Viña Concha y Toro, in addition to those of its subsidiary Viña Cono Sur S.A. These rights are perpetual and therefore, are not amortized but subject to “impairment test” on an annual basis, adjusting the value in the event that the related market value is lower, on the basis of the last transactions performed by the Company.

2.11.8 Identification of classes of intangible assets with finite and indefinite lives

Description on classes of intangible	Useful life definition
Domains	Finite
Industrial brands, domestic (acquired)	Indefinite
Rights of Industrial brands, registered abroad	Finite
Water Rights	Indefinite
Easement rights	Indefinite
IT Programs	Finite

2.11.9 Minimum and maximum useful lives for intangible asset amortization

Useful life by class of intangible asset	Minimum	Maximum
Licenses, Registered Brands	5	10
IT Programs	3	8
Other identifiable intangible assets	3	10

2.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment items includes its acquisition price plus all the costs directly attributable to the asset location and bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended, use as expected by the Company and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Repair, maintenance and serving expenses are expensed in profit or loss when incurred. Note that items of the Group’s property, plant and equipment require reviews on a regular basis. In this sense, the items subject to replacement are recognized separately from the remaining of the asset and with a segregation level which allows to amortize them in the period between the current and next repair.

2.12.1 Policy for interest-bearing loans

Costs for the financing interest attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets which require a substantial period of before being ready for use or sale are also included as an item of property, plant and equipment. Capitalized financial expenses are obtained when applying a capitalization rate, which is determined using the weighted average of all costs for the entity’s interest between the loans in force during the year.

Financing costs incurred from the acquisition of an asset up to the date in which these are ready for use are included in the asset value as established in IAS 23.

In the event that the period used for the construction of property, plant and equipment is greater than originally estimated, capitalization of interest is discontinued.

2.12.2 Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line method basis through the distribution of asset's acquisition cost less the residual value over the estimated useful lives of each component.

Viña Concha y Toro and subsidiaries assesses at each annual reporting date, the existence of any asset impairment loss related to property, plant and equipment. Any reversal of the impairment loss is recorded directly in profit or loss.

The useful lives of assets are detailed as follows:

	Years of useful life
Buildings	10 to 40
Plant and equipment	3 to 20
IT Equipment	3 to 7
Fixed facilities and accessories	5 to 30
Motorized vehicles	6
Other property, plant and equipment	3 to 20

2.12.3 Government grants

The Company has received grants from the Chilean Government, in conformity with Law on Drainage and Irrigation Law No.18.450 related to the wine production activity.

These government grants received by the Company are recorded within property, plant and equipment, deducted from the values of work in-progress and irrigation materials.

2.13 Biological Assets

The Company and subsidiaries present within Biological assets all grapevine plantations. The agricultural product (grapes) derived from plantations under production is intended to be the supply for the wine production process.

In conformity with IAS 41, for those assets for which is not possible to reliably determine the market fair value, the Company has concluded to value the grapevine plantations at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The Company depreciates its biological assets on a straight-line basis considering the estimated useful lives of grapevines and subjecting the value to impairment test in each year. Useful lives applied are as follows:

Years lifetime applied are as follows:

	Years of useful life
Vineyards plantations	20 to 30

For agricultural product (grapes) which are in a growing process up to the grape harvest date, costs are accumulated up to the aforementioned date.

In accordance with IAS 41, and based on the Company's results on the analysis and calculation it was concluded that the fair value of the grapes at the time of harvest approximates to book value and therefore the grapes in point of harvest are measured at fair value less costs to sell, and then transferred to inventory.

2.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

On an annual basis, the Company assesses impairment loss in conformity with the methodology established by the Company in conformity with IAS 36. Assets on which this methodology applies, are as follows:

- Property, plant and equipment
- Intangible Assets
- Investments in Associates
- Other long-term assets (Projects)
- Biological Assets

Assets subject to depreciation and amortization are subject to impairment losses testing provided that any event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recovered. An impairment loss is recognized as the excess of carrying amount over its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset fair value less the costs to sell or value in use. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into cash generating units (CGUs). Non-financial assets, other than goodwill that have been affected by an impairment loss are subject to review at each year-end for any events which justifies the reversal of losses. Impairment tests are performed under the following methods indicated in IFRSs:

- Cash flows deducted from income prepared for groups of property, plant and equipment. (CGU) identified.
- Comparison of fair values against cash flows to determine the recoverable amount between them and then compare to the carrying amount.
- Discounted cash inflows to assess impairment loss in investments in associates.

2.14.1 Impairment of Property, plant and equipment, Investments in Subsidiaries and Associates and Biological Assets

These assets are subject to tests to determine impairment losses in order to verify whether there is any indication that the carrying amount is lower than the recoverable amount. If such an indication exists, the asset recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. In the event that the asset did not generate any cash flows which are independent from other assets, the Company determines the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs pursuant to the business segment (wines and others).

2.14.2 Impairment of intangible assets

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested annually for impairment or when there is an indication that an asset could be impaired.

If the recoverable value of an asset is considered as lower than its carrying amount, the latter decreases to recoverable amount.

2.14.3 Impairment of financial assets

In the case of assets that have a trading origin, the Company has defined a policy to record allowances for impairment losses considering the age of the past due balance.

For its trade receivables, the Company has defined age stratification parameters as well as the percentages to be applied in assessing impairment of such items, which are analyzed on a case-by-case basis as indicated in note 2.6.3.

2.14.4 Impairment of investment in associates

Upon application of the equity method, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries determine whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss for the investment maintained in its associates. On an annual basis, the Company establishes if exist an objective evidence that the investment in associates or joint ventures is exposed to impairment risk. If this is the case, the Company calculates the impairment amount as the difference between the fair value of the associate and the acquisition cost. According to IAS 36, and in the event that the acquisition cost is higher, the difference is recognized with a charge to profit or loss.

2.15 Lease agreements

Lease agreements where all risks and substantial benefits are transferred are classified as finance leases arrangements.

Assets received through lease agreements, which meet the characteristics of a finance lease arrangement, are recorded as acquisition of property, plant and equipment at the lower between fair value and the present value of the future minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance charges to obtain constant interest rate on the debt outstanding balance.

The related lease obligations, net of finance charges are included within other current and non-current financial liabilities. The interest element of the finance expenses is charged to the statement of income during the lease term to obtain a constant recurring interest rate on the liability remaining balance for each year. The asset acquired through a finance lease arrangement is depreciated over the lower of its useful life or the contract lifespan.

Contracts which do not comply with the characteristics required to be recorded as a finance lease are classified as operating leases.

Operating leases are those where the lesser holds a significant portion of the risks and rewards from the ownership of leased assets. Operating lease payments (net of any benefit received from the lesser) are charged to the statement of income or capitalized (if applicable) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16 Current tax and deferred taxes

2.16.1 Current tax

Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries records its current tax on the basis of net taxable earnings determined in accordance with the Income Tax Law applicable in Chile and foreign countries where certain subsidiaries operate.

The income tax expense for the year is determined as the addition of each company's current taxes which result after tax is levied on taxable earnings for the year upon use of the authorized tax credits.

2.16.2 Deferred taxes

Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries recognize deferred taxes originated by all temporary differences and other events that generate differences between the taxable and financial base of assets and liabilities in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*.

Differences between the accounting and tax balance of assets and liabilities generate deferred tax assets or liabilities which are calculated using the tax rates which are expected to be in force when assets and liabilities are realized.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities not arising from business combinations are recognized in profit or loss or net equity in the consolidated statement of financial position on the basis of where the originating gain or losses arise.

Deferred tax assets and fiscal credits are only recognized when it is considered probable that consolidated entities will receive sufficient future tax earnings to recover the temporary difference deductions and apply fiscal credits.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences, except those derived from the initial recognition of business funds as well as those associated to investments in subsidiaries, associates and entities under joint control in which is possible to control its reversals and probable not to perform a revert in a predictable future.

As of the statement of financial position date, the unrecognized deferred tax assets are revaluated and recognized provided that is highly probable that future taxable gains will allow the recovering of this deferred tax assets.

2.17 Employee benefits

2.17.1 Employee vacations

Costs associated to personnel contractual benefits and related to services provided by employees during the year are charged to income in the related period.

2.17.2 Severance indemnities

The Company's management use assumptions in order to determine the best estimate of these benefits. The valuation of these obligations is performed through an actuarial calculation. The assumptions used in this calculation include the pension rotation hypothesis, the mortality rate, the discount rate the expected rise in remuneration and the future permanence, among other.

Actuarial gains or losses that can occur due to variations of defined pre-established obligations are directly recorded in other reserves for the year.

Actuarial gains or losses arise from the deviations between estimates and actuality of the actuarial hypothesis behavior or in the reformulation of the established actuarial hypothesis.

2.18 Provisions

Provisions are recorded when relate to present, legal or assumed obligations, generated as a result of a past event which can be estimated in a reliable manner and is probable a requirement of a resource balance to pay this obligation.

2.19 Capital

The capital of Viña Concha y Toro is represented by ordinary share of a unique series and with no par value.

2.20 Minimum dividend

Article No. 79 of Law for Corporations in Chile establishes that, unless a different agreement is adopted in the related Board, for the unanimity of issued shares, the Open Corporations must distribute on an annual basis as dividend in cash to their shareholders, at prorate of their shares or in the ratio established in statutes if preferred shares exists, at least 30% of the Company's net income of each year, except when correspond to assimilate accumulated losses from prior years.

2.21 Earnings (losses) per Share

The common earnings (losses) per share are calculated as the quotient between the net earnings (losses) of the year attributable to the Parent Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Parent in circulation during the same year. The Company does not have any transactions which would result in a dilutive effect on earnings per share.

2.22 Statement of cash flows – direct method

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents relates to cash and highly liquid short-term investments, respectively; the latter are easily convertible in cash and subject to a non-significant risk of change in its value, with maturities of no more than 90 days.

The statement of cash flow gathers the cash movements performed during the year, determined by the direct method. In these statements of cash flow the following expressions are used as detailed below:

- Cash Flows: Incomes and egresses of cash or equivalents, including term investments lower than three months with large liquidity and low risk of value alterations.
- Operating activities: activities which constitute the main source of ordinary income for the Group, as well as other activities which cannot be classified as investment or financing.
- Investing activities: activities of acquisition, alienation or disposal by other means of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash and its equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities which produce changes in the volume and composition of the net equity and of financial liabilities.

2.23 Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue from sales and services are recognized by Viña Concha y Toro and subsidiaries when the relevant risks and rewards from the ownership of products are transferred to the buyer; usually, when the ownership and risk are transferred to the customer and products are delivered in the agreed location or delivery is postponed in accordance with the buyer's will, which, nonetheless becomes the owner of goods and accepts billing for those products. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

Revenue is presented net of value-added taxes, returns, rebates and discounts and after the elimination of sales performed among the subsidiaries, which is described as follows:

2.23.1 Sale of goods and products

Revenue from sale of goods must be recognized and recorded in the financial statements when each and all the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards arising from the ownership of the goods;

- b) The entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- e) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect to the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.23.2 Revenue from rendering of services

Service revenue is recognized considering the stage of completion of transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome of the transaction can be reliably estimated.

2.23.3 Financial Income and Expense

Financial Income is recognized as soon as interests are accrued in function of the principal that is pending of payment and of the applicable interest rate.

Interest paid, accrued on loans from financial institutions and bonds payable, those that are used in the financing of operations, are presented as finance expense.

2.23.4 Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.24 Environment

Concha y Toro Group presents disbursements due to environmental investments in Water Treatment Plant intended to protect the environment. The amounts of elements incorporated in facilities, machinery and equipment intended for the same purpose are considered as Property, plant and equipment.

NOTE 3. ESTIMATES DETERMINED BY MANAGEMENT

The preparation of financial statements require that Management perform estimates and use assumptions which affect the amounts included in these consolidated financial statements and related notes. Estimates made and assumptions used by the Company are based on the historic experience, changes in the industry and information provided by qualified external sources. However, the final results could differ from estimates under certain conditions, and in some cases have a significant variation.

Estimates and significant accounting policies are defined as those that are important to properly reflect the Company's results and financial position and/or those which require a high degree of Management's judgment.

Main estimates and applications of the professional criteria that as a result of its variation could give rise to significant adjustments on book values of assets and liabilities within the next financial period are related to the following concepts:

3.1 Assessment of possible impairment losses

At the closing date of each year, or in those dates in which it is considered as necessary, an analysis is performed to asset's value in order to determine if there is an indication that these assets had an impairment loss. If any, estimation on the recoverable amount of this asset is performed, in this case, the coverable amount with respect to the asset's book value. If these are identifiable assets which do not independently generate cash flows, an estimate is performed on the recoverability of the Cash Generating Unit to which this asset belongs

In the case of Cash Generating Units to which tangible or intangible assets have been assigned with an indefinite useful life, its recoverability analysis is performed systematically at each year-end or under circumstances considered as required to perform this analysis.

3.2 Financial assets of commercial origin

In the case of financial assets with trading origin, the Company has defined a policy for the recording of impairment accruals in function of the irrecoverable status for the overdue balance, which is determined through an analysis on the age, historic collection and the collection status of accounts receivable.

3.3 Assignment of Useful lives of Property, Plant and equipment and Intangible assets of Finite Life

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives on technical basis and the related depreciation charges of its fixed and intangibles assets. This estimate is based on the projected life cycles of goods assigned to the respective segments: Wines and Others. The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of Property, Plant and equipment and Intangible assets, at the closing date of each annual financial report.

3.4 Actuarial calculation of severance indemnity obligations

The Company's determination of provision for severance indemnity is agreed to the equivalent to a specific number of days per year only and under certain conditions. This has been determined through the actuarial value of the benefit accrued cost. This method allowed performing estimates based on the future permanence of those involved in this benefit, mortality rates, future increases in remunerations and discount rates, among others.

3.5 The fair value of derivatives contracts or other financial instruments (hedges)

In the case of derivative financial instruments, the assumptions used by the Group Viña Concha y Toro, are based on the market rates quoted, restated by the instrument's specific features.

3.6 Expected Fair value in a business combination

The Company has recorded separately from goodwill, unidentifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value at acquisition date.

NOTE 4. CHANGES IN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Changes in Accounting Estimates

At the closing date of these financial statements, there are no changes in accounting estimates for Viña Concha y Toro and subsidiaries.

4.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. as of December 31, 2013 present no changes in accounting policies with respect to the prior year.

NOTE 5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Analysis of Market Financial Risk

The Company is exposed to different types of market risks, among others main risks are; exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and variation risk in consumer price index.

5.1.1 Exchange Rate Risk

Due to the exporting nature of Viña Concha y Toro, the exchange rate risk corresponds to the appreciation risk of the Chilean Peso (its functional currency) with respect to the currencies in which the Company receives its Income.

The exchange rate risk exposure of Viña Concha y Toro corresponds to the net position between assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. This net position is mainly generated by the differential between the addition of accounts receivable and inventories with respect to the asset and advertising contributions, financial debt and supplies costs with respect to the liability, all of them denominated in US\$ Dollars, Euros, Pound Sterling, Canadian Dollars, Swedish Crowns, Norway Crowns, Brazilian Real, Mexican Pesos and Argentinean pesos.

In order to mitigate and manage the exchange rate risk, the Company reviews on a daily basis the net exposure on each currency for the existing entries, and hedge this differential mainly using currency forward operations at a term lower or equal to 90 days. In certain opportunities the Company can also use Cross Currency Swap or any other derivative.

The sensitivity analysis assuming that the Company had no hedging during 2013, indicates that a depreciation /appreciation by 10 % of the Chilean peso, with respect to the different currencies in which the Company maintains assets and liabilities, would have generated a loss/gain amounting to ThCh\$6,585,199. This analysis is performed assuming that all other variables remained constant and considering, in all the aforementioned currencies, the average assets and liabilities maintained during the indicated period of time.

Sensitivity analysis by currency, effect on Net Income as of December 2013:

	Depreciation 10% in ThCh\$	Appreciation 10% in ThCh\$
US Dollar	2,379,502	(2,379,502)
Pound Sterling	1,968,372	(1,968,372)
Euro	805,667	(805,667)
Canadian Dollar	276,659	(276,659)
Brazilian Real	1,298,368	(1,298,368)
Swedish Crown	329,274	(329,274)
Norway Crown	88,703	(88,703)
Mexican Peso	345,956	(345,956)
Argentinean Peso	(907,302)	907,302
Total	6,585,199	(6,585,199)

Sensitivity analysis by currency, effect on Net Income as of December 2012:

	Depreciation 10% in ThCh\$	Appreciation 10% in ThCh\$
US Dollar	3,143,697	(3,143,697)
Pound Sterling	1,579,005	(1,579,005)
Euro	727,405	(727,405)
Canadian Dollar	276,316	(276,316)
Brazilian Real	1,005,548	(1,005,548)
Swedish Crown	275,832	(275,832)
Norway Crown	75,937	(75,937)
Mexican Peso	340,862	(340,862)
Argentinean Peso	(913,226)	913,226
Total	6,511,376	(6,511,376)

Additionally, and in accordance with the sensitivity of the impact on net equity and the appreciation or depreciation of each currency, the Company hedges a portion of the expected entries pursuant to its sale forecasts with currency forward sales at terms higher than 90 days.

The impact in net equity on expected entries on one part emanate from losses /gains which could generate the depreciations /appreciations of the Chilean peso with respect to the currencies in which the export is made, as well as the gains/losses which could be generated as a result of lower/higher costs in the cases in which these currencies are denominated or indexed to the variation of these currencies.

The sensitivity analysis manifest that a depreciation/appreciation by 10 % of the Chilean peso with respect to the different currencies in which the Company generate income and expenses, would have represented in 2013 a loss /gain amounting to ThCh\$28,874,700. This sensitivity is performed assuming all other variables as constant and considering in all the aforementioned currencies, the forecasted income and expenses for the year.

Sensitivity analysis by currency, effect on Equity as of December 2013:

	Depreciation 10% in ThCh\$	Appreciation 10% in ThCh\$
US Dollar	11,003,821	(11,003,821)
Pound Sterling	8,116,938	(8,116,938)
Euro	4,490,651	(4,490,651)
Canadian Dollar	1,387,596	(1,387,596)
Brazilian Real	2,156,522	(2,156,522)
Swedish Crown	1,289,966	(1,289,966)
Norway Crown	429,206	(429,206)
Totales	28,874,700	(28,874,700)

Sensitivity analysis by currency, effect on Equity as of December 2012:

	Depreciation 10% in ThCh\$	Appreciation 10% in ThCh\$
US Dollar	10,224,465	(10,224,465)
Pound Sterling	4,668,372	(4,668,372)
Euro	2,867,450	(2,867,450)
Canadian Dollar	1,241,164	(1,241,164)
Brazilian Real	1,777,708	(1,777,708)
Swedish Crown	1,065,651	(1,065,651)
Norway Crown	253,362	(253,362)
Totales	22,098,172	(22,098,172)

Notwithstanding the abovementioned, in scenarios of appreciation of our local currency is possible to mitigate the effect on income through adjustments in prices always considering, the appreciation level of the currencies of our competitors.

5.1.2 Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk impact the Company's financial debt. As of December 31, 2013 Viña Concha y Toro had a total financial debt, net of interest, amounting to ThCh\$236,971,423, 73.3% of this debt correspond to long-term debt and 26.7% correspond to short-term debt. At this year-end, the Company maintains 10.7% of the debt with a variable interest.

In order to reduce the interest rate risk, the Company has contracted derivatives which fix the interest rate (Swap Interest rate) for all loans which are currently subject to a variable rate, which are currently denominated in United States Dollars subject to Libor rates.

The sensitivity analysis, assuming that the Company does not perform interest rate hedging, indicate that, an increase/decrease of 100 base points in interest rates in all the loans with variable interest rate, in-force during 2013, would have generated a higher/lower interest expense for the year amounting to ThCh\$486,576, with effect on profit or loss.

5.1.3 Inflation Risk.

A very particular feature of the Chilean financial market is the depth existing for corporative bonuses denominated in UF which is different for Chilean pesos. This is due to the fact that corporative bonuses in UF provide a guarantee to the investor with a specific return in actual terms, isolating the inflation risk; however this is transferred to the debt issuer. Currently, Viña Concha y Toro is exposed to the UF (Unidad de Fomento) in the following instruments: Corporate Bonds, Bank Loans and Short-term Time Deposits, these latter, decrease in part the Company's total exposure.

As of December 31, 2013, 31.7% of the Company's debt is denominated in UF. In order to hedge the fluctuation of UF, the Company has taken swap contracts.

During 2013 the Company recognized a loss amounting to ThCh\$1,529,842 which relates to the adjustment of short and long-term financial debts indexed to the variation of UF. A variation of 100 base points in the inflation that refine the UF in this period would generate a greater loss /gain amounting to ThCh\$759,767, with effect on profit or loss.

5.2 Credit Risk

The Credit Risk relates to the uncertainty with respect to the compliance of obligations from the Company's counterpart, for particular contract, agreement or financial instrument, when this breach generates a loss in the market value of any financial asset.

5.2.1 Trade Receivables

The Company export to more than 135 countries abroad through dealers with whom maintain distribution contracts for its different companies and brands. On the other hand, the Company has formed distributing subsidiaries of its products in England, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, South Africa and Singapore. All export sales is performed in term with direct credit, except for some specific cases that operate with export letter of credit.

In the domestic market the sale is diversified in more than 10,000 customers, which after an internal evaluation, they are granted with a limited credit line.

The main credit risk correspond to the lack of payment of a particular customer, although in some cases there are risks associated to exchange or legal restrictions in the countries where they are located and they are temporarily restrained to comply with their payment obligations.

The Company's policy is to cover with credit insurance all their customers. This is performed to both, domestic market customers and export customers either as nominated or non-nominated. In the cases in which the insurance company rejects to insure a particular customer, alternative mechanisms are considered in order to document the debt as the case of post-dated checks in the domestic market, export letter of credits, etc.

a) Sale to third-parties from Chile:

In the case of accounts receivable for the domestic market, 93.1% of customers have a credit insurance which covers 90% of the claim. As of December 31, 2013 the main five customers concentrate 37.8% of receivables for this market, consequently, 100% of this receivable is covered by the credit insurance. A 59.3% of accounts receivable are concentrated in customers that maintain accounts receivable in amounts higher than MCh\$100, while a 23.6% correspond to customers with a receivable lower than MCh\$10.

For exports performed from Chile to third-parties, 83.6% have an insurance credit which covers a 90% of the claim. As of December 31, 2013 the twenty main customers concentrate a 62.7% of accounts receivable for this market, consequently, 82.6% of this receivable is covered by an insurance credit. The remaining 37.3% is comprised by 200 customers, approximately.

b) Sale to third-parties from abroad:

Bodegas y Viñedos Trivento S.A. maintains credit insurances for 96.3% of its domestic accounts receivable, and 98.8% of its export accounts receivable. In both cases, the insurance covers 90% of the claim. A 71.2% of its export accounts receivable are concentrated in the main 20 customers, from these, 100% of the debt is insured, while the 20 main customers of the domestic market, represents 66.3% of total accounts receivable, from these 99.6% is insured.

The subsidiary Concha y Toro UK maintains 97.6% of its accounts receivable portfolio hedged by a credit insurance, which covers a 90% of the value. A 73.9% of accounts receivable is concentrated in its 20 main customers, from these 99.1% of the debt is insured, while the remaining 26.9% of accounts receivable is distributed in more than 220 customers.

VCT Brazil concentrates a 72.4% of its accounts receivable in its 20 main customers, distributing the remaining 27.6% in more than 750 customers. An 80.9% of its accounts receivable are subject to a credit insurance, which covers 90% of the value.

Fetzer maintains credit insurances for 66.5% of its domestic receivables, and 98.9% of its export receivables, in both cases, the insurance covers 90% of the claim. Additionally, 45.3% of exports are sales to state-owned monopolies.

The subsidiaries of Sweden, Norway and Finland, concentrates more than 90% of their accounts receivable in sales performed to state-owned monopolies, entities with no credit insurance due to its low credit risk.

5.2.2 Short-term investments and forward

Surpluses of cash are invested pursuant the short-term investing policy, mainly, using sell-back agreements on central bank documents, time deposits with different financial institutions, short-term mutual fund units of fixed rent. These investments are recorded as cash and cash equivalent and in investments maintained up to its maturity.

Hedging instruments, mainly Forwards and Swaps, are agreed on terms up to four years with bank institutions only.

In order to decrease the counterpart risk, and that the assumed risk is known and managed by the Company, the investments are diversified with different bank institutions. Thus, the Company evaluates the credit quality of each counterpart and the investment levels, based on: (i) its risk classification and (ii) the counterpart's equity volume.

5.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the inability which may confront the company in the compliance, in time and form, with the contractual obligations assumed with suppliers and financial institutions.

The Company's main liquidity source is cash flows from operating activities. In addition, the Company has unused funding lines, and the ability to issue debt and equity instruments in the capital market.

In order to mitigate and manage the liquidity risk, the Company, through projected cash flows, reviews on a monthly and annual basis, its ability to fund its working capital, future investments and its debts maturities.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company recorded ThCh\$12,850,652 in Bank, additionally to unused bank credit lines.

In order to mitigate and manage the liquidity risk, the Company reviews on a monthly and annual basis its ability to fund its working capital, future investments and its debts maturities. This is performed through projected cash flows.

- Liquidity Risk with respect to agricultural activity

The liquidity risk, with respect to the Company's agricultural activity, correspond to the inability that may confront the Company on its compliance, in time and form, with its contractual obligations assumed with its grapes suppliers, given that the Company depends on external vineyards for its supply of grapes and wine in bulk.

Company's maturities regarding non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized as follows:

As of December 31, 2013	Book value ThCh\$	Less than 1 year ThCh\$	1 to 3 years ThCh\$	3 to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$
Other non-derivative financial liabilities					
Loans from financial entities	168,734,231	61,412,866	72,126,522	35,194,843	—
Obligations with the public	69,705,136	3,204,334	17,139,377	28,794,167	20,567,258
Sub- Total	238,439,367	64,617,200	89,265,899	63,989,010	20,567,258
Derivative financial liabilities					
Hedging liabilities	14,851,050	3,564,020	5,475,038	5,811,992	—
Non-Hedging liabilities	288,939	288,939	—	—	—
Sub- Total	15,139,989	3,852,959	5,475,038	5,811,992	—
Total	253,579,356	68,470,159	94,740,937	69,801,002	20,567,258

As of December 31, 2012	Book value ThCh\$	Less than 1 year ThCh\$	1 to 3 years ThCh\$	3 to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$
Other non-derivative financial liabilities					
Loans from financial entities	196,187,052	96,276,028	60,754,538	25,237,646	13,918,840
Obligations with the public	71,012,126	3,161,663	5,374,294	28,215,035	34,261,134
Sub- Total	267,199,178	99,437,691	66,128,832	53,452,681	48,179,974
Derivative financial liabilities					
Hedging liabilities	5,359,362	3,534,589	1,655,385	169,389	—
Non-Hedging liabilities	166,930	166,930	—	—	—
Sub- Total	5,526,292	3,701,519	1,655,385	169,389	—
Total	272,725,470	103,139,210	67,784,217	53,622,070	48,179,974

5.4 Price Risk on Raw Material

The Company depends of external vineyards for its grapes supply and wine in bulk. The grapes purchased to external producers are subject to fluctuations of price and quality and generally are more expensive that the Company's own grapes.

For the elaboration of premium wines, varieties (wine made exclusively or almost exclusively from one variety of grape) and sparkling, a 65.3% of grapes and wine in bulk used corresponded to independent growers of Chile. Additionally, the Company purchased near 78.87% of the grape and wine in bulk necessary to produce wine of popular quality. The disruption in the grape or wine offer, as well as the increase in prices on the part of these external suppliers could have an adverse effect on the Company's operating income.

NOTE 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) This item is detailed as follows:

Cash includes time deposits and balances in banks

Cash and cash equivalent	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Time deposits and balances in banks	12,850,652	58,876,331
Total	12,850,652	58,876,331

As of December 31, 2103, balances in cash and cash equivalent present no time deposits.

As of December 31, 2012, time deposits are detailed as follows:

As of December 31, 2012							
Bank	Initial	Maturity	Monthly rate	Currency	Amount ThCh\$	Interest ThCh\$	Total amount ThCh\$
Banco Santander	September 6, 2012	March 5, 2013	0.271%	UF	2,569,583	26,909	2,596,492
Banco Corpbanca	October 10, 2012	April 8, 2013	0.307%	UF	4,225,538	35,419	4,260,957
Banco Santander	November 5, 2012	April 11, 2013	0.421%	UF	3,106,341	24,402	3,130,743
Banco Santander	November 5, 2012	April 11, 2013	0.421%	UF	1,450,388	11,394	1,461,782
Banco Santander	November 23, 2012	April 15, 2013	0.389%	UF	1,370,445	6,756	1,377,201
Banco Santander	November 23, 2012	April 29, 2013	0.369%	UF	2,512,483	11,749	2,524,232
Banco Santander	November 23, 2012	May 15, 2013	0.360%	UF	2,489,642	11,353	2,500,995
Banco Itaú	November 23, 2012	April 19, 2013	0.371%	UF	2,740,890	12,875	2,753,765
Banco Security	November 23, 2012	May 20, 2013	0.342%	UF	4,568,150	19,770	4,587,920
Banco de Chile	November 23, 2012	May 9, 2013	0.342%	UF	11,420,375	49,424	11,469,799
Banco de Chile	November 23, 2012	May 13, 2013	0.342%	UF	4,819,398	20,857	4,840,255
Banco de Chile	November 23, 2012	May 17, 2013	0.342%	UF	4,339,743	18,782	4,358,525
Total					45,612,976	249,690	45,862,666

b) Cash and cash equivalent, classified by currencies is detailed as follows:

Origin currency	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013 ThCh\$	2012 ThCh\$
UF	—	45,862,666
US dollar	3,740,960	2,551,548
Brazilian Real	1,409,327	2,356,842
Chilean Peso	1,923,107	4,414,139
Norway crown	613,505	190,369
Swedish crown	923,024	523,685
Pound Sterling	2,383,765	1,469,938
Mexican Peso	1,374,951	923,230
Euro	139,739	83,309
Argentinean peso	221,160	121,941
Canadian Dollar	105,731	370,161
South African Rand	15,383	8,503
Total	12,850,652	58,876,331

NOTE 7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

All financial assets are measured at fair value.

Other financial assets	Total current		Total Non-current	
	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Financial investments available for sale	3,146,321	3,344,748	—	—
Hedging derivative instruments	3,248,221	7,879,671	2,608,160	9,493,563
Non-hedging derivative instruments	1,836,901	853,728	—	—
Total	8,231,443	12,078,147	2,608,160	9,493,563

- Financial investments Available-for-sale

As of December 31, 2013, financial assets available-for-sale correspond to marketable securities amounting to Th\$3,146,321, from this total, 94.29% is recorded at stock exchange value and the remaining 5.71% at cost.

As of December 31, 2012, financial assets available-for-sale correspond to marketable securities amounting to Th\$3,344,748, from this total 55.76% is recorded at stock exchange value and the remaining 44.24% at cost.

NOTE 8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES, NET

Description on classes of Trade receivables and other accounts receivable, net	As of December 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Current trade receivables, net	129,014,530	124,758,650
Other current accounts receivable, net	11,298,998	9,602,871
Total	140,313,528	134,361,521

Balances included within this item, in general, do not accrue interest.

There are no restrictions of significant amounts for this type of accounts receivables.

It is important to note that the Company has dealers to sell its products through the export markets. Sales by the Company's largest distributors represented 14.9% and 12.8% of the Company's total export revenue at December 2013 and 2012, respectively, and are expected to continue to represent a significant portion of the Company's total export revenues in the future.

The Company has signed agreements with the larger portion of its dealers. Generally, these agreements are entered into for a two-year period, which are automatically renewable. In addition, the Company's strategy to increase its sales in the most significant export markets depends significantly on the Company's dealer's behavior.

Other net current receivables, is mainly comprised by personnel debts and current accounts and notes receivable from trading debtors.

The impairment analysis of trade debtors is as follows:

Tranche Portfolio	For the year ended December 31, 2013		For the year ended December 31, 2012	
	Number portfolio customer	Gross portfolio ThCh\$	Number portfolio customer	Gross portfolio ThCh\$
At day	5,499	112,472,819	5,850	103,196,661
1 to 30 days	2,703	14,142,688	2,431	15,995,123
31 to 60 days	867	4,675,094	2,055	5,047,523
61 to 90 days	943	1,609,249	404	1,613,665
91 to 120 days	337	1,338,650	217	1,299,665
121 to 150 days	192	842,975	134	571,894
151 to 180 days	224	192,085	243	2,714,194
181 to 210 days	152	172,114	188	1,633,659
211 to 250 days	181	437,487	172	560,005
Over 250 days	1,766	4,430,367	1,096	1,729,132
Total	12,864	140,313,528	12,790	134,361,521

	ThCh\$
Changes in bad debt accrual	
Beginning balance As of January 1, 2012	813,181
Increases	218,730
(Decreases)	(153,727)
Final Balance As of December 31, 2012	878,184
Increases	1,309,012
(Decreases)	(210,989)
Final Balance As of December 31, 2013	1,976,208

Rejected notes receivable as of December 31, 2013, corresponds to 266 customers totaling ThCh\$ 123,987, while as of December 31, 2012, these reached 94 customers in the amount of ThCh\$ 64,825, with respect to the notes receivable held in legal collection as of December 31, 2013, these correspond to 249 customers with a total of ThCh\$ 141,077, while at December 31, 2012, this figure reached 231 customers in the amount of ThCh\$ 362,261.

The gross portfolio as of December 31, 2013 amounted to ThCh\$142,289,736 which represents a total of 12,864 customers (none of them have renegotiated their debts). At December 31, 2012 the gross portfolio amounted to ThCh\$135,239,705, with a total of 12,790 customers (none of them have renegotiated their debts).

NOTE 9. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

9.1 Information to be disclosed on related parties

Balances outstanding at year-end are not secured and are settled in cash. There are no guarantees granted or received for accounts receivable from or payable to related parties. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Group has not recorded any impairment of accounts receivable related to amounts owed by related parties. This evaluation is performed on an annual basis through an analysis of the related party's financial position in the market in which the related party operates.

9.2 Control Group

The controlled percentage directly and indirectly by the Parent Group is 41.30%. A non-formalized joint acting agreement exists between them.

The table below details each natural person which represents a member of the Parent. In addition, there is an indication of the legal entities and natural persons represented and its related ownership percentages. Those shareholders with percentages lower than 1% are grouped under item "others":

FAMILIA GUILISASTI GANA	27.81%
Inversiones Totihue S.A.	11.73%
Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A.	11.42%
Otros	4.66%

The Companies Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A. and Inversiones Totihue S.A. are Closed Corporations, both 100% controlled directly or indirectly by the family Guilisasti Gana which is integrated by Mrs. Isabel Gana Morandé (ID No. 2.556.021-3), brothers Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (ID No. 6.290.361-9), Rafael Guilisasti Gana (ID No. 6.067.826-K), Pablo Guilisasti Gana (ID No. 7.010.277-3), José Guilisasti Gana (ID No. 7.010.293-3), sisters Isabel Guilisasti Gana (ID No. 7.010.269-2), Sara Guilisasti Gana (ID No. 7.010.280-3), and Josefina Guilisasti Gana (ID No.7.010.278-1). The members of the family Guilisasti Gana exert its rights as legal persons or through investment companies which are totally owned by the same family. The concept "others" include companies and legal persons which correspond to a 100%, directly and indirectly to the family Guilisasti Gana.

LARRAÍN SANTA MARÍA, ALFONSO	7.39%
Inversiones Quivolgo S.A.	4.20%
Inversiones La Gloria Ltda.	2.17%
Otros	1.02%

The Company Inversiones Quivolgo S.A. is 100% owned by Mr. Alfonso Larrain Santa María (ID# 3.632.569-0) and by family Larrain Vial, integrated by his spouse Teresa Vial Sánchez (ID# 4.300.060-8) and brothers Felipe Larrain Vial (ID# 7.050.875-3), María Teresa Larrain Vial (ID# 10.165.925-9), Rodrigo Larrain Vial (ID# 10.165.924-0), María Isabel Larrain Vial (ID# 10.173.269-K) and Alfonso Larrain Vial (ID# 15.314.655-1). On the other hand, Inversiones La Gloria Ltda. is 100% controlled by the family Larrain Santa María, integrated by brothers Alfonso Larrain Santa María, Andrés Larrain Santa María (ID# 4.330.116-0), Pilar Larrain Santa María (ID# 4.467.302-9), Gabriela Larrain Santa María (ID# 4.778.214-7) and Luz María Larrain Santa María (ID# 6.065.908-7).

FONTECILLA DE SANTIAGO CONCHA, MARIANO	3.70%
Inversiones GDF S.A.	3.28%
Otros	0.42%

The property of Inversiones GDF S.A. corresponds 100% to the family Fontecilla Lira, comprised by Mr. Mariano Fontecilla Lira (ID# 6.495.101-7), Rodrigo Fontecilla Lira (ID# 8.404.996-4), Enrique Fontecilla Lira (ID# 6.613.074-6) y Francisco Antonio Fontecilla Lira (ID# 8.671.675-5).

CALVO SALAS, SERGIO	2.40%
Inversiones Rauten S.A.	1.75%
Otros	0.65%

Inversiones Rauten Ltda. is 100% owned by Mr. Sergio Calvo Salas, ID# 1.869.956-7 and family Calvo Rodríguez, integrated by his spouse María Leonor Rodríguez Larrain (ID# 1.980.696-0) and María Leonor Calvo Rodríguez (ID# 5.688.266-9) sister, Ana María Calvo Rodríguez (ID# 5.688.267-7), sister, Sergio Calvo Rodríguez (ID# 5.703.631-1), brother, Pilar Calvo Rodríguez (ID# 9.907.498-1) sister and María Elena Elvira Calvo Rodríguez (ID# 5.688.268-5) sister.

There are no other legal persons or entities other than the Control Group which own shares or rights which represent 10% or more of the Company's capital, as well as other legal persons who own less than 10% and that in the aggregate with his spouse and/or relatives reach this percentage, either directly or through legal entities.

The Company has intermediate controller entities that issue Financial Statements that are publicly available.

9.3 Key Management Personnel

Key Management personnel are those persons with authority and are responsible to plan, direct and control the Entity's activities, either directly or indirectly, including any Board's member (executive or not).

9.4 Senior Management Salaries

Managers and senior executives are part of an annual bonuses plan through participation in income and achievements goals. The global remuneration of the Company's main executives is as follows:

Senior Management Remuneration	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012	2011
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Short-term benefits to employees	15,767,883	12,915,446	11,399,663
Contract termination benefit	129,316	228,813	522,939
Total	15,897,199	13,144,259	11,922,602

9.5 Accounts receivable from related parties, current

Related party ID No.	Related party name	Nature of relationship	Type of currency	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
				2013	2012
				ThCh\$	ThCh\$
96.512.200-1	Viñedos Emiliana S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	47,926	65,265
96.824.300-4	Viña Almaviva S.A.	Associate	Chilean Peso	130,128	195,014
96.512.190-0	Fruticola Viconto S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	2,137	2,077
E-0	Excelsior Wine Company	Associate	Chilean Peso	6,136,724	8,400,115
90.950.000-1	Industria Corchera S.A.	Associate	Chilean Peso	39,021	8,229
78.335.990-1	Comercial Greenvic S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	40,493	46,564
	Total			6,396,429	8,717,264

9.6 Accounts payable to related parties, current

Related party ID No.	Related party name	Nature of relationship	Type of currency	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
96.512.200-1	Viñedos Emiliana S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	1,020,352	503,534
85.201.700-7	Agrícola Alto de Quitralman Ltda.	By Director	Chilean Peso	—	53,075
90.950.000-1	Industria Corchera S.A.	Associate	Chilean Peso	2,069,200	1,775,027
86.673.700-2	Agrícolas Los Alamos Ltda.	By Manager	Chilean Peso	—	51,873
79.592.130-3	Agrícola Las Petras Ltda.	By Manager	Chilean Peso	5,300	—
96.824.300-4	Viña Almaviva S.A.	Associate	Chilean Peso	31,085	49,489
99.562.040-5	Los Boldos de Tapihue S.A.	By Manager	Chilean Peso	3,052	21,060
95.097.000-6	Forestal Quivolgo S.A.	By Manager	Chilean Peso	—	185
76.088.641-6	Agrícolas Las Pircas Ltda	By Manager	Chilean Peso	378	7,143
3.909.463-0	María Inés Cerda Fernández	By Manager	Chilean Peso	1,403	10,273
77.486.130-0	Soc. Ag. El Marco Dos Ltda.	By Manager	Chilean Peso	1,252	17,142
89.430.800-1	Agrícola y Frutícola Santa Gabriela Ltda.	By Director	Chilean Peso	—	4,624
96.931.870-9	Viveros Guillaume Chile S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	75,148	39,902
77.486.290-0	Soc. Ag. Orrego Dos Ltda.	By Manager	Chilean Peso	1,551	9,278
76.021.221-0	Agrícola Gabriela Ltda.	By Director	Chilean Peso	—	116,724
99.527.300-4	Southern Brewing Company S. A.	Associate	Chilean Peso	129,945	190,816
78.335.990-1	Comercial Greenvic S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	1,458	41
Total				3,340,124	2,850,186

9.7 Accounts payable to related parties, non-current.

Related party ID No.	Related party name	Nature of relationship	Type of currency	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
96.512.200-1	Viñedos Emiliana S.A.	By Director	Chilean Peso	898,543	1,086,323
Total				898,543	1,086,323

9.8 Detail of transactions with related parties by entity

Related party ID No.	Related party name	Nature of relationship	Nature of transaction	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
96.512.190-0	Fruticola Viconto S.A.	By Director	Sales of services and other	10,588	10,553
96.512.200-1	Viñedos Emiliana S.A.	By Director	Sale of raw material and products	—	16,827
			Sales of services and other	422,367	465,011
			Purchase of raw material and products	378,191	823,727
			Purchase of services and other	122,704	459,994
90.950.000-1	Industria Corchera S.A.	Associate	Sale of raw material and products	1,840	8,280
			Purchase of raw material	2,052,542	5,279,581
96.824.300-4	Viña Almaviva S.A.	Associate	Sale of raw material and products	179,846	143,816
			Sales of services and other	56,569	28,720
			Purchase of raw material and products	71,344	193,066
			Purchase of services and other	717	3,634
76.021.221-0	Agrícola Gabriela Ltda.	By Director	Purchase of raw material	570,824	970,291
			Purchase of services and other	—	417
90.310.000-1	Gasco GLP S.A.	By Director	Purchase of services and other	617,595	1,151,582
90.042.000-1	CGE Distribución S.A.	By Director	Purchase of services and other	1,083,365	2,202,859
85.201.700-7	Agrícola Alto Quitralmán Ltda.	By Director	Sale of raw material and products	24	446
			Sales of services and other	—	374
			Purchase of raw material and products	506,837	524,413
78.335.990-1	Comercial Greenvic S.A.	By Director	Sale of raw material and products	38,697	3,758
			Sales of services and other	20,189	17,157
			Purchase of raw material and products	—	23,628
			Purchase of services and other	—	1,843
86.673.700-2	Agrícola Los Alamos Ltda.	By Director	Purchase of raw material and products	407,427	391,928
E-0	Excelsior Wine Company	Associate	Sale of raw material and products	30,621,979	27,990,294
99.527.300-4	Southern Brewing Company S. A.	Associate	Purchase of raw material and products	1,075,589	1,065,726
			Purchase of services and other	12,505	—

This note presents transactions with related parties and all other significant transactions with related parties, which total amounts are over 1% of the Company's profit, as well as all those operations for purchase or sale of shares.

The amounts indicated as transactions in the enclosed chart, correspond to trade operations with related companies, which are performed under market conditions with respect to price involved and payment terms.

There are no bad debt estimates which reduce receivables balances or guarantees related to these estimates.

Transactions and balances with the Group's subsidiaries companies are not presented.

NOTE 10. INVENTORIES

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, this item is detailed as follows:

Class of Inventories	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Wine in bulk and bottled	200,767,049	173,166,626
Semi-elaborated wine	4,544,441	4,324,214
Liquors	4,802,397	4,103,500
Material and supplies	10,671,573	8,984,825
Other products	2,909,481	1,620,250
Total Inventories	223,694,941	192,199,415

Changes of estimates at net realizable value and obsolescence are as follows:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Beginning balance	(2,450,743)	(3,065,180)
Estimate of net realizable value and obsolescence	(2,752,432)	(1,510,380)
Inventory written-off	2,499,576	2,124,817
Total	(2,703,599)	(2,450,743)

From total cost of sale, the amounts corresponding to direct costs are as follows:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Direct Cost	297,942,332	291,515,725

There are no inventories pledged as collateral for debt compliance.

NOTE 11. INVESTMENTS AND INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

11.1 Information to be disclosed on Investments in subsidiaries

I. Investments in Chile

- i. On March 18, 2013, Viña Cono Sur Orgánico SpA was formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, the sole shareholder of this Company being Viña Cono Sur S.A.

II. Investments Abroad

i. Valuation of investments in Argentina

- a. The financial statements of the Argentinean companies Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A., Finca Lunlunta S.A. and Finca Austral S.A., in which Viña Concha y Toro S.A. has indirect ownership of 100% are expressed in US\$ Dollars, which is the Subsidiary's functional currency.
- b. On December 17, 2012, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. contributed a 100% of its ownership in Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. to Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA. Thus, the Company's capital is now as follows: Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA with 99.759% and Comercial Peumo Ltda. With 0.241%.
- c. On December 21, 2012, Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA sold to Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA 10,516,500 shares equivalent to 95% of the share capital of Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A., thus, the ownership of Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA now holds a 95%, Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA, 4.759% and Comercial Peumo Ltda. holds 0.241%.
- d. As of December 31, 2013 there are profits which are potentially remittable from Argentinean subsidiaries amounting to US\$9,384,065.97.

ii. Valuation of investments in England

- a. The financial statements of the English company Concha y Toro UK Ltd., in which Concha y Toro S.A. owns a direct ownership of 99% and indirect of 1%, are expressed in Pound Sterling, which is the functional currency of this subsidiary.
- b. As of December 31, 2013, there are profits potentially remittable from the subsidiary abroad amounting to GBP 7,957,221.95.

iii. Valuation of investments in Brazil

- a. The financial statements of Brazilian Companies, VCT Brasil Importadora y Exportadora Ltda in which Viña Concha y Toro S.A. owns an indirect ownership of 100%, are expressed in Brazilian Real, which is the functional currency of the subsidiary.
- b. As of December 31, 2013, there are gains potentially remittable of the affiliated abroad amounting to R\$ 227,966,494.99 (Brazilian real).
- c. On September 24, 2013 in accordance with the laws of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil the subsidiary VCT Wine Retail Participacoes Ltda. was formed. The Company's capital amounts to BRL 10,000 (Brazilian Real) and Viña Concha y Toro S.A. has indirect ownership of 100%.
- d. As of December 31, 2013, there are no gains potentially remittable from the subsidiary VCT Wine Retail Participacoes Ltda.

iv. Valuation of Investments in Sweden, Norway and Finland

- a. The financial statements of the companies formed in Sweden, Norway and Finland, in which Viña Concha y Toro S.A. owns indirect ownership of 100%, are expressed in its local currencies, Swedish Crown, Norway Crown and Euro, respectively which represent the functional currencies in each subsidiary. At the same time, the Swedish subsidiary has 100% ownership of the subsidiary in Finland.
- b. On April 30, 2013, Concha y Toro Norway AS acquired 100 % of shares from Agardh 227 AS (company with no transactions and assets), domiciled in Oslo, Norway, amounting to NOK 30,000 (Norway Crowns). Thus, changing its name to VCT Norway AS. This subsidiary is intended to promote and distribute the products of Fetzer Vineyards in Norway.
- c. As of December 31, 2013, there are potentially remittable earnings from these subsidiaries amounting to SEK 13,541,833.06 (Swedish crown) in Concha y Toro Sweden AB and subsidiary and NOK 4,047,469.59 (Norway Crowns) in Concha y Toro Norway AS and subsidiary.

v. Valuation of investments in China

- a. The financial statements of companies incorporated in China, where Viña Concha y Toro SA has direct and indirect interest of 100%, are expressed in Yuan, which is the functional currency of the subsidiaries.
- b. Concha y Toro Shanghai Representative Office, subsidiary in which Viña Concha y Toro S.A has direct ownership of 100%, finished its operations in May 2010 and has had no transactions since that date.
- c. On January 8, 2013, Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was formed with a capital of USD 210,000 (United States Dollars). The only shareholder of the latter is VCT Group of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.
- d. As of December 31, 2013, there are no gains potentially remittable from the subsidiaries in China.

vi. Valuation of investments in Singapore

- a. The financial statements of the company incorporated in Singapore, where Viña Concha y Toro S.A. indirectly holds 100% interest, are expressed in U.S. dollars, which is the functional currency of the subsidiary.
- b. During 2013, VCT Investments SpA International has made Capital contributions for an amount of USD 150,000.
- c. At December 31, 2013, there are no gains potentially remittable from the subsidiary in Singapore.

vii. Valuation of investments in the United States

- a. The financial statements of companies incorporated in the United States, where Viña Concha y Toro S.A. indirectly holds 100% interest, are quoted in U.S. Dollars which is the functional currency of the subsidiaries.
- b. At December 31, 2013, there are potentially remittable profits from subsidiaries in the U.S., amounting to USD 11,749,697.44.

viii. Valuation of investments in Mexico

- a. The financial statements of companies incorporated in Mexico, where Viña Concha y Toro S.A. indirectly holds 100% indirect interest (VCT Mexico S. de RL de CV) and indirect by 51% (VCT & DG Mexico SA de CV), are expressed in Mexican Pesos which is the functional currency of the subsidiaries.
- b. During 2013, VCT Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA and Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA have made capital contributions to VCT Mexico S. de RL de CV for an overall amount of MXN\$ 680,350.00 (MXN\$ 8,505,035.94 in 2012). Thus, the new capital of VCT Mexico S. de RL de C.V. is valued at MXN\$ 9,188,385.94 (Mexican Pesos).
- c. At December 31, 2013, there are potentially remittable gains from subsidiaries in Mexico, amounting to MXN\$18,606,360.40 (Mexican Pesos).

ix. Valuation of investments in Canada

- a. The financial statements of the company incorporated in Canada, where Viña Concha y Toro S.A. indirectly holds 100% interest, are expressed in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the subsidiary.
- b. As of December 31, 2013, there are potentially remittable gains from the subsidiary in Canada, in the amount of CAD\$ 122,199.21 (Canadian Dollars).

x. Valuation of investments in South Africa

- a. The financial statements of the company incorporated in South Africa, where Viña Concha y Toro S.A. indirectly holds 100% interest, are expressed in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the subsidiary.
- b. As of December 31, 2013, there are potentially remittable gains from the subsidiary in South Africa, in the amount of ZAR\$921,739.19 (South African Rands).

xi. Valuation of investments in France

- a. On June 17, 2013 the subsidiary Southern Cone France S.A.R.L. was formed, according to the laws of the Republic of France. Viña Concha y Toro S.A. indirectly owns 100% stake through its subsidiary Inversiones VCT International SpA, the Company's capital amounts to EUR 20,000 (Euros).
- b. As of December 31, 2013, there are no potentially remittable gains from the subsidiary in France.

11.2 Summarized Financial Information of subsidiaries

The Total Summarized Financial Information of subsidiaries which consolidates at the closing date of the related years, before the elimination of intercompany transactions is presented as follows:

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Ownership %	As of December 31, 2013			Liability			Ordinary income ThCh\$	Profit (loss) net ThCh\$			
				Asset			Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$			Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
				Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$								
Comercial Peumo Ltda.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	31,385,927	2,110,966	33,496,894	28,200,740	5,296,153	33,496,894	90,739,156	3,469,113			
Viña Cono Sur S.A.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	20,037,420	45,750,438	65,787,858	39,928,953	25,858,905	65,787,858	59,926,418	7,644,518			
Viña Cono Sur Orgánico SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	487,048	—	487,048	485,556	1,491	487,048	—	490			
Transportes Viconto Ltda.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	607,486	284,605	892,091	146,201	745,890	892,091	663,737	24,160			
Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Maipo SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	23,275,150	10,690,828	33,965,978	20,443,342	13,522,636	33,965,978	25,697,346	11,293,552			
Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Canepa SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	1,367,302	132,517	1,499,819	1,124,745	375,073	1,499,819	1,262,297	434,454			
Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	13,177,577	13,557,364	26,734,941	12,641,285	14,093,656	26,734,941	4,895,460	12,755,470			
Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	35,189,224	71,719,037	106,908,261	75,328,781	31,579,479	106,908,261	—	14,972,100			
Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	36,381,657	11,848,289	48,229,946	9,294,901	38,935,044	48,229,946	—	4,919,714			
Viña Maycas del Limari Ltda.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	817,533	5,005	822,539	353,176	469,363	822,539	259,024	239,830			
Viñedos Los Robles SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	672,145	10,428	682,573	373,322	309,251	682,573	486,876	316,403			
Concha y Toro Shanghai SRO	China	Yuan	100%	62,593	—	62,593	251,918	(189,325)	62,593	—	—			
Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	China	Yuan	100%	143,663	1,157	144,820	65,499	79,321	144,820	462,820	347			
VCT Group Of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	U.S. Dollar	100%	1,804,071	136,928	1,940,999	1,585,478	355,521	1,940,999	2,490,284	64,755			
Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. Consolidado	Argentina	U.S. Dollar	100%	19,768,022	22,432,862	42,200,884	13,606,635	28,594,249	42,200,884	27,616,314	1,927,215			
VCT Brasil Import. y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	Brazilian Real	100%	22,988,144	1,108,480	24,096,625	13,001,199	11,095,425	24,096,625	25,169,569	616,810			
VCT Wine Retail Participacoes Ltda.	Brazil	Brazilian Real	100%	2,227	—	2,227	—	2,227	2,227	—	—			
Concha y Toro Norway AS	Norway	Norway Crown	100%	3,083,225	3,314	3,086,539	2,706,828	379,711	3,086,539	4,266,363	122,091			
VCT Norway AS	Norway	Norway Crown	100%	2,593	—	2,593	—	2,593	2,593	—	—			
Concha y Toro Sweden AB	Sweden	Swedish Crown	100%	7,063,277	289,283	7,352,560	6,242,469	1,110,092	7,352,560	14,083,683	152,277			
Concha y Toro Finland OY	Finland	Euro	100%	3,638,259	—	3,638,259	3,354,553	283,706	3,638,259	5,919,539	(65,285)			
Concha y Toro UK Ltd.	England	Pund Sterling	100%	52,633,578	113,891	52,747,469	45,829,350	6,918,118	52,747,469	84,698,213	1,000,553			
VCT USA, Inc.	U.S.A	U.S. Dollar	100%	1,750,581	126,285,728	128,036,308	9,081,150	118,955,159	128,036,308	—	58,531			
Fetzer Vineyards	U.S.A	U.S. Dollar	100%	65,370,698	79,360,884	144,731,583	17,176,662	127,554,921	144,731,583	57,526,338	998,170			
VCT Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	100%	174,797	938,406	1,113,203	9,750	1,103,453	1,113,203	—	407,974			
VCT & DG Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Mexican peso	51%	11,008,822	173,674	11,182,496	9,387,972	1,794,524	11,182,496	12,914,424	888,874			
Concha y Toro Canada Ltd.	Canada	Canadian dollar	100%	105,439	700	106,139	45,432	60,707	106,139	243,714	18,915			
Concha y Toro Africa & Middle East Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa	South African Rand	100%	74,987	18,199	93,186	31,723	61,463	93,186	166,912	(9,073)			
Cono Sur France S.A.R.L.	France	Euro	100.00%	14,486	—	14,486	—	14,486	14,486	—	—			

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Ownership %	As of December 31, 2012								
				Asset			Liability			Ordinary income ThCh\$	Profit (loss) net ThCh\$	
				Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$			
Comercial Peumo Ltda.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	27,554,452	1,857,820	29,412,272	25,348,510	4,063,762	29,412,272	91,660,021	5,102,055	
Viña Cono Sur S.A.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	18,488,464	43,690,530	62,178,994	40,457,574	21,721,420	62,178,994	60,171,712	3,012,526	
Transportes Viconto Ltda.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	763,913	153,367	917,280	198,751	718,529	917,280	654,965	108,918	
Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Maipo SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	16,251,823	8,837,712	25,089,535	15,798,113	9,291,422	25,089,535	23,058,521	4,611,222	
Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Canepa SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	858,212	145,703	1,003,915	812,745	191,170	1,003,915	1,641,969	83,623	
Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	8,733,100	9,314,888	18,047,988	8,740,540	9,307,448	18,047,988	4,869,270	5,067,173	
Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	24,914,994	59,269,042	84,184,036	61,256,329	22,927,707	84,184,036	—	4,104,355	
Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	36,921,882	9,824,307	46,746,189	12,680,969	34,065,220	46,746,189	—	15,463,169	
Viña Maycas del Limari Ltda.	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	582,243	1	582,244	263,164	319,080	582,244	360,077	(25,771)	
Viñedos Los Robles SpA	Chile	Chilean Peso	100%	530,033	8,756	538,789	356,768	182,021	538,789	1,014,712	152,608	
Concha y Toro Shanghai SRO	China	Yuan	100%	55,739	—	55,739	230,094	(174,355)	55,739	—	—	
VCT Group Of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	U.S. Dollar	100%	1,024,953	84,291	1,109,244	1,235,180	(125,936)	1,109,244	1,950,176	8,987	
Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. Consolidado	Argentina	U.S. Dollar	100%	19,929,771	21,045,723	40,975,494	16,971,744	24,003,750	40,975,494	27,234,922	579,109	
VCT Brasil Import. y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	Brazilian Real	100%	38,182,981	69,758	38,252,739	32,940,570	5,312,169	38,252,739	76,732,094	1,030,387	
Concha y Toro Norway AS	Norway	Norway Crown	100%	2,832,264	603	2,832,867	2,593,312	239,555	2,832,867	3,982,687	61,286	
Concha y Toro Sweden AB	Sweden	Swedish Crown	100%	5,287,447	321,276	5,608,723	4,751,576	857,147	5,608,723	11,958,348	251,237	
Concha y Toro Finland OY	Finland	Euro	100%	3,175,740	—	3,175,740	2,856,101	319,639	3,175,740	5,423,427	89,237	
Concha y Toro UK Ltd.	England	Libra Esterlina	100%	18,230,421	1,105,591	19,336,012	10,702,013	8,633,999	19,336,012	21,381,490	1,636,561	
VCT USA, Inc.	U.S.A	Dólar Americano	100%	1,309,231	115,523,549	116,832,780	17,677,459	99,155,321	116,832,780	—	2,313,248	
Fetzer Vineyards	U.S.A	Dólar Americano	100%	58,964,758	75,002,238	133,966,996	17,454,702	116,512,294	133,966,996	54,066,026	2,916,346	
VCT Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	Peso Mexicano	100%	112,562	979	113,541	50,253	63,288	113,541	213,375	42,360	
VCT & DG Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	Peso Mexicano	51%	9,419	596,591	606,010	—	606,010	606,010	—	290,784	
Concha y Toro Canada Ltd.	Canada	Dólar Canadiense	100%	9,211,346	60,420	9,271,766	8,101,979	1,169,787	9,271,766	5,776,025	573,665	
Concha y Toro Africa & Middle East Proprietary Ltd.	South Africa	Rand Sudafricano	100%	102,771	(891)	101,880	23,086	78,794	101,880	180,202	63,813	

11.3 Information to be disclosed on investments in associates (in thousands of Ch\$ pesos)

A detail of main investments in associates under equity method as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 is presented as follows:

The ownership of Viña Concha y Toro in its associates companies are as follows:

Associated	As of December 31, 2013						As of December 31, 2012							
	Assets		Liabilities		Equity	Ordinary income	Profit(loss) Net	Assets		Liabilities		Equity	Ordinary income	Profit(loss) Net
	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Viña Almaviva S.A.	5,028,950	14,352,792	827,224	649,841	17,904,677	5,739,748	2,013,323	6,357,076	14,223,596	2,295,229	2,395,406	15,890,037	5,409,160	2,385,946
Industria Corchera S.A.	10,066,065	3,242,135	4,481,665	104,893	8,721,642	11,066,843	195,249	9,920,211	3,262,264	4,492,832	85,150	8,604,493	10,725,360	638,590
Southern Brewing Company S.A	691,192	5,627,564	1,223,645	199,461	4,895,650	796,858	79,688	628,781	4,623,975	1,128,088	273,324	3,851,344	1,611,802	69,917
Inovacion Tecnológica Vitivinícola S.A.	92,881	—	65,010	—	27,871	212,588	4,952	92,881	—	65,010	—	27,871	212,588	4,952
Excelsior Wine Company	12,458,984	—	7,808,860	—	4,650,124	56,390,025	4,444,365	16,879,600	241,847	10,643,038	—	6,478,409	58,446,745	12,497,811
Total	28,338,072	23,222,491	14,406,404	954,195	36,199,964	74,206,062	6,737,577	33,878,549	22,351,682	18,624,197	2,753,880	34,852,154	76,405,655	15,597,216

Tax Id No.	Company name	Investment amount		Income for the year		Country of incorporation	Functional currency	Ownership percentage	Main activities of the company
		As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$				
96.824.300-4	Viña Almaviva S.A. (*)	8,310,150	7,302,829	1,006,662	1,192,972	Chile	Chilean Peso	50.000%	Production and trading of premium wine "chateau" which is mainly for export markets
90.950.000-1	Industria Corchera S.A. (**)	5,380,794	5,322,263	97,552	319,059	Chile	Chilean Peso	49.963%	Manufacture, production, import, export and trading of corks caps and lids for the vineyard market in Chile and abroad
76.571.080-4	Innovacion Tecnológica Vitivinícola S.A. (***)	4,212	4,212	—	—	Chile	Chilean Peso	15.740%	Research and experimental development
45-2968791	Excelsior Wine Company (****)	1,151,199	1,399,494	743,726	1,153,862	USA	U.S. Dollar	20.000%	Import, Sale and Distribution of Wine and Liquors
76.240.720-5	Southern Brewing Company S.A (*****)	2,291,167	1,448,772	39,047	27,967	Chile	Chilean Peso	49.000%	Corporate investment and movable capital annuitants in general
	Total	17,137,522	15,477,570	1,886,987	2,693,860				

There are no contingent liabilities related to these investments.

(*) The investment in Almaviva S.A. is presented deducted by 50% of the unrealized gain generated in the Land sale transaction in 2001 to Almaviva S.A.; given that this is an unrealized gain for Concha y Toro S.A. The deduction amounts to ThCh\$ 642,190. The realization of this gain will be effective when this land is distributed to a third party other than the Group.

The ownership includes an unrealized profit of ThCh\$ 2,914 as of December 31, 2013 (ThCh \$ (33,503) as of December 31, 2012)

(**) Include goodwill equivalent to Th\$1,023,201, Industria Corchera is presented net as indicated in Note 2.10.1

(***) A significant influence has been considered in this associate due to the fact that there is representation in the Directory of this company..

The ownership includes an unrealized gain of ThCh\$ 20,906 as of December 31, 2013 (ThCh \$ 34,836 as of December 31, 2012)

(****) The investment in Excelsior Wine Company represents 50% of the ownership on its equity. However, it has been agreed that from August 2011, VCT USA, Inc. will receive 20% of the profit for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

The ownership is deducted by an unrealized gain of ThCh\$ (29,543) as of December 31, 2013 (ThCh \$ 40,176 as of December 31, 2012)

(*****) On April 15, 2013, a capital increase was performed to the associated company Southern Capital Brewing Company SA increasing the direct ownership of Viña Concha y Toro SA to 49%.

The ownership is deducted by an unrealized gain of ThCh (3,508), as of December 31, 2013 (ThCh\$ 1,311 as of December 31, 2012)

11.4 Goodwill for investment in associates

The gross and net value of goodwill as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

- The amount presented corresponds to the investment of 49.963% of Industria Corchera S.A., amounting to ThCh\$1,023,201, with no impairment presented.

This goodwill that was generated prior to the date of our transition to IFRS is maintained at the net value recorded to that date and is controlled in the same currency of the investment (Chilean pesos).

The book value of goodwill is netted to its corresponding investments.

NOTE 12. GOODWILL

Goodwill for investment in subsidiaries:

Acquisition of Fetzer Vineyards, Inc.

On April 15, 2011 Concha y Toro S.A. through its subsidiary VCT USA, Inc. acquired 100% ownership in Fetzer Vineyards, Inc., a winery located in California USA.

This acquisition is in line with the Company's business strategy and we believe it is a very important event in the Company's history. It is expected that this operation helps the Group to increase its global sales, as Fetzer is one of the 10 most important brands of USA in terms of sales volume. During the period from January 1 to December 31, 2013 Fetzer Vineyards, Inc. generated revenues of ThCh\$57,452,784 and profits of ThCh\$926,668 of the Company's consolidated income.

Goodwill

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the value of goodwill acquired is detailed as follows:

The measured contribution as of April 15, 2011, of 100% of the shares of Fetzer Vineyards, amounted to ThCh\$ 110,131,729 (USD 233,053,431) and the fair value of its net identifiable assets when purchased amounted to ThCh\$ 89,582,287, resulting in an historical goodwill of ThCh \$ 20,549,442

The value of the acquired goodwill is as follows:

Detail	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Historic cost	20,549,442	20,549,442
Foreign currency exchange difference	2,263,413	321,792
Total	22,812,855	20,871,234

Goodwill is mainly attributable to the skills and technical abilities of the workforce at Fetzer Vineyards, Inc., and to the synergies expected due to the integration of this Company with the business of Concha y Toro Group.

The Company and the seller agreed to effect this acquisition under Section 338(h)(10) for tax purposes, which makes that this operation qualifies as an asset purchase. Under this condition, the tax goodwill is deductible.

NOTE 13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

13.1 Classes of Intangible Assets

Balances of different classes of intangible assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, are detailed as follows

Description on classes of Intangible Assets	As of December 31,	
	2013 ThCh\$	2012 ThCh\$
Intangible assets, net	30,755,821	28,803,498
Net Intangible asset with finite life	4,992,254	4,973,226
Brands net	19,148,265	17,518,540
Water right, net	6,597,242	6,293,664
Easement right, net	18,060	18,068
Net identifiable intangible assets	30,755,821	28,803,498
Licenses, Registered Brands and other rights, net	29,016,868	27,104,695
IT Programs, net	1,738,953	1,698,803
Gross Intangible assets	40,204,460	37,270,688
Gross Intangible assets identifiable	40,204,460	37,270,688
Licenses, Registered Brands and other rights, gross	31,230,239	29,075,075
IT Programs, gross	8,974,221	8,195,613
Total, Accumulated amortization and value impairment on Intangible assets	(9,448,639)	(8,467,190)
Accumulated amortization and value impairment on identifiable intangible assets	(9,448,639)	(8,467,190)
Licenses, Registered Brands and other rights	(2,213,371)	(1,970,380)
IT Programs	(7,235,268)	(6,496,810)

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has no restrictions on intangible assets and does not keep acquisition commitments.

The book value of intangibles with indefinite useful life was assigned to the cash generating unit (CGU) which corresponds to agricultural land, within the Wines segment. These intangible assets and the agricultural land have been tested for impairment, i.e. the CGU has been assessed and no impairment has been found as a result of these tests.

Changes in intangibles as of December 31, 2013 are detailed as follows:

Changes in Identifiable Intangible Assets	Licenses, Registered Brands and other Rights, Net		Identifiable Intangible Assets, Net
	ThCh\$	IT Programs, Net ThCh\$	
Initial balance	27,104,695	1,698,803	28,803,498
Changes:			
Additions	499,338	687,142	1,186,480
Conversion effect in foreign subsidiaries	1,677,309	91,466	1,768,775
Withdrawals	(21,483)	—	(21,483)
Amortization	(242,991)	(738,458)	(981,449)
Total Changes	1,912,173	40,150	1,952,323
Final balance As of December 31, 2013	29,016,868	1,738,953	30,755,821

The amount due to amortization amounted to ThCh\$ 981,449 and ThCh\$911,459 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which is reflected in the statement of income included in item “depreciation and amortization”, within the line “administrative expenses” and “costs of sales” corresponding to the portion which forms part of the inventories cost.

Changes in intangibles as of December 31, 2012 are detailed as follows:

Changes in Identifiable Intangible Assets	Licenses, Registered Brands and other		Identifiable Intangible Assets, Net ThCh\$
	Rights, Net ThCh\$	IT Programs, Net ThCh\$	
Initial balance	28,261,148	1,627,173	29,888,321
Changes:			
Additions	893,979	767,121	1,661,100
Conversion effect in foreign subsidiaries	(1,716,204)	(43,346)	(1,759,550)
Withdrawals	(75,144)	230	(74,914)
Amortization	(259,084)	(652,375)	(911,459)
Total Changes	(1,156,453)	71,630	(1,084,823)
Final balance As of December 31, 2012	27,104,695	1,698,803	28,803,498

Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortized on a straightline basis over its useful life, beginning at the moment when they are ready for use. Those intangibles with indefinite useful lives are not amortized.

NOTE 14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

14.1 Classes of Property, plant and equipment, by classes

Balances of this item are detailed as follows:

Description on classes of Property, plant and equipment	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Property, plant and equipment, Net	261,515,330	257,672,949
Construction in-progress, Net	6,227,023	11,543,506
Land, Net	109,644,681	108,319,230
Buildings, Net	35,585,099	32,446,131
Plant and equipment, Net	33,529,505	33,090,114
IT Equipment, Net	769,674	617,977
Fixed facilities and Accessories, Net	69,212,156	65,412,391
Vehicles, Net	1,345,407	1,267,315
Improvement of leased assets, Net	650,114	581,866
Other Property, plant and equipment, Net	4,551,671	4,394,419
Property, plant and equipment, Gross	426,169,960	407,075,264
Construction in-progress, Gross	6,227,023	11,543,506
Land, Gross	109,644,681	108,319,230
Buildings, Gross	55,639,388	50,333,573
Plant and equipment, Gross	93,234,967	86,577,980
IT Equipment, Gross	4,066,063	3,834,066
Fixed facilities and Accessories, Gross	143,844,175	133,883,427
Vehicles, Gross	4,042,557	3,998,278
Improvement of leased assets, Gross	769,406	641,707
Other Property, plant and equipment, Gross	8,701,700	7,943,497
Accumulated depreciation of Property, plant and equipment, Total	(164,654,630)	(149,402,315)
Accumulated depreciation, Buildings	(20,054,289)	(17,887,442)
Accumulated depreciation, Plant and equipment	(59,705,462)	(53,487,866)
Accumulated depreciation, IT Equipment	(3,296,389)	(3,216,089)
Accumulated depreciation, Fixed facilities and Accessories	(74,632,019)	(68,471,036)
Accumulated depreciation, Motorized vehicles	(2,697,150)	(2,730,963)
Accumulated depreciation on improvements of leased assets	(119,292)	(59,841)
Accumulated depreciation, Others	(4,150,029)	(3,549,078)

Changes in Property, Plant and equipment as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows (Amounts in ThCh\$):

Reconciliation items of changes in Property, plant and equipment, by classes	Construction inprogress ThCh\$	Land ThCh\$	Buildings, Net ThCh\$	Plant and Equipment, Net ThCh\$	IT Equipment, Net ThCh\$	Fixed facilities and accessories, Net ThCh\$	Motorized vehicles, Net ThCh\$	Improvement of leased assets, Net ThCh\$	Other Property, plant and equipment, Net ThCh\$	Property, plant and equipment, Net ThCh\$
Beginning balance As of January 1, 2013	11,543,506	108,319,230	32,446,131	33,090,114	617,977	65,412,391	1,267,315	581,866	4,394,419	257,672,949
Changes:										
Additions	4,887,077	—	376,886	3,361,009	450,123	8,318,967	501,254	—	469,017	18,364,333
4% Fixed asset credit	—	—	—	(17,777)	(1,301)	(18,972)	—	—	(6,092)	(44,142)
Sales of assets	—	—	—	(59,653)	—	(54,078)	(30,219)	—	(331)	(144,281)
Reclassification of assets for work termination	(8,118,952)	403,610	3,835,008	596,413	68,163	3,214,313	—	—	1,445	—
Write-offs	(46,724)	—	(10,578)	(130,232)	(2,009)	(105,679)	(12,118)	—	(333)	(307,673)
Depreciation expense	—	—	(2,021,940)	(6,320,884)	(397,471)	(8,118,644)	(379,898)	(44,452)	(759,145)	(18,042,434)
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency exchange	(2,035,079)	921,841	959,592	3,010,515	34,192	563,858	(927)	112,700	452,691	4,019,383
Other increases (decreases)	(2,805)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,805)
Total changes	(5,316,483)	1,325,451	3,138,968	439,391	151,697	3,799,765	78,092	68,248	157,252	3,842,381
Final balance As of December 31, 2013'	6,227,023	109,644,681	35,585,099	33,529,505	769,674	69,212,156	1,345,407	650,114	4,551,671	261,515,330

Reconciliation items of changes in Property, plant and equipment, by classes	Construction inprogress ThCh\$	Land ThCh\$	Buildings, Net ThCh\$	Plant and Equipment, Net ThCh\$	IT Equipment, Net ThCh\$	Fixed facilities and accessories, Net ThCh\$	Motorized vehicles, Net ThCh\$	Improvement of leased assets, Net ThCh\$	Other Property, plant and equipment, Net ThCh\$	Property, plant and equipment, Net ThCh\$
Beginning balance As of January 1, 2012	8,583,776	109,792,137	33,632,391	35,680,764	750,641	64,460,178	1,188,772	670,037	4,905,965	259,664,661
Changes:										
Additions	8,329,176	128,488	471,842	3,716,483	243,406	5,904,443	465,929	—	248,386	19,508,153
4% Fixed asset credit	—	—	—	(8,233)	(618)	(30,643)	(669)	—	(3,133)	(43,296)
Sales of assets	—	—	—	(89,455)	(956)	(42,262)	(27,934)	—	(3,067)	(163,674)
Reclassification of assets for work termination	(5,153,497)	(791,248)	932,048	339,994	54,124	3,540,432	23,214	—	170,508	(884,425)
Write-offs	(10,552)	—	7,031	(25,481)	(2,869)	(58,780)	(2,310)	—	—	(92,961)
Depreciation expense	—	—	(1,873,060)	(5,591,073)	(396,810)	(7,941,092)	(337,735)	(37,532)	(659,035)	(16,836,337)
Increase (decrease) in foreign currency exchange	(149,244)	(810,147)	(724,121)	(932,885)	(28,941)	(419,885)	(41,952)	(50,639)	(265,205)	(3,423,019)
Other increases (decreases)	(56,153)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(56,153)
Total changes	2,959,730	(1,472,907)	(1,186,260)	(2,590,650)	(132,664)	952,213	78,543	(88,171)	(511,546)	(1,991,712)
Final balance As of December 31, 2012	11,543,506	108,319,230	32,446,131	33,090,114	617,977	65,412,391	1,267,315	581,866	4,394,419	257,672,949

14.2 Additional Information

a) Property, plant and equipment

The Company has not identified triggering events which would indicate impairment of property, plant and equipment, other than those already recorded and presented in these financial statements.

b) Commitments acquired and restrictions on acquisition of property, plant and equipment

As of December 31, 2013, commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment amounted to ThCh\$2,728,319 net.

The Company does not have any restrictions on goods of property, plant and equipment, other than those reported in Note 32 Guarantees committed with third-parties.

14.3 Assets under financial lease

a) Financial lease

To date, there are no property, plant and equipment that meet this condition given that on December 3, 2012 it was exercised the purchase option on the bottling line in Bodegas y Viñedos Trivento S.A

b) Obligations for contracts or financial leases

As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 there are no obligations due to contracts or financial leases.

14.4 Costs of capitalized interests, Property, Plant and equipment

The cost of capitalized interests is determined by applying an average rate or weighted average of all financing costs incurred by the Company to final monthly balances of work in-progress and which comply with the requirements of IAS 23.

Rates and costs for capitalized interests of property, plant and equipment are detailed as follows:

Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

	As of December 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2012
Capitalization rate of capitalized interest, property, plant and equipment	3.71%	3.68%
Amounts of capitalized interest, property, plant and equipment (in ThCh\$)	111,107	240,152
Amount of capitalized interest, biological assets (in ThCh\$)	518,634	364,850
Total in ThCh\$	629,741	605,002

Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S. A.

	As of December 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2012
Capitalization rate of capitalized interest, property, plant and equipment	11.17%	8.99%
Amount of capitalized interest, biological assets (in ThCh\$)	94,271	81,102
Total in ThCh\$	94,271	81,102

NOTE 15. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

The Company includes as part of these assets vine plantations both, in growing and in production and agricultural product grape.

As referred to in IAS 41, biological assets should be measured at fair value less estimated costs up to sales, except in cases where the fair value cannot be measured reliably. The rule propose as alternative valuation: Market prices; Present value of net cash flows expected from the asset and costs.

Based on the information and analysis prepared by Viña Concha y Toro, the valuation of biological assets (vines planted in growing / production) at “fair value” today is unlikely to reliably determine, in the cases of Chile and Argentina. Meanwhile for the vines located in the United States, which were acquired through the Fetzer subsidiary it was able to determine through the estimated residual value using a combination of market focus (sales comparison) and the cost approach in determining the fair value. It was possible to estimate fair value because the market data (recent transactions of land planted and unplanted) were available. This information is not available, both in Chile and Argentina, as two emerging economies are characterized by the immaturity of the market, with lower levels of liquidity and a limited number of market participants, unlike the United States, which is a developed market.

Viña Concha y Toro, owns vineyards in Chile and Argentina, where there is no active market for the vines planted in both growing and production, as these are not commonly traded in an active wine industry. In the market, there is not available a sufficient number of transactions for these assets in order to identify reference prices for its valuation. Given the high degree of subjectivity to qualify the status (quality) associated with grape vine plantations, for certain grapes plantations (vines) there is no objective market.

Moreover it is not possible to apply the present value of net flows, as the vines in development and production are not sold separately and, by themselves, do not generate cash flows. Cash flows should be related to the realization of agricultural produce (grapes) that generate the biological asset. In the actual business, grapes from the vineyards will be used to produce wine which, subsequently will be traded, not to be sold, so we do not have a benchmark price for grapes in the market. In addition the main variables of all cash flow models are the amount and price, these variables depend on the efficiency levels of each company in managing its vineyards, which in turn will depend on: adopted technology and know- how. Consequently, is not possible to identify the right combination of variables to consider (amount and costs involved), that makes are is reliable.

After analyzing the subject, it was concluded that any methodology is unreliable, as the basic variables that are inputs into the models are not based on objective information to enable measurable and reliable results. Based on the foregoing, we conclude that today, the use of cash flow models does not provide a reliable measure of fair value for biological assets. According to the background and objective indicators analyzed thus far, we can conclude that there is no other more appropriate valuation methods other than the cost value method. The valuation through cost value method seems the best estimator to value biological assets (vines) given the reality of our wine industry and market specifications as discussed above. Depreciation of vines in production is carried out on a linear basis and is based on the estimated production life, which is assessed periodically. Vines in the growing stage are not depreciated until its production begins, which occurs in the fifth year after planting, when the vines begin producing grapes for the wine process. Costs incurred in the purchase and planting of new vines are capitalized.

In accordance with IAS 41, in the adoption of IFRS and based on the Company’s results on the analysis and calculation it was concluded that the fair value of the grapes at the time of harvest closely approximated the book value and consequently, the grapes at the point of harvest are measured at fair value less costs to sell, and then are transferred to inventory.

15.1 Detail on groups of Biological Assets

The biological assets maintained by Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries consist of grapevines in production and grapevines in growing stage.

Reconciliation of changes in Biological Assets

Reconciliation of changes in Biological assets	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$
Biological assets, initial balance As of January 1, 2013	14,342,503	64,537,068
Biological Assets, gross at beginning of the period	14,342,503	89,184,180
Biological Assets, accumulated amortization and impairment at beginning of the period	—	(24,647,112)
Net Biological Assets at beginning of the period	14,342,503	64,537,068
Increases other than those coming from business combinations, Biological Assets	28,605,810	8,468,574
Increases (decreases) for exchange difference (net), Biological Assets	184,049	1,025,317
Depreciation of Biological Assets	—	(3,555,973)
Other decreases (*)	(42,710)	(401,120)
Decreases due to harvests or pickup, Biological Assets.	(28,268,065)	(1,521,043)
Total Biological assets As of December 31, 2013	14,821,587	68,552,823
Biological Assets, gross As of December 31, 2013	14,821,587	96,755,908
Biological assets, Amortization and accumulated depreciation As of December 31, 2013	—	(28,203,085)

Reconciliation of changes in Biological assets	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$
Biological assets, initial balance As of January 1, 2012	12,407,775	61,839,636
Biological Assets, gross at beginning of the period	12,407,775	82,849,813
Biological Assets, accumulated amortization and impairment at beginning of the period	—	(21,010,177)
Net Biological Assets at beginning of the period	12,407,775	61,839,636
Increases other than those coming from business combinations, Biological Assets	27,567,840	9,007,464
Increases (decreases) for exchange difference (net), Biological Assets	(274,732)	(906,012)
Depreciation of Biological Assets	—	(3,438,597)
Other decreases (*)	—	(198,338)
Decreases due to harvests or pickup, Biological Assets.	(25,358,380)	(1,767,085)
Total Biological assets As of December 31, 2012	14,342,503	64,537,068
Biological Assets, gross As of December 31, 2012	14,342,503	89,184,180
Biological assets, Amortization and accumulated depreciation As of December 31, 2012	—	(24,647,112)

(*) The concept other decreases corresponds to vine that have been pulled up

a) Biologic Assets used as guarantee

The grapevines of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and subsidiaries, either in production stage or in growing stage, are not subject to any kind of restrictions, nor have been used as guarantees of financial liabilities.

b) Government Subsidies

The company applies for government subsidies related to the agricultural activity in conformity with Law 18.450 to foster watering and drainage. These subsidies require certain conditions on its application. The company complies with these in order to obtain its benefits. Subsidies are granted one time only and are assigned to a specific watering project. As of December 31, 2013, the government subsidies that have been received amounted to Th \$115,984.

c) Commitments to develop or acquire Biologic Assets

As of December 31, 2013 there are no commitments to develop or acquire biologic assets

d) Distribution of hectares as of December 31, 2013:

	Vineyards in production	Vineyards in development	Total planted vineyards	Land in turnover	Fruit trees	Total Agricultural Area
Chile						
Limarí	728	333	1,061	192	—	1,253
Casablanca	365	51	416	10	—	426
Aconcagua	—	100	100	—	—	100
Leyda	130	—	130	—	—	130
Maipo	779	88	867	23	—	890
Cachapoal	1,055	360	1,415	163	10	1,587
Colchagua	1,628	439	2,067	143	—	2,210
Curicó	572	113	685	18	—	703
Maule	1,941	403	2,345	521	—	2,865
Total Chile	7,198	1,888	9,086	1,070	10	10,166
Argentina						
Mendoza	1,061	93	1,154	56	—	1,210
Total Argentina	1,061	93	1,154	56	—	1,210
U.S.A.						
Fetzer	429	35	464	—	3	467
Total U.S.A.	429	35	464	—	3	467
Total Holding	8,688	2,015	10,703	1,126	13	11,842

Distribution of hectares as of December 31, 2012:

	Vineyards in production	Vineyards in development	Total planted vineyards	Land in turnover	Fruit trees	Total Agricultural Area
Chile						
Limarí	695	411	1,106	177	—	1,283
Casablanca	375	35	410	16	—	426
Aconcagua	—	100	100	—	—	100
Leyda	130	—	130	—	—	130
Maipo	889	65	954	27	—	980
Cachapoal	1,070	289	1,359	287	41	1,687
Colchagua	1,635	440	2,075	215	—	2,290
Curicó	527	150	677	24	—	701
Maule	1,914	408	2,321	578	—	2,899
Total Chile	7,235	1,898	9,133	1,323	41	10,497
Argentina						
Mendoza	1,061	93	1,154	56	—	1,210
Total Argentina	1,061	93	1,154	56	—	1,210
U.S.A.						
Fetzer	440	24	463	—	3	466
Total U.S.A.	440	24	463	—	3	466
Total Holding	8,736	2,014	10,750	1,379	44	12,173

The total vines planted include certain long-term leases that the Company has in Valle de Casablanca, del Maipo, and Colchagua.

The total agricultural area does not include the Company's lands which are not usable for plantations as hills, roads, etc.

e) For the years ended as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the company does not record any impairment on biologic assets.

NOTE 16. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets	As of December 31, 2013		As of December 31, 2012	
	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$
Taxes recoverable	9,246,151	627,778	5,928,410	—
Other Prepaid Expenses	2,732,461	1,295,435	2,473,472	1,290,296
Prepaid Insurance	1,241,681	—	1,154,445	—
Prepaid Advertising	364,604	—	309,166	—
Prepaid leases	299,424	1,688,824	269,959	1,331,367
Other	41,351	128,671	154,541	115,342
Total	13,925,672	3,740,708	10,289,993	2,737,005

NOTE 17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

17.1 Category of Financial Instruments by nature

- a) Fair values, based on categories of financial instruments, compared against the current and non-current book value included in the consolidated statement of financial position are presented as follows:

Classification	Group	Type	As of December 31, 2013		At fair value Book value ThCh\$
			At amortized cost		
			Book value ThCh\$	Fair value ThCh\$	
Financial assets	Cash and cash equivalent	Balances in banks	12,850,652	12,850,652	—
		Short-term deposits	—	—	—
	Trade receivables and other accounts receivable	Trade receivables	140,313,528	140,313,528	—
Other financial assets	Accounts receivable from related companies	Current	6,396,429	6,396,429	—
		Non-current	—	—	—
	Financial assets available for sale	Current shares	—	—	3,146,321
		Non-current shares	—	—	—
	Financial assets at fair value with changes in profit or loss	Current derivatives	—	—	1,836,901
		Non-current derivatives	—	—	—
Hedging assets	Current derivatives	—	—	3,248,221	
	Non-current derivatives	—	—	2,608,160	
Other financial liabilities	Bank loans	Current	61,412,866	61,628,457	—
		Non-current	107,321,365	112,141,425	—
	Obligations with the public	Current	3,204,334	3,247,822	—
		Non-current	66,500,802	66,852,040	—
	Financial liabilities at fair value with changes in profit or loss	Current derivatives	—	—	288,939
		Non-current derivatives	—	—	—
Hedging liabilities	Current derivatives	—	—	3,564,020	
	Non-current derivatives	—	—	11,287,030	
Financial liabilities	Trade accounts and other accounts payable	Current trading creditors	56,063,675	56,063,675	—
		Other current accounts payable	15,504,834	15,504,834	—
		Other non-current accounts payable	—	—	—
	Accounts payable to related entities	Current	3,340,124	3,340,124	—
		Non-current	898,543	898,543	—

- b) Fair values, based on categories of financial instruments, compared against the current and non-current book value included in the consolidated statement of financial position are presented as follows:

Classification	Group	Type	As of December 31, 2012		
			At amortized cost		At fair value Book value ThCh\$
			Book value ThCh\$	Fair value ThCh\$	
Financial assets	Cash and cash equivalent	Balances in banks	13,013,662	13,013,662	—
		Short-term deposits	45,862,669	45,862,669	—
	Trade receivables and other accounts receivable	Trade receivables	134,361,521	134,361,521	—
Other financial assets	Accounts receivable from related companies	Current	8,717,264	8,717,264	—
		Non-current	—	—	—
	Financial assets available for sale	Current shares	—	—	3,344,748
		Non-current shares	—	—	—
	Financial assets at fair value with changes in profit or loss	Current derivatives	—	—	853,728
		Non-current derivatives	—	—	—
Hedging assets	Current derivatives	—	—	7,879,671	
	Non-current derivatives	—	—	9,493,563	
Other financial liabilities	Bank loans	Current	96,276,028	97,452,889	—
		Non-current	99,911,024	106,227,920	—
	Obligations with the public	Current	3,161,663	3,158,900	—
		Non-current	67,850,463	67,621,512	—
	Financial liabilities at fair value with changes in profit or loss	Current derivatives	—	—	166,930
		Non-current derivatives	—	—	—
Hedging liabilities	Current derivatives	—	—	3,534,589	
	Non-current derivatives	—	—	1,824,774	
Financial liabilities	Trade accounts and other accounts payable	Current trading creditors	61,366,867	61,366,867	—
		Other current accounts payable	11,678,108	11,678,108	—
		Other non-current accounts payable	—	—	—
	Accounts payable to related entities	Other current accounts payable	2,850,186	2,850,186	—
		Other non-current accounts payable	1,086,323	1,086,323	—

17.2 Derivative Instruments

In conformity with the risk management policy, Viña Concha y Toro contracts exchange rate derivatives and interest rate derivatives, which are classified as follows:

- Fair Value Hedge
- Cash Flow Hedge
- Net Investment Hedges
- Non-hedge derivatives (Those derivatives which do not qualify under the hedging accounting)

a) Assets and Liabilities by hedging derivative instrument

The operations of financial derivatives qualified as hedge instruments were recognized in the Statement of Financial Position in Assets and Liabilities as per the following detail:

Assets and liabilities for hedging derivative instruments	Instrument	As of December 31, 2013				As of December 31, 2012			
		Asset		Liability		Asset		Liability	
		Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$
Type of interest hedging:		—	24,841	354,116	272,480	9,697	—	573,853	598,916
Cash flow hedging	Swap	—	24,841	354,116	272,480	9,697	—	573,853	598,916
Exchange rate hedging:		3,248,221	2,583,319	3,209,904	11,014,550	7,869,974	9,493,563	2,960,736	1,225,858
Cash flow hedging	Swap	377,195	145,507	384,626	2,241,423	3,539	21,179	1,143,815	498,029
Fair value hedging	Forward	506,117	—	1,898,366	—	255,733	—	594,675	—
Cash flow hedging	Forward	2,160,325	2,437,812	780,184	8,773,127	7,549,594	9,472,384	1,070,356	727,829
Net investment hedging	Forward	204,584	—	146,728	—	61,108	—	151,890	—
Total		3,248,221	2,608,160	3,564,020	11,287,030	7,879,671	9,493,563	3,534,589	1,824,774

b) Assets and Liabilities for derivative instruments at fair value with changes in income (Non-hedging)

Derivative operations which are recorded at fair value with changes in income were recognized in the Statement of Financial Position in Assets and Liabilities as per the following detail:

Assets and liabilities for derivative instruments at fair value with changes in income	Instrument	As of December 31, 2013				As of December 31, 2012			
		Asset		Liability		Asset		Liability	
		Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$	Current ThCh\$	Non-current ThCh\$
Non-hedging derivative instruments		1,836,901	—	288,939	—	853,728	—	166,930	—
Derivative instruments	Forward	1,836,901	—	288,939	—	853,728	—	166,930	—
Total		1,836,901	—	288,939	—	853,728	—	166,930	—

c) Other information on instruments

A detail of financial derivatives contracted as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, its fair value and its breakdown by maturity of contractual values is detailed as follows:

Detail by maturity	Instrument	As of December 31, 2013					
		Fair value	Contractual Values				
		ThCh\$	Year 2014 ThCh\$	Year 2015 ThCh\$	Year 2016 ThCh\$	Subsequent ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Type of interest hedging:		(601,755)	4,594,244	4,494,819	4,396,904	6,406,507	19,892,474
Cash flow hedging	Swap	(601,755)	4,594,244	4,494,819	4,396,904	6,406,507	19,892,474
Exchange rate hedging:		(8,392,914)	223,385,382	97,719,608	76,345,529	169,257,269	566,707,788
Cash flow hedging	Swap	(2,103,346)	45,263,178	1,808,648	9,472,635	16,213,706	72,758,167
Fair value hedging	Forward	(1,392,250)	84,015,521	—	—	—	84,015,521
Cash flow hedging	Forward	(4,955,174)	82,287,236	95,910,960	66,872,894	153,043,563	398,114,653
Net investment hedging	Forward	57,856	11,819,447	—	—	—	11,819,447
Non-hedging derivatives		1,547,962	43,237,049	—	—	—	43,237,049
Non-hedging derivatives		1,547,962	43,237,049	—	—	—	43,237,049
Total		(7,446,707)	271,216,675	102,214,427	80,742,433	175,663,776	629,837,311

Detail by maturity	Instrument	As of December 31, 2012					
		Fair value	Contractual Values				
		ThCh\$	Year 2013 ThCh\$	Year 2014 ThCh\$	Year 2015 ThCh\$	Subsequent ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Type of interest hedging:		(1,163,072)	40,282,898	4,203,224	4,112,261	9,883,925	58,482,308
Cash flow hedging	Swap	(1,163,072)	40,282,898	4,203,224	4,112,261	9,883,925	58,482,308
Exchange rate hedging:		13,176,943	218,370,174	143,441,387	78,231,497	10,580,393	450,623,451
Cash flow hedging	Swap	(1,617,126)	29,537,033	43,009,332	979,743	942,053	74,468,161
Fair value hedging	Forward	(338,942)	57,564,100	—	—	—	57,564,100
Cash flow hedging	Forward	15,223,793	109,952,208	100,432,055	77,251,754	9,638,340	297,274,357
Net investment hedging	Forward	(90,782)	21,316,833	—	—	—	21,316,833
Non-hedging derivatives		686,798	17,111,748	—	—	—	17,111,748
Non-hedging derivatives		686,798	17,111,748	—	—	—	17,111,748
Total		12,700,669	275,764,820	147,644,611	82,343,758	20,464,318	526,217,507

d) Cash flow transfer

A detail on cash flows transfers as of December 31, 2013 and as of December 31, 2012 is detailed as follows:

Cash flow hedging	December 31, 2012 to 31 December 2013			December 31, 2011 to 31 December 2012		
	Forward in ThCh\$	Swap in ThCh\$	Total in ThCh\$	Forward in ThCh\$	Swap in ThCh\$	Total in ThCh\$
Opening balance	15,223,793	(2,780,198)	12,443,595	6,266,554	(780,869)	5,485,685
Higher/less contract value of beginning balance	(4,807,206)	293,396	(4,513,810)	10,837,933	(899,262)	9,938,671
Valuation of new contracts	(7,599,754)	(1,922,732)	(9,522,486)	1,587,542	(1,059,336)	528,206
Transfer to income during period	(7,772,007)	1,704,433	(6,067,574)	(3,468,236)	(40,731)	(3,508,967)
Final balance	(4,955,174)	(2,705,101)	(7,660,275)	15,223,793	(2,780,198)	12,443,595

17.3 Fair value hierarchy

The structure to obtain the fair value of financial instruments recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position. (Note 2.6.10) is detailed as follows:

As of December 31, 2013				
Financial instruments measured at fair value	ThCh\$	Level 1 ThCh\$	Level 2 ThCh\$	Level 3 ThCh\$
Financial assets				
Fair value hedging derivatives	506,117	—	506,117	—
Cash flow hedging derivative	5,145,680	—	5,145,680	—
Net investment hedging derivative	204,584	—	204,584	—
Derivatives not designed accountable as hedging	1,836,901	—	1,836,901	—
Financial assets available for sale	3,146,321	2,966,772	—	179,549
Total Financial Assets	10,839,603	2,966,772	7,693,282	179,549
Financial liabilities				
Fair value hedging derivatives	1,898,366	—	1,898,366	—
Cash flow hedging derivative	12,805,956	—	12,805,956	—
Net investment hedging derivative	146,728	—	146,728	—
Derivatives not designed accountable as hedging	288,939	—	288,939	—
Total Financial Liabilities	15,139,989	—	15,139,989	—
As of December 31, 2012				
Financial instruments measured at fair value	ThCh\$	Level 1 ThCh\$	Level 2 ThCh\$	Level 3 ThCh\$
Financial assets				
Fair value hedging derivatives	255,733	—	255,733	—
Cash flow hedging derivative	17,056,393	—	17,056,393	—
Net investment hedging derivative	61,108	—	61,108	—
Derivatives not designed accountable as hedging	853,728	—	853,728	—
Financial assets available for sale	3,344,748	1,865,199	—	1,479,549
Total Financial Assets	21,571,710	1,865,199	18,226,962	1,479,549
Financial liabilities				
Fair value hedging derivatives	594,675	—	594,675	—
Cash flow hedging derivative	4,612,798	—	4,612,798	—
Net investment hedging derivative	151,890	—	151,890	—
Derivatives not designed accountable as hedging	166,930	—	166,930	—
Total Financial Liabilities	5,526,293	—	5,526,293	—

NOTE 18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company's financial liabilities are detailed as follows:

Non-guaranteed	Current		Non-current	
	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
Loans from financial entities	61,412,866	96,276,028	107,321,365	99,911,024
Obligations with the public	3,204,334	3,161,663	66,500,802	67,850,463
Hedging derivatives	3,564,020	3,534,589	11,287,030	1,824,774
Non-hedging derivatives	288,939	166,930	—	—
Total	68,470,159	103,139,210	185,109,197	169,586,261

a) Borrowings from financial entities (non-derivative), current as of December 31, 2013.

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities		Total ThCh\$
										Up to 90 days ThCh\$	More than 90 days to 1 year ThCh\$	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.46%	1.46%	2,104,170	2,098,440	4,202,610
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Banco Scotiabank Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.59%	1.45%	3,154	4,764,926	4,768,080
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del Estado de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.16%	3.08%	88,931	10,492,200	10,581,131
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del Estado de Chile	Chile	UF	At maturity	4.20%	3.98%	11,597	1,165,478	1,177,075
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del Estado de Chile	Chile	Pound Sterling	At maturity	1.49%	1.49%	20,498	2,859,153	2,879,651
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.039.000-6	Banco Santander Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.43%	3.17%	81,303	10,492,200	10,573,503
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.949.000-3	Banco Rabobank Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	2.63%	2.29%	67,076	—	67,076
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco BBVA Chile	Argentina	US Dollar	At maturity	3.60%	3.60%	—	571	571
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Credicoop	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	23.17%	23.17%	87,542	884,942	972,484
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Francés	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	19.94%	19.94%	31,737	182,352	214,089
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Itaú	Argentina	US Dollar	At maturity	2.05%	2.05%	—	794,622	794,622
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Macro	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	19.25%	19.25%	1,859	91,942	93,801
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Nación	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	17.59%	17.59%	400,516	3,952,215	4,352,731
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Supervielle	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	18.00%	18.00%	93,234	61,402	154,636
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Fondo TyC	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	9.43%	9.43%	—	89,893	89,893
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Santander	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	15.25%	15.25%	2,185	134,082	136,267
0-E	VCT Brasil Imp. Y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	97.008.000-7	Banco Citibank	Brazil	Brazilian Real	At maturity	12.99%	12.99%	15,214	1,113,550	1,128,764
0-E	VCT Brasil Imp. Y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	76.645.030-K	Banco Itaú	Brazil	US Dollar	At maturity	3.05%	3.05%	87,496	2,607,934	2,695,430
0-E	VCT USA, Inc.	USA	0-E	Banco del Estado New York Branch	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	2.25%	2.25%	16,066	—	16,066
0-E	VCT USA, Inc.	USA	97.949.000-3	Banco Rabobank Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.81%	3.81%	382,515	7,869,150	8,251,665
0-E	Fetzer Vineyards, Inc.	USA	0-E	Banco del Estado New York Branch	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	1.08%	1.08%	1,850,075	3,672,270	5,522,345
0-E	VCT & DG México S.A.	Mexico	0-E	Banco Banamex	Mexico	Mexican peso	At maturity	5.69%	5.69%	2,740,376	—	2,740,376
Balances to-date										8,085,544	53,327,322	61,412,866

b) Analysis of maturities for financial liabilities (non-derivatives) non-current as of December 31, 2013:

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities		Total ThCh\$
										More than 1 year to 3 years ThCh\$	More than 3 years to 5 years ThCh\$	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.46%	1.46%	8,393,760	6,295,320	14,689,080
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Banco Scotiabank Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	2.23%	2.05%	1,797,943	—	1,797,943
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del Estado de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.09%	3.09%	8,393,760	—	8,393,760
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del Estado de Chile	Chile	UF	At maturity	4.20%	3.98%	4,661,912	—	4,661,912
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.949.000-3	Banco Rabobank Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	2.63%	2.29%	7,869,150	7,869,150	15,738,300
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco BBVA Chile	Argentina	US Dollar	At maturity	3.60%	3.60%	1,427,887	—	1,427,887
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Francés	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	15.13%	15.13%	308,389	—	308,389
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Macro	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	15.25%	15.25%	183,884	45,973	229,857
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Nación	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	15.00%	15.00%	6,112	—	6,112
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Fondo TyC	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	9.43%	9.43%	130,951	—	130,951
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Santander	Argentina	Argent. peso	At maturity	15.25%	15.25%	268,164	—	268,164
0-E	VCT Brasil Imp. Y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	76.645.030-K	Banco Itau	Brazil	Brazilian Real	At maturity	12.27%	12.27%	4,584,960	—	4,584,960
0-E	VCT USA, Inc.	USA	0-E	Banco del Estado New York Branch	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	2.25%	2.25%	18,361,350	—	18,361,350
0-E	VCT USA, Inc.	USA	97.949.000-3	Banco Rabobank Chile	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	3.81%	3.81%	15,738,300	20,984,400	36,722,700
Balances to-date										72,126,522	35,194,843	107,321,365

c) Borrowings from financial entities (non-derivative) current, as of December 31, 2012:

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities		Total ThCh\$
										Up to 90 days ThCh\$	More than 90 days to 1 year ThCh\$	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	76.645.030-K	Banco Itaú	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.35%	1.35%	6,811	4,319,640	4,326,451
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.45%	1.45%	75,481	38,912,729	38,988,210
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.19%	1.19%	28,238	14,238,733	14,266,971
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del estado de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.87%	1.87%	171,844	13,198,900	13,370,744
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del estado de Chile	Chile	UF	At maturity	4.20%	3.98%	10,732	—	10,732
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.039.000-6	Banco Santander	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.43%	3.17%	74,383	—	74,383
86.326.300-K	Viña Cono Sur S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del estado de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	2.51%	2.51%	1,982,415	—	1,982,415
0-E	VCT Brasil Imp. Y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	76.645.030-K	Banco Itaú	Brazil	US Dollar	At maturity	3.05%	3.05%	—	6,303	6,303
0-E	VCT Brasil Imp. Y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	97.008.000-7	Banco Citibank	Brazil	Brazilian Real	At maturity	9.85%	9.85%	—	1,184,453	1,184,453
0-E	Fetzer Vineyards, Inc.	USA	0-E	Banco Estado New York Branch	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	1.05%	1.05%	—	3,603,270	3,603,270
0-E	Fetzer Vineyards, Inc.	USA	0-E	Rabobank	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	3.81%	3.81%	—	7,611,116	7,611,116
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Credicoop	Argentina	US Dollar	At maturity	3.75%	3.75%	2,513	1,439,880	1,442,393
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Credicoop	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	14.67%	14.67%	91,351	683,148	774,499
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Francés	Argentina	US Dollar	At maturity	3.50%	3.50%	384,281	817,152	1,201,433
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Francés	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	15.36%	15.36%	183,123	1,270,329	1,453,452
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Nación	Argentina	US Dollar	At maturity	3.60%	3.60%	493,215	—	493,215
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Nación	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	14.72%	14.72%	113,217	4,450,034	4,563,251
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Santander Rio	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	13.90%	13.90%	3,370	—	3,370
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Fondo TyC	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	9.43%	9.43%	—	110,307	110,307
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Supervielle	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	16.00%	16.00%	59,788	19,518	79,306
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Hexagon	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	50.00%	50.00%	3	—	3
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Standard Bank	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	50.00%	50.00%	29	—	29
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Chile	0-E	Banco Itaú	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	2.73%	2.73%	—	729,330	729,330
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Chile	0-E	Banco BBVA Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.60%	3.60%	—	392	392
Balances to -date										3,680,794	92,595,234	96,276,028

d) Analysis of maturities for financial liabilities (non-derivative) non-current as of December 31, 2012:

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities			Total ThCh\$
										More than 1 year to 3 years ThCh\$	More than 3 years to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$	
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Banco Francés	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	15.00%	15.00%	136,630	—	—	136,630
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Argentina	0-E	Fondo TyC	Argentina	Argent. Peso	At maturity	9.43%	9.43%	211,807	52,952	—	264,759
0-E	Trivento B. y Viñedos S. A.	Chile	97.032.000-8	Banco BBVA Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.60%	3.60%	1,306,358	—	—	1,306,358
0-E	VCT Brasil Imp. Y Export. Ltda.	Brazil	76.645.030-K	Banco Itaú	Brazil	US Dollar	At maturity	3.05%	3.05%	2,399,800	—	—	2,399,800
0-E	VCT USA, Inc.	USA	0-E	Rabobank	USA	US Dollar	At maturity	3.81%	3.81%	14,398,800	14,398,800	11,999,000	40,796,600
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	1.52%	1.52%	7,679,360	7,679,360	1,919,840	17,278,560
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.018.000-1	Scotiabank	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	2.16%	1.95%	4,317,910	822,459	—	5,140,369
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del estado de Chile	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.21%	3.07%	17,278,560	—	—	17,278,560
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.030.000-7	Banco del estado de Chile	Chile	UF	At maturity	4.20%	3.98%	3,426,113	2,284,075	—	5,710,188
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.039.000-6	Banco Santander	Chile	US Dollar	At maturity	3.43%	3.17%	9,599,200	—	—	9,599,200
Balances to-date										60,754,538	25,237,646	13,918,840	99,911,024

NOTE 19. PROMISSORY NOTES AND BONDS PAYABLE

Obligations with the public, as of December 31, 2013 and as of December 31, 2012 are detailed as follows:

a) Obligations for Current Bonuses as of December 31, 2013

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities		Total ThCh\$	
										Up to 90 days ThCh\$	More than 90 days to 1 year ThCh\$		
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-k	Banco Santander Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	4.09%	3.90%	—	3,020,085	3,020,085	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	3.78%	3.50%	—	184,249	184,249	
Total											—	3,204,334	3,204,334

b) Obligations for non-current bonuses as Of December 31, 2013

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities			Total ThCh\$	
										More than 1 year to 3 years ThCh\$	More than 3 years to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$		
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-k	Banco Santander Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	4.09%	3.90%	5,484,602	5,484,602	20,567,258	31,536,462	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	3.78%	3.50%	11,654,775	23,309,565	—	34,964,340	
Total											17,139,377	28,794,167	20,567,258	66,500,802

c) Obligations for current bonuses as of December 31, 2012

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities		Total ThCh\$	
										Up to 90 days ThCh\$	More than 90 days to 1 year ThCh\$		
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-k	Banco Santander Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	4.09%	3.90%	—	2,981,120	2,981,120	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	3.78%	3.50%	—	180,543	180,543	
Total											—	3,161,663	3,161,663

d) Obligations for non-current bonuses as of December 31, 2012

Debtor entity ID No.	Debtor entity	Country of the debtor entity	ID No. of creditor entity	Name of creditor entity	Country of creditor company	Type of currency or adjustment unit	Type of amortization	Effective rate	Legal rate	Maturities			Total ThCh\$
										More than 1 year to 3 years ThCh\$	More than 3 years to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$	
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.036.000-k	Banco Santander Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	4.09%	3.90%	5,374,294	5,374,294	22,840,750	33,589,338
90.227.000-0	Viña Concha y Toro S.A.	Chile	97.004.000-5	Banco de Chile	Chile	U.F.	At maturity	3.78%	3.50%	—	22,840,741	11,420,384	34,261,125
Total										5,374,294	28,215,035	34,261,134	67,850,463

Obligations with the public correspond to the placement in Chile of Bonds in UF. These are presented valued at the principal value plus accrued interests at year-end.

e) Issuance Expenses and Placement of equity securities and debt securities

Issuance expenses net of amortization as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012 amount to Th\$671,479 and Th\$749,605, respectively. In addition, they are included as issuance expenses all disbursements due to reports of Risk Rating Agencies, legal and financial advisories, and taxes, printing house and placement commissions. As of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012 the amortization amounts to Th\$78,126 and Th\$42,831, respectively.

NOTE 20. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

This item is detailed as follows:

	Total Current		Total Non-current	
	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
Trade creditors	56,063,675	56,161,849	—	—
Other creditors	7,060,901	8,171,260	—	—
Dividends payable	2,309,920	2,288,926	—	—
Prov. Minimum Dividend 30%	3,229,038	2,283,526	—	—
Retentions	2,904,975	4,139,414	—	—
Total	71,568,509	73,044,975	—	—

Other Creditors debt consists mainly of personnel pension discounts and debts due to advertising contributions.

NOTE 21. INCOME TAX EXPENSE AND DEFERRED TAXES

a) Balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Description of deferred tax assets	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Depreciations	915	93
Provisions	2,952,361	2,914,631
Foreign currency contracts	1,985,976	363,373
Personnel benefits obligations	247,817	177,672
Taxable losses	1,059,790	1,310,235
Other	2,465,562	4,126,431
Deferred tax assets, non-current	8,712,421	8,892,435

Description of deferred tax liabilities	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Depreciations	15,347,470	14,753,802
Amortizations	3,392,385	2,458,668
Foreign currency contracts	8,634	2,437,416
Revaluation of marketable securities	129,044	135,113
Personnel benefits obligations	4,677	4,631
Revaluations of Property, plant and equipment	7,022,432	7,022,432
Other	8,707,433	6,792,652
Deferred tax liabilities	34,612,075	33,604,714

b) Deferred tax assets, unrecognized

Deferred tax assets generated by offsetting tax losses are recognized provided that the realization of future tax benefits is highly possible. The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets related to its affiliate, VCT Internacional Ltda. for the amounts indicated as follows:

Description of unrecognized deferred tax assets	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Tax losses	424,044	1,117,140
Total unrecognized deferred tax assets	424,044	1,117,140

c) Information on taxes related to amounts charged to Net Equity

The Company has recognized amounts with effect on equity, which gave rise to the deferred tax detailed as follows:

Description of recognized deferred tax assets	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Revaluation of land	7,022,432	7,022,432
Forward	(1,658,869)	2,423,736
Revaluation of marketable securities	129,044	135,113
Personnel obligations	(8,278)	4,631
Other	(54,750)	(54,750)
Total recognized deferred tax assets	5,429,579	9,531,162

d) Changes of Deferred Tax

Changes in “deferred taxes” in the consolidated statement of financial position for the years 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

Changes in deferred taxes	Assets	Liabilities
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Balance As of January 1, 2012	5,967,683	26,770,888
Increase (decrease) in income	2,924,752	3,628,351
Increase (decrease) in equity	—	2,475,689
Other increases (decreases)	—	729,786
Balance As of December 31, 2012	8,892,435	33,604,714
Increase (decrease) in income	(180,014)	5,108,944
Increase (decrease) in equity	—	(4,101,583)
Other increases (decreases)	—	—
Balance As of December 31, 2013	8,712,421	34,612,075

e) Expense composition for income tax.

1. The expense (income) in income tax, recorded in deferred and income expense tax as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

Description of expenses (income) for current and deferred taxes	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013 ThCh\$	2012 ThCh\$	2011 ThCh\$
Current income tax expense			
Current tax expenses	6,421,317	9,319,098	13,185,338
Adjustments to prior year current tax	(3,101,788)	352,103	(481,447)
Other current tax expense	153,519	90,682	66,315
Current tax expense, net, total	3,473,048	9,761,883	12,770,206
Income deferred tax expense			
Deferred expense (income) for taxes related to the creation and reversal of temporary differences	5,288,958	703,599	810,742
Deferred expense (income) due taxes related to changes of tax rate or new rates			(540,156)
Deferred tax expense, net, total	5,288,958	703,599	270,586
Expense (Income) in income tax	8,762,006	10,465,482	13,040,792

2. The composition of expense (income) from income tax, considering the source (Chile or abroad) and the type of tax as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

Description of expense (income) in taxes of foreign and domestic	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013 ThCh\$	2012 ThCh\$	2011 ThCh\$
Current income tax expense on foreign and domestic parts, net			
Current tax expense, net, foreign	700,754	3,213,533	4,477,809
Current tax expense, net, domestic	2,772,295	6,548,350	8,292,397
Current tax expense, Net, Total	3,473,049	9,761,883	12,770,206
Deferred tax expense on profits of foreign and domestic parts, net			
Deferred taxes expense, net, foreign	1,659,405	(92,207)	(830,749)
Deferred taxes expense, net, domestic	3,629,552	795,806	1,101,335
Deferred tax expense, Net, Total	5,288,957	703,599	270,586
Expense (Income) for income tax	8,762,006	10,465,482	13,040,792

f) Reconciliation of income tax expense

1. Reconciliation of amounts that give rise to variations of the income tax expense recorded in the Statement of Income, beginning from the tax amount resulting after applying the taxable rate on "Income before taxes".

Reconciliation of tax expense	For the year ended	For the year ended	For the year ended
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Tax expense using the legal rate	8,474,225	8,153,707	12,704,636
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions	1,323,475	1,504,184	1,758,383
Tax effect of ordinary income, non-taxable	(401,622)	(555,189)	(425,798)
Tax effect of expenses non-taxable deductible	(112,488)	55,743	82,481
Tax effect of change in taxable rates Chile	—	2,281,532	(540,156)
Other increase (decrease) in charge for legal taxes	(521,584)	(974,495)	(538,754)
Adjustments to tax expense using the legal rate, Total	287,781	2,311,775	336,156
Tax expense using the effective rate	8,762,006	10,465,482	13,040,792

2. Reconciliation of effective rate (%), indicating the variations regarding the rate in force (20%)

	As of December	As of December	As of December
	31, 2013	31, 2012	31, 2011
Tax expense using the legal rate (%)	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Tax effect of rates in other jurisdictions (%)	3.12%	3.69%	2.77%
Tax effect of non-taxable Ordinary Income (%)	-0.95%	-1.36%	-0.67%
Tax effect of expenses not taxable deductible (%)	-0.27%	0.14%	0.13%
Tax effect of change in tax rates (%)	0.00%	5.60%	-0.85%
Other increase (decrease) in charge for legal taxes (%)	-1.22%	-2.39%	-0.85%
Adjustments to the expense for taxes using legal tax, total (%)	0.68%	5.68%	0.53%
Tax expense using the effective rate (%)	20.68%	25.68%	20.53%

g) Current tax assets are detailed as follows:

Description	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Income tax current and prior years	14,315,656	16,771,285
Other Credits	37,865	260,423
Provision for other recoverable taxes	(269,252)	(269,252)
Total	14,084,269	16,762,456

h) Current tax liabilities are detailed as follows:

Description	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Income tax	16,949,717	14,786,052
Provision for taxes	459,700	1,368,430
Total	17,409,417	16,154,482

NOTE 22. LEASES

- a) As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, There are no financial leases for financial liabilities non derivative current
- b) On the other hand, as of December 31, 2013, there are operating leases mainly related to leases of estates of long-term for agricultural land on which wine grapes plantations have been developed. These contracts contain no embedded derivatives due to the fact that do not meet the features described in Note 2.6.8 Embedded Derivatives.

Minimum payments payable are detailed as follows:

Short-term portion ThCh\$	1 to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$	Total amount owed ThCh\$
770,531	2,791,846	1,544,273	5,106,650

- c) Operating leases consumed are detailed as follows:

	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$
Consumed leases	5,357,624	4,285,133
Total	5,357,624	4,285,133

NOTE 23. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

23.1 Employee benefits and expenses

Changes in classes of expenses by employee are detailed as follows:

Employee benefits and expenses	For the year ended	For the year ended	For the year ended
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Participation in profits, bonuses and expenses	64,653,416	57,127,859	50,010,449
Participation in profits and bonuses, current	15,187,671	11,411,694	10,457,869
Employee expenses	49,465,745	45,716,165	39,552,580
Wages and Salaries	40,236,443	36,597,568	32,541,712
Short-term benefits to employees	5,005,042	5,313,677	4,551,390
Expense for obligation of employee benefits	1,091,793	1,400,268	424,823
Other long-term benefits	1,233,469	923,641	991,487
Other employee expenses	1,898,998	1,481,011	1,043,168

23.2 Provisions for benefits to employees, current

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Employee Participation	5,326,304	4,465,893
Vacations	3,027,370	3,149,911
Others	484,840	694,185
Total	8,838,514	8,309,989

23.3 Severance Indemnities Obligations

A. General aspects:

Viña Concha y Toro and some of its subsidiaries located in Chile provide severance indemnity benefit plans to active employees which are determined and recorded in the financial statements following the criteria described in Note 2.17 accounting policies. These benefits are mainly referred to:

- Benefits of defined lending:

Severance indemnity: The beneficiaries receive the equivalent of a determined number of days per contractual years of service at his/her retirement date and/or due to cease of his/her functions. In case of dissociation due to a Company decision, they receive the equivalent stipulated by law.

B. Openings, changes and presentation in financial statements:

Balances of obligations related with severance indemnities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Severance Indemnities Obligations	2,217,219	1,972,762
Total	2,217,219	1,972,762

Changes in of obligations for employment termination for the year ended as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is detailed as follows:

Employment termination benefits	Severance indemnity ThCh\$
Balance as of January 1, 2011	1,841,740
Current period costs of services	223,910
Cost for interest	89,242
Actuarial (Profits) losses	(3,189)
Paid benefits	(120,920)
Other	(499)
Balance As of December 31, 2011	2,030,284
Current period costs of services	202,107
Cost for interest	77,387
Actuarial (Profits) losses	(190,150)
Paid benefits	(146,866)
Other	—
Balance As of December 31, 2012	1,972,762
Current period costs of services	232,154
Cost for interest	93,964
Actuarial (Profits) losses	64,542
Paid benefits	(146,203)
Other	—
Balance As of December 31, 2013	2,217,219

The company's policy is to accrue five days per year with respect to severance indemnities and in case of dissociation due to a Company decision, they receive the equivalent stipulated by law. (30 days per year with a limit of 11 years).

The main actuarial hypothesis used for the calculation of severance indemnity obligations is detailed as follows:

Actuarial Hypothesis	As of December 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2012	As of December 31, 2011
Retirement rate	4.60%	5.50%	0.70%
Mortality rate	RV-2009	RV-2009	RV-2009
Discount rate	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Salary increase rate	7,6	7.20	7.20
Future permanence (years)	5.16%	5.68%	5.00%

The amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income by function are as follows:

Recognized expense of employment termination benefits	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Cost of services for current period	232,154	202,107	223,910
Interest cost	93,964	77,387	89,242
Actuarial (Profits) losses	—	(190,150)	(3,189)
Benefits paid not provisioned	893,617	555,515	436,354
Total expense recognized in the Cons. Statem. of other Comprehensive Income by Function	1,219,735	644,859	746,317

Sensitivity Analysis

As of December 31, 2013, the sensitivity of the value for post-employment benefits before variations in the discount rate of 1% in the case of an increase in the rate represents a decrease of ThCh\$ 151,225 (ThCh\$ 125,011 as of December 31, 2012) and in case of a decrease in the rate represents an increase of ThCh\$ 164,113 (ThCh\$ 135,098 as of December 31, 2012).

NOTE 24. PROVISIONS

24.1 Other current provisions

Other current provisions are detailed as follows:

Concept	As of December 31, As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Provision for advertising expense(1)	17,557,064	13,793,535
Other provisions (2)	9,067,534	6,974,456
Provision for restructuring (3)	196,126	196,126
Total	26,820,724	20,964,117

1. Provisions for advertising expenses correspond to the estimates of amounts payable to foreign customers - dealers for advertising services.
2. Expenses estimate are included in other provisions.
3. The provision for restructuring has been a plan applied since 2005 related to Company's personnel dissociation. To date, approximately 60% of the plan has been materialized.

Changes in other provisions between January 01, and December 31, 2013, is detailed as follows:

Changes in provision	Provision for restructuring ThCh\$	Advertising expense provision ThCh\$	Other provision ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Balance As of January 1, 2013	196,126	13,793,535	6,974,456	20,964,117
Provisions constituted in the period	—	28,000,297	16,869,581	44,869,878
Provisions used in the period	—	(24,236,768)	(14,776,503)	(39,013,271)
Balance As of December 31, 2013	196,126	17,557,064	9,067,534	26,820,724

Changes in other provisions between January 01, and December 31, 2012, is detailed as follows:

Changes in provision	Provision for restructuring ThCh\$	Advertising expense provision ThCh\$	Other provision ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Balance As of January 1, 2012	196,126	11,910,746	3,362,136	15,469,008
Provisions constituted in the period	—	24,560,032	14,009,104	38,569,136
Provisions used in the period	—	(22,677,243)	(10,396,784)	(33,074,027)
Balance As of December 31, 2012	196,126	13,793,535	6,974,456	20,964,117

The changes of other provisions between January 01, and December 31, 2011, are detailed as follows:

Changes in provision	Provision for restructuring ThCh\$	Advertising expense provision ThCh\$	Other provision ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Balance As of January 1, 2011	196,126	13,939,484	552,376	14,687,986
Provisions constituted in the period	—	28,162,273	3,934,481	32,096,754
Provisions used in the period	—	(30,191,011)	(1,124,721)	(31,315,732)
Balance As of December 31, 2011	196,126	11,910,746	3,362,136	15,469,008

NOTE 25. EARNINGS PER SHARE**25.1 Information to be disclosed on basic earnings (losses) per share**

Earnings per basic shares will be calculated dividing the gain for the period attributable to Company's shareholders by the weighted average of the number of common shares in circulation during the year.

As indicated, the basic earnings per share amounted to:

Basic earnings per share	For the year ended	For the year ended
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Profit (Loss) attributable to ownership instruments holders in the controller's equity	33,173,641	30,021,933

Number of common shares in circulation	For the year ended	For the year ended
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	Units	Units
Number of common shares in circulation	747,005,982	747,005,982

Basic earning per share	For the year ended	For the year ended
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	ThCh\$	ThCh\$
Basic earning per share	44.41	40.19

25.2 Information to be disclosed on diluted earnings (losses) per share

The Company has not performed any type of operation of potential diluted effect which supposes a diluted benefit per share other than the common benefit per share.

NOTE 26. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

26.1 Subscribed and paid capital

As of December 31, 2013 the capital of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. amounts to ThCh\$84,178,790 which is comprised of 747,005,982 shares of par value issued and outstanding.

The issuance premium corresponds to the surcharge generated in the placement of shares on capital contributions. In conformity with Article 26 of Law No.18.046 for corporate companies, this amount forms part of the company's issued capital.

26.2 Shares

- Number of shares as of December 31, 2013

	Subscribed shares	Paid shares	Shares with voting rights
100% Paid Shares	747,005,982	747,005,982	747,005,982

- Number of shares as of December 31, 2012

	Subscribed shares	Paid shares	Shares with voting rights
100% Paid Shares	747,005,982	747,005,982	747,005,982

Shares of Concha y Toro are, ordinary, common stock with no par value.

Movement of shares between January 01, and December 31, 2013, is as follows:

Number of subscribed shares As of January 1, 2013	747,005,982
Changes in the year:	
Capital contribution through issuance of payment shares	—
Number of subscribed shares As of December 31, 2013	747,005,982

Movement of shares between January 01, and December 31, 2012, is as follows:

Number of subscribed shares As of January 1, 2012	747,005,982
Changes in the year:	
Capital contribution through issuance of payment shares	—
Number of subscribed shares As of December 31, 2012	747,005,982

26.3 Capital Management

In order to attempt the optimization on the return to its shareholders, through the efficient management of financing costs, the Company uses several short and long-term financial sources as well as its own capital gains generated by operations.

The Company's objective is to maintain a proper capital structure, considering its leverage levels, financing costs (internal and external) and evaluates on a regular basis the different financing instruments available as well as market conditions.

26.4 Other reserves

- Conversion Reserves: This amount represents the effect (profit/loss) on conversion of subsidiaries with functional currency other than pesos.

The detail of conversion differences, net of taxes is as follows:

Accumulated conversion difference	As of December 31,	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2013 ThCh\$	2012 ThCh\$	2011 ThCh\$
Conversion adjustment in Associates	308,251	308,251	304,702
Adjustment in foreign subsidiaries	(157,512)	(586,674)	(1,085,241)
Total	150,739	(278,423)	(780,539)

Hedging Reserves: Represents the fair value of future cash flows of expected entries which qualify as hedging and which will affect income and are presented net of deferred taxes.

- Reserves for investments available for sale: This amount represents the change of market value of financial assets available for sale, constituted of investments in other companies and which are presented net of deferred taxes.

26.5 Dividends

On April 23, 2013 the Board agreed to distribute with charge to income expected to be obtained during 2013, the dividends N° 252, N° 253 and N° 254 of \$3.00 each, which will be paid as provisional on September 30, 2013, December 30, 2013 and March 31, 2014, respectively.

These provisional dividend payments will be subject to the Company's cash availability. To date, the Company made a dividend provision equivalent to 30% on the profit for the year, which corresponds to the minimum dividend established by law. Historically, the Company has been distributing 40% of income for the year, which is done through a final dividend paid in May of the following year, after both the profit for the year and the aforementioned dividend are known and approved by the General Shareholders' Board.

The detail of paid dividends as of December 31, 2013 and December 30, 2012 is as follows:

Dividend number	Paid Shares	Paid per share	Total ThCh\$	Payment date
250	747,005,982	3.00	2,241,018	mar/13
251	747,005,982	7.10	5,303,742	may/13
252	747,005,982	3.00	2,241,018	sep/13
253	747,005,982	3.00	2,241,018	dec.-13

Dividend number	Paid Shares	Paid per share	Total ThCh\$	Payment date
246	747,005,982	3.00	2,241,018	mar/12
247	747,005,982	17.00	12,699,102	may/12
248	747,005,982	3.00	2,241,018	sep/12
249	747,005,982	3.00	2,241,018	dec.-13

26.6 Increase (decrease) for transfers and other changes

Increase/Decrease for transfers and other changes	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Accumulated income adjustment for subsidiary in Brazil			225,454
Reassessment of land, reclassified to available for sale		4,190	(167,799)
Accumulated income adjustment for subsidiary in Norway (tax fiscal year 2011)	—	(17,484)	—
Total	—	(13,294)	57,655

26.7 Net profit distributable

With respect to profits for the year, in accordance with Circular No.1945 issued by the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance, the Company's Board during the meeting held on October 28, 2010, agreed that the determination of net profit distributable as dividends will consider the income for the year presented in Item 'Profit (loss) attributable to the owners of the controlling entity', deducting the significant variations in the net fair value of unrealized assets and liabilities. For the years ended as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 there were no adjustments to income.

NOTE 27. EFFECT OF FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency

Current Assets	As of December 31, 2013		As of December 31, 2012	
	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$
Cash and cash equivalents	12,850,652	—	58,876,331	—
CLP	1,923,107	—	4,414,139	—
USD	3,740,960	—	2,551,548	—
CAD	105,731	—	370,161	—
EUR	139,739	—	83,309	—
UF	—	—	45,862,666	—
GBP	2,383,765	—	1,469,938	—
SEK	923,024	—	523,685	—
NOK	613,505	—	190,369	—
ARS	221,160	—	121,941	—
BRL	1,409,327	—	2,356,842	—
MXN	1,374,951	—	923,230	—
ZAR	15,383	—	8,503	—
Other current financial assets	8,231,443	—	12,078,147	—
CLP	3,146,321	—	3,344,748	—
USD	2,592,636	—	4,118,620	—
CAD	464,123	—	128,786	—
EUR	506,758	—	1,903,923	—
UF	155,325	—	—	—
GBP	808,226	—	2,186,569	—
SEK	4,529	—	16,743	—
NOK	18,825	—	5,086	—
ARS	11,473	—	290,970	—
BRL	496,759	—	47,582	—
MXN	26,468	—	35,120	—
Other non-financial current assets	13,925,672	—	10,289,993	—
CLP	3,999,392	—	6,466,258	—
USD	1,750,073	—	1,620,968	—
CAD	2,702	—	2,556	—
UF	953,508	—	1,072,844	—
GBP	11,621	—	11,483	—
SEK	42,370	—	27,789	—
ARS	180,004	—	26,630	—
BRL	6,958,796	—	1,054,517	—
MXN	21,900	—	1,502	—
ZAR	5,306	—	5,447	—
Trade and other accounts receivable	140,313,528	—	134,361,521	—
CLP	30,410,081	—	31,432,145	—
USD	40,350,656	—	33,433,223	—
CAD	3,191,605	—	3,443,165	—
EUR	13,750,191	—	11,454,017	—
UF	96,851	—	97,121	—
GBP	26,401,580	—	27,659,691	—
SEK	5,504,062	—	4,398,319	—
NOK	1,688,234	—	1,821,183	—
ARS	4,231,675	—	4,423,477	—
BRL	8,587,340	—	10,615,922	—
MXN	6,101,253	—	5,582,687	—
ZAR	—	—	571	—
Accounts receivable from related entities, current	6,396,429	—	8,717,264	—
CLP	6,396,429	—	8,717,264	—

Current Assets	As of December 31, 2013		As of December 31, 2012	
	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$
Inventories	223,694,941	—	192,199,415	—
CLP	134,436,538	—	120,198,873	—
USD	51,219,091	—	47,789,180	—
GBP	16,318,665	—	4,727,141	—
SEK	3,614,380	—	3,228,130	—
NOK	765,858	—	726,612	—
ARS	10,415,819	—	10,244,932	—
BRL	5,227,630	—	4,243,608	—
MXN	1,696,960	—	1,040,939	—
Biological assets, Current	14,821,587	—	14,342,503	—
CLP	12,550,235	—	12,209,519	—
USD	235,253	—	245,252	—
ARS	2,036,099	—	1,887,732	—
Current tax assets	14,084,269	—	16,762,456	—
CLP	871,509	—	6,122,411	—
USD	5,254,592	—	3,851,175	—
CAD	13,008	—	2,871	—
EUR	151,658	—	149,748	—
UF	48,706	—	48,706	—
GBP	2,642,380	—	1,267,041	—
SEK	328,139	—	181,607	—
NOK	—	—	43,312	—
ARS	2,600,993	—	3,103,170	—
BRL	422,884	—	13,729	—
MXN	1,748,579	—	1,978,105	—
ZAR	1,821	—	581	—
Other current assets	—	—	—	—
Total current	434,318,521	—	447,627,630	—
CLP	193,733,612	—	192,905,357	—
USD	105,143,261	—	93,609,966	—
CAD	3,777,169	—	3,947,539	—
EUR	14,548,346	—	13,590,997	—
UF	1,254,390	—	47,081,337	—
GBP	48,566,237	—	37,321,863	—
SEK	10,416,504	—	8,376,273	—
NOK	3,086,422	—	2,786,562	—
ARS	19,697,223	—	20,098,852	—
BRL	23,102,736	—	18,332,200	—
MXN	10,970,111	—	9,561,583	—
ZAR	22,510	—	15,102	—

Non-current assets	As of December 31, 2013		As of December 31, 2012	
	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$
Other non-current financial assets	2,476,076	132,084	3,713,450	5,780,113
USD	1,380,922	55,444	3,679,113	2,093,598
CAD	417,554	55,541	—	565,143
EUR	458,211	—	13,158	2,131,740
UF	145,507	—	21,179	—
GBP	73,882	15,748	—	989,632
SEK	—	5,351	—	—
Other non-financial current assets	3,740,708	—	2,737,005	—
CLP	1,111,742	—	1,263,877	—
USD	270,370	—	56,952	—
UF	1,696,511	—	1,414,162	—
GBP	87	—	78	—
NOK	2,698	—	603	—
ARS	637,241	—	964	—
MXN	22,059	—	369	—
Investments in associates recorded using the equity method	17,137,522	—	15,477,570	—
CLP	17,137,522	—	15,477,570	—
Intangible assets, Net	30,755,821	—	28,803,498	—
CLP	6,963,913	—	8,999,518	—
USD	21,965,189	—	19,132,014	—
CAD	18,528	—	—	—
EUR	102,202	—	—	—
UF	695,351	—	—	—
GBP	102,570	—	—	—
SEK	5,131	—	—	—
NOK	12,061	—	—	—
ARS	619,933	—	671,966	—
BRL	270,943	—	—	—
Goodwill	22,812,855	—	20,871,234	—
USD	22,812,855	—	20,871,234	—
Property, plant and equipment	261,515,330	—	257,672,949	—
CLP	224,987,043	—	222,310,085	—
USD	36,528,287	—	35,362,864	—
Non-current biologicalal assets	68,552,823	—	64,537,068	—
CLP	56,562,257	—	53,515,531	—
USD	4,227,393	—	3,820,304	—
ARS	7,763,173	—	7,201,233	—
Deferred tax assets	8,712,421	—	8,892,435	—
CLP	7,108,026	—	6,493,444	—
USD	675,413	—	1,183,239	—
NOK	616	—	—	—
ARS	116,939	—	478,361	—
BRL	735,371	—	684,325	—
MXN	72,472	—	53,066	—
ZAR	3,584	—	—	—
Total non-current	415,703,556	132,084	402,705,209	5,780,113
CLP	313,870,503	—	308,060,025	—
USD	87,860,429	55,444	84,105,720	2,093,598
CAD	436,082	55,541	—	565,143
EUR	560,413	—	13,158	2,131,740
UF	2,537,369	—	1,435,341	—
GBP	176,539	15,748	78	989,632
SEK	5,131	5,351	—	—
NOK	15,375	—	603	—
ARS	9,137,286	—	8,352,524	—
BRL	1,006,314	—	684,325	—
MXN	94,531	—	53,435	—
ZAR	3,584	—	—	—
Total Assets	850,022,077	132,084	850,332,839	5,780,113

Current liabilities	As of December 31, 2013		As of December 31, 2012	
	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$
Other current financial liabilities	11,938,503	56,531,656	7,382,313	95,756,897
USD	5,922,990	42,792,313	5,231,240	84,877,445
CAD	81,176	—	140,490	—
EUR	504,263	—	272,997	—
UF	125,146	4,369,812	24,920	3,161,663
GBP	1,535,111	2,859,153	895,017	—
SEK	117,774	—	127,889	—
NOK	35,634	—	23,843	—
ARS	655,113	5,396,828	450,881	6,533,336
BRL	145,341	1,113,550	185,646	1,184,453
MXN	2,815,955	—	29,390	—
Trade and other current accounts payable	71,568,509	—	73,044,975	—
CLP	50,683,894	—	53,468,164	—
USD	8,572,638	—	9,991,411	—
CAD	87,357	—	148,997	—
EUR	707,166	—	657,400	—
UF	410,423	—	169,500	—
GBP	3,468,817	—	48,873	—
SEK	558,758	—	688,823	—
NOK	204,477	—	131,378	—
ARS	4,184,481	—	4,454,311	—
BRL	2,081,531	—	1,565,688	—
MXN	603,966	—	1,716,536	—
ZAR	5,001	—	3,894	—
Current accounts payable to related entities	3,340,124	—	2,850,186	—
CLP	3,340,124	—	2,850,186	—
Other current provisions	26,820,724	—	20,964,117	—
CLP	3,680,063	—	2,507,787	—
USD	10,236,026	—	8,631,382	—
CAD	689,208	—	983,583	—
EUR	2,207,721	—	1,975,966	—
UF	893,609	—	963,687	—
GBP	7,355,789	—	4,834,162	—
SEK	265,415	—	261,943	—
NOK	45,410	—	23,769	—
ARS	1,212,740	—	781,838	—
BRL	—	—	—	—
MXN	214,490	—	—	—
ZAR	20,253	—	—	—

Current liabilities	As of December 31, 2013		As of December 31, 2012	
	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$	Up to 90 days ThCh\$	91 days to 1 year ThCh\$
Current tax liabilities	17,409,417	—	16,154,482	—
CLP	5,331,267	—	6,468,684	—
USD	211,664	—	190,581	—
CAD	3,148	—	3,148	—
EUR	35,442	—	35,442	—
UF	3,332	—	3,332	—
GBP	2,071,905	—	1,811,000	—
SEK	2,881,837	—	2,101,992	—
NOK	1,684,193	—	1,508,880	—
ARS	662,189	—	118,904	—
BRL	1,903,729	—	1,410,113	—
MXN	2,620,711	—	2,502,406	—
Other current non-financial liabilities	713,443	—	616,767	—
CLP	120,667	—	132,531	—
USD	175,330	—	99,536	—
CAD	35,538	—	6,362	—
EUR	165,475	—	134,465	—
UF	3,123	—	3,123	—
GBP	35,437	—	35,418	—
SEK	897	—	773	—
NOK	5,429	—	4,966	—
ARS	79,753	—	58,303	—
BRL	91,526	—	141,270	—
CHF	20	—	20	—
ZAR	248	—	—	—
Current post employment benefit obligation	8,838,514	—	8,309,989	—
CLP	7,976,398	—	7,564,009	—
GBP	348,466	—	257,641	—
SEK	33,639	—	42,006	—
ARS	262,201	—	295,543	—
BRL	217,810	—	150,790	—
Total current liabilities	140,629,234	56,531,656	129,322,829	95,756,897
CLP	71,132,413	—	72,991,361	—
USD	25,118,648	42,792,313	24,144,150	84,877,445
CAD	896,427	—	1,282,580	—
EUR	3,620,067	—	3,076,270	—
UF	1,435,633	4,369,812	1,164,562	3,161,663
GBP	14,815,525	2,859,153	7,882,111	—
SEK	3,858,320	—	3,223,426	—
NOK	1,975,143	—	1,692,836	—
ARS	7,056,477	5,396,828	6,159,780	6,533,336
BRL	4,439,937	1,113,550	3,453,507	1,184,453
CHF	20	—	29,410	—
MXN	6,255,122	—	4,218,942	—
ZAR	25,502	—	3,894	—

Non-current liabilities	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	1 to 3 years ThCh\$	3 to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$	1 to 3 years ThCh\$	3 to 5 years ThCh\$	More than 5 years ThCh\$
Other non-current financial liabilities	94,740,938	69,801,001	20,567,258	67,784,218	53,621,035	48,181,008
USD	62,487,539	35,671,152	—	57,907,545	23,068,973	13,919,874
CAD	51,636	87,989	—	204,373	—	—
EUR	1,011,255	881,118	—	47,641	—	—
UF	22,575,234	30,201,823	20,567,258	8,800,407	30,499,110	34,261,134
GBP	2,598,316	2,368,738	—	475,815	—	—
SEK	534,499	544,208	—	—	—	—
ARS	897,499	45,973	—	348,437	52,952	—
BRL	4,584,960	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current accounts payable to related entities	898,543	—	—	1,086,323	—	-
CAD	—	—	—	4,717	—	—
UF	898,543	—	—	1,081,606	—	—
Deferred tax liabilities	—	8,707,433	25,904,642	—	6,792,391	26,812,323
CLP	—	8,707,433	25,904,642	—	6,792,391	26,812,323
Non-current provisions for benefits to employees	—	2,217,219	—	—	1,972,762	-
CLP	—	2,217,219	—	—	1,972,762	—
Other non-current accounts payable	61,459	—	—	333,192	—	-
USD	61,459	—	—	333,192	—	—
Total non-current liabilities	95,700,940	80,725,653	46,471,900	69,203,733	62,386,188	74,993,331
CLP	—	10,924,652	25,904,642	—	8,765,153	26,812,323
USD	62,548,998	35,671,152	—	58,240,737	23,068,973	13,919,874
CAD	51,636	87,989	—	209,090	—	—
EUR	1,011,255	881,118	—	47,641	—	—
UF	23,473,777	30,201,823	20,567,258	9,882,013	30,499,110	34,261,134
GBP	2,598,316	2,368,738	—	475,815	—	—
SEK	534,499	544,208	—	—	—	—
NOK	—	—	—	—	—	—
ARS	897,499	45,973	—	348,437	52,952	—
BRL	4,584,960	—	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	292,861,830	80,725,653	46,471,900	294,283,459	62,386,188	74,993,331

NOTE 28. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Viña Concha y Toro S.A. centers its operations in the wine activity with a special approach in the production and merchandising of wine, which currently represents more than 92.1% of the Company's revenue at consolidated level. The Company performs other businesses which represent in the aggregate less than 7.9% of its consolidated revenue, which will be defined as "Other products".

The operation segments determined based on the aforementioned paragraph are detailed as follows:

- Wines: Production, distribution and merchandising of wines under all its brands, which include the agricultural operations, enology and packing operations which are transversal to all products and markets in Chile, Argentina and the United States; the storage, transportation and merchandising of these in the domestic and export markets, including the consolidation in those countries where an importer, dealer or related commercial office exist.
- Other: Group of other products which do not qualify with 10% of sales, assets or operating income. Here we find the liquor distribution and premium beers in Chile, wine bar, tours in Pirque and sale of fruit, among others.

Directors and the General Manager for Viña Concha y Toro S.A. are responsible to make decisions with respect to the management and assignment of resources. They are also responsible of the performance evaluation for the operating segment of wine and other products described above.

a) Bases and application methodology

The information by segments presented below is based on information assigned directly and indirectly, as per the following opening:

The operating incomes of segments correspond to incomes directly attributable to the segment. The expenses of each segment break down between those directly attributable to each segment through the assignation of costs centers differentiated for each one and expenses which can be distributed to segments using reasonable distribution bases.

Assets and liabilities of segments are those directly related to the segments operation.

The transactions between segments are performed under the market regular terms and conditions. The accounting policies used for segments are those described in Note 2.3 Financial Information by operating segments.

b) Information by segments as of December 31, 2013:

a) General information on income, assets and liabilities	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Income from ordinary activities of external customers segment	438,197,767	37,242,130	182,388	475,622,285
Depreciation included in costs of sale and administrative expenses	17,764,049	15,199	—	17,779,248
Profit (loss) of segments before taxes	32,563,964	9,624,775	182,388	42,371,127
Segments assets	826,301,737	11,001,772	12,850,652	850,154,161
Segments liabilities	64,326,682	4,290,059	781,537,420	850,154,161

Ordinary incomes (revenue) from segments are presented by geographic location.

b) Ordinary incomes of external customers by geographic area	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	57,817,148	38,397,021	—	96,214,169
Europe	164,686,568	—	—	164,686,568
U.S.A	80,158,724	—	—	80,158,724
South America	46,091,062	1,074,810	—	47,165,872
Asia	35,634,757	—	—	35,634,757
Canada	16,350,061	—	—	16,350,061
Central America	29,090,440	—	—	29,090,440
Other	1,253,446	—	391,839	1,645,285
Africa	4,676,409	—	—	4,676,409
Total	435,758,615	39,471,831	391,839	475,622,285

Non-current assets are presented by geographic location:

c) Non-current assets by geographic area	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	309,810,584	80,105	—	309,890,689
Argentina	22,432,862	—	—	22,432,862
England	113,891	—	—	113,891
Sweden	5,577	—	—	5,577
Norway	3,314	—	—	3,314
Brazil	1,108,480	—	—	1,108,480
Asia	1,108,480	—	—	1,108,480
U.S.A	80,944,347	—	—	80,944,347
Mexico	209,101	—	—	209,101
Canada	700	—	—	700
Africa	18,199	—	—	18,199
Total	415,755,535	80,105	—	415,835,640

d) Interests, taxes and non-current assets	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Financial income	671,464	—	—	671,464
Financial expense	—	—	9,709,871	9,709,871
Income tax	—	—	8,762,006	8,762,006
Amounts of additions of non-current assets	26,791,780	944	—	26,792,724
Total	27,463,244	944	18,471,877	45,936,065

Investments accounted for using the equity method	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Investments in associates	14,846,355	2,291,167	—	17,137,522
Profits (loss) in associates	1,865,931	35,539	—	1,901,470

e) Additions of non-current assets by geographic location	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	23,626,942	944	—	23,627,886
Argentina	1,347,125	—	—	1,347,125
England	20,265	—	—	20,265
Sweden	7,213	—	—	7,213
Brazil	20,617	—	—	20,617
Asia	7,370	—	—	7,370
U.S.A	1,762,248	—	—	1,762,248
Total	26,791,780	944	—	26,792,724

Flows by segments As of December 31, 2013	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	11,613,012	32,197,495	(16,828,280)	26,982,227
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(26,538,503)	(944)	(589,628)	(27,129,075)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(134,824)	—	(46,888,547)	(47,023,371)
Total	(15,060,315)	32,196,551	(64,306,455)	(47,170,219)

c) Information by segments as of December 31, 2012:

a) General information on income, assets and liabilities	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Income from ordinary activities of external customers segment	413,834,580	34,253,707	161,494	448,249,781
Depreciation included in costs of sale and administrative expenses	16,762,773	14,235	—	16,777,008
Profit (loss) of segments before taxes	35,150,786	5,456,252	161,494	40,768,532
Segments assets	789,453,761	7,782,860	58,876,331	856,112,952
Segments liabilities	62,236,373	9,013,213	784,863,366	856,112,952

Ordinary incomes (revenue) from segments are presented by geographic location:

b) Ordinary incomes of external customers by geographic area	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	62,386,981	34,958,881	—	97,345,862
Europe	149,524,532	—	—	149,524,532
U.S.A	80,706,963	—	—	80,706,963
South America	41,932,763	999,182	—	42,931,945
Asia	30,889,476	—	—	30,889,476
Canada	17,391,566	—	—	17,391,566
Central America	23,784,981	—	—	23,784,981
Other	750,290	—	395,249	1,145,539
Africa	4,528,917	—	—	4,528,917
Total	411,896,469	35,958,063	395,249	448,249,781

Non-current assets are presented by geographic location:

c) Non-current assets by geographic area	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	309,562,761	275,853	—	309,838,614
Argentina	21,045,722	—	—	21,045,722
England	69,758	—	—	69,758
Sweden	1,637	—	—	1,637
Norway	603	—	—	603
Brazil	1,024,061	—	—	1,024,061
Asia	84,291	—	—	84,291
U.S.A	76,412,303	—	—	76,412,303
Mexico	7,354	—	—	7,354
Canada	979	—	—	979
Total	408,209,469	275,853	—	408,485,322

d) Interests, taxes and non-current assets	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Financial income	592,665	—	—	592,665
Financial expense	—	—	8,792,445	8,792,445
Income tax	—	—	10,465,482	10,465,482
Amounts of additions of non-current assets	28,548,920	10,977	—	28,559,897
Total	29,141,585	10,977	19,257,927	48,410,489

Investments accounted for using the equity method	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Investments in associates	14,028,798	1,448,772	—	15,477,570
Profits (loss) in associates	2,668,005	29,182	—	2,697,187

e) Additions of non-current assets by geographic location	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	24,231,670	10,977	—	24,242,647
Argentina	1,689,817	—	—	1,689,817
England	17,660	—	—	17,660
Brazil	41,058	—	—	41,058
Asia	15,957	—	—	15,957
U.S.A	2,544,318	—	—	2,544,318
Total	28,548,920	10,977	—	28,559,897

Flows by segments As of December 31, 2012	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	9,222,464	31,135,767	(21,554,722)	18,803,509
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(27,918,565)	(10,977)	(624,147)	(28,553,689)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	—	—	48,648,402	48,648,402
Total	(18,696,101)	31,124,790	26,469,533	38,898,222

d) Information by segments as of December 31, 2011:

	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
a) General information on income, assets and liabilities				
Income from ordinary activities of external customers segment	391,930,946	30,644,630	159,853	422,735,429
Depreciation included in costs of sale and administrative expenses	16,963,213	14,231	—	16,977,444
Profit (loss) of segments before taxes	58,993,061	4,370,268	159,853	63,523,182
Segments assets	746,271,673	7,003,240	20,855,397	774,130,310
Segments liabilities	69,870,846	2,768,054	701,491,410	774,130,310

Ordinary incomes (revenue) from segments are presented by geographic location:

	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
b) Ordinary incomes of external customers by geographic area				
Chile	63,483,108	30,649,959	—	94,133,067
Europe	139,034,139	—	—	139,034,139
U.S.A	74,843,055	—	—	74,843,055
South America	47,301,183	966,444	—	48,267,627
Asia	24,082,873	—	—	24,082,873
Canada	14,166,251	—	—	14,166,251
Central America	22,224,511	—	—	22,224,511
Other	660,757	—	610,763	1,271,520
Africa	4,712,386	—	—	4,712,386
Total	390,508,263	31,616,403	610,763	422,735,429

Non-current assets are presented by geographic location:

	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
c) Non-current assets by geographic area				
Chile	295,775,670	345,598	—	296,121,268
Argentina	23,614,870	—	—	23,614,870
England	93,624	—	—	93,624
Sweden	21,299	—	—	21,299
Norway	1,030	—	—	1,030
Brazil	541,708	—	—	541,708
Asia	83,310	—	—	83,310
U.S.A	81,169,498	—	—	81,169,498
Total	401,301,009	345,598	—	401,646,607

	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
d) Interests, taxes and non-current assets				
Financial income	706,831	—	—	706,831
Financial expense	—	—	6,315,807	6,315,807
Income tax	—	—	13,040,792	13,040,792
Amounts of additions of non-current assets	64,441,706	—	—	64,441,706
Total	65,148,537	—	19,356,599	84,505,136

	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Investments accounted for using the equity method				
Investments in associates	11,778,445	1,431,332	—	13,209,777
Profits (loss) in associates	2,002,910	28,163	—	2,031,073

e) Additions of non-current assets by geographic location	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Chile	23,354,247	—	—	23,354,247
Argentina	2,472,459	—	—	2,472,459
England	47,626	—	—	47,626
Brazil	33,400	—	—	33,400
Asia	6,054	—	—	6,054
U.S.A	38,527,920	—	—	38,527,920
Total	64,441,706	—	—	64,441,706

Flows by segments As of December 31, 2011	Wine ThCh\$	Other ThCh\$	Non-assigned ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(2,805,831)	28,273,830	(11,113,408)	14,354,591
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(24,890,674)	—	(111,795,908)	(136,686,582)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	—	—	126,459,955	126,459,955
Total	(27,696,505)	28,273,830	3,550,639	4,127,964

There are no incomes of ordinary activities from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity.

With respect to external customers, the Company has no dependence of its ordinary activities, the most significant customers represented 14.9% of sales during 2013, 12.8% in 2012 and 11.6% in 2011.

NOTE 29. REVENUE

Classes of Revenue

Classes of Ordinary Income	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Sale of goods	473,559,131	446,430,503	420,714,433
Lending of services	2,063,154	1,819,278	2,020,996
Total	475,622,285	448,249,781	422,735,429

NOTE 30. COSTS AND EXPENSES BY NATURE

Costs and expenses by nature as of December 31, 2013 are disclosed as follows.

Nature of cost and operating expenses	Cost of sale ThCh\$	Distribution cost ThCh\$	Administrative expense ThCh\$	Other expense by function ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Direct cost	297,942,332	—	—	—	297,942,332
Depreciation and amortization	1,471,007	1,646,458	894,130	—	4,011,595
Personnel expenses	7,885,117	27,391,375	11,369,495	—	46,645,987
Other expenses	4,088,795	79,366,024	6,942,915	1,106,452	91,504,186
Total	311,387,251	108,403,857	19,206,540	1,106,452	440,104,100

Depreciation and amortization indicated above correspond only to that included in item Selling and Administrative Expenses. Total depreciation amounted to ThCh\$17,779,248 (see [note 27](#)), the corresponding difference of ThCh\$13,767,653 is included in direct costs.

The costs distribution and expenses by nature as of December 31, 2012 are disclosed as follows:

Nature of cost and operating expenses	Cost of sale ThCh\$	Distribution cost ThCh\$	Administrative expense ThCh\$	Other expense by function ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Direct cost	291,515,725	—	—	—	291,515,725
Depreciation and amortization	1,441,893	726,985	946,960	—	3,115,838
Personnel expenses	6,621,237	22,934,062	10,843,003	—	40,398,302
Other expenses	3,384,373	67,594,684	6,249,211	1,124,236	78,352,504
Total	302,963,228	91,255,731	18,039,175	1,124,236	413,382,369

Depreciation and amortization indicated above correspond only to that included in item Selling and Administrative Expenses. Total depreciation amounted to ThCh\$16,777,008 (see [note 27](#)), the corresponding difference of ThCh\$13,661,170 is included in direct costs.

The costs distribution and expenses by nature as of December 31, 2011 are disclosed as follows:

Nature of cost and operating expenses	Cost of sale ThCh\$	Distribution cost ThCh\$	Administrative expense ThCh\$	Other expense by function ThCh\$	Total ThCh\$
Direct cost	273,461,390	—	—	—	273,461,390
Depreciation and amortization	1,087,811	1,220,045	884,616	—	3,192,472
Personnel expenses	4,599,628	17,706,530	11,461,682	—	33,767,840
Other expenses	1,008,060	64,056,777	6,038,287	1,033,162	72,136,286
Total	280,156,889	82,983,352	18,384,585	1,033,162	382,557,988

Depreciation and amortization indicated above correspond to that included in Selling and Administrative Expenses. Total depreciation amounted to ThCh\$16,977,444 (see [note 27](#)), the corresponding difference of ThCh\$13,784,972 is included in direct costs.

NOTE 31. FINANCIAL RESULTS

Financial results are disclosed as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Financial result			
Interest expenses	(9,709,871)	(8,792,445)	(6,315,807)
Interest income	1,090,228	1,108,530	379,672
Income by adjustments units	(1,348,350)	(973,542)	(757,474)
Exchange difference	14,224,960	10,564,798	8,039,442
Total	4,256,967	1,907,341	1,345,833
	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Interest expenses			
Bank loans expenses	(6,090,792)	(4,561,046)	(2,006,806)
Public obligations expenses	(2,685,717)	(1,685,694)	(1,540,161)
Other interest expenses	(933,362)	(2,545,705)	(2,768,840)
Total	(9,709,871)	(8,792,445)	(6,315,807)
	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Interest income			
Investments incomes	886,552	1,029,164	185,243
Other financial income	203,676	79,366	194,429
Total	1,090,228	1,108,530	379,672
	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Income by adjustment unit			
Obligation with the public	(1,411,890)	(953,885)	(1,475,547)
Bank loans	(700)	(138,060)	(13,099)
Other	64,240	118,403	731,172
Total	(1,348,350)	(973,542)	(757,474)
	For the year ended December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	For the year ended December 31, 2011 ThCh\$
Exchange difference			
Exchange difference in trade debtors	3,540,171	(3,150,829)	4,048,507
Exchange difference in related entities	5,585,643	(1,577,145)	5,736,210
Exchange difference in advertising contributions	(854,699)	97,568	(1,035,309)
Exchange difference in derivatives	8,478,763	10,426,202	3,475,664
Exchange difference in bank loans	(2,974,804)	3,838,852	(3,060,896)
Other exchange differences	449,886	930,150	(1,124,734)
Total	14,224,960	10,564,798	8,039,442

NOTE 32. ENVIRONMENT

32.1 Information to be disclosed on disbursements related to the environment

The Company is committed to protect the environment. Consequently, each executive and operator is committed to perform their operations and to provide their services taking due care in minimizing, as long as possible and reasonable, an impact in the environment and to always comply with the related legislation in force. Likewise, persons involved with this Code, which hold information of any event or activity related to the Company, which have a pollutant effect or have a harmful effect on the environment or imply an eventual infringement of the regulation applicable, will inform the Company's competent administrative area as soon as possible.

When legally applicable or considered necessary or correct, the Company will report this situation to its shareholders, the regulatory entities and the public in general, completely and truthful, thus, complying with requirements established by law on this matter.

32.2 Detail of information on disbursements related to the environment

As of December 31, 2013, the net balance of assets destined to improve the environment amounted to ThCh\$2, 239,186, which is represented in items as Constructions and works of infrastructure and Machinery and equipment. As of December 31, 2012, this balance amounted to ThCh\$2,136,989, which was represented in items as Constructions and works of infrastructure and Machinery and equipment.

32.3 Disbursements of the period related to the environment performed as of December 31, 2013

Identification of the Parent or Subsidiary	Name of the project to which the disbursement is associated	Detail on the concept for which the disbursement was or will be performed	Indication if the disbursement forms part of the cost of an asset or if was indicated as expense	Description of asset or expense item	Disbursement Amount ThCh\$	Effective or estimate date in which the future disbursements will be performed
Viña Concha y Toro	Water treatment	Maintenance an supplies, water treatment plants	Indicated as expense	Expenses in oenology warehouses and water treatment	925,835	There is no estimate
Total disbursements for the period related with the environment					925,835	

NOTE 33. COLLATERAL COMMITMENTS WITH THIRD PARTIES

33.1 Direct Collateral

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012 the Company has no direct collateral.

33.2 Indirect Collateral

Guarantee creditor	Debtor		Type of guarantee	Assets involved		Balances payable pending as of the		Guarantees release					
	Name	Relationship		Type	Account value	As of December 31, 2013 ThCh\$	As of December 31, 2012 ThCh\$	Dec 31, 2012	Act.	Dec 31, 2013	Act.	Dec 31, 2014	Act.
Banco Chile	Viña Concha y Toro	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	22,869	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco BBVA	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	340,997	1,358,287	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco BBVA	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	1,247,896	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Santander Santiago	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	2,098,440	1,511,874	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Santander Santiago	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	719,940	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Chile	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	1,799,412	863,928	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Santander Santiago	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	550,841	1,012,716	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Chile	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	1,919,840	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Chile	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	623,948	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Nacional de Mexico (Banamex)	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	2,360,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Credicoop	Trivento Bod. y Viñ.	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	2,476,159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HSBC Bank USA	VCT USA Inc	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	695,021	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banco Santander	VCT Mexico	Subsidiary	Collateral	—	—	—	830,331	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE 34. CONTINGENCIES, RESTRICTIONS AND LAWSUITS

1) Wine Contracts: The Company has entered into long term agreements for grapes and wine purchases, with different maturities. The last of these contracts has its maturity in 2020. The estimated amount of these contracts is approximately of ThCh\$19,706,353.

2) Restrictions and Limits for issuance of Public offer Bonuses.

The restrictions or limits to which the Company is subject have its origin in the covenants associated to the issuance of public offer C and F Series bonuses which detail is as follows:

I. C Series bonuses, issued with charge to the line of bonds registered under number 407 in the Security Registry on March 10, 2005 and placed on the same year.

The restrictions or limits to which the Company is subject are as follows:

- a) To maintain assets free of encumbrances or prohibitions for an amount equivalent to at least less than 1.5 times the total amount of bonuses placed in force performed with charge to the line agreed in the Contract. This obligation will be required in the Financial Statements closing date only;
- b) The Issuer is obligated to not to sell, yield or transfer Essential Assets which jeopardize the continuity of its current business;
- c) To send to the Representative of Bonuses Holder, together with the quarterly information indicated in the bonuses issuance contract, all information on any decrease of it ownership in the capital of its significant subsidiaries, higher than ten per cent of this capital as well as any reduction which means to lose the subsidiary control, within the following five working days after the transaction is performed;
- d) To maintain an Indebtedness Ratio not higher than 1.4 times;
- e) To always maintain, during the life of the current Bonuses issuance a minimum equity of UF5,000,000;
- f) To always maintain a Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio at a minimum of 2.5 times. The Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio must be calculated on the twelve-month period prior to the UESR date (Uniform Encoded Statistical Record) (FECU);
- g) Not to make investments in instruments issued by related persons, neither to grant loans to them, or to perform other operations, whit in conditions that were more adverse to the Issuer in relation to those in force at the market, as indicated in Article 89 of the Corporate Companies Laws. Likewise, the Issuer will ensure after that its subsidiaries are aware and comply with to this restriction. For the purposes of this clause, the term related persons will be all those indicated in Article 100 of Law No.18.045;
- h) To make the provisions for all adverse contingencies which may adversely affect its businesses, its financial position or its operating results, which must be recorded in the Issuer's Financial Statements, if applicable, pursuant IFRS criteria. The Issuer will ensure that its subsidiary companies are aware and comply with to the same condition;

- i) To contract and maintain insurances which reasonably protect the Issuer's operating assets, as per the usual industry practices in which the Issuer operates. The Issuer will ensure that its subsidiary companies are in compliance with the same condition; and,
- j) The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries are not allowed to perform voluntary prepayments of any existing obligation, in the event that the Issuer was in default or simple delay in the full and timely payment of the Bonuses herein indicated. The information which supports the compliance with the subjects indicated in a) to j) of this numeral and the calculations performed which validate its compliance, must be by the Issuer's Manager of Administration and Finance or his/her representative and, on an annual basis by its External Auditors, if applicable, and should be remitted to the Bonuses Holder Representative through certified mail or letter with a reception stamp within the term of five working days from the fact occurrence date, unless, this relates to information which should be delivered to the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance, in whose case must be sent in the same term in which these are delivered to the aforementioned Superintendence. In the case that information sent to the Bonuses Holder Representative in conformity with this number Two is qualified as confidential; this Bonuses Holder Representative must keep strict confidential this information respect to third parties.

Acceleration Causal

- a) If the Issuer enters into default or simple delay of the payment of any installment of Bonuses in both the principal and interests;
- b) If any statement made by the Issuer on instruments granted or issued with information derived from this Contract, were or resulted in being deceitfully incomplete or false;
- c) If the Issuer violated any one of the obligations acquired by virtue of the bonuses issuance contract, numeral two of clause on "Protection Rules to Bonuses Holders" and not repaired this violation within the 30 days following to the date in which was requested for these effects in writing by the Bonuses Holder Representative by means of certified mail;
- d) If the Issuer violated one single and any of the obligations acquired by virtue of the bonuses issuance contract, numeral four of clause on "Protection Rules to Bonuses Holders" and not repaired this transgression within the 60 days following to the date in which was requested for these effects in writing by the Bonuses Holder Representative by means of certified mail;
- e) If the Issuer violated one single and any of the obligations acquired in virtue of clause 7 of the Contract and in the complementary deeds which subscribe pursuant to number four of the aforementioned clause;
- f) If the Issuer or any of its significant subsidiaries incurred in cease payments or recognized in writing the impossibility to repay its debts, or perform a general cession or abandonment of goods in benefit of its creditors or request its own bankruptcy;
- g) If the Issuer or any significant subsidiary fall into default or simple delay in the payment of any amount owed to banks or to any other creditor, from one or more overdue obligations or obligations required in advance that, individually, exceeds the equivalent to UF100,000 as of the date of its related calculation, and the Issuer or significant subsidiary, depending on the case, do not repair this fault within the 30 consecutive days following to the default date or the date of simple payment delay and/or as of the payment date of this obligation if not expressly postponed;
- h) If any obligation of the Issuer or of any significant subsidiary were payable in advance, provided that this is not a regular prepayment, normally foreseen before the stipulated maturity;
- i) If in the future the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries grant actual collateral to new bonuses issuances or to any financial credit, cash credit operation or other credits, except those specified in the issuance contract;

- j) If any governmental authority decree any measure to indent, confiscate, impose an embargo, expropriate, arrogate of, or take custody or control of all or significant part of the Issuer's assets or of any significant subsidiary;
- k) In case of dissolution or liquidation of the Issuer, or in case of reduction of its term to a period lower than the final amortization and Bonuses payment term corresponding to this Contract;
- l) If the Issuer or any significant subsidiary is declared in bankruptcy by processed legal sentence; and,
- m) If the Issuer sells, cedes or transfer essential assets, defined in clause first of this Contract, except in case of contributions or transfers of Essential Assets to subsidiaries companies, unless previous authorization and in writing from the Bonuses Holder Representative.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company is in compliance with the aforementioned covenants.

II. F Series bonuses, issued with charge to the line of bonds registered under number 574 in the Security Registry on March 23, 2009 and placed on 2012.

The restrictions or limits to which the Company is subject are as follows:

- a) To maintain an Indebtedness Ratio not higher than 1.4 times;
- b) To maintain an Equity not lower than UF5,000,000;
- c) To maintain a Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio not lower than 2.5 times, which must be calculated on the twelve-month period prior to the Consolidated Financial Statements reporting date;
- d) To send to the Representative of Bonuses Holder, together with the quarterly and annual copies of the Consolidated Financial Statements, a letter signed by its legal representative, which leaves a record of the compliance of financial indicators set out in b) and c) above;
- e) To send to the Representative of Bonuses Holder, in the same term in which these are delivered to the Chilean Superintendence of Securities, a copy of the quarterly and annual Consolidated Financial Statements, the consolidated financial statements of its subsidiaries subject to standards applicable to public traded companies; and all public information the Issuer provides to the Chilean Superintendence of Securities. Further, the Company should send a copy of risk rating reports, within the term of five working days after receiving them from its Private Raters;
- f) To record on the accounting books the provisions arising from adverse contingencies that, to the Issuer administration, should be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company or its subsidiaries. The Issuer will look after that its subsidiary companies are adjusted to the established herein;
- g) The Issuer is obligated to look after that operations with its subsidiaries or other related persons are performed in equity conditions, similar to conditions prevailing in the market. The term 'related persons' will comprise all those indicated in article 100 of Law No.18.045;
- h) The Issuer shall establish and maintain the appropriate accounting systems based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the instructions of the Chilean Superintendence of Securities. The Issuer will ensure that its domestic subsidiary companies are in compliance with the established herein. However, with respect to foreign subsidiaries, these should be adjusted to accounting standards generally accepted in their respective countries, and, for consolidation purposes, the corresponding changes should be applied in order to adjust themselves to the international financial reporting standards (IFRS) and the instructions of the Chilean Superintendence of Securities. In addition, the Issuer should contract and maintain a firm of nationally or internationally recognized independent external auditors for the examination and analysis of its consolidated financial statements, on which such firm should issue an opinion on December 31, every year;

- i) The Issuer shall comply with the law, regulations and legal provisions applicable, including, without restrictions, the payment in a timely manner of all taxes, tributes, rates, rights and charges affecting the Issuer itself or its movable or immovable property, except those challenged in good faith according to the relevant legal and/or administrative proceedings and, providing, in this case, the appropriate reserves are held in order to hedge such contingency, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and the instructions of the Chilean Superintendence of Securities.
- j) To maintain during the life of the current Bonuses issuance, assets free of restricted encumbrances for an amount equivalent to at least 1.5 times the total amount of bonuses placed in force performed with charge to the line agreed in the Contract. The Issuer shall send to the Representative of Bonuses Holder, as required, all information that allows verification of the indicator referred herein; and
- k) To maintain insurances which reasonably protect its assets, as per the usual industry practices for the Issuer's industry. The Issuer will ensure that its subsidiary companies are in compliance with the established herein.

Acceleration Causal

- a) If the Issuer falls into default or simple delay in the payment of any interest share or capital amortization of Bonuses;
- b) If the Issuer does not comply with any obligation to provide information to the Representative of Bonuses Holder, and does not repair this fault within the 30 working days following the date it was required in writing by the Representative of Bonuses Holder. The Issuer should provide the Representative of Bonuses Holder with the following information: (i) A copy of the quarterly and annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the consolidated financial statements of its subsidiaries subject to the standards applicable to public traded companies; (ii) Other public information the Issuer provides to the Chilean Superintendence of Securities; (iii) A copy of risk rating reports; (iv) Report the compliance of obligations under the issuance contract, information that should be delivered within the same term that the consolidated financial statements to the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance; and (vi) Notice of all circumstances involving noncompliance or transgression of conditions or obligations under the issuance contract, as soon as the transgression occurs or comes to knowledge;
- c) Permanence of noncompliance or transgression of any other commitment or obligation agreed for the Issuer under the issuance contract or its complementary deeds, for a term of 60 days or longer after the Representative of Bonuses Holder had sent to the Issuer, through certified mail, a notice describing the noncompliance or transgression and requesting to repair it. For the aforementioned cases, except for the noncompliance or transgression regarding the Debt Ratio and the Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio, the term will be 90 days after the Representative of Bonuses Holder had sent to the Issuer, through certified mail, the aforementioned notice. The Representative of Bonuses Holder should send to the Issuer the aforementioned notice within working day following the date of verification of the Issuer noncompliance or transgression and, in all cases, within the term established by the Chilean Superintendence of Securities by a general standard as provided in the Securities Market Law, Article 109, b), if this last term was a lower period;
- d) If the Issuer or significant subsidiary does not repair this fault within the 30 consecutive days following to the default date or the date of simple payment delay for a total accrued amount higher than or equivalent in pesos to UF150,000, and as of the payment date, this obligation is not expressly postponed. In such amount will not be considered (i) the obligations subject to pending judgment or litigation for obligations not recognized by the Issued in its accounting; or, (ii) obligations corresponding to building or assets acquisition prices which payment would be objected by the Issuer due to defects or noncompliance of the contractual obligations by constructor or seller. For these purposes, foreign exchange or par rate at the calculation date will be used as the conversion basis.

- e) If any other creditor of the Issuer of any of its significant subsidiaries, legitimately charged the Issuer of any of its significant subsidiaries the entire amount of a credit for a loan subject to a term, under its right to anticipate the maturity of such credit due to noncompliance of the Issuer of any of its significant subsidiaries, contained in the contract. However, cases when the credit amounts charged in advance according to the established herein, which do not cumulatively exceed UF150, 000 are excluded. For these purposes, foreign exchange or par rate at the calculation date will be used as the conversion basis.
- f) If the Issuer or any significant subsidiary is declared in bankruptcy or noted insolvency, or proposes a preventive judicial agreement with its creditors or makes a written statement recognizing its inability to pay its obligations before their respective maturities, without repairing any of the aforementioned events within the term of 60 days from such bankruptcy statement, insolvency situation or preventive judicial agreement. In case the Issuer bankruptcy is declared, the Bonds will be payable in advance as provided by Law;
- g) If any statement made by the Issuer in the instruments granted or subscribed with respect of the compliance of reporting requirements under the issuance contract or its complementary deeds, or any statement provided at the issuance or recording of Bonds issued with charged to this Line was or resulted to be deceitfully false or incomplete in some essential aspect;
- h) If the duration term of the Issuer Company is modified to a date earlier than effective term of Bonds issued with charge to the respective line; or if the Issuer Company undergoes an early dissolution; or if there is a decrease in the capital effectively subscribed and paid in terms which do not comply with the ratio established for the financial indicator of Debt Ratio, Equity and Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio;
- i) If the Issuer charge or dispose of Essential Assets or these would be disposed from a subsidiary company of the Issuer, except copulative conditions are met in the last case. (i) the Issuer constantly maintains the condition of Parent of the company which becomes owner of the Essential Assets; (ii) that such subsidiary does not dispose of or charge Essential Assets, except they are disposed from other subsidiary of the Issuer or one of its own subsidiaries which, in turn, is a subsidiary of the Issuer; (iii) that the subsidiary of the Issuer which Essential Assets are transferred to is constituted -at the time or before the disposal of such assets - severally obligated to pay Bonds issued under this Issuance Contract. The Issuer should send to the Representative, as required, all information for verification of the compliance with the referred herein; and
- j) If in the future the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries grant actual collaterals to new bonuses issuances or to any financial credit, cash credit operation or other credits, except those in the following cases: one) collaterals existent at the issuance contract date; two) collaterals created to finance, refinance or amortize the purchase price or costs including construction costs, assets acquired after the issuance contract; three) collaterals granted by the Issuer in favor of its subsidiaries or vice versa; four) collaterals granted by a company which subsequently merged with the Issuer; five) collaterals over assets acquired by the Issuer after the issuance contract, which are constituted before its purchase; and, six) extension or renewal of any collaterals herein mentioned in one) to five), inclusive. However, the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries may always grant actual collaterals to new bonuses issuances or to any financial credit, cash credit operation or other current credits, if in advance and simultaneously, they constitute collaterals at least proportionally equivalents in favor of Bonuses Holders. In this case, the collateral proportionalities will be assessed, every opportunity, by the Representative of Bonuses Holder, who, if considered sufficient, will grant collaterals' constituent instruments in favor of the Bonuses Holders.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company is in compliance with the aforementioned covenants.

- 3) Restrictions and limitations for loans granted by Cooperative Centrale Raiffeissen- Boerenleenbank B.A. "Rabobank Nederland" Branch New York to VCT U.S.A.

The restrictions or limitations to which the Company and/or its subsidiary VCT USA is subject are originated in the covenants associated to the loan granted to VCT USA which has a collateral of its Parent and are summarized as follows:

- a) Send to the bank, together with its publication or not after 120 days after each quarterly close, a copy of the consolidated financial statements as well as to notify the bank on a timely manner on any adverse material effect, possible noncompliance of its financial obligations, noncompliance of obligations in ERISA (Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), material changes on its accounting policies.
- b) The debtor, VCT USA and its subsidiaries, should maintain its assets and equipment as held historically, and is also obligated to hire and maintain insurances which reasonably cover its operating assets in accordance to usual practices of the industry in which operates.
- c) VCT USA is obligated not to perform operations with its affiliates which were not in the same conditions that would be when performing these with a third party, unless these relate to transactions with affiliates which were totally of its property or between associates that were totally of its property.

Acceleration Causal

- a) If VCT USA is in default or delay of more than 3 working days in the payment of any principal or interest installments with respect to the loan.
- b) If any statement or collateral contained in the instruments granted or subscribed with respect the obligation either by VCT USA or Viña Concha y Toro, were or resulted to be deceitfully incomplete or false.
- c) If VCT USA breaches any obligation acquired by virtue of the aforementioned loan agreement.
- d) If VCT USA or Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is in default or simple delay in the payment of any sum owed to banks or any other creditor from one or more overdue obligation or required in advance that, exceeds the amount of US\$7,000,000.
- e) If VCT USA or Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is in suspension of payments or recognize through a written notice its incapacity to pay its debts or abandon its goods in benefit of its creditors or request its own bankruptcy.
- f) If Viña Concha y Toro S.A. ceases to comply with the following financial indicators:
 - To maintain a Consolidated Debt Ratio of not higher than 1.4 times;
 - At all times maintain a minimum consolidated Equity not lower than UF5,000,000;
 - To always maintain a Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio in a minimum of 2.5 times.
- g) If VCT USA and Viña Concha y Toro S.A. refused to pay any amount in excess of seven million dollars required by ERISA breaches or final judgment of a trial.
- h) If any governmental authority expropriates all or a substantial part of the assets owned by VCT USA or Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
- i) If Concha y Toro S.A. is prevented by law to remit U.S. dollars abroad or hold dollars abroad for the purpose of paying its obligations.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company complies with the aforementioned covenants.

4) Restrictions and Limits for dollar loan granted by Scotiabank Chile to Viña Concha y Toro S.A. associated with swap contracts (cross currency swaps):

Restrictions or limitations which affect is Viña Concha y Toro S.A. originate in the covenants associated with two loans to the Vineyard, which are summarized as follows:

- a) No grant of any current or future creditors warranties, undertakings, conditions or reductions maturities, which would act to worsen the situation of the Bank in relation to such creditors, excluding those issued for leasing operations. In addition, the Vineyard states that the obligations of granting credit always constitutes direct obligations of the first degree and unsubordinated the Debtor that qualify as preferential right to payment in respect of all other unsecured obligations of the Debtor and not subordinate to arising from any debt for loans or collaterals, except legal preferences.
- b) Not grant of collateral for amounts in excess of twenty million U.S. dollars, and personal collaterals personal in or in favor unrelated third parties exceeding the abovementioned amount.
- c) Maintain for the duration of the loan the following financial ratios, which will be measured every six months from June and December of each year, based on consolidated financial statements provided by the Vineyard:
 - (i) An indebtedness level or Leverage (debt ratio) equal to or lower than one point four times, “Debt Ratio” shall mean the ratio of Total Liabilities and Equity.
 - (ii) Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio not lower than 2.5 times; and
 - (iii) A minimum Equity of UF5,000,000

In turn, the two contracts provide acceleration causal:

- a) Lack of full and timely payment by the Borrower of principal and / or loan interest payable under this instrument, or incurred in default or simple delay in payments to be made by the Bank under another contract or other notes, including but not limited to payment obligations arising from the derivatives contract.
- b) Lack of full and timely compliance by the Vineyard from any liability that Borrower has contracted under this contract.
- c) If incurred in simple delay in the payment of obligations of money to any creditors who individually or collectively exceed the equivalent of seven million dollars of the United States of America.
- d) If it is anticipated or occurs one or more causal for early settlement of those provided in the General Conditions under which the Agreement is entered Derivative or Derivative Contract itself, associated with these loans.
- e) If the Vineyard falls into default, is declared in bankruptcy or makes judicial or extrajudicial agreement, or if by way of precautionary measures are obtained rulings against Vine abductions, detentions or prohibitions or contracts held respect of its assets constituting more than thirty percent of its consolidated assets, according to its consolidated financial statements filed with the Superintendence of Securities and Insurance at September 30, 2012.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company is in compliance with the aforementioned covenants.

5) Restrictions and Limits for the peso loan granted by Banco Estado to Viña Concha y Toro S.A.:

The restrictions or limitations to which Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is subject are originated in the covenants associated with this loan to the Vineyard, which are summarized as follows:

- a) Maintain all assets, properties, trademarks, permits, rights, franchises, grants or patents that are necessary for the normal conduct of its business, including its own and subsidiaries' production assets.
- b) Maintain in its consolidated financial statements the following financial indicators:
 - i) A Debt Ratio of not higher than 1.4 times. By "Debt Ratio" shall mean the ratio of Total Liabilities and Equity.
 - ii) A minimum Equity of UF5,000,000.
 - iii) Financial Expenses Hedging Ratio not lower than 2.5 times. This indicator should be calculated on the twelve months preceding the date of issuance of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In turn, the two contracts provide acceleration causal:

- i) If the vineyard does not pay in full any outstanding obligation to the Bank, including especially the Financing.
- ii) If the vineyard does not fully satisfy any obligation to make the second clause set forth in this instrument. Exceptionally, in the case of the obligations contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this clause, the Bank may only accelerate their claims if 30 days have elapsed since the notice of the failure of the Bank without becoming resolved.
- iii) If the vineyard falls into default, is declared bankrupt or makes statements of judicial or extrajudicial agreement.

During the periods ended December 31, 2013 the Company is in compliance with the above covenants.

6) Restrictions and Limits for dollar loan granted by Rabobank Curacao NV to Vina Concha y Toro S.A.:

Restrictions or limitations to which Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is subject originate in the covenants associated with this loan, summarized as follows:

- a) Maintain all property, assets, rights, properties, licenses, trademarks, rights of industrial and intellectual property licenses, franchises, concessions or patents that are necessary for the normal functioning of its operations, in force, and in accordance with applicable law.
- b) Maintain all assets listed above in proper operating condition at all times, without prejudice of the normal wastage derived from its use and time elapsed.
- c) Maintain at all times insurances covering all assets referred to above, at least in the amounts and against the risks that apply in accordance with standard practices of companies that conduct similar activities and having the same type of properties.

- d) Maintain in its consolidated financial statements the following financial ratios:
 - i. Ratio of Total Liabilities to Equity shall be equal or less to a point four times.
 - ii. EBITDA Ratio on Financial Costs equal to or greater than two point five times.
 - iii. Maintain a minimum equity equal to or exceeding UF 5,000,000.

In turn, the contract provides for acceleration grounds:

- a) If the Vineyard incurs in default or simple delay in the payment of all or part of the principal, interest or any other sum associated with the Loan or the Promissory Note on the date fixed for the payment or capital amortization, for payment of interest or for the payment of any other amounts related to the loan.
- b) If the Vineyard breach any of the obligations, covenants, conditions or agreements contained in this instrument, different from those indicated in point i. above and such failure is not remedied within fifteen Banking Days, from the date of the respective violation.
- c) If resulted maliciously false or incomplete in some important respect, any representation or warranty made or deemed made by the Vineyard under the Credit Documents or that is contained in any certificate, document or financial statement or other state that the Vineyard deliver on any date in respect of the Credit Documents or any Credit Document, or the date on which it is made or deemed made.
- d) If the vineyard does not meet any payment of principal or interest on any Indebtedness (other than the Notes or the Loan) totaling an amount exceeding the equivalent in pesos, twenty million dollars.
- e) If the Vineyard incurs in payments default, provide a written recognition stating its inability to pay its debts or makes a general assignment or abandonment of assets for the benefit of its creditors or declares legal bankruptcy or insolvency of the Vineyard;
- f) If any proceedings are begun by or against the Vineyard tending to its dissolution, liquidation or reorganization or reorganization of its assets, under any bankruptcy law, insolvency, reorganization and such a procedure is not rescinded within ninety calendar days from the start of this procedure; or if a legal court appoints a liquidator, auditor or other similar officer in respect of Vineyard or a substantial part of its assets.
- g) If issued against the Vineyard and enforceable judgment, or writ of execution is decreed in enforcement proceedings, for the payment of money exceeding the equivalent in pesos of twenty million dollars, and these remain unresolved for a period of sixty calendar days from the said judgment and a final writ of execution is decreed in the enforcement proceedings.

As of December 31, 2013 the Company is in compliance with all the above mentioned covenants.

- 7) Due to its business line, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. regularly participates, as a plaintiff or defendant in legal proceedings aimed to demand the payment of amounts third parties may owe to them or the defense against claims made by third parties because of its labor, civil and commercial links with the Vineyard. The prospects of success in these procedures vary from case to case.
- 8) In Argentina, the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (“AFIP”) through Resolution No. 364/08 dated December 16, 2008 challenged the returns of income tax for fiscal year 2002, and determined automatically on the amount owed given their understanding the subsidiary Bodegas y Viñedos Trivento S.A. (Trivento) on account of income tax for that period, which amounted to the sum of \$1,948,918.4 Argentinean Pesos, (equivalent to Ch\$157,513,537 as of December 31, 2013) plus interest of \$5,559,615 Argentinean pesos (equivalent to Ch\$449,333,643 as of December 31, 2013). In turn, the AFIP determined a fine of \$974,459.22 Argentinean pesos (equivalent to Ch\$78,756,768 as of December 31, 2013) The fine does not accrue interest.

The tax agency based its decision on the premise that such a sum did not result in a loss for computing exchange differences arising from lending operations of Trivento with Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and VCT International S.A., arguing that remittances resulting from these operations were deemed as capital contributions nature and not loans, even though they were approved by the respective Boards and by the Central Banks of both countries, also because these sums were reflected in the accounts of all companies involved.

On February 11, 2009, resolution of the AFIP was appealed to the National Tax Tribunal, assigning the room D to this case through appeal provided under Article 76 of the LPT Law (Law No. 11,683, text ordered in 1998). In that motion it was reiterated and expanded for each of the arguments of the defense, put forward in timely releases presented in administrative proceedings.

The matter was opened for discussion, and both parties produced the evidence offered (reporting requirements made to local banks and expert evidence which was prepared by Estudio Contable Balter & Asoc., appointed as technical consultants). This expert report was attached to the file on March 31, 2011. Finally, on April 15, 2011, Trivento informed the court on the filing of a new appeal, also brought before the National Tax Tribunal for a new objection made by the AFIP, this time for the affidavits of tax gains made by the periods 2003 and 2004.

Upon expiration of the evidence the Court may order the parties to submit arguments, leaving the case, after that, in a verdict status. Nevertheless, in advance, since it has been brought to the attention of the Investigation Board 11th appeal the existence of relapse in Room C, which was requested connectedness, dated September 20, 2011, the Investigation Board decided to submit the case to the plenary of the Conference Room D, for the purposes of deciding whether to build with the record 34 450-I (described below). On April 27, 2012, Trivento was notified of the court decision to combine both records before Room D. At the reporting date, the court resolution in relation to permit the dispute on the basis of this new evidence is still pending.

Because of the amount claimed by the AFIP, by judgment dated September 17, 2009 provided for the precautionary freezing on properties and vehicles of Trivento, which the AFIP, as required by Trivento, agreed to combine on a single property (Farm and Warehouse of Tres Porteñas-San Martín). To this date, the precautionary freezing is combined on this property, having released the embargo on the remaining properties and vehicles.

In an official procedure for determining debt initiated by the AFIP, in relation to fiscal years 2003 and 2004, and after due to filing of rebuttals in their administrative offices, Trivento was notified of the AFIP Resolution No. 322/10 dated 9 December 2010, by which the Treasury officially determined a debt of \$6,754,563.88 Argentinean Pesos (equivalent to Ch\$545,910,607 as of December 31, 2013) plus interest of \$16,058,634 Argentinean pesos (equivalent to Ch\$129,787,485 as of December 31, 2013) and a fine of \$4,728,194.72 Argentinean pesos (considering that fine does not accrue any interest), equivalent to Ch\$382,137,425 as of December 31, 2013.

The tax agency based its decision on the premise that it was not appropriate to attribute to the returns on profits for the years 2003 and 2004, those losses from previous periods, which in the opinion of the AFIP were completely absorbed in the returns of the year 2002.

On February 1, 2011, resolution of the AFIP was appealed to the National Tax Tribunal. In that resource, were reiterated and expanded each of the arguments of the defense, put forward in timely releases presented in administrative proceedings, which have proper evidentiary support, and it was required to build with the record which processes the impugnmnt of returns for income tax for the fiscal year 2002. The appeal was notified to the AFIP in April 2011. On April 27, 2012, Trivento was notified of the court decision to combine both records the records that processes in Room D and on April 25, 2013, Trivento was notified of the court decision to produce the accounting expertise offered by the company. AFIP opposed to this offer. The expert appointed by Trivento, Estudio Contable Balter & Asoc., appointed as technical consultants, and the expert appointed by the AFIP, presented the expert report on August 30, 2013. At the reporting date, the court resolution in relation to the production of the offered evidence by the parties is still pending (essentially, the expert report prepared by Estudio Contable Balter & Asoc., appointed for this purposes as technical consultants).

Finally, in an official procedure for determining debt initiated by the AFIP, in relation to fiscal years 2005 and 2006, and after due filing of rebuttals in administrative offices, Trivento was notified of the AFIP Resolution No. 363/12 dated 12 December 2012, by which the Treasury officially determined a debt of \$1,138,953 Argentinean Pesos (equivalent to Ch\$92,051,320 as of December 31, 2013), plus interest of \$2,137,056 Argentinean pesos (equivalent to Ch\$17,271,900 as of December 31, 2013) and a fine amounting to \$797,267 Argentinean pesos (equivalent to Ch\$64,435,919 as of December 31, 2013 (fine which does not accrue any interest).

The tax agency based its decision on the premise that it was not appropriate to attribute to the returns of income tax for the years 2005 and 2006, losses from previous periods, which in the opinion of the AFIP were completely absorbed in the returns of the year 2002. In addition, the amount declared by Trivento accounted for Minimum Notional Income for 2006 was not found in the computer records, therefore, it was not considered as payment of Tax income, and failed to consider compensation of the balance in favor of AFIP with the Trivento's Minimum Notional Income cleared balance -2006-, for a total of \$546,055.46 Argentinean Pesos (equivalent to Ch\$51,418,026). Trivento appealed the resolution of the AFIP to the National Tax Tribunal, on February 8, 2013. Considering this action, Trivento reiterated and expanded each argument of the defense, put forward in timely releases presented in administrative proceedings which have proper evidentiary support, and it was required to combine the records which in processes in Room D in which it is processed the appeal on returns of income tax for the fiscal year 2002 (where the action was built against the office procedure for determining debt corresponding to fiscal years 2005 and 2006). At the reporting date, the court resolution on the accumulation request with the other 2 records in process in Room D is still pending.

According to the company lawyers, both Argentine and Chilean Trivento have reasonable grounds to be able to sustain that their income tax returns for, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 conform to the law, and estimate that this opinion will be ultimately recognized by the Argentine courts, and so it was reported to both, the Company's management and the Board of Viña Concha y Toro. Consequently, there are significant possibilities that the appeal will be finally accepted on the amounts settled by the fiscal authority. Therefore, the Company considers that a possible disbursement on these accounts is unlikely to occur. In turn, given the complexity of the legal proceedings Trivento is facing, the Company states it is not possible to provide an estimated date for the resolution of these judgments, neither it is possible to provide an estimation of the financial impact related to these legal proceedings, neither to indicate the feasibility of reimbursement of funds on these accounts.

- 9) In Brazil, the Treasury Department of the State of Sao Paulo, by way of "Tax Assessment Notice and Imposition of Fine No.4.013.335-7", officially determined and demanded from VCT Brazil Importación y Exportación Limitada Subsidiary the payment of R\$23,621,676.61 (equivalent to Ch\$5,273,468,438 as of December 31, 2013) for an eventual local tax accrual and non-payment "ICMS-ST" (equivalent to Chilean VAT). Fiscal authority claims the payment of this amount as the tax accrual and payment date was different and before the term the subsidiary uses for its payment. This would generate, according to the fiscal authorities, the existence of ICMS-ST pending payment. The authority also claims R\$21,200,887.45 (equivalent to Ch\$4,733,034,521 as of December 31, 2013) on account of interests and R\$22,115,103.00 ((equivalent to Ch\$4,937,130,399 as of December 31, 2013) on account of fine.

To date, lawyers and other expert advisors from Sao Paulo have been contacted, who are preparing the judicial defense (Tax Debt Annulment Lawsuit), based on arguments about form, regarding the nullity of tax resolution, and about substance, regarding the ICMS-ST non-requirement in the terms proposed by the authority. The Court for the State of Sao Paulo issued an order to suspend the collection regarding this ICMS-ST, its interests and fine up to obtaining a verdict of the legal claim presented by VCT Brasil Importacion y Exportacion Limitada. The State of Sao Paulo, presented an appeal to this resolution which was rejected due to formalities.

According to the company lawyers, both Brazilian and Chilean, VCT Brazil Importación y Exportación Limitada has reasonable and solid grounds to sustain its defense and estimate there are significant possibilities that the appeal of the amounts settled would be finally accepted by the fiscal authority. Therefore, the Company considers a possible disbursement on this account as unlikely to occur. In turn, given the complexity of the claiming process of "Tax Assessment Notice and Imposition of Fine" and its initial procedural stage, the Company states it is not possible to provide an estimated date for the resolution of this conflict, neither it is possible to provide an estimation of the financial impact related to this legal proceeding, neither to indicate the possibility of reimbursement of funds on this account.

- 10) By issuing the Settlements N ° 10 and 11 of August 9, 2013, the Internal Revenue Service questioned the useful life considered for purposes of calculating the tax depreciation of certain the Vineyard's Property, plant and equipment (ponds) for Tax Years 2010 and 2011. This has resulted in an increase in the tax base of First Category.

Settlements have determined a gross tax payable amounting to \$683,471,253, which, plus adjustments and legal interests (determined as of December 2013) comes to the amount of \$1.165.577.001.

The Settlements were notified on August 9, 2013.

On September 2, 2013, the Company filed with the Internal Revenue Service an administrative resource called "Voluntary Administrative Replenishment (VAR). This was rejected by the administrative authority through Resolution Ex. No. 31,301 dated November 18, 2013 (notified under the same date). If a negative response is received, the company has the option of filing a tax complaint before the 4th Tax and Customs Court (TCC) of Santiago (within 90 days).

On November 30, 2013, the company filed a Tax Claim against Settlements No. 10 and 11, before the 4th Tax and Customs Court of the Metropolitan Region.

On December 23, 2013, the Court received and recorded this Tax Claim and transferred the information in order to obtain a response from the Internal Revenue Service.

Our external advisors in this process believe that the Company's position in the dispute raised is very strong, having a high probability of a favorable outcome. Because of the foregoing, the Company believes that a possible reimbursement for this concept is unlikely. In turn, given the complexity of the process of "Tax Claim", the Company indicates that it is not feasible to provide an estimated date for the resolution of this conflict, nor is it possible to give an estimate of the financial impact associated with this litigation process, nor is it possible to indicate the possibility of a refund for this matter.

- 11) At December 31, 2013, there are no other litigation or likely litigation, legal or extrajudicial, taxation issues as encumbrances of any kind that have a reasonable likelihood to impact the financial statements of Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

NOTE 35. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Between December 31, 2013 and the date of issuance of these financial statements there are no subsequent events or indications of any that may significantly impact these financial statements.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Eduardo Guilisasti Gana, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Viña Concha y Toro S.A.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.



By: _____

Name: Eduardo Guilisasti G.
Title: Gerente General/
General Manager
(Chief Executive Officer)

Date: April 30, 2014

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Osvaldo Solar Venegas, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Viña Concha y Toro S.A.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

By: 

Name: Osvaldo Solar V.
Title: Gerente Corporativo de Administración y Finanzas/
Corporate Chief Financial Officer
(Chief Financial Officer)

Date: April 30, 2014

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. (the "Company") on Form 20-F as submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Eduardo Guilisasti Gana, Chief Executive Officer of the Company and I, Osvaldo Solar Venegas, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By:

Name: Eduardo Guilisasti G.
Title: Gerente General/
General Manager
(Chief Executive Officer)

Date: April 30, 2014

By:

Name: Osvaldo Solar V.
Title: Gerente Corporativo de Administración y Finanzas/
Corporate Chief Financial Officer
(Chief Financial Officer)

Date: April 30, 2014
