

VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES —

2025

Integrated
Report



Centro del Vino Concha y Toro

Highlighting the *value*
of Chile's
wine production heritage



2025 was a milestone year for Viña Concha y Toro with the inauguration of its new Centro del Vino, an emblematic project that redefines wine tourism for the company and positions Chile on a whole different level in the global wine tourism scene.

Conceived of as an immersive world-class experience, the Centre is a virtuous synthesis of history, innovation, heritage, art and wines of excellence that will propel the Concha y Toro legacy into future generations.

Located in the heart of the Maipo Valley, just 20 kilometres from Santiago, in the town of Pirque, the Centro del Vino has become a new cultural and tourism hub for the country. Through a museum-quality tour that frames the entire experience, the centre brings together cutting-edge technology, contemporary architecture, stunning landscaping, signature cuisine and a deep appreciation of Chile's wine production heritage to offer an experience that is unprecedented in Latin America.



The Centro del Vino is organized into six complementary zones, each designed to offer transformative experiences that enter into dialogue with each other.



Casa Don Melchor and the Concha y Toro centennial park are included on the Centro del Vino tour.





“The aim of this project is to raise Chile’s wine tourism experience to the highest international standards. Just as our wines have made Chile a household word in every corner of the globe, today we want the Centro del Vino to become a symbol of the nation’s heritage for those who visit our country.”

Isabel Guillisasti, Vice President of Fine Wine and Corporate Image at Viña Concha y Toro.



The Casillero del Diablo multisensory experience, Origin of a Legend, is a museum-quality offering designed to expand visitors' knowledge of Chilean wine.



The centuries-old Casillero del Diablo underground cellar provides the stage where the famous legend is brought to life in an immersive experience.



1. "Origin of a Legend" takes visitors on a journey through the origin of Chile's wine valleys, the stages of vine development and the making of wine in a multi-sensory experience. **2.** The Centro del Vino offers exceptional tasting spaces such

as the Alto Cellar. **3.** The museum-quality space showcases the history behind the iconic Casillero del Diablo brand. **4.** The 25-metre-long Gran Barra Bodega 1883 wine bar offers unique experiences for visitors.

Don Melchor *Global* roadshow

*2021 was the vintage
chosen as Top of The World.*

TOP OF THE WORLD

Nº 1 DON MELCHOR 2021
Wine Spectator | 2024



In 2024 and 2025, the team spotlighted this award-winning wine in the world's leading markets through the Don Melchor – Top of the World Roadshow, connecting with customers, collectors and wine lovers who have accompanied us on this journey since the first harvest in 1987. At each stop along the way, this honour was celebrated with customers, consumers, members

of the press and opinion leaders, strengthening strategic ties and reaffirming the brand's international positioning. This emblematic milestone not only reaffirmed Don Melchor as an undisputed benchmark among the great Cabernet Sauvignon wines, but also placed Chile at the pinnacle of the global wine scene.

30 cities
17 countries



Don Melchor Top of the World Roadshow - São Paulo, Brazil.



“This global tour allowed us to share this historic honour and reaffirm our commitment to Don Melchor’s excellence and authenticity. Each encounter offered an important opportunity to strengthen ties with those who value our tradition. We are deeply grateful to our customers and distributors, whose commitment has been crucial for enabling Don Melchor to reach consumers around the world with pride.”

Isabel Guilisasti, Vice President of Fine Wine and Corporate Image at Viña Concha y Toro.



1. Don Melchor Top of the World Roadshow - Pirque, Chile.
2. Don Melchor Top of the World Roadshow - Shanghai, China.

3. Don Melchor Top of the World Roadshow - São Paulo, Brazil.



N°1 Wine Experience Award - New York, United States.

“To make a great wine, you need a clear vision and devotion to the essence of the *terroir*, which is our north star. In each vintage of Don Melchor we seek to express the balance of the Puente Alto *terroir*. This honour recognizes not only this exceptional *terroir*, but also the painstaking work and commitment of a team that has striven for excellence in Don Melchor year after year.”

Enrique Tirado, CEO and Technical Director at Viña Don Melchor.



This Integrated Report has been prepared in accordance with General Standards 461 and 519 of the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF). In compliance with these provisions, Viña Concha y Toro has included pertinent information on ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) concerns. According to regulatory classifications, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. is part of the Food and Beverage industry, specifically the Alcoholic Drinks sector.

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Message from the Chairman

The power of our brands, the pursuit of efficiency through a vertically integrated business model and an extensive global distribution network are just a few of the strengths that Viña Concha y Toro has developed over time, and that enabled our positive results in 2025.



Dear Shareholders,
In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro demonstrated the solidity of its strategy. The power of our brands, the pursuit of efficiency through a vertically integrated business model and an extensive global distribution network are just a few of the strengths that Viña Concha y Toro has developed over time, and that enabled our positive results in 2025.

The wine industry, and alcoholic drinks in general, had another year of major challenges, as 2025 witnessed a volatile and uncertain global scenario due to weak economic growth and persistent high unemployment, as well as US tariffs that came into effect in April and tax increases in the United Kingdom. New consumer trends also came into play. And it all affected family decision-making, prompting adjustments throughout the industry's production chain.

Despite this scenario, however, our company was able to anticipate these challenges and perform positively, making an outstanding showing in the sector. Sales totalled Ch\$975.33 billion, an increase of 1.7% year-on-year, mainly due to the resilience of our premium and top-tier brands, where sales increased by 4.3% in value over the year, confirming the robustness of the premiumization

strategy we launched in late 2017. Thanks to that rise, this group of brands accounted for 57.4% of the company's wine sales. However, factors beyond our control, such as increased tariffs and taxes, impacted our operating result, which contracted by 13.5%.

Building strengths

Our 2025 numbers are largely the result of decades of work to build our competitive advantages, which are what allow us to drive a business strategy focused on steady growth, thanks to our focus on premium brands and markets, as well as on streamlining and efficiency.

And that is how the company has demonstrated its ability to create strong brands. A clear example of this is Don Melchor's historic recognition as the world's leading wine by the international magazine Wine Spectator. To celebrate this achievement, in 2025 the Don Melchor roadshow toured 30 cities in 17 countries, forging close ties with our leading customers, while sales of the brand shot up by 84.6%.

Another success story that reflects our brand-building ability is Casillero del Diablo and its extensions.

This iconic Chilean brand and global powerhouse grew by 4.0% in 2025.

For its part, our Trivento brand has solidified its status as the best-selling Argentine wine abroad, thanks to a consistent positioning effort backed by the exceptional quality of its wines. In all, Trivento sales rose by 4.1% in 2025.

This year, we celebrate the 25th anniversary of our UK subsidiary, the first office in our international distribution network, which now has 12 points in the world's leading markets. More than 80% of our revenue this year came from abroad, validating the strategic decision we made in the early 2000s to focus outward.

In 2025, despite a challenging international scenario, we achieved attractive growth in Brazil, Mexico, Chile and the United Kingdom, among other countries - all markets with their own distributors.

We continue to strive for operational efficiency throughout the production chain, introducing new technologies, advancing digitalization and simplifying our workflows.

Casillero
del
Diablo



Casillero
del
Diablo

DEVIL'S CARNAVAL



Casillero
del
Diablo
Belight



DIABLO



Viña Concha y Toro's innovation development model, the cornerstone of which is the company's Research and Innovation Centre, has contributed to these goals. Highlights of these efforts in 2025 include the first open innovation invitation and several intra-entrepreneurship and digital transformation initiatives.

New sources of growth

In a complex environment, the company has been able to identify new consumer trends early on. In areas such as premiumization, a focus on refreshing whites and rosés, low alcohol content products and wine tourism, for example, Concha y Toro has already brought out new products in tune with what consumers want today.

New product launches include Casillero del Diablo Zero, an alcohol-free sparkling wine, and the expansion of low-alcohol products with the Casillero del Diablo BeLight range. In Chile, we also introduced the sparkling wine Broccato, which has been very well received in the market.

The opening in July of our remodelled Concha y Toro Centro del Vino in Pirque after more than two years of preparation was a milestone that demonstrates the company's commitment to developing experiences directly for consumers. This venue is designed to increase regard for our national heritage as a way of positioning Chile in the global wine tourism sector through a unique experience that combines wine and fine cuisine, history, centuries-old gardens and an immersive, cutting-edge tour. In the few months since the Centre opened, it has already become a unique, not-to-be-missed attraction in Santiago.

In the same vein, in 2025 we inaugurated Diablo Vino & Fuego restaurant in the Tobaraba Urban Market in Santiago, the very first Casillero del Diablo-branded eatery. To further solidify our strategic decision to design experiences for our consumers, we are now also offering the Cono Sur experience in Chimbarongo, the Krossbar, based on our beer subsidiary, and wine tourism in Mendoza through the Trivento brand.

Turning to sustainability, some notable developments in this area enabled us to further advance our corporate strategy. Between 2021 and 2025, we planted more than 45,357 native trees propagated in the company's nurseries, helping to regenerate ecosystems. Meanwhile, Viña Concha y Toro was recognized by S&P as the most sustainable winery in the world for its ESG practices in the Dow Jones Best in Class Index.

For the company, 2025 was marked by two major events: The Don Melchor global roadshow celebrating the brand's No.1 ranking by Wine Spectator, and the inauguration of the Centro del Vino, a milestone that demonstrates the company's commitment to developing experiences for consumers.

Overall, 2025 came to a close with very positive results, led by our premium and high-end brands, reflecting both our ability to anticipate market trends and the excellence of a team whose vision and resilience allows us to continue adapting successfully to a still-challenging global scenario.

Before concluding, I would like to pay special tribute to Alfonso Larrain, who stepped down as Chairman of the Board after 27 years of outstanding work. During that time, his exceptional leadership was crucial to Viña Concha y Toro's growth and transformation, making a decisive contribution to the company's global prestige and outlook.



Rafael Guilisasti Gana
Chairman of the Board of Viña Concha y Toro

A Look at 2025

In 2025, we experienced a global environment that remained challenging for the wine industry, marked by high economic uncertainty, regulatory pressures in some major markets and structural changes in consumption patterns. In this context, Viña Concha y Toro demonstrated the resilience of its business model and the consistency of its long-term strategy.

The strength of our brand portfolio, the efficiency of a vertically integrated business model and an extensive international distribution network – comprising 12 of our own offices and strategic partnerships with distributors – enabled us to perform positively throughout the year.

Within this scenario, from 4Q23 to 3Q25, the company achieved eight consecutive quarters of revenue growth, reflecting the strength of its global position. In the consolidated year, sales reached Ch\$975.33 billion, representing year-on-year growth of 1.7%. When considering the wine business exclusively, sales registered an increase of 2.8%, driven mainly by a strengthened product mix and the greater weight of higher-value categories.

Our premiumization strategy continued solidifying as one of the main drivers of growth. In 2025, premium and higher categories accounted for 57.4% of wine sales, increasing their share by 90 basis points over the previous year. This advance reflects consumers' growing preference for brands of higher quality and prestige, a trend that Viña Concha y Toro has been able to capitalize on by strengthening its global portfolio.

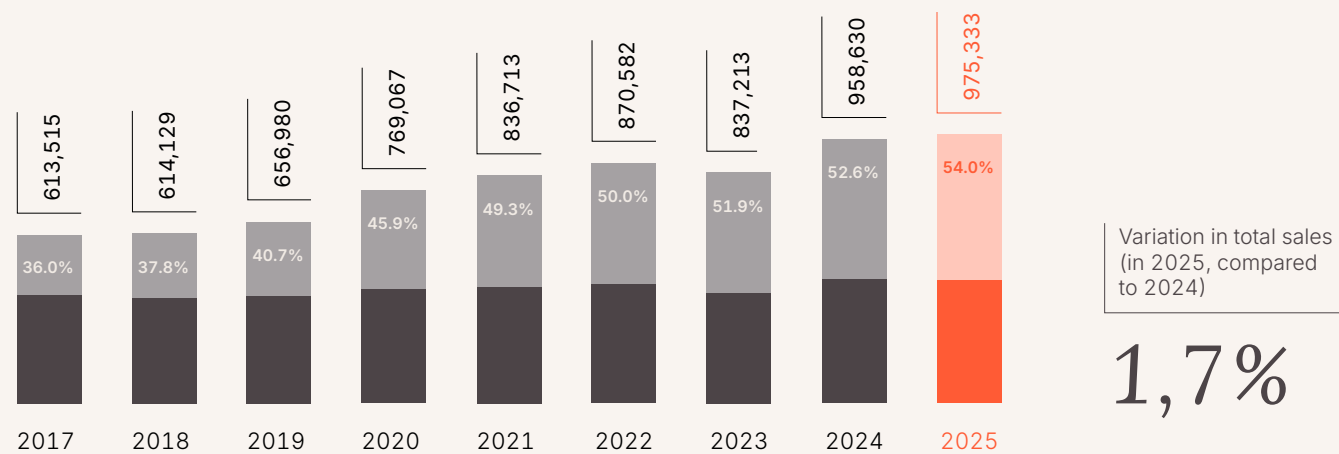
In that portfolio, brands that showed very positive results include Casillero del Diablo and Diablo, which continued to perform well in multiple markets, while our luxury brand Don Melchor recorded annual growth of 84.6%, consolidating its position in the international icon wine segment. Added to these are the achievements of our subsidiaries' brands, such as Trivento in Argentina and Bonterra in the United States, reflecting the geographical diversification of the business.

From a market perspective, this dynamism was concentrated in what are strategic regions for the company. The United Kingdom showed an increase in sales by value of 1.3%; Brazil, 15.2%; and Mexico 4.6%, underlining the importance of having our own global distribution network and the positioning of our brands in key markets.

In terms of profitability, EBITDA reached Ch\$152.76 billion. In 2025, the company faced additional pressure on its cost structure, mainly stemming from the implementation of the new environmental tax (EPR) in the UK and tariffs in the United States.

At the same time, we responded to structural changes facing the global wine industry by moving forward with a business simplification process in order to bolster our long-term competitiveness. This included streamlining the brand portfolio, optimising inputs, exiting the field in Chile and terminating agricultural contracts in our Californian subsidiary. These measures allowed us to make write-offs in the extraordinary amount of Ch\$8.19 billion.

Sales (in millions of Chilean pesos) **and mix (%)**



This simplification and efficiency programme, developed with expert consultants, will capture an estimated Ch\$28 billion in structural savings over 2026 and 2027, fortifying the company's cost structure as well as its capacity for long-term value creation.

Also during 2025, Viña Concha y Toro continued implementing its strategic investment plan, which is aimed at bolstering its competitive position. From 2017 to 2025, the company invested USD572 million, mainly in agricultural developments and winemaking, areas that account for some 68% of all investments made over the period.

These initiatives are aimed at boosting the quality of the portfolio, improving productivity and consolidating sustainable competitive advantages.

Looking ahead, the company will continue to deepen its premiumization strategy, promoting new products aligned with emerging consumer trends and strengthening its wine tourism services, especially through the newly revamped Centro del Vino in Pirque. It will also continue to implement the operational efficiencies plan and capture synergies derived from the business simplification process.

Sales growth, as expected

Consolidated sales increased 1.7% to Ch\$975.33 billion, driven by the growth of the wine segment, which despite maintaining volumes similar to 2024, grew in value by 2.8% YoY due to improvements in the premium and superior mix in our priority markets.

This performance was achieved thanks to the continuous advancement of our premiumization strategy, attributed to a better average price/mix (+2.6% in Chilean pesos), our anticipation of market trends, having our own distribution network and—as we reiterated throughout the year—our tremendous team.

The Principal and Invest categories (premium and superior Focus brands) accounted for 54.0% of total company sales, an increase of 140 bp year-on-year, due to the increase in value of the Principal (+4.0%) and Invest (+5.2%) categories. It is worth noting here the outstanding performance of the Don Melchor (+84.6%), Casillero del Diablo (+3.4%), Diablo (+15.0%) and Trivento Reserve (+2.7%) brands, which together represent over 40% of our wine sales.

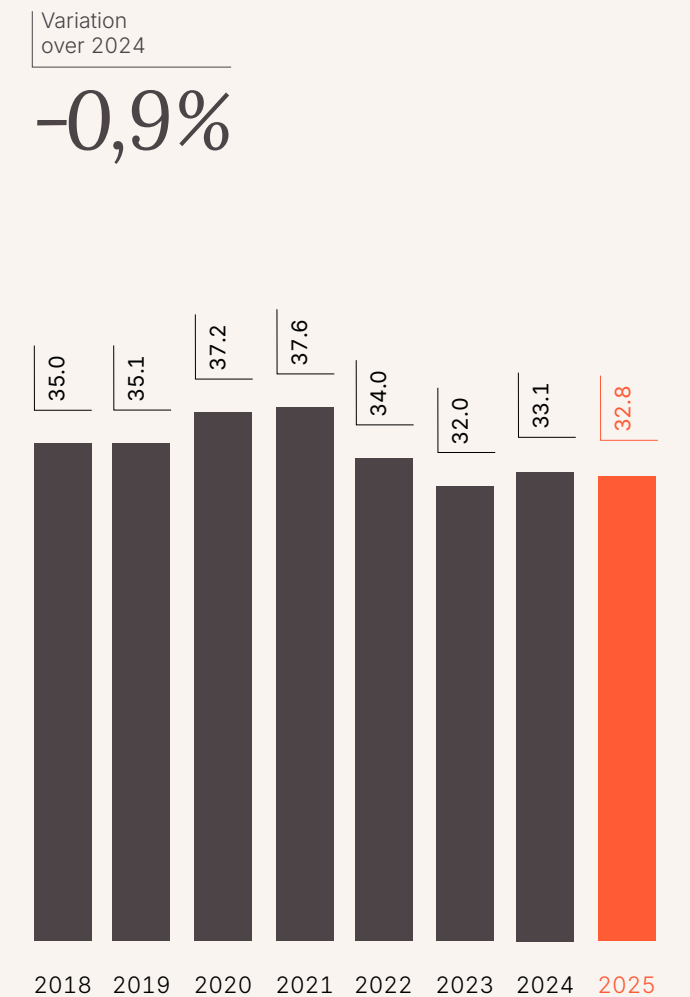
Also of note for 2025 is the increase in the average price/mix of Chilean wine (+4.8% in \$), in the USA (+4.0% in USD) and in export markets (+1.9% in USD).

Performance in different markets

Company sales in export markets grew by 3.6%, reaching Ch\$682.32 billion. The average price/mix grew 2.3% in Chilean pesos, adding to the 1.2% increase in volume over the period.

Total consolidated volume

(millions of 9-litre cases)



The premiumization strategy involved the termination of entry-level brands.

In Europe, invoicing rose by 4.2%, as a result of the 1.3% growth in the UK, 6.1% in Ireland and 10.6% in the Nordic countries. In the United Kingdom in particular, the tax increase on alcoholic products that came into effect in February resulted in greater competition in lower price segments. However, thanks to improvements in the sales mix, this effect was offset by increases in the premium and higher categories.

Notable developments in Asia include the 7.2% sales growth in China, thanks to the Casillero del Diablo brand. However, due to inventory adjustments in Japan (-22.6%) and a decrease in South Korea (-24.4%), sales in the region fell by 15.3% in value.

In Latin America, sales rose by 8.1% in value, with volumes 8.7% higher. This is explained in large measure by higher sales volumes in Brazil (+19.5%) and Mexico (+6.8%), despite the devaluation of currencies seen during the first few months of the year.

In Canada, we saw sales grow by 1.2% in value, mainly due to an increase in Casillero del Diablo and its extensions, in Diablo and in Trivento. In fact, the controversy over US tariffs in Canada favoured sales of the company's Chilean and Argentine brands.

In the Chilean domestic market, wine sales increased 2.7% in value to Ch\$106.67 billion, reflecting a business strategy focused on profitability and strengthening the premium portfolio. The 10.0% improvement in Principal and Invest mixes drove a 4.8% rise in the average price, which more than offset the 2.0% contraction in volume, which was concentrated in non-priority brands in the mass market segment.

Also worth noting are the double-digit increases in value achieved by Don Melchor, Casillero del Diablo and Diablo on the one hand, and the incorporation of new releases such as Concha y Toro The Wine, Marques de Casa Concha Gold and Blue and Los Mentirosos on the other.

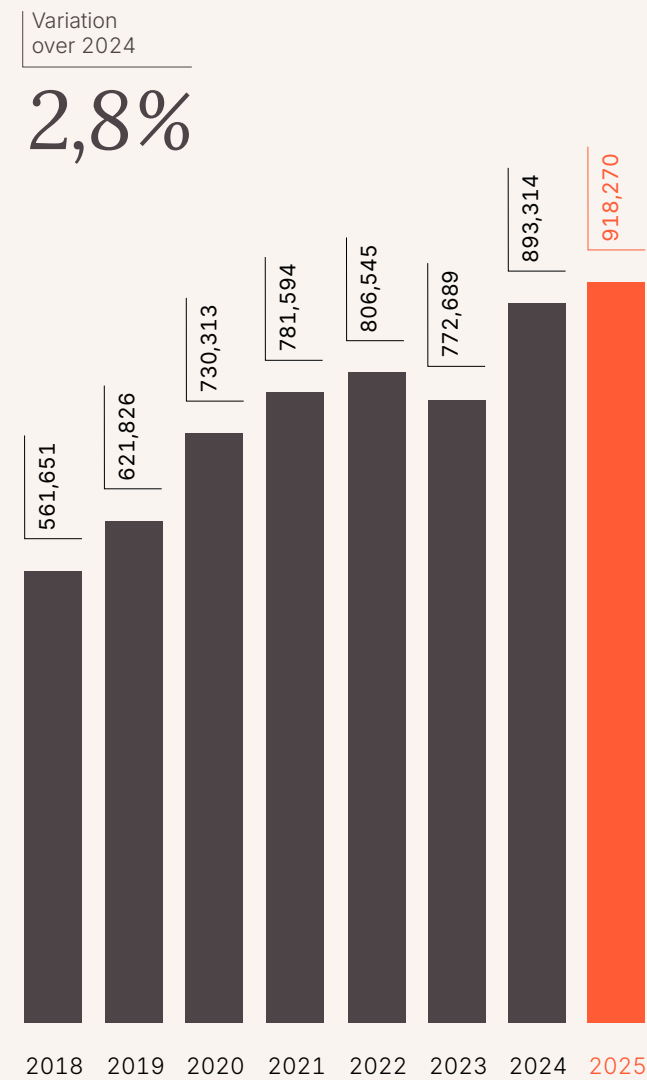
The beer and spirits category decreased by 9.2% in volume and 4.4% in value, to a large extent due to the performance of imported beers such as Miller in this persistently challenging and highly competitive segment. On the other hand, the performance of our own brands of beer and pisco remained positive, with increases in value in Odissea and Mal Paso.

In the local US market, sales by value totalled Ch\$129.29 billion, a drop of 1.2% over 2024, when it was Ch\$130.81 billion. These numbers can be explained by the 5.4% fall in YoY volumes resulting from lower consumption and inventory adjustments. The average price/mix in US dollars grew 4.0%, due to an increase in the Invest category.

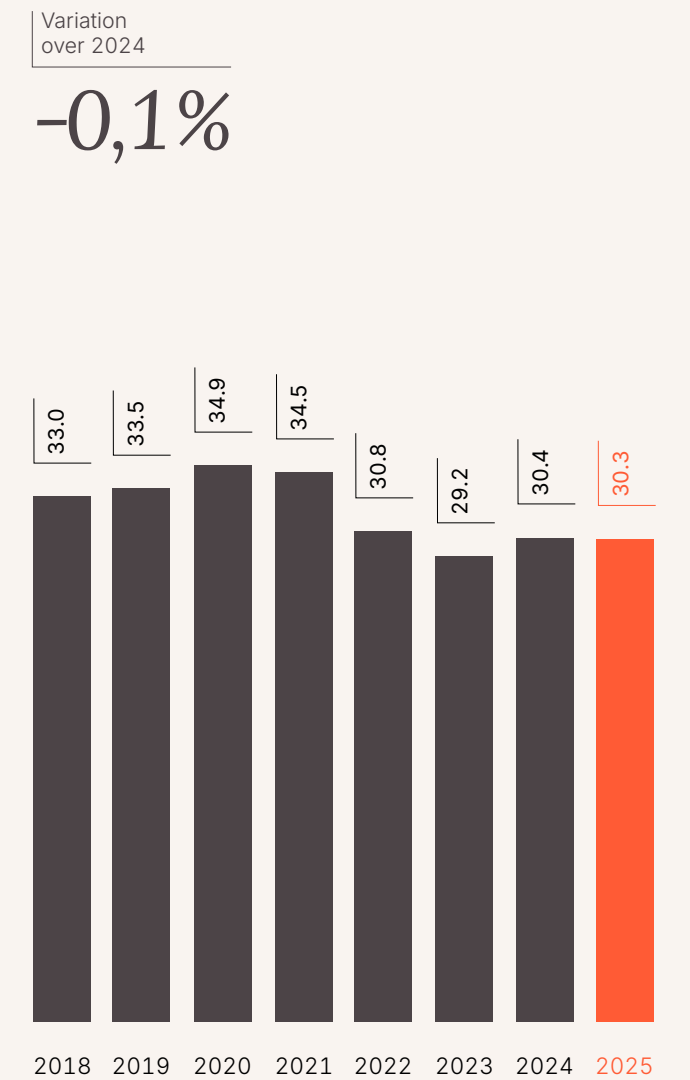
At the brand level, the growth in sales by value of Don Melchor, Bonterra and their extensions are notable, in line with the company's strategy for that market. Meanwhile, the most pronounced decreases are concentrated in non-priority brands in the mass market segment.

In 2025, cost of sales reached Ch\$599.16 billion, 2.3% higher than in 2024, partly due to new costs that emerged in 2025, such as the new environmental tax in the United Kingdom (EPR), which amounted to Ch\$9.12 billion, and the payment of Ch\$2.63 billion in US tariffs. This result is also explained by the increased importance of premium and high-end sales, the higher cost of the wine, higher cost of dry inputs, the effects of excise in the UK and higher internment costs in Brazil.

Wine sales
(millions of Chilean pesos)



Wine sales by volume
(millions of 9-litre cases)



The premiumization strategy involved the termination of entry-level brands.

Growth by brand category
(total sales by %)

Principal



% change in value **4,0%** % change in volume **3,5%**

Invest



% change in value **5,2%** % change in volume **0,1%**

Protect



% change in value **1,3%** % change in volume **-1,5%**

Watch

% change in value **-17,0%** % change in volume **-13,4%**

Super and Ultra Premium (*)

% change in value **-14,9%** % change in volume **-22,7%**

Other wine brands

% change in value **-2,3%** % change in volume **-5,3%**

Total wine

% change in value **2,8%** % change in volume **-0,1%**

(*) The images of brands in the Principal, Invest and Protect categories are not necessarily complete.

This amount also includes Ch\$3.14 billion in write-offs applied primarily to obsolete raw materials and finished products, wine degradation and ullage, which are mainly extraordinary costs that do not generate flow. In 2024, the company had Ch\$4.4 billion in write-offs, corresponding to wine degradation and ullage.

The cost of sales to sales ratio reached 61.4% in 2025, which is 30 bp higher than in 2024, reflecting the above-mentioned cost increases, which the efficiencies achieved did not manage to offset.

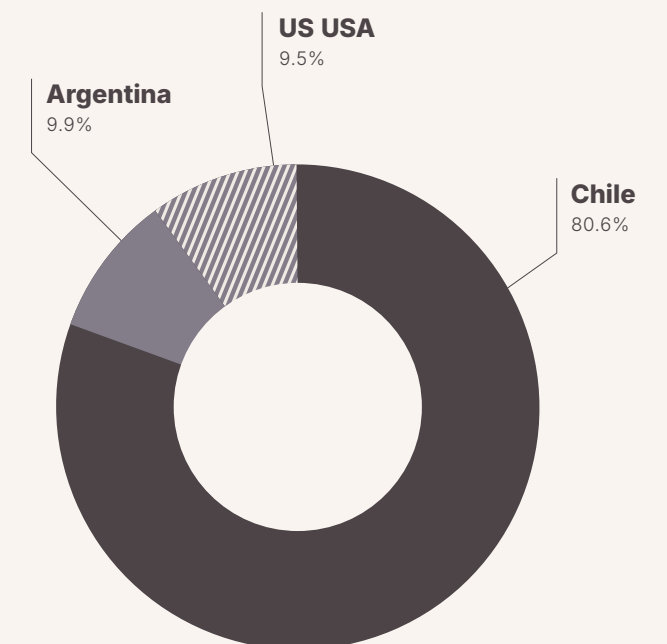
Gross earnings totalled Ch\$376.17 billion, a 0.9% increase over 2024. Gross margin reached 38.6% (-30 bps), including the above mentioned wine write-offs. Without considering these write-offs, the adjusted gross margin would have reached 38.9% (-40 bp).

Administration and sales expenses (distribution costs + administrative expenses) were Ch\$262.59 billion for the period, 3.6% higher than the Ch\$253.44 recorded in 2024. The increase in GAV is mainly due to higher sales and logistics costs, as well as insurance, tax, and exchange rates. The GAV to sales ratio reached 26.9% (+50 bps).

This amount includes a write-off of Ch\$1.82 billion that corresponds mainly to obsolete raw materials. In 2024 this write-off totalled Ch\$451 million, from the same causes. These expenses do not generate flows.

Other income and expenses posted net spending of Ch\$10.06 billion in 2025, compared to net income of Ch\$461 million in 2024. This net expense includes write-offs of Ch\$8.18 billion in 2025, compared to Ch\$1.43 billion in 2024, which correspond to expenses that do not generate flow, mainly extraordinary and one-time. In 2025, these expenses corresponded in large part to the following: the sale of a property in Chile, which was sold at a lower value than that listed in the accounts; to vine pulling in the three grape-producing countries; to the termination of a contract for leasing vineyards in California; and to the obsolescence of materials and products and stock write-offs. While these items generate expenses today, they will lead to greater efficiency in the future. In 2024, these expenditures corresponded to vine pulling in the three productive countries and to asset retirement.

Sales by origin in 2025 (total sales by %)



Isolating these write-offs, the net expenses were Ch\$1.88 billion, compared to net income of Ch\$1.89 billion, thanks to the fact that in 2024 the company earned income from the sale of land and expendable property, from compensation for claims and regularizations of supplier balances.

Although earnings from operational activities amounted to Ch\$103.52 billion, they include a one-time write-off equal to Ch\$8.19 billion, which, if excluded, yields an operating result of Ch\$111.71 billion, 6.7% lower than in 2024. This adds up to an adjusted EBIT margin of 11.5% (-100 pb).

This Ch\$8.19 billion in one-time write-offs are part of the Ch\$13.13 billion in total write-offs for 2025, and are explained primarily by the sale of agricultural land in Chile and the termination of leases in the U.S., as well as obsolete inventory and wine degradation, all of which occurred as part of the business simplification process and efficiency plan implemented during the year. These write-offs are listed for accounting purposes, have no impact on cash flow and are not expected to recur over time.

EBITDA (operating income less depreciation and amortisation, including write-offs that do not generate flow) amounted to Ch\$152.76 billion in 2025, 3.1% lower than in 2024. The EBITDA margin was 15.7% (-70).

The company's non-operating loss for 2025 was Ch\$12.84 billion, 8.9% lower than the 2024 loss of Ch\$14.1 billion,

largely explained by a lower net financial expenditure over the period.

Financial revenue was Ch\$4.08 billion in 2025, 14.4% higher than in 2024, when it was Ch\$3.57 billion, largely thanks to higher short-term investment placements.

Financial expenditures fell by 11.0% over 2024, reaching Ch\$21 billion, mainly due to lower average debt over the period and lower interest rates.

At 31 December 2025, net interest-free financial debt totalled Ch\$345.83 billion, 2.7% under its amount on 31 December 2024, reflecting the company's continued effort to optimize its debt levels, despite the challenging scenario overall, and in the industry in particular.

Participation by associated companies and joint ventures amounted to Ch\$3.33 billion in 2025, compared to Ch\$3.62 billion in 2024, explained mainly by a lower contribution from Almaviva.

Profits for exchange rate differences was Ch\$168 million, which is 91.5% lower than in the same period of 2024, when it was Ch\$2 billion.

Earnings attributable to equity holders of the parent company were Ch\$67.22 billion, 13.2% lower than the Ch\$77.42 billion reported in 2024. The net margin was 6.9% (-120 bps).

Summary of Consolidated Financial Results

(millions of Chilean pesos)

| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Statement of Income | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | 975,333 | 958,630 | 837,213 | 870,582 | 836,713 | 769,067 | 656,980 | 614,129 | 613,515 |
| Gross profit | 376,174 | 372,692 | 309,431 | 341,721 | 334,920 | 307,870 | 241,397 | 204,586 | 201,436 |
| Operating profit (loss) | 103,522 | 119,718 | 65,269 | 104,873 | 132,912 | 120,311 | 77,077 | 60,007 | 61,912 |
| EBITDA ⁽¹⁾ | 152,760 | 157,655 | 96,020 | 135,867 | 164,250 | 148,487 | 104,557 | 86,025 | 86,267 |
| Parent company net profit | 67,220 | 77,420 | 43,126 | 87,213 | 98,810 | 77,994 | 52,500 | 49,111 | 49,575 |
| As a percentage of revenue | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross margin | 38.6% | 38.9% | 37.0% | 39.3% | 40.0% | 40.0% | 36.7% | 33.3% | 32.8% |
| Operating margin | 10.6% | 12.5% | 7.8% | 12.0% | 15.9% | 15.6% | 11.7% | 9.8% | 10.1% |
| EBITDA margin | 15.7% | 16.4% | 11.5% | 15.6% | 19.6% | 19.3% | 15.9% | 14.0% | 14.1% |
| Net margin | 6.9% | 8.1% | 5.2% | 10.0% | 11.8% | 10.1% | 8.0% | 8.0% | 8.1% |
| Balance | | | | | | | | | |
| Total assets | 1,737,157 | 1,718,769 | 1,636,537 | 1,580,181 | 1,444,396 | 1,279,693 | 1,253,817 | 1,144,480 | 1,056,827 |
| Total liabilities | 871,082 | 893,877 | 854,453 | 816,073 | 779,890 | 631,118 | 659,783 | 572,327 | 505,593 |
| Total equity | 866,075 | 824,892 | 782,084 | 764,109 | 664,505 | 648,575 | 594,034 | 572,153 | 551,233 |
| Net financial debt ⁽²⁾ | 345,833 | 355,460 | 389,255 | 321,915 | 240,573 | 201,374 | 266,898 | 250,413 | 221,101 |
| Return on assets ⁽³⁾ | 3.9% | 4.6% | 2.7% | 5.6% | 7.4% | 6.0% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.8% |
| Return on equity ⁽⁴⁾ | 7.8% | 9.4% | 5.6% | 11.9% | 14.9% | 12.8% | 8.9% | 8.7% | 9.3% |
| ROIC ⁽⁵⁾ | 6.7% | 8.0% | 4.8% | 9.1% | 11.3% | 10.3% | 7.2% | 7.4% | 7.5% |
| Net financial debt / equity | 39.9% | 43.1% | 49.8% | 42.1% | 36.2% | 31.0% | 44.9% | 43.8% | 40.1% |
| Earnings per share (\$) | 90.96 | 104.76 | 58.36 | 118.01 | 133.61 | 104.41 | 70.28 | 65.74 | 66.36 |
| Dividends per share (\$) ⁽⁶⁾ | 45.50 | 41.90 | 23.35 | 47.20 | 53.40 | 41.80 | 28.10 | 25.00 | 24.00 |
| Share price as of 31 December (Ch\$) | 1,025.0 | 1,090.0 | 1,037.6 | 1,070.0 | 1,310.0 | 1,233.7 | 1,415.8 | 1,354.6 | 1,164.6 |

(1) EBITDA = Earnings (losses) from operational activities + depreciation + amortization + non-flow write-offs (2) Net financial debt = gross financial debt including the effect of derivatives related to financial debt – interest – cash and cash equivalent (3) Asset profitability = net profit from controller / Average Assets (4) Profitability of Equity = Controller's Net Profit / Average Equity (5) ROIC = (Operating earnings (losses) + exchange rate difference – taxes) / (average equity + average net financial debt) (6) Dividends per share correspond to interim and final dividends declared as per the earnings of the year in question. Averaged from balances over the past four quarters

About Viña Concha y Toro

Viña Concha y Toro is the principal wine producer in Latin America and one of the leading wineries in the world.

Viña Concha y Toro's 142-year history has forged its leadership and positioned it as Latin America's leading wine producer and one of the most important wine companies in the world with a presence in over 130 countries and more than 12,000 hectares planted to vine in Chile, Argentina and the United States. Today, it is a publicly traded company listed on the Santiago Stock Exchange.

The company's extensive portfolio has enabled it to build a diverse array of markets that includes the United Kingdom, the United States, Chile, Brazil, Mexico and the Nordic countries. Concha y Toro is headquartered in Santiago, Chile and owns vineyards, wineries and packaging plants there, as well as in Argentina and the United States.

Through the work of its Centre for Research and Innovation (CII), Concha y Toro investigates viticulture and winemaking to enhance its competitive advantages and contribute to the wine industry as a whole.

The "Family of New World Wineries" concept unites the group under a single identity, weaving all three countries of origin together in a shared narrative that highlights the richness associated with creating unique, internationally acclaimed products.

Currently, Concha y Toro has a network of 12 company-owned commercial offices and distribution subsidiaries in North America, South America, Asia and Europe. Across all operations, it boasts 3,172 employees, 20,530 customers and 4,489 suppliers.



Company name:

Viña Concha y Toro S.A.

Tax ID no.:

90,227,000-0

Type of company:

Publicly traded corporation

Corporate domicile:

Santiago

Head office address:

Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481,
Torre Norte, piso 15,
Las Condes,
Santiago, Chile

Tel.:

(+562) 2476 5200

Mailing address:

213, Correo Central, Santiago

Email address:

vinaconchaytoro@conchaytoro.cl

Website:

<https://vinacyt.com>

Chilean Stock Exchange mnemonic:

Conchatoro

Doing Business As:

Viconto

Investor contact:

Daniela Lama
Head of Investor Relations
Conchaytoro-ir@conchaytoro.cl
(+562) 2476 5200

Subsidiaries and business units

Subsidiaries and production units



VIÑA CONCHA Y TORO
— FAMILY OF NEW WORLD WINERIES —



Distribution offices

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Chile | VCT Chile |
| Argentina | Bodega Trivento |
| US | VCT USA |
| Europe | VCT Europe |
| • United Kingdom | Concha y Toro UK |
| • Norway | VCT Norway |
| • Sweden | VCT Sweden |
| • Finland | VCT Finland |
| Brazil | VCT Brasil |
| Mexico | VCT & DG México ⁽³⁾ |
| Canada | Escalade Wine & Spirits ⁽⁴⁾ |
| Singapore | VCT Asia |
| China | VCT China |

Affiliates



(1) JV 88% Viña Concha y Toro – 12% Other third parties. (2) JV 50% Viña Concha y Toro – 50% Baron Philippe de Rothschild. (3) JV 51% Viña Concha y Toro – 49% Digrans S.A. (4) JV 50% Viña Concha y Toro – 50% Charton Hobbs. (5) JV 50% Viña Concha y Toro – 50% Amorim Cork S.A.

International presence

The company currently has a network of 12 commercial offices and distribution subsidiaries in North America, South America, Asia, and Europe. Across the whole of its operations, it has 3,172 employees, 20,530 customers and 4,489 suppliers.



The publication and circulation of maps that refer to or are related to Chile's borders and boundaries do not in any way represent a commitment on the part of the Government of Chile based on Art. 2, letter g) of the Foreign Relations Ministry's Decree with Force of Law No. 83 of 1979.

- 2.1 Mission, vision, purpose and values
- 2.2 Historic timeline
- 2.3 Ownership

Chapter 2

Corporate profile

2.1 Mission, vision, purpose and values

Purpose

We exist to transform every glass of wine and gathering around the world into a memorable experience.

Vision

Viña Concha y Toro aspires to be a global leader that focuses on consumers and the development of premium wine brands.

Mission

We create excellent wines for the world, embracing a future committed to innovation, sustainability and the development of people and their communities.

Values

Viña Concha y Toro affirms that the actions of every member of the company, in both Chilean and foreign subsidiaries, shall be governed by the following values:

- **Respect**

Our relationships are based on respect for one another regardless of status, gender, age, nationality or place of origin. As a company, we want to be known for our friendliness, positive attitude and constructive approach.

- **Collaboration**

The company promotes a workplace culture based on trust, and one that facilitates efficient work, avoiding

silos and isolation. We are a single entity, and so we encourage our leaders, peers and teams to work collaboratively. We want everyone to participate actively and enthusiastically in pursuit of a common goal.

- **Excellence**

At Viña Concha y Toro, excellence defines us and highlights our commitment to continuously improve as we strive to maintain our position as one of globe's leading wine companies. We are committed to being at the cutting edge, which requires individual and collective effort and a willingness to always challenge what we do and how we do, with the power to transform opportunities into success.

Adherence to human rights principles within the company

As a global company, Viña Concha y Toro seeks to align itself with international frameworks by adopting them voluntarily and using them as tools to improve its own social and environmental performance.

Among others, the company affirms its adherence to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to the Global Compact and to the Sustainable Development Goals, all of which strengthen its voluntary commitments.

2.2 Historical timeline

1883

Don Melchor Concha y Toro, a renowned Chilean politician and businessman, founds Viña Concha y Toro.

1922

The company becomes a corporation and expands its corporate purpose to general wine production.

1933

The company's shares begin trading on the Santiago Stock Exchange and its products are exported for the first time.

1957

Eduardo Guisasti Tagle joins the Board of Directors and begins laying the productive groundwork for Viña Concha y Toro's future expansion.

1966

Production of more complex wines begins with the launch of Casillero del Diablo.

1968

The company acquires Viña Maipo.

1987

The first vintage of Don Melchor, the Chilean wine industry's first icon wine, is released.

1993

Viña Cono Sur is established.

1994

Viña Concha y Toro becomes the world's first wine company to trade its shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

1996

The company founds Bodega Trivento in Mendoza, Argentina.

1997

The company enters into a joint venture with Baron Philippe de Rothschild to produce the wine Almaviva.

2001

The company creates its first subsidiary outside of Chile, Concha y Toro UK.

2005

The company acquires the assets of Viña Francisco de Aguirre, marking its incursion into the Limarí Valley.

2007

VCT Brasil is founded.

2011

VCT&DG México is established.

The company acquires Fetzer Vineyards, a pioneer in sustainable practices, based in California, USA.



2012

VCT China is established.

2013

The company obtains the Wines of Chile Sustainability Certification.

Concha y Toro is named the World's Most Admired Wine Brand by Drinks International.

2014

The Centre for Research and Innovation (CII) is created.

2015

Viña Concha y Toro appears for the first time on the Dow Jones Sustainability Chile Index, the first such index adopted by the Santiago Stock Exchange.

2016

Bonterra, a subsidiary of Fetzer Vineyards at the time, was named American Winery of the Year by Wine Enthusiast.

Viña Concha y Toro earns top place on RepTrak Chile's corporate reputation ranking.



2017
Almariva 2015 is named Wine of the Year by renowned critic James Suckling, earning a perfect score of 100 points.

2018
Casillero del Diablo Reserva Cabernet Sauvignon 2017 receives a historic 90-point score from US critic James Suckling.

Viña Don Melchor is founded.

2019
Concha y Toro becomes the first Chilean company to commit to the UN Business Ambition for 1.5°C initiative.

Concha y Toro is listed among Wine & Spirits Top 100 Wineries of the Year, becoming the second most frequently mentioned winery on the list.

2020
Don Melchor 2018 earns a perfect score of 100 points from James Suckling.

Casillero del Diablo is named Best New World Winery by Wine Enthusiast.

2021
Viña Concha y Toro joins the global B Corp community.

The Drinks Business names Viña Concha y Toro the best international drinks company of the year.

VCT China joins Viña Concha y Toro's global distribution network.

2022
The company's production subsidiary in California, USA, changes its name to Bonterra Organic Estates.

Concha y Toro, Cono Sur and Bonterra Organic Estates are singled out in the annual Drinks Business Green Awards 2022.



2023
Viña Concha y Toro celebrates its 140th anniversary with the Make Time Memorable campaign, which focuses on people around the world enjoying memorable experiences with the company's wines.

2024
Don Melchor 2021 is chosen Wine of the Year by Wine Spectator, a historic milestone for the Chilean wine industry.

Viña Concha y Toro establishes VCT Europe, strengthening its presence in Europe and unifying its operations in the UK and Nordic countries.

2025 Milestones



01.

Concha y Toro inaugurates its new Centro del Vino

Through an immersive, cutting-edge experience that combines state-of-the-art technology, history and wine, the innovative Concha y Toro Centro del Vino, located in Pirque, highlights Chile's cultural, artistic and wine production heritage in unique museum-quality tours.

02.

Don Melchor celebrates a historic triumph with global roadshow

After being recognized as N°1 Wine of the Year for 2024 by Wine Spectator magazine, the Chilean icon Cabernet Sauvignon Don Melchor shared this distinction with the world's leading markets in the Don Melchor – Top of the World global roadshow. The tour visited more than 30 cities in 17 countries and connected with the press, customers, wine collectors and wine lovers who have accompanied the wine on its journey, since its first vintage in 1987.

03.

25th Anniversary of our UK office

Viña Concha y Toro's first office abroad celebrated its 25 years in operation. The office's opening was a milestone in the company's history, marking the beginning of its solid global distribution network. In 2024, the office merged with the Nordic countries to become VCT Europe.

04.

Trivento, the world's most-consumed Argentine wine

For the fifth consecutive year, Bodega Trivento reaffirms its leadership as the globe's favourite Argentine wine brand, according to industry consulting firm IWSR. In 2025, for the first time, Trivento led the ranking in both value and volume.

05.

Closer to consumers: Diablo Vino & Fire

Located in the Tobaraba Urban Market (MUT) in Santiago, the Diablo Vino & Fuego restaurant invites guests into an experience and exploration that is unique in the world of food and wine, without labels. Its unique approach includes wines from the portfolio outside of Chile, small guest producers and a wine dispenser.



06.

Viña Concha y Toro triumphs at the Green Awards

The Drinks Business recognized Viña Concha y Toro in the Amorim Sustainability Award category for its large-scale application of a regenerative model in its vineyards and native forests.



07.

Casillero del Diablo enters a new segment with Zero sparkling

Viña Concha y Toro's leading brand presented an innovative dealcoholized sparkling wine made with 100% Chardonnay grapes from Chile's Central Valley.



08.

Viña Concha y Toro surpasses native reforestation goal

As part of its commitment to sustainability and ecosystem regeneration, in July 2025, Viña Concha y Toro exceeded its goal of planting 30,000 native trees by 2025, planting more than 37,400.



09.

Viña Don Melchor presents the Las Parcelas series

After 35 years of excellence, Viña Don Melchor launched an innovative limited edition wine collection—the Las Parcelas series. The first wine in this exclusive series is the 2022 vintage of DM/01, which earned a 98-point score from The Drinks Business just a few weeks after its launch.



10.

Concha y Toro once again named one of the globe's most admired wine brands

The British trade publication Drinks International placed Concha y Toro 8th in its ranking, reaffirming the company's leadership in the global wine industry.



11.

Early childhood support

Working with Fundación Educacional Choshuenco, Viña Concha y Toro provided early childhood training and educational material to support its communities. A total of 44 preschools serving a total of 3,744 children benefited.



12.

Viña Cono Sur earned a place on the globe's top 100 premium wine and spirits brands

The Luxury Lifestyle Awards selected Viña Cono Sur for its commitment to excellence, innovation and quality, solidifying the company's position as one of the world's most prestigious wine producers.



13.

S&P Global recognizes Viña Concha y Toro's sustainable leadership

The company was named the world's most sustainable winery in the global beverage industry for its ESG practices, and was also included on the Dow Jones Best in Class Index (DJBICI) and the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2025.



14.

Amelia among the world's best Chardonnays

Vinous spotlighted the 2024 vintage of Amelia Chardonnay with a 98-point score, solidifying its position as the best Chardonnay in Chile and one of the top five in the world. Similarly, the 2023 vintage of Amelia Chardonnay was chosen Best White Wine of the Year by Tim Atkin, with 97 points.

2.3 Ownership

Control status

CMF 2.3.1

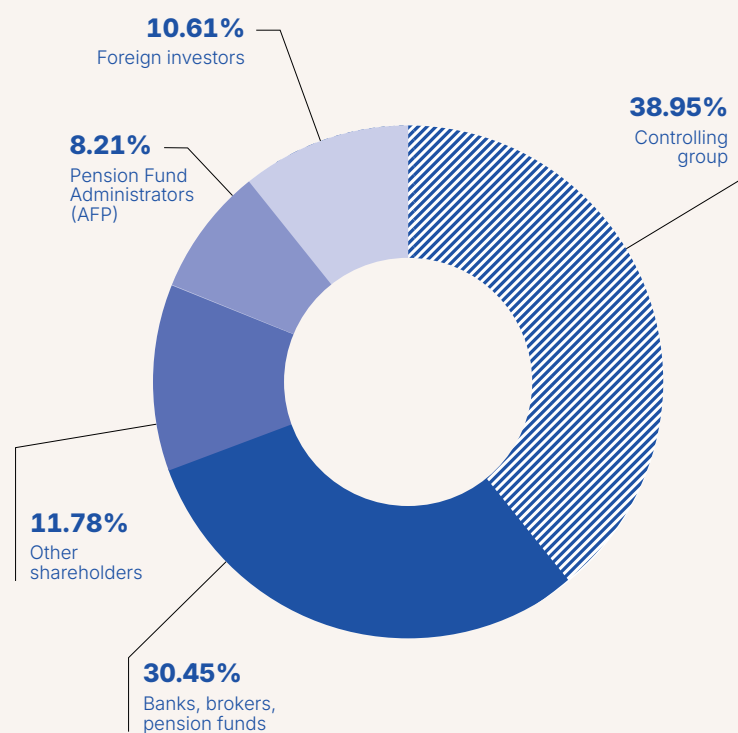
Viña Concha y Toro has a controlling group with a 38.95% direct and indirect shareholding as of 31 December 2025. They have an informal joint action agreement in place.

Major changes in ownership or control

CMF 2.3.2

In 2025, there were no significant changes in the ownership of Viña Concha y Toro. During the fiscal year, pension funds reduced their share by 4.84%.

Ownership of Viña Concha y Toro



Major shareholders

CMF 2.3.3

The Guilisasti Gana and Larraín Santa María families control the company mainly through the companies Inversiones Totihue S.A. and Inversiones Quivolgo S.A. The individuals that represent each member of the controlling group and their respective percentages of interest are listed in Note 9.2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements. To date, there are no other individuals or legal entities with shares or rights that represent 10% or more of the company's equity, nor are there individuals who own less than 10% and who, together with their spouse and/or relatives, reach that percentage directly or through legal entities.

Shares

CMF 2.3.4 i

At the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 22 April 2021, the attendees agreed to implement a Share Acquisition Programme for shares of the company's own issuance, under the terms established in articles 27 to 27c of the Corporations Law.

By virtue of the above, between 9 September 2021 and 4 October 2022, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. acquired 7,995,982 shares, which, in accordance with the provi-

sions of the aforementioned articles, have not been included in the calculation of the quorum for shareholders' meetings or for the payment of dividends

Likewise, pursuant to Article 27c of the Corporations Law, failure to dispose of the shares within the period specified therein resulted in a reduction of share capital by operation of law.

Thus, as of 31 December 2025, the share capital is divided into 739,010,000 single-series common shares.

Dividend policy

CMF 2.3.4 ii

The Dividend Policy proposed by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting held in April 2025, consists of distributing 40% of the net profit for the year, to which end the Board of Directors approved payment of three interim dividends during the year. With the proposed final dividend, however, approximately 50% of the net profit of the year would be distributed.

The Board also resolved to inform the Annual General Meeting of its intention to maintain its Dividend Policy of distributing 40% of the net profit for 2026.

Identification of major shareholders

| Name or Company Name | TAX ID NO. | Shares | % Share |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Inversiones Totihue S.A. | 94.663.000-4 | 166,400,059 | 22.52% |
| Banchile Corredores de Bolsa S.A. | 96.571.220-8 | 105,395,082 | 14.26% |
| Valores Security S.A.C. de B. | 96.515.580-5 | 35,842,474 | 4.85% |
| Inversiones Quivolgo S. A.* | 96.980.200-7 | 34,022,224 | 4.60% |
| Banco Santander por Cuenta de Inv. Extranjeros | 97.036.000-K | 24,580,649 | 3.33% |
| Rentas Santa Marta Limitada | 86,911,800-1 | 22,293,321 | 3.02% |
| Banco de Chile on behalf of State Street | 97.004.000-5 | 20,142,217 | 2.73% |
| Larraín Vial S.A. stock brokerage | 80.537.000-9 | 20,086,340 | 2.72% |
| Compass Small Cap Chile Investment Fund | 96.804.330-7 | 18,266,459 | 2.47% |
| BTG Pactual Chile S.A.C. de B. | 84.177.300-4 | 17,610,024 | 2.38% |
| Banco de Chile on behalf of Citi Na New York Client | 97.004.000-5 | 17,115,209 | 2.32% |
| Mutual Fund BTG Pactual Chile Acción | 96.966.250-7 | 15,110,386 | 2.04% |

* INVERSIONES QUIVOLGO S.A. is presented with all its shares, both direct and custodial shares.

Statistical information

Dividends

CMF 2.3.4 iii a

In 2025, profits attributable to the company's controllers totalled Ch\$67.22 billion. At the Annual General Meeting on 22 April 2025, the meeting was informed of the Board's intended dividend policy.

The Board of Directors then approved the distribution of interim dividends Numbers 299 and 300, in the amount of Ch\$5.0 per share, payable on 30 September and 29 December 2025, and dividend No. 301 in the amount of Ch\$5.0 pesos per share on 31 March 2026, out of the net profits for 2025.

The Board of Directors will propose to the 2026 Annual General Meeting the distribution of the final dividend, number 302, also out of the net profit for 2025, in the amount of Ch\$30.50 per share. If approved, it will be payable as of 14 May 2026. The dividends per share paid out over the past four years are presented in the table below, expressed in historic values.

| Date | No. | Type | \$/share | Year |
|-------------------|-----|---------|----------|------|
| 19 May 2022 | 287 | Final | 19.4 | 2021 |
| 30 September 2022 | 288 | Interim | 4.5 | 2022 |
| 27 December 2022 | 289 | Interim | 4.5 | 2022 |
| 31 March 2023 | 290 | Interim | 4.5 | 2022 |
| 19 May 2023 | 291 | Final | 33.7 | 2022 |
| 29 September 2023 | 292 | Interim | 4.5 | 2023 |
| 28 March 2024 | 293 | Interim | 4.5 | 2023 |
| 17 May 2024 | 294 | Final | 14.35 | 2023 |
| 30 September 2024 | 295 | Interim | 4.5 | 2024 |
| 27 December 2024 | 296 | Interim | 4.5 | 2024 |
| 31 March 2025 | 297 | Interim | 4.5 | 2024 |
| 16 May 2025 | 298 | Final | 28.4 | 2024 |
| 30 September 2025 | 299 | Interim | 5.0 | 2025 |
| 29 December 2025 | 300 | Interim | 5.0 | 2025 |
| 31 March 2026 | 301 | Interim | 5.0 | 2025 |
| 14 May 2026* | 302 | Final | 30.5 | 2025 |

* If approved by the 2026 Annual General Meeting, it will be paid out on May 14 of the same year.

Shareholders

CMF 2.3.4 iii c

In 2025, there were 1,111 shareholders in all.

Market transactions

CMF 2.3.4 iii b

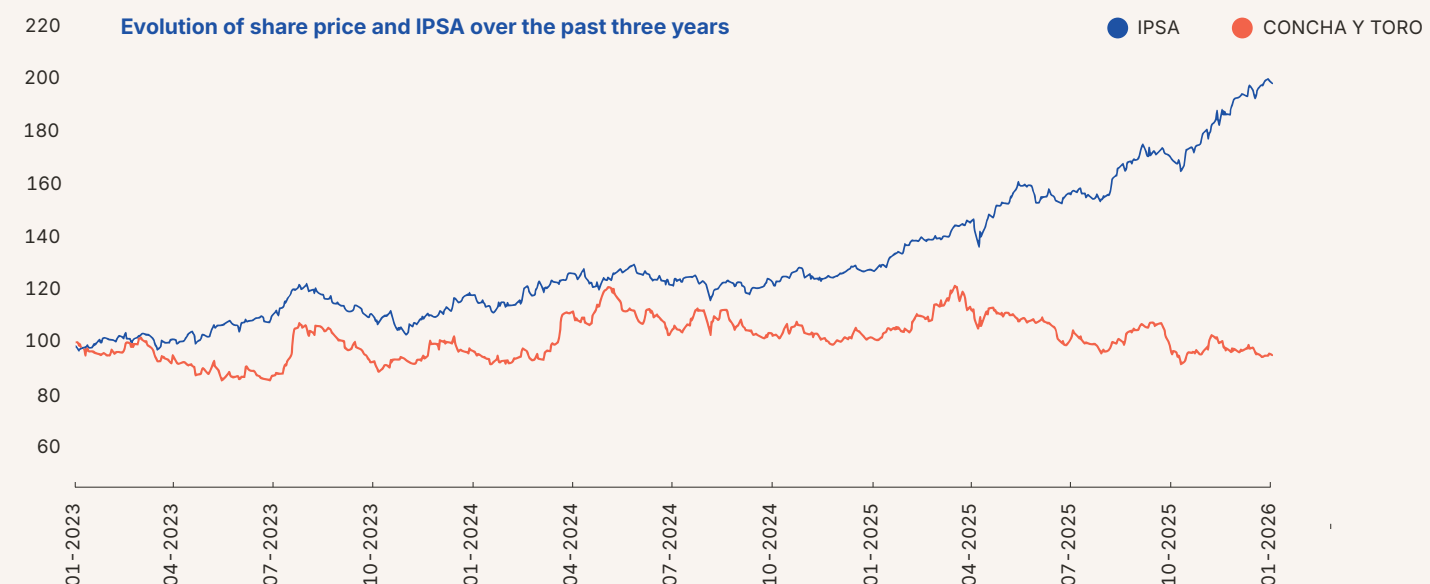
The company's shares have been traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange since 1933. The registration number with the Securities Registry of the Financial Markets Commission (CMF) is No. 0043. In 2025, the company's shares were also traded on the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange.

The company's shares posted a variation of -6.0% in 2025 and +5.1% in 2024. Their closing price was Ch\$1,025.0 in 2025 and Ch\$1,090.0 in 2024. The IPSA index varied by +56.2% in 2025 and +8.3% in 2024.

The shares have a stock exchange presence of 100% in Chile. The number of shares and amounts traded and their average quarterly price are listed below:

| 2024 | Shares traded | Amount traded (Ch\$) | Average price (Ch\$) |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Quarter 1 | 44,018,571 | 45,900,278,600 | 1,043 |
| Quarter 2 | 47,715,538 | 56,511,660,300 | 1,184 |
| Quarter 3 | 41,804,896 | 47,820,933,700 | 1,144 |
| Quarter 4 | 67,944,457 | 74,787,619,300 | 1,101 |
| | 201,483,462 | 225,020,491,900 | 1,117 |

| 2025 | Shares traded | Amount traded (Ch\$) | Average price (Ch\$) |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Quarter 1 | 132,400,971 | 155,571,236,600 | 1,175 |
| Quarter 2 | 102,383,311 | 117,820,521,900 | 1,151 |
| Quarter 3 | 83,541,129 | 90,353,298,000 | 1,082 |
| Quarter 4 | 75,273,394 | 77,838,818,000 | 1,034 |
| | 393,598,805 | 441,583,874,500 | 1,122 |



Other securities

In addition to its shares, the company has issued the following securities, which are current to date:

| Current bonds | K | N | Q | T |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Under the bond line | 575 | 841 | 879 | 931 |
| Registration date | 21/08/2014 | 20/10/2016 | 05/01/2018 | 26/07/2019 |
| Placement date | 11/09/2014 | 03/11/2016 | 18/01/2018 | 06/08/2019 |
| Maximum registered amount | UF 2,000,000 | UF 2,000,000 | UF 2,000,000 | UF 2,000,000 |
| Placed amount | UF 928,571.60 | UF 2,000,000 | UF 2,000,000 | UF 2,000,000 |
| Maturity (expiration date) | 24 years | 25 years | 20 years | 25 years |
| Amortization of principal | 28 equal payments made half-yearly beginning on 01/03/2025 | 10 equal payments made half-yearly beginning on 24/04/2037 | 10 equal payments made half-yearly beginning on 10/07/2033 | 10 equal payments made half-yearly beginning on 22/01/2040 |
| Interest rate | 3.3% annual | 2.40% annual | 3.0% annual | 1.8% annual |
| Extraordinary amortization | Beginning on 01/09/2020 | Beginning on 24/10/2021 | Beginning on 10/01/2023 | Beginning on 22/07/2024 |
| Financial covenants | Net financial debt over total equity < 1.2x Coverage of financial expenses > 2.5x | Net financial debt over total equity < 1.2x Coverage of financial expenses > 2.5x | Net financial debt over total equity < 1.2x Coverage of financial expenses > 2.5x | Net financial debt over total equity < 1.2x Coverage of financial expenses > 2.5x |
| Protections | Sufficient | Sufficient | Sufficient | Sufficient |
| Guarantees | Not considered | Not considered | Not considered | Not considered |



- 3.1 Governance framework
- 3.2 Board of Directors
- 3.3 Board committees
- 3.4 Key executives
- 3.5 Adherence to international good corporate governance codes
- 3.6 Risk management

Chapter 3

Corporate governance

3.1 Governance framework

Viña Concha y Toro is continually reviewing the best corporate governance practices and incorporating them into its management in the form of policies, processes and actions.

The company's Board of Directors has implemented different policies and protocols that enable it to ensure adequate corporate governance, including:

- Code of Ethics and Conduct
- Corporate Governance Code
- Crime Prevention Manual
- Policy on Hiring Advisers to the Board
- Board Member Application and Selection Policy
- General Policy on Customary Transactions for Operations with Related Parties
- Conflict of Interest Policy
- Manual on Handling Information of Interest to the Market
- Policy for the Election of Board Members in Subsidiaries

The Directors' Committee has played an active role in assessing current practices and identifying opportunities for improvement.

As a general framework for providing information in its annual reports, the company has adopted the reporting methodology based on the Chilean Financial Market Commission's general standard 461 (and its amendment in NGC 519), including the ESG indicators identified in this standard. Similarly, it assesses its progress on these matters annually in relation to various international standards, such as the Dow Jones Best in Class Index (DJBICI). The company also periodically reviews and updates its best sustainability practices.

Approach to Sustainability

CMF 3.1 ii

The company has a sustainability strategy aimed at integrating environmental and social concerns in a structural, long-term way. In this context, Viña Concha y Toro’s sustainability governance is implemented at three administrative levels so that this strategy can be turned into concrete action throughout the organization.

At the first level is the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, made up of three Board members who are responsible for drafting high-level guidelines and who approve which environmental, social and governance concerns will be included in corporate policies.

At the second level is the Executive Committee, composed of the CEO, as chair, the Corporate Sustainability Division and the executives who report directly to the CEO. This committee is responsible for coordinating divisional and executive teams around certain initiatives and for reporting on overall progress and contributions made.

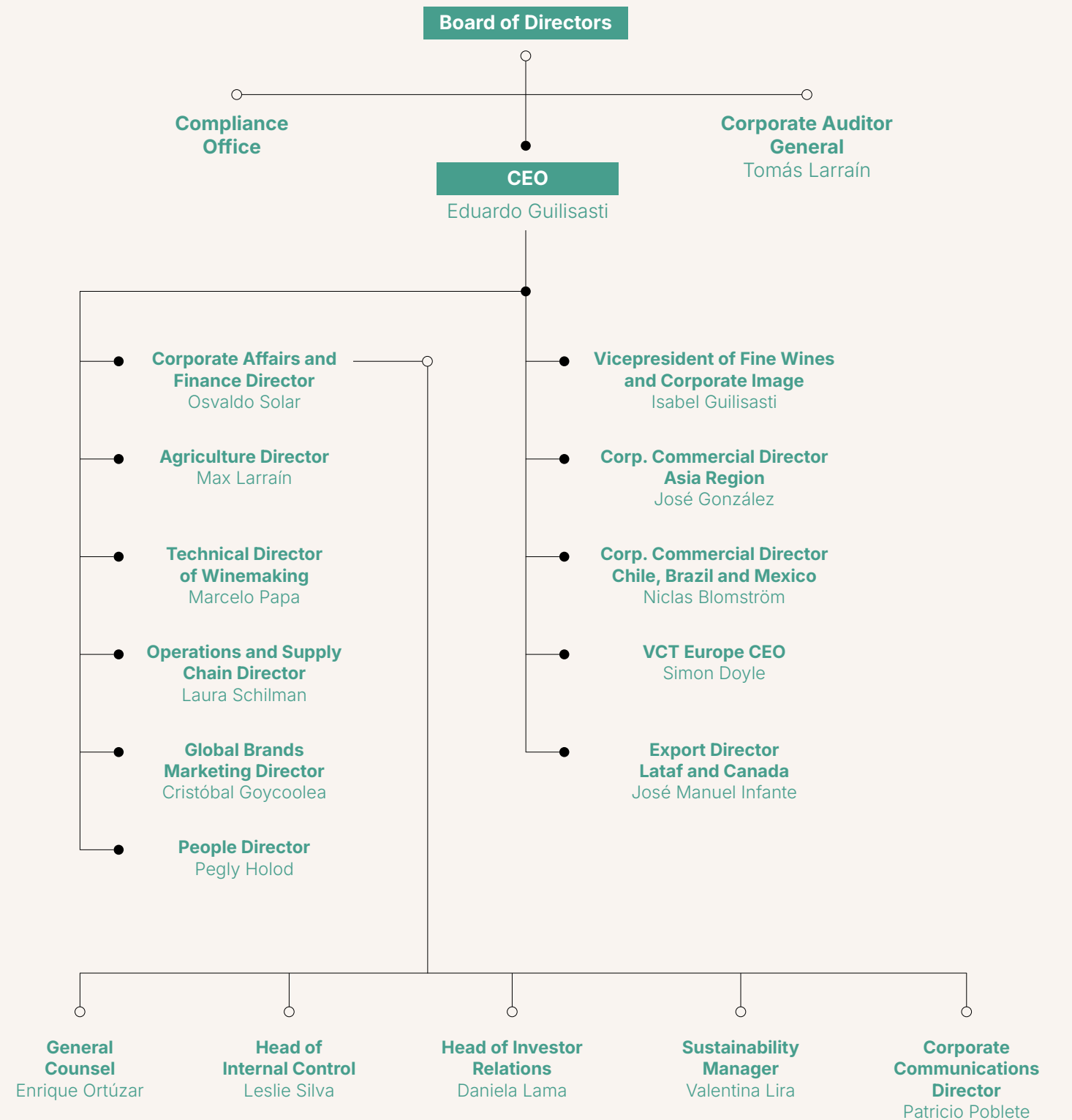
At the third level, the operational level, the Sustainability team leads the implementation of the sustainability strategy within the company and is responsible for ensuring that the corresponding areas, divisions and executives are complying with the applicable guidelines.

This company-wide team includes members of different sustainability-related areas in our productive subsidiaries and commercial offices, along with representatives from Viña Concha y Toro’s head office.

At each level, the company incorporates environmental, social and human rights issues into different assessment processes and strategic definitions.

In this governance framework, the Board acts as the highest oversight body for sustainability matters, approving the Corporate Sustainability Strategy and its general guidelines. Structuring sustainability in this way, at different levels of decision making within the company, ensures the proper implementation of the strategy, with the strategic level establishing the guidelines and priorities, the tactical level coordinating the different executive areas responsible for developing them, and the operational level implementing the initiatives and monitoring their progress. This hierarchical structure facilitates the integration of environmental, social and governance concerns into our business, allowing the guidelines defined at the corporate level to be translated into concrete actions in the company’s different operations.

Organizational chart



3.2 Board of Directors



CHAIRMAN

Rafael Guilisasti Gana

HOLDS A DEGREE IN HISTORY
TAX ID NO. 6,067,826-K
DIRECTOR SINCE 1998

Experience

Mr Guilisasti joined Viña Concha y Toro in 1978, and served as Export Manager from 1985 to 1998 at a time when the company was significantly expanding its presence in international markets. He was President of Wines of Chile from 1986 to 2003. He is currently Chairman of the Board of Viñedos Emiliana S.A., which produces organic wines, and a member of the Board of Viña Almaviva (a joint venture between Viña Concha y Toro and Baron Philippe de Rothschild). He was a member of the Duoc UC Board and President of the Confederation of Production and Trade (CPC) from December 2008 to December 2010. He was the second Vice President of the Chilean Federation of Industry (SOFOFA) from 2013 to 2017 and was elected Board member during that same period. He had also held those roles between April 2005 and May 2011. He has a degree in History from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. He also serves as a Board member of other Chilean companies.



VICE-CHAIR

Felipe Larraín Vial

ENTREPRENEUR
TAX ID NO. 7,050,875-3
DIRECTOR SINCE 2023

Experience

Mr. Larraín joined Viña Concha y Toro in 1989 and served as Export Manager of Viña Concha y Toro S.A., responsible for Latin America and Caribbean markets until 1998. He was CEO of Viña Almaviva from 1999 to 2019. During his time there, he promoted a strong policy of openness to international markets through La Place de Bordeaux, consolidating Viña Almaviva as the first Chilean winery under the *château* concept. He has been a Board member of Viña Almaviva since 2020. He is also Chairman of the Board of Frutícola Viconto, a fruit production and export company, and a Board member of its subsidiaries Greenvic and AMA. Since 2015, he has been a Board member of organic wine producer Viñedos Emiliana S.A.



DIRECTOR

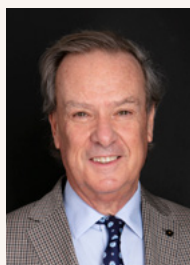
Alfonso Larraín Santa María

ENTREPRENEUR
TAX ID NO. 3,632,569-0
BOARD MEMBER SINCE 1989
AND PREVIOUSLY 1969-1973

Experience

Mr. Larraín served as Chairman of the Board of Viña Concha y Toro from 1998 to 2025, focusing in that role on strengthening the company's prestigious image in leading global markets. During his many years of service to the company, which he joined as a Board member in 1969, he has held the roles of Chief Executive Officer (1973-1989) and Vice Chair of the Board (1989-1998). Over the course of his tenure, he promoted a strong policy of openness to external markets. During the 1980s, he also twice served as the President of the Chilean Association of Wine Exporters and Bottlers. He was a Director of the Santiago Chamber of Commerce and is currently Board member emeritus with that organization.

Viña Concha y Toro's Board of Directors is the company's highest governing body and is comprised of seven members. All directors hold permanent appointments, and as per the company's statutes, there are no alternate directors.



DIRECTOR
Pablo Guilisasti Gana

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
 TAX ID NO. 7.010.277-2
 DIRECTOR SINCE 2005

Experience

Mr. Guilisasti holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad de Chile. He has served on the Board of Viña Concha y Toro since April 2005. He also serves as a Director and Vice Chairman of Frutícola Viconto, which produces and exports fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables. His professional experience includes serving as the Foreign Trade Manager of Viña Concha y Toro from 1977 to 1986 and as the CEO of Frutícola Viconto from 1986 to 1999. From 1998 to 2005, he was Vice Chair of Viñedos Emiliana S.A., and since 2015, he has been Chairman of Comercial Greenvic SpA.



DIRECTOR
Rafael Marín Jordán

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
 TAX ID NO. 8,541,800-9
 DIRECTOR SINCE 2017

Experience

Mr Marín holds a degree in Business Administration from the Universidad Diego Portales and an MBA from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. He has served as Director for various Grupo CGE companies from 2001 to 2014. From 1999 to 2001, he served as Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Export Manager, responsible for Eastern Europe and the Middle East. He worked at Nevasa Corredores de Bolsa S.A. from 1994 to 1996.



INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR
Janet Awad Pérez

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
 TAX ID NO. 9,291,168-3
 DIRECTOR SINCE 2020

Experience

Ms. Awad has served as a Board member for various companies and has expertise in corporate governance, strategy, talent management and risk management based on ESG criteria. She has had an extensive career as both a senior executive and CEO of multinational service and mass-market companies in Chile and Latin America. A business graduate of the Universidad de Chile, she is also a member of the Circle of Honour of the Faculty of Economics and Business, and in 2024 received a professional achievement award for her outstanding career. She has an International Certification in Business Management, IoD UK and has taken a variety of complementary training courses in the United States and Europe. She has actively participated as a Board member in several non-profit organizations, including Fundación Generación Empresarial, Conecta Logística and Chapter Zero. She is closely involved in the industry, serving as a Board member of the Chilean Federation of Industry (SOFOFA), where in 2017 she became the organization's first Vice Chairwoman. She has also been a member of the Foreign Policy Advisory Committee since 2020 and served as a Board member of the Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) from 2016-2019 and of the Chilean Association of Mining Suppliers (Aprimin) from 2011-2013. Committed to promoting the development of women in both the public and private spheres, she has been a Board member of Comunidad Mujer and Prodemu and a member of the leadership group of the Public-Private Initiative on Gender Parity (IPG), backed by the IDB and the World Economic Forum. She was a speaker at UN Women, in Sao Paulo, Brazil in 2018 and panellist at the OECD Forum in Paris, France in 2016.



DIRECTOR
Blanca Bustamante Bravo

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR
 TAX ID NO. 9,218,218-5
 DIRECTOR SINCE 2023

Experience

Ms. Bustamante holds a degree in Business with a Major in Economics from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. She has had an extensive executive career, primarily at Viña Concha y Toro, where she has held positions in several areas with a focus on financial analysis, investor and institutional relations, strategic communication and ESG matters. Her responsibilities also include serving as a Board member of Viña Concha y Toro's Center for Research and Innovation. She has been a director of Banco Santander Chile since 2015.

The legacy of Alfonso Larraín Santa María

In 2025, Alfonso Larraín Santa María left his position as President of the company after 27 years. His departure marked the end of an era that deeply shaped the company's present and future.

After taking office in 1998 following Eduardo Guilisasti Tagle's tenure, Alfonso Larraín became a key driver of Viña Concha y Toro's growth and global expansion. His strategic vision, deep knowledge of the industry and unwavering conviction in the value of brands steered the company toward new horizons.

Under his leadership, Viña Concha y Toro solidified a decisive stage of international expansion. The opening of the company's first commercial office in the United Kingdom marked the beginning of a distribution network that now includes 12 offices in the world's leading markets. Today, with a presence in more than 130 countries and as the undisputed leader in United Kingdom, Brazil and Mexico, Concha y Toro earns the bulk of its revenue (85%) abroad, and the company has positioned itself today among the most influential actors in the global wine industry.



Under the leadership of Alfonso Larraín, the company consolidated its international expansion through such emblematic milestones as the founding of Almaviva, its partnership with Manchester United, and the development of a solid distribution network in its leading markets.

Board compensation

CMF 3.2 ii

Directors' compensation is set and approved each year at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) without the involvement of experts, consultants or other stakeholders. The total compensation paid to directors is a variable amount that depends on the company's annual results. In accordance with the provisions of the company's statutes, the total compensation set for the Board in 2025 at the AGM was 1.3% of its net income. This fixed compensation is proportional to each Board member. In addition, a monthly allowance of UF 300 was approved for the Chairman of the Board for his duties.

Wage gap on the Board

CMF 3.2 xiii f

All Board members receive the same income for performing their duties regardless of whether they are men or women, and as such there is no salary gap within the Board of Directors. Only the Chair receives an additional allowance for his additional corporate responsibility.

Onboarding

CMF 3.2 v

Upon taking office, new Board members receive information and training related to the company's business, the applicable legal frameworks and key policies and procedures.

Board Meetings

CMF 3.2 x, xii a, b, d

The Viña Concha y Toro Board meets regularly to discuss topics pertinent to the management of the company. In 2025, the Board of Directors met 15 times, 12 times at regular Board meetings and twice in special session. All Board members attended all of these meetings, either in-person, or remotely when necessary. To determine the frequency and duration of its meetings and meeting notifications, the company follows the Chilean Corporations' Law, which does not require a special policy for such matters.

| Name | Compensation in 2025 (Ch\$) | Variable compensation in 2025 (Ch\$) | Compensation in 2024 (Ch\$) | Variable compensation in 2024 (Ch\$) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alfonso Larraín Santa María | 81,792,723 | 143,780,118 | 135,244,728 | 80,091,677 |
| Rafael Guilisasti Gana | 59,350,230 | 143,780,118 | | 80,091,677 |
| Pablo Guilisasti Gana | | 143,780,118 | | 80,091,677 |
| Rafael Marín Jordán | | 143,780,118 | | 80,091,677 |
| Janet Awad Pérez | | 143,780,118 | | 80,091,677 |
| Felipe Larraín Vial | | 143,780,118 | | 53,394,451 |
| Blanca Bustamante Bravo | | 143,780,118 | | 53,394,451 |
| Andrés Larraín Santa María | | - | | 26,697,226 |
| Mariano Fontecilla from SC | | - | | 26,697,226 |
| Total | 141,142,953 | 1,006,460,826 | 135,244,728 | 560,641,739 |

* Includes compensation of UF 300 for his responsibilities as Chairman of the Board from August to December 2025.

** Includes compensation of UF 300 for his responsibilities as Chairman of the Board from January to July 2025.

*** Directors Andrés Larraín Santa María and Mariano Fontecilla de Santiago Concha stepped down as Board members in April 2023.

Directors with ownership interests

CMF 3.4.iv

| Name | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Alfonso Larraín Santa María | 8.31% |
| Rafael Guilisasti Gana | 3.90% |
| Rafael Marín Jordán | 3.04% |
| Felipe Larraín Vial | 0.08% |
| Janet Awad Pérez | 0.00% |
| Pablo Guilisasti Gana | 4.06% |
| Blanca Bustamante Bravo | 0.00% |

This table lists the percentage shareholding each director holds in the company. It only includes shares owned personally or through companies that they manage and control.

It does not include the percentage shareholdings of other individuals or entities related to the respective Director.

The percentages reported in the table have been established based on the total number of company shares as of 31 December 2025, after completing successive reductions in the number of shares corresponding to the shares acquired through the Share Repurchase Programme approved at the Special Shareholders Meeting held in April 2021.

- The Larraín Santa María family as a whole held 10.47% of all shares in Viña Concha y Toro as of 31 December 2025.
- The percentage shareholding of Board members Rafael Guilisasti Gana and Pablo Guilisasti Gana includes: (i) the shares held by them personally and by their companies; and (ii) their proportional shareholdings in the companies Agrícola Alto Quitralman S.A., Inversiones Totihue S.A. and Rentas Santa Bárbara S.A., all owned by the Guilisasti Gana family.
- The Guilisasti Gana family as a whole holds 28.48% of the shares in Viña Concha y Toro as of 31 December 2025.

The company has a digital platform that gives Board members secure, remote access to information pertinent to each ordinary and special Board meeting, as well as access to the relevant documents, minutes, presentations and meeting schedule, at any time.

Meetings with risk, audit and CSR units

CMF 3.2 vi

The Viña Concha y Toro Board meets periodically with the Internal Control area to review measures designed to strengthen its culture of risk and incident prevention and ensure the safeguarding of information and digital assets, thus maintaining effective risk management that guarantees business continuity at the level of the holding.

In particular, the Internal Control Unit provides information on various indicators related to risk, cybersecurity and the operational continuity plan. At these meetings,

this unit reports on the status of risk management at the corporate level and identifies major and emerging risks and their respective mitigation measures.

It also provides information on training related to corporate risk management.

The meetings with the Corporate Audit department are focused on analysing its reports, observations and proposals in depth. Furthermore, the Board meets at least twice a year with the company's external auditors to review their regular audit reports.

At meetings with the Internal Audit department, the auditors deliver progress reports on the Annual Audit Plan, presenting their main observations, action plans and the status of each ongoing audit. The department also provides information on its modernization initiatives.

During the course of the year, Board members visited various company estates, wineries and other facilities, where they were able to learn about their condition and operations.

The Compliance Officer reports to the Board on the Crime Prevention Model on a half-yearly basis, informing the Board of the Compliance Office's different initiatives and presenting data on complaints received and resolved during the period.

Board members and senior management are informed on environmental, social and governance matters in meetings scheduled for this purpose.

In 2025, the Board of Directors received quarterly reports from the Ethics and Sustainability Committee, a body comprising company directors that is responsible for reviewing the progress made with the company's strategy in this area. The Sustainability Division also attended Board meetings to provide in depth information on the matters under its purview.

Operational continuity

CMF 3.2 xi

A project to formalize, update and implement the Operational Continuity Plan has recently been developed. This project defines roles and responsibilities, team and committee formation and how the plan will operate in the event of contingencies, crises or other situations.

Site visits

CMF 3.2 viii

In 2025, the Board of Directors held one of its sessions at the offices of subsidiary Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. in Mendoza, Argentina. Another session was held at

Viña Cono Sur in Chimbarongo, O'Higgins Region. During these visits, the Board was accompanied by both the CEO of the company and the corresponding managers and executives responsible for the facilities visited.

Individual Board members also visited various of the company's estates, wineries and other facilities, where they were able to learn about their condition and operations.

Advisory services

CMF 3.2 iii

The Board has a policy for hiring advisers that enables it to engage the services of consultants on the topics it deems necessary, so that it can benefit from expert opinions. During 2025, the Board did not hire any advisers.

With regard to audit services, the company invites the leading audit firms to submit their proposals each year and selects those that offer the best terms and conditions.

Self-assessment

CMF 3.2 ix

With a view to continuously improving how it operates, the Board of Directors periodically conducts self-assessments and also hires expert external consultants to evaluate its processes.

During the year, the company continued to review opportunities for improvement based on the results of previous self-assessments.



The Board of Directors held meetings at Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A., in Mendoza; and at Viña Cono Sur, in Chimbarongo, O'Higgins Region, where the company has key wineries and estates.

Diversity on the Board

CMF 3.2 xiii a, b, c, d, e

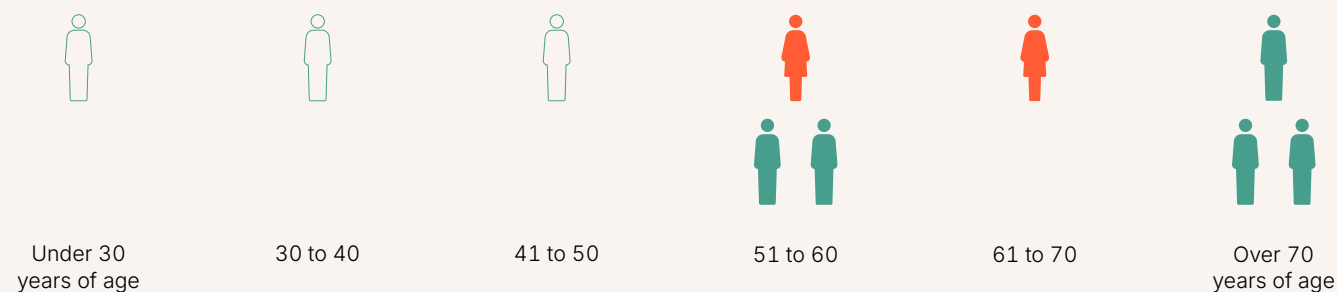
Gender



Nationality of directors



Number of directors, by age range



Number of directors, by seniority



Number of directors with disabilities

There are no directors with disabilities.

Alternate directors

There are no alternate directors.

Skills, knowledge and experience of the Board of Directors

CMF 3.2 iv

The extensive experience of the Viña Concha y Toro Board in both the wine industry and complementary areas strengthens the company's strategy and ensures decisions aligned with the challenges faced by the business.

The combination of competencies ensures that strategic decisions take a comprehensive view of the business.

| Name | Experience | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Knowledge of the industry | Practical experience in the industry | Audit models | Business strategy |
| Rafael Guilisasti Gana (Ch) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Felipe Larraín Vial (VCh) | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Alfonso Larraín Santa María | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Rafael Marín Jordán | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Janet Awad Pérez | ● | | ● | ● |
| Pablo Guilisasti Gana | ● | ● | | ● |
| Blanca Bustamante Bravo | ● | ● | | ● |

3.3 Board committees

The Viña Concha y Toro Directors’ Committee is comprised of Janet Awad Pérez, an independent director who also serves as Chairwoman, and directors Rafael Marín Jordán and Blanca Bustamante Bravo.

From April 2023 to July 2025, the committee was composed of Janet Awad Pérez, Rafael Marín Jordán and Rafael Guillisasti Gana, who left his post after becoming CEO of the company. In August 2025, he was replaced by Director Blanca Bustamante Bravo. The committee performs the duties as listed in Article 50 bis of the Corporations Law 18.046.

It meets periodically with the Corporate Audit Department, Internal Control areas and those responsible for risk management in the company, then reports back to the Board on matters relating to internal audit, risk management and corporate governance. Additionally, it meets at least twice a year with the external auditors and receives a report from them.

Committee members’ compensation

CMF 3.3 iii

| Director | Compensation 2025 (Ch\$) | Compensation 2024 (Ch\$) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Blanca Bustamante Bravo* | 0 | 0 |
| Janet Awad Pérez | 47,926,706 | 26,697,226 |
| Rafael Guillisasti Gana | 47,926,706 | 26,697,226 |
| Rafael Marín Jordán | 47,926,706 | 26,697,226 |

* Director Blanca Bustamante Bravo has been on this committee since August 2025.

The committee also reports regularly to the Board on the main observations and status of key action plans presented by the Corporate Audit Department and holds special sessions as needed.

For its part, the Ethics and Sustainability Committee is composed of Board member Blanca Bustamante, as chairwoman, and directors Felipe Larraín and Pablo Guillisasti.

This committee meets quarterly and reports to the Board of Directors on issues related to sustainability and ethics management within the organization.

Janet Awad, for her part, is a member of the Cybersecurity Committee, which meets regularly.

Compensation

CMF 3.3 iii

The AGM approved compensation for members of the Directors’ Committee, consisting of one-third of the regular compensation for directors.

Activities

CMF 3.3.iv

In 2025, the Directors’ Committee met the obligations laid out in the above-mentioned Article 50 bis. The Directors’ Committee met on 13 occasions, reviewing the following matters:

1. It evaluated and approved its annual budget, as well as the frequency with which it would meet.
2. It evaluated and proposed to the Board the external auditors and rating agencies suggested by the Board of Directors at the respective AGM.
3. It received the regular report from the company's Risk Management Unit, in particular informing itself about the cybersecurity plans and the operational continuity plan.
4. It reviewed and approved the Annual Audit Programme proposed by the firm BDO Auditores, the company's external auditors designated by the AGM.
5. It reviewed and approved the company's annual financial statements and each quarterly financial statement and reported its approval to the company's Board of Directors. It reviewed and approved the external auditors' half-yearly and annual reports.

6. It received, studied and approved the periodic reports submitted by the Corporate Audit department related to internal audits and compliance with the Annual Audit Plan, and presented the various conclusions reached to the company's Board of Directors.

7. It examined and approved information on transactions with related parties as referred to in Section XVI of Law No. 18.046, each of which was presented in the successive committee meetings and reported at the next meeting of the company's Board of Directors.

8. It received the Annual Audit Report on all related transactions prepared by the firm Exmo Auditores with the participation of that firms' partners.

9. It received the Annual Audit Report on grape and wine purchases prepared by the company Exmo Auditores with the participation of that firms' partners.

10. It reviewed the plans for training on free competition.

11. It received an updated status report on the implementation of regulatory changes in the areas of personal data privacy and protection.

12. It followed up on the plans and actions for self-assessing corporate governance.

Hiring consultants

CMF 3.3 v

The hiring of external advisors by the Directors’ Committee is subject to the same policy applicable to the Board of Directors. An operating budget of Ch\$80 million per year for this committee was approved at the Annual General Meeting.

3.4 Key executives

Members

CMF 3.4 i, iv

| Name | Job title | Profession | Date appointed | Tax ID No. | Shares in the company |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Eduardo Guilisasti Gana | CEO | Civil Engineer | 28/04/1989 | 6,290,361-9 | 4.28% |
| Osvaldo Solar Venegas | Corporate Affairs and Finance Director | Business Administrator | 01/09/1996 | 9,002,083-8 | 0.03% |
| Isabel Guilisasti Gana | Vicepresident of Fine Wines and Corporate Image | Bachelor of Arts | 01/07/2004 | 7,010,269-2 | 3.97% |
| Cristóbal Goycoolea Nagel | Global Brands Marketing Director | Business Administrator | 01/01/2015 | 12,023,135-9 | - |
| Max Larraín León | Agriculture Director | Agricultural Engineer | 19/04/2017 | 9,908,934-2 | - |
| Marcelo Papa Cortesi | Technical Director of Winemaking | Agricultural Engineer | 01/11/2017 | 7,818,103-6 | - |
| Laura Schilman | Operations and Supply Chain Director | Civil Engineer | 30/10/2019 | 13,232,972-9 | - |
| Enrique Ortúzar Vergara | General Counsel | Lawyer | 01/09/2010 | 12,455,118-8 | - |
| Enrique Tirado Santelices | CEO and Technical Director of Viña Don Melchor | Agricultural Engineer | 01/01/1993 | 10,474,266-1 | - |
| Thomas Domeyko Cassel | CEO of Viña Cono Sur | Business Administrator | 07/03/ 2024 | 10,165,540-7 | - |
| Marcos Augusto Jofré | CEO, Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. | Industrial Engineer | 01/09/2019 | 26,314,580 | - |
| Niclas Blomström Bjuvman | Corporate Commercial Director Chile, Brazil and Mexico | Business Administrator | 27/11/2017 | 15,593,207-4 | - |
| Simon Doyle | VCT Europe CEO | - | 01/01/2023 | - | - |
| José Manuel Infante Echeñique | Export Director Lataf and Canada | Business Administrator | 10/01/2020 | 12,884,512-7 | - |
| José González Lacamara | Corporate Commercial Director Asia Region | Business Administrator | 01/02/ 2024 | 15,639,772-5 | - |

Compensation

CMF 3.4 ii

In all, Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its subsidiaries' 43 managers and key executives received a total of Ch\$10.07 billion in compensation in 2025. Additionally, a total of Ch\$1.03 billion was paid out to company managers and executives during the year for the termination of employment contracts. In 2024, the company spent a total of Ch\$9.85 billion for the compensation of 45 managers and executives, and paid out Ch\$2.06 billion as compensation for the termination of employment contracts with company managers and executives.

Compensation plans

CMF 3.4 iii, 3.6 xi, xii

At Viña Concha y Toro, senior managers and key executives participate in an annual profit-based bonus plan, as do all company employees. The bonuses are linked to the achievement of a series of targets aligned with the long-term corporate strategy. In Chile, the company distributes 4.5% of its net income among employees in proportion to their compensation.

The company's Board of Directors periodically reviews the salary structures and compensation and severance

policies for the CEO and other key executives, without receiving advice from external parties.

The company does not have procedures for submitting salary structures and compensation and severance policies for the CEO and other key executives for shareholder approval, although it does obtain the approval of the Board or one of its committees; nor does it the company disclose these schedules and policies to the general public.

Talent Management and Development Policy

The company has a Talent Management and Development Policy that establishes the plan to be followed for replacing individuals in key positions. The aim of this policy is to identify positions that are strategic within the company and potential successors for each of them, thus ensuring the operational continuity of the business.

Under this framework, the company has designed a set of rules for the correct handover of duties and key information and a plan for overcoming any shortcomings applicable to different scenarios.

3.5 Adherence to international good corporate governance codes

Although the company has not officially adopted good corporate governance practices set out in any specific standard from a national or foreign public or private body, it continually strives to align with international frameworks, and for that reason the Board periodically reviews the norms contained in Chilean or international codes, determining which should be incorporated into its current Corporate Governance Code.

Additionally, the company annually reviews its corporate alignment with the core elements of OECD and G20 Corporate Governance Principles

to ensure its corporate governance framework includes the principles, policies, processes and structures suitable for guiding and providing oversight for how the company is managed. The purpose of this framework is to ensure the company operates ethically, transparently, efficiently and responsibly, safeguarding the interests of its shareholders and stakeholders, as well as society as a whole.

3.6 Risk management

Effective risk management enables the company to achieve its short-, medium-, and long-term goals, allowing it to protect itself and create value, and for this reason risk management is an integral part what we do at Viña Concha y Toro.

Role of the Board

CMF 3.6 i, iv

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing risk management in the company. As such it participates in the approval of related policies, practices and methodologies and is aware of the correct governance of internal control oversight and the direct supervision of risks at each level.

The Corporate Risk Management Policy has been designed based on COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway), ISO 31000, which help define guidelines for operational, financial, compliance, environmental, social and human rights risks, with a view to protecting and creating value for the company and helping it to reach its objectives. The policy also seeks to reasonably ensure that any significant risk is duly identified, managed and reported in a timely fashion as necessary, while also generating valuable information to enhance decision-making.

In line with the ISO 31000 methodology, Viña Concha y Toro has a risk tolerance framework that defines acceptable exposure levels for the main risk categories described above.

This framework is coordinated by the Internal Control area, reviewed by management and submitted to the Board for its information. The accepted level of risk is expressed through qualitative and quantitative criteria integrated into the probability-impact matrix, and serves as a reference for defining tolerances, operational limits and mitigation plans for different areas of the company.

In accordance with the policy, the CEO or their delegate shall disclose to the Board the company's exposure to strategic risks and is responsible for the overall risk management culture, capabilities and practices put in place to achieve the company's strategy and objectives. The CEO's responsibilities include evaluating the strategy for risk tolerance, overseeing risks, guiding the development and performance of the risk management process and delegating appropriately.

Each business unit manager is responsible for identifying, evaluating, responding to, managing and reporting on the risks within their business area and implementing the appropriate treatments for risks that exceed the defined tolerance. These managers report to the CEO on the effective implementation and integration of risk management elements and ensure the resources needed to effectively manage the risk are available.

Three lines of defence model

Risk management takes a structured approach to managing uncertainty in relation to a threat (the occurrence of a negative event) or opportunity, deploying a sequence of activities that include the identification, analysis and assessment of the risk, followed by the introduction of strategies for addressing it, using resources provided by management.

The company has established a Three Lines of Defence model that provides a simple and effective way to improve communications on risk management and control by clarifying essential roles and duties related to it. This model helps to strengthen how risk management initiatives are handled on an ongoing basis, to increase clarity about risks and controls and to improve the effectiveness of risk management systems.

The first line of defence consists of the heads of our functional business divisions and those who are responsible for risk management. These individuals report to the CEO on the actual implementation and integration of

aspects of risk management, and ensure the resources needed to effectively manage the risk are available. They are also responsible for identifying, evaluating, responding to, managing and reporting risks within their business area and implementing the appropriate treatment for those that exceed the defined tolerance.

The Internal Control area, as a second line of defence, advises on the definition of risk management practices using established methodologies, proposes improvements to the process as needed and conducts training on risk management issues on an ongoing basis.

As the third line of defence, the corporate Internal Audit area provides independent opinions on the effectiveness of the risk management framework, auditing compliance with the policies, procedures, codes and controls that the company has put in place to mitigate levels of risk. The results obtained from the evaluations applied are delivered to management for the applicable corrections and are also reported to the Directors' Committee.

Risk management model
Three lines of defence



When the risks have been identified and analyzed, a qualitative analysis using the cause-impact method outlined in ISO 31010 is carried out, in order to ascribe a value to each.

Training

The Internal Control department provides training to the different business units on the contents of the corporate Risk Management Policy, which sets out the methodologies to be used to identify, analyze, evaluate and mitigate risks and the tolerances and acceptable levels the company is willing to assume. Each year, the company delivers a risk management training plan that is intended mainly for employees directly responsible for these matters, through e-learning developed for this purpose. This training is included in the training plan led by the People Division.

Risk identification

Under the methodology set out in the corporate risk management policy, weaknesses, opportunities, threats and sources of risk are analyzed to establish the context. In addition, regulatory requirements related to markets, the environment, food, accounting, voluntary standards, and others are identified. With this information, risks are identified, then each one is analyzed in detail in regard to uncertainties, risk sources, impacts, consequences, probabilities, potential scenarios, and other aspects.

When the risks have been identified and analyzed, a qualitative analysis using the cause-impact method outlined in ISO 31010 is carried out, in order to ascribe a value to each. The company also uses the 5x5 Risk Matrix to calculate the inherent risk level by defining standard probability and impact criteria. Inherent risk level is determined on a rising scale, as follows: insignificant, minor, significant, major, severe.

Once the risk level has been determined, the treatment measures or controls for each risk are identified and then the remaining residual risk is calculated once the mitigation measures have been applied. The results of the residual risk evaluation are compared against the defined tolerance level. If the result is higher than the acceptable tolerance (up to 'significant'), additional options for handling the risk, such as new controls or redesigning the process, are assessed to allow the residual risk to be lowered to an acceptable level.

Main risks to which the company is exposed

Operational risks

→ Lack of availability of production supplies (bottles, tetrapacks) caused by high supplier dependency. The

company depends primarily on a single supplier to meet its needs for dry goods in the packaging process, and for bottles purchased in Chile in particular, the company relies mainly on a single supplier, Cristalerías Chile S.A. While there are other bottle suppliers, albeit with more limited production capacity, any interruption in the provision of bottles from the main supplier could negatively impact Viña Concha y Toro's regular operations. It is important to note that for the other dry goods used for wine packaging and bottling, and among all other productive subsidiaries (Bodega Trivento and Bonterra), additional options are available with other suppliers to minimize the risk of depending on a sole supplier.

→ Strikes and shutdowns at the national level and shipping service interruptions can temporarily affect the availability of products at destination, considering that the main flow of export sales is by maritime transport. These interruptions could affect the supply chain and therefore affect the company's ability to meet demand in its markets (strikes in ports, customs facilities, among transport workers, etc.). Any interruption in this chain could have a significant impact on our ability to meet our customers' needs in a timely fashion, and could also increase our distribution costs if we need to find alternative measures to compensate.

Each year, the company delivers a training plan in risk management to its employees, focused on those with direct responsibilities in this area.

→ Changes in consumer trends. Changes in consumer preferences pose a risk to the business. In recent years, there has been a growing demand for more refreshing, easy-drinking, low-calorie and/or low-alcohol beverages. This trend could negatively impact the demand for traditional wines and so the company must adapt the products it offers to meet these emerging market expectations. The potential impact of this change in consumer preferences includes a decrease in traditional wine sales that could affect Viña Concha y Toro's revenues and market share. In addition, the company may have to make significant investments in research and development to create new products that align with these trends, as well as deploying marketing campaigns to reposition brands and attract new consumer segments. Viña Concha y Toro has begun to adapt to these changes in public preferences by creating new products like BELIGHT, a wine designed as a low-calorie, low-alcohol option, and by investing in research and development for new product lines that respond to market demands. The company is also implementing novel marketing strategies to promote these new products and capture the attention of consumers who are seeking lighter, healthier drinks.

Financial Risks

→ Variations in exchange rates and interest rates may affect the company's financial position. The Chilean peso has suffered fluctuations over the years and may

be subject to new oscillations in the future. Variations in the value of the Chilean peso relative to other currencies can have positive or negative effects on the company's financial position and operational results. In international markets, the company sells its products in US dollars, pounds sterling, Euros, Brazilian Reales, Yuan, Swedish and Norwegian krona, Mexican and Argentine pesos, Canadian dollars and other currencies. It also has subsidiaries and related companies abroad whose assets are listed in different currencies, which are also subject to fluctuations. In an effort to minimize the effects caused by exchange rate variations on revenue, costs, assets and liabilities, the company monitors its exposure in each of the currencies that it maintains in its balances on a daily basis, working with leading banks to engage derivatives and other instruments to cover potential discrepancies in these positions.

→ Credit risk from customers failing to meet their financial obligations, thereby affecting the company's financial position. To mitigate the risk of customer insolvency, Viña Concha y Toro has credit insurance with some of the country's most distinguished insurance companies. Regarding other accounts receivable, the company requires letters of credit or other guarantees and periodically monitors these accounts to ensure timely debt collection and prevent potential overdue payments, as well as maintaining fluid communication with our customers.



All the material risks and opportunities derived from the impacts that are generated directly or indirectly on the environment or on society have been identified, categorized and assessed in the respective risk matrix processes.

Risks related to climate change

Based on standards such as TCFD (the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures), the company has identified climate-related risks that it has classified as physical and transitional. Specifically, the company has identified three physical risks associated with climate change and its consequences that could have major effects on water management.

- **Surface water availability:** A decrease in the availability of surface water from sources such as rain or watercourses could impact the productivity of vineyards if there is no rainfall or watercourses that can be used to irrigate them. Our mitigation measures include automated irrigation systems in 100% of our vineyards, the use of precision irrigation systems to reduce water consumption, improvements to water storage reservoirs, covers for reservoirs to prevent evaporation and other practices.
- **Groundwater availability:** A decrease in the availability of water from wells, which could potentially run low due to the depletion of water tables, could affect the amount of water available for our wineries and plants, among other facilities. Here, mitigation measures are geared towards improvements in water efficiency in wineries and bottling plants, the incorporation of recirculation processes in facilities where it is feasible and the installation of water-efficient equipment.
- **Extreme and off-season weather events:** These can include extreme rainfall or rainfall at unexpected times of the year, and can trigger drought/oversaturation of the soil, fruit rotting due to fungi or diseases and other

problems. The mitigation measures identified for this risk include soil regeneration practices such as planting inter-row cover crops to protect and improve the vitality of the soil, climate monitoring and predictive models. At the same time, technologies such as agrochemical protectors and wind towers, among others, have been introduced to reduce the impact of severe climate events.

Transitional risks impact the company and may be classified as internal or external; some examples of these are:

- **Risks to key inputs – energy:** Reduced water availability could result in more costly energy or the need to use energy from non-renewable sources. This would entail paying more for a key input that is used for irrigation, farm machinery, production and logistics etc. As a mitigation measure, the company has renewable energy purchasing contracts, has installed solar panels to generate its own energy and has converted machines that had previously used fossil fuels to electricity, among other actions.
- **Risks related to Chilean regulations:** These are associated with water rights and include limitations on use to avoid over-extraction. Such regulatory changes as these could limit the availability of needed water resources. Measures to mitigate this risk include monitoring water rights and keeping them up to date, including renewals over time, monitoring regulatory changes, and other actions.
- **Market risks:** These are associated with potential limitations imposed by customers on the amount of water used to manufacture products, particularly those of

agricultural origin. Increasingly, retail customers are conducting in-depth monitoring of environmental and social performance indicators for the products they sell, including water use. As a mitigation measure, the company provides transparent information to customers in highly demanding markets, meeting with key retail customers to provide information and analyses on water and other indicators.

Free competition risks

The company has a free competition compliance programme to prevent and manage risks related to non-compliance with free competition regulations, as well as a manual that outlines senior management's responsibilities in this area, key concepts and scenarios applicable to the industry, specifying how the company's guidelines apply in such cases. It also offers ongoing training for risk-related areas and provides and advertises a complaints and communication channel to allow employees to lodge their concerns and ask questions about these matters.

Consumer health and safety risks

A risk analysis and assessment system is in place and operational in all Viña Concha y Toro's production plants and wineries to address food safety, protect authenticity and defend against deliberate contamination. For every risk that is detected, supervised mitigation measures and critical control points are in place, handled by specially trained food safety teams to ensure our products are safe for human consumption as declared in our Corporate Quality Policy.

Both the system and the prerequisites that are needed to keep the risks under control are audited internally and by third parties using standards recognised by the Global Food Safety Initiative, while overall performance is assessed by senior management through quarterly management reviews.

Political and economic risks

→ Changes in tax legislation could negatively impact the company. The company and its subsidiaries are subject to tax laws and regulations in Chile, Argentina, the United States, the United Kingdom and all the countries in which they operate and sell their products. Any changes to these laws may affect the company's profits and normal operations. The risk associated with a tariff crisis refers to the potential economic and commercial instability arising from the imposition of tariffs on wine by different countries.

Currently, about 80% of the company's revenues come from sales made in different international markets, which exposes it to this type of contingency. As mitigation measures, the company has established operations in the United States and Argentina, where it operates as a local company, which limits its exposure to this risk. Complementary mitigation measures have also been evaluated,

aimed at strengthening operational and commercial resilience in the case of possible adverse scenarios.

Likewise, Chile maintains free trade and other tariff-related agreements with various countries, which favour the company's exports, although geopolitical changes that affect the validity of such agreements could adversely affect the holding's sales and profitability.

→ Risks related to government regulations. Wine production and sale is subject to a broad range of regulations in Chile and internationally. These regulations aim to ensure that legal requirements are met in regard to licensing, price-setting and sales, product labelling, advertising campaigns and relationships with distributors and wholesalers, among other matters. It is not possible to guarantee that new regulations or changes to existing ones will not negatively impact the company's activities and the results of its operations. The company therefore has a designated area responsible for continually reviewing the legal requirements in place in the markets in which its products are sold.

→ Significant disruptions, delays and price hikes in the logistics supply chain due to adverse global contingencies (wars, pandemics). The lack of available and timely

transport, coupled with a significant increase in supply chain prices, could lead to disruptions, delays and increases in distribution costs. These in turn could affect the supply of our products in many different markets, with the attendant negative impact on the company's results.

However, the potential impact of these contingencies is offset by the fact that our subsidiaries maintain available inventory levels that allow us to cover two to three months of sales.

Other social and environmental risks

Material risks and opportunities derived from the impacts that the company and its operations generate directly or indirectly on the environment or on society have been identified, categorized and assessed in the respective risk matrix processes.

Succession Plan

CMF 3.6 x

The company has established a procedure to ensure it can function properly in the event that its CEO or key executives pass away or are replaced. When the CEO leaves their office permanently, the Board is authorized to hire

the services of a head hunting firm or similar entity or to directly appoint a replacement. In the selection process, special consideration must be given to ethical suitability, technical skills and education levels, experience and any other factor relevant to the role to be occupied.

Where a senior executive leaves their position permanently, the CEO is authorized to handle recruitment of a replacement following the above criteria. Where possible, any senior manager or executive who leaves office will provide a detailed report on all pending matters under their purview, including their current status, associated risks, the people involved and recommended future steps.

Every two years, the company conducts a Talent and Succession Management and Development process. One of its purposes is to compile relevant information for identifying company managers and assistant managers with proven performance, as well as their potential to assume critical positions, with the overall goal of ensuring the operational continuity of the company. The next evaluation process will take place in 2027.

Viña Concha y Toro has a Crime Prevention Model (MPD) that adheres to the provisions of Law No. 20.393.

Information security

Protecting the privacy of our customers' information and data is a priority, and therefore some key measures have been implemented to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of that data to mitigate risks that may affect the security of the company's assets, public image and business continuity. In addition, a data governance framework is in place with policies, processes and roles designed to address the information lifecycle and monitor the proper use of data by business users. To complement this approach, the company has developed three core areas of action:

1. **Technological solutions:** Implementing advanced tools to prevent malware and sophisticated attacks, strengthening incident detection and response. In addition, sensitive customer information is protected by encryption in databases and secure web browsing is enabled.
2. **Policies and awareness-raising:** Security policies are published and an annual training plan is in place that includes simulations of phishing, as well as different training modules to encourage good practices in this area among our employees.
3. **Regulatory compliance:** We are conducting an analysis of the new Personal Data Protection Law to ensure the proper controls are in place, thereby strengthening the security and protection of our customers' and employees' data.

Crime Prevention Model

CMF 3.6 xiii

Viña Concha y Toro has a Crime Prevention Model (CPM) that adheres to the provisions of Law No. 20.393.

The CPM is designed to prevent offences set out in the aforementioned law from being committed within the company by managing the associated risks. In scope, the model applies to all those who are part of Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries.

The CPM is also part of the Internal Order, Health and Safety Regulations, which are binding on all those who work for the company. The company conducts an array of training and awareness-raising activities focused on the Code of Conduct and Ethics and the CPM.

Viña Concha y Toro has a Code of Conduct and Ethics that governs the behaviour of everyone who is part of the company. The Board of Directors or the Ethics and Sustainability Committee periodically reviews and updates the provisions of this code.

Crime prevention training

Viña Concha y Toro's Compliance Office is responsible, among other things, for providing training to the various business units on the contents of the corporate Crime Prevention Manual and the Code of Conduct and Ethics. Similarly, all new employees receive e-training on the CPM and other onboarding activities related to this topic. In 2025, various awareness-raising and informative activities on the new model that was implemented in 2024

were also delivered. This training goes hand-in-hand with a programme to make employees knowledgeable about the CPM and its elements.

Transactions with related parties

The company has a Related Party Transaction Protocol and a Policy on Regular Operations for Related Party Operations. The purpose of these initiatives is to ensure compliance with current legislation in relation to potential conflicts of interest that may affect directors or key executives.

Transactions with related persons, that is, transactions in which a director or senior executive has an interest, are disclosed as per the Corporations Law.

Whistleblower Channel

CMF 3.6 ix

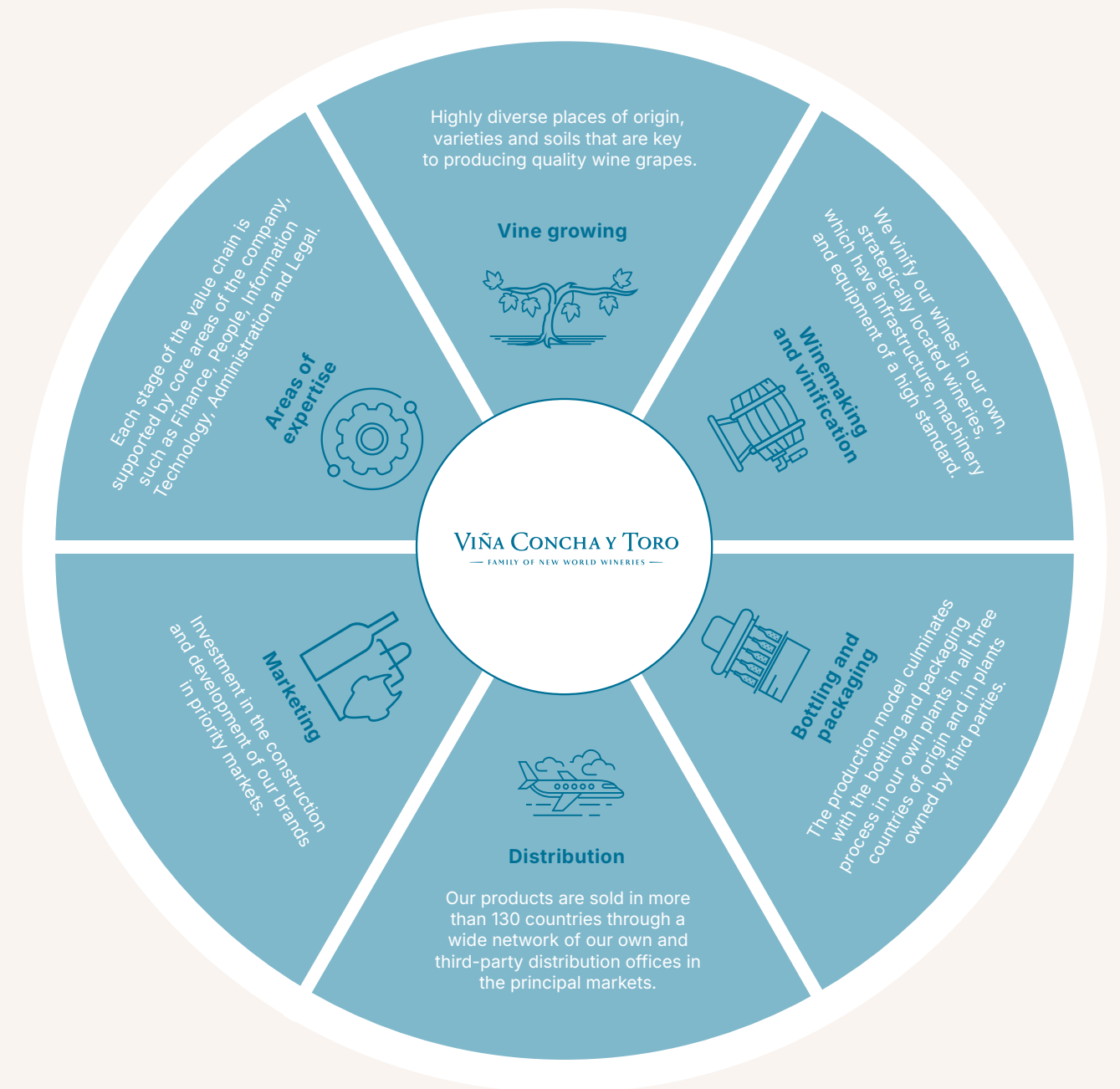
The company has a Whistleblower Channel that offers the option of reporting anonymously. This channel is available on the corporate website and is freely accessible to employees, shareholders, directors, customers, suppliers and/or external third parties. Any of them may report irregularities or illegal activity with a guarantee of confidentiality throughout the process, and may track the status of their complaint by accessing the platform with their own code and password.

The Whistleblower Channel is periodically publicized among workers and suppliers through various mechanisms. The company also has onboarding tools and training plans for new hires on the Whistleblower Channel.

- 4.1 Timeframes
- 4.2 Strategic objectives
- 4.3 Investment plans

Value chain

Viña Concha y Toro is a vertically integrated wine company. It participates in all stages of the production chain through its business model, from grapevine cultivation to distribution of the finished product, including sales and marketing.



4.1 Timeframes

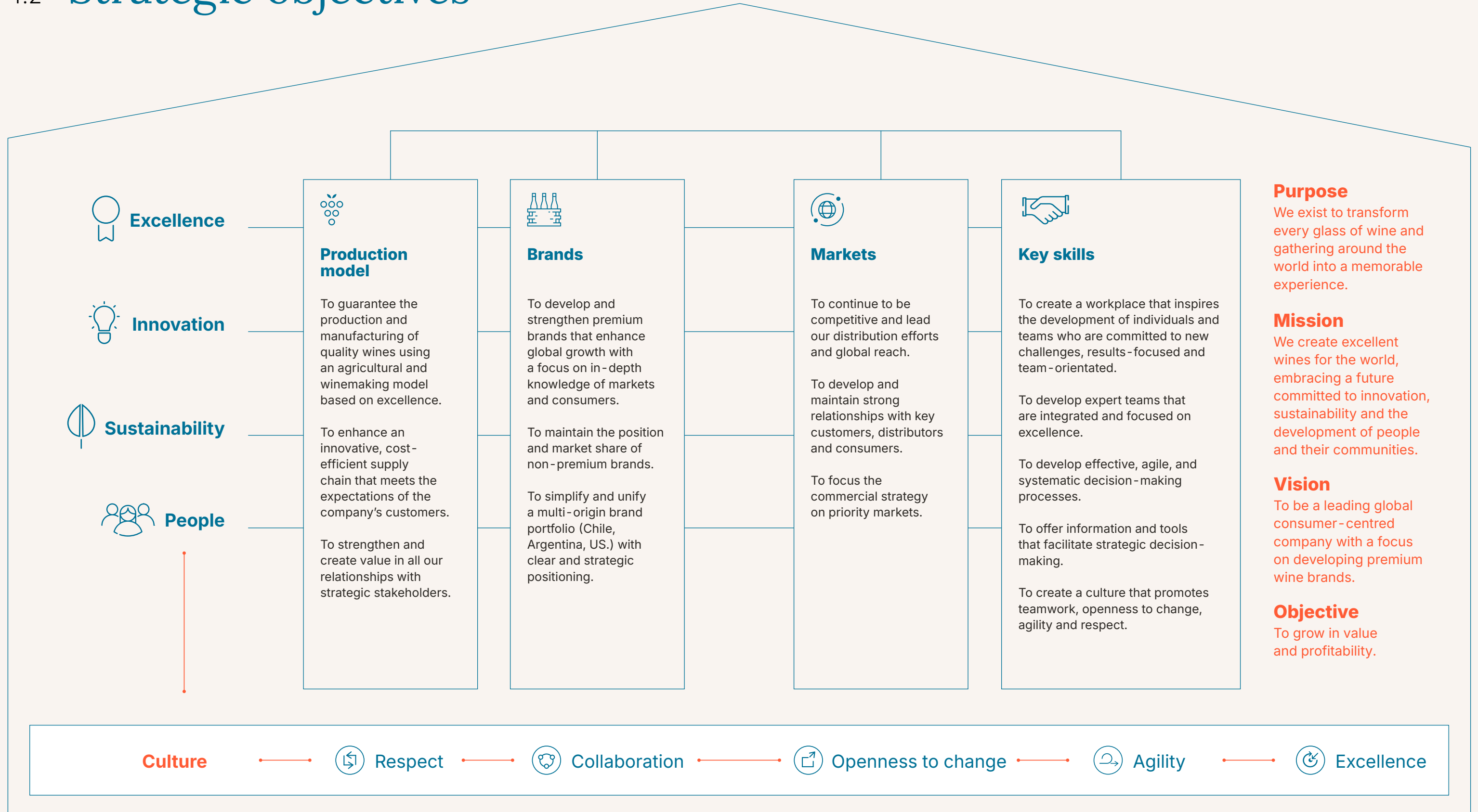
Property, plant and equipment (apart from barrels) is depreciated using the straight-line method, through the distribution of the cost of acquiring the asset minus the estimated residual value for the estimated remaining years of its useful life.

Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries assess the existence of a possible impairment in the value of property, plant and equipment for each annual report. Any reversal in the loss of value due to impairment is recorded directly in the results.

More information can be found on pages 26 and 27 of the Financial Statements.



4.2 Strategic objectives



4.3 Investment plans

Sustained growth

Viña Concha y Toro's business strategy is designed to enable the company to achieve sustained growth based on its competitive advantages. The company has adopted a path towards the premiumization of our product portfolio to raise profitability in a sustained and sustainable way. Viña Concha y Toro also seeks to transform its operations to become a more agile, streamlined and modern company.

Focus is key to the success of this strategy. The company aims to achieve growing penetration and market share in the countries defined as priority with a group of priority brands, each with a clear and strategic positioning that complements the products it offers.

The brand matrix is a tool that enables the company to manage its portfolio according to the products' potential and relevance.

Boost competitive advantages

To successfully implement its strategy, the company is constantly striving to boost its competitive advantages throughout the value chain, through a production system that is integrated vertically from the wine's origin in the vineyard to its sale.

Its significant investments in its own vineyards mean the holding now ranks among the companies with the largest vineyard area in the world, with terroirs of international quality and modern plants and wineries. The company has also built an extensive sales and marketing network, participating directly in distribution in key markets.

The holding brings together prestigious wineries such as Concha y Toro, Don Melchor and Cono Sur in Chile, along with Bodega Trivento in Argentina and Bonterra Organic

Estates in California, in the United States. Additionally, Viña Almaviva—a joint venture with prestigious French wine producer Baron Philippe de Rothschild—is a notable strategic asset that has taken Chilean wine to the height of international distinction. These factors have given rise to a broad, solid portfolio of globally recognized brands that represent a core competitive advantage in the company's business strategy. This enables it to meet its customers' needs with a diverse and demanding profile, and to be present at different price points in the markets in which it participates.

For that reason, our investment in brand building is unwavering, and complemented by the goal of successfully launching new and innovative products that respond to emerging trends.

The company's other priorities include boosting non-wine revenue from beer and spirits and from tourism, as well as maintaining its participation in non-premium brands.

Core components of this business strategy include the development of an ambitious sustainability roadmap that translates into the Uncork a better future® strategy, along with decisive investment in RD&I that is channelled through the Center for Research and Innovation, established by the company in 2014.

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro maintained its focus on strengthening its competitiveness and developing its brands. Investment in CAPEX reached Ch\$47.41 billion, mainly for increasing production capacity, improving production efficiency and furthering initiatives to increase sales and optimize our customers' experience.

The main investments were made in the areas of Agriculture, Operations and Winemaking, together representing about 70% of the total. In the Agricultural sphere, these resources were spent on boosting production through new vineyards, drip irrigation systems and associated infrastructure. In Operations, the focus was on acquiring production equipment and machinery, primarily to strengthen our beer brands. The aim was to improve operational efficiency and explore new markets by developing new varieties and formats. In addition, Ch\$3.52 billion was invested in consultancies, re-branding and other intangibles. Lastly, the Winemaking area prioritized automation projects aligned with the company's strategic objectives.

Viña Concha y Toro has also developed its wine tourism in a new approach that offers visitors an immersive experience that builds their knowledge of wine and its processes while spotlighting the history and legacy of Concha y Toro and its brands. Spread over more than 12,000 m², the new Centro del Vino Concha y Toro is organized into six thematic areas that feature tastings, multisensory museum-quality experiences, fine cuisine and historic heritage, with a traditional winery building and, of course, a spotlight on the iconic legend of Casillero del Diablo.

Looking toward 2026 and the years that follow, Viña Concha y Toro will continue to seek investments that strengthen its competitive position, prioritizing projects that help increase sales, generate efficiencies and reduce costs and expenses. That approach also applies to our productive subsidiaries Bonterra Organic Estates and Bodega Trivento.

Value innovation

At Viña Concha y Toro we promote the entrepreneurial spirit and constantly challenge ourselves. We want to go above and beyond with solutions that add value for our consumers. We believe in the power of systematic research, development and innovation for a connected and sustainable future.

Innovation as a cornerstone of growth

Innovation is a cornerstone that underpins Viña Concha y Toro's strategy. For that reason, we have built a governance framework that encourages innovation within the company, creating a coordinated, integrated ecosystem that strives to achieve the strategic objectives formulated by senior management.

Committee of Excellence

Viña Concha y Toro's innovation development model is led by the Excellence Committee, formally constituted in 2025. It is chaired by the Corporate Finance Manager and its members include the heads of our Agricultural, Operations and Supply Chain, People and Excellence and Continuous Improvement areas, along with the Technical Director of Winemaking, the Director of the Center for Innovation and Research (CII) and the Head of ROIC, through its executive secretary.

The committee is organized into the subcommittees of Innovation, Quality and Continuous Improvement.

Its key goals are to develop policies for quality, continuous improvement and innovation; to monitor the implementation of projects; to monitor the performance of company areas in regard to quality, continuous improvement and innovation; and to establish a culture of excellence at Viña Concha y Toro.

Its mission is to achieve the continuous and coordinated application of all available tools, from quality control to innovation, to ensure that we are always at the forefront in creating value for our company and our customers.

At Viña Concha y Toro excellence is seen as a continuous path that begins with quality control and culminates with innovation.



The committee's main duties are:

- Advising and recommending strategy formulations for achieving corporate excellence to the CEO.
- Ensuring that the practices of quality, continuous improvement (exploitation) and innovation (exploration) are anchored in our business units.

The committee is charged with articulating and coordinating initiatives related to quality, continuous improvement and innovation that arise throughout the organization.

Major advances

In 2025, agreements were reached on medium-term focal areas, the development and piloting of the Excellence Model in nine areas and the promotion of intra-entrepreneurship through idea competitions (*Fabrica tus ideas* and *Impulsatus Ideas*).

In addition, the Excellence in Action programme was successfully implemented, training more than 100 people in agile methodologies.

Also under this umbrella, critical processes were mapped and low-cost digitalization was advanced in activities like Finance Demo Day, in which ways of reducing expenses significantly were formulated.

Center for Research and Innovation (CRI)

11 years contributing to wine industry development

The Center for Research and Innovation (CRI) has become the heart of applied research and innovation at Viña Concha y Toro. Since its creation in 2014, the centre has led strategic projects in areas such as artificial intelligence, biotechnology and sustainability, working in close coordination with different company areas to respond to long-term challenges.

Located in Maule Region, the CRI has positioned itself as a hub open to the RD+i ecosystem, with more than 37 researchers and professionals, including 11 people with PhDs, and state-of-the-art infrastructure that includes chemical and molecular biology laboratories, certified greenhouses, an experimental winery and an extension centre. These resources allow us to develop solutions that make the wine industry more efficient, competitive and sustainable.

2025 Highlights at the CRI

In 2025, the CRI strengthened its role in the industry by making major advances on scientific projects, technological capabilities, corporate innovation and stakeholder engagement.

A highlight of the year was being awarded five new R+D+i projects, one of them as direct beneficiary, with funding from CORFO of Ch\$141 million, and another four in collaboration with the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, the Universidad de Concepción and the Universidad Católica del Maule. These projects are focused on strategic areas such as artificial intelligence, microbiology and biotechnology. Another notable achievement was the CRI's participation in the development of the VitiScience centre, considered Chile's largest effort to date to propel Chilean viticulture toward a more sustainable, technological and resilient model. VitiScience has assembled a network of 30 researchers from universities and research centres around the country.

With regard to the R+D Tax Incentive Law, in 2025 the technology promotion team obtained certification for three new initiatives and the expansion of three more, for an annual incremental amount recognized equal to Ch\$5.94 billion. This achievement ensures the proper accreditation of the centre's R+D projects.

Publications in 2025

The CRI published eight scientific articles on grape quality and advanced technologies, all indexed in high-impact international journals.

Vineyard maturity increases arbuscular mycorrhizal and decreases plant pathogen fungal relative abundance in bulk soil across a 1,000 km Chilean gradient

<https://nph.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/ppp3.10598>

Developing the Grapevine Hydric Stress Atlas: A Meta-Analysis Resource for Exploring Transcriptome Responses to Drought

<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2025.03.31.646369v1.abstract>

Host Jumps and Pathogenicity of Botryosphaeriaceae Species on Grapevines (*Vitis vinifera*) in Chile

<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-2607/13/2/331>

Consistent drought regulation in grapevine is driven by directional transcription factor activity

<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2025.11.14.688560v1.abstract>

Effect of Mannoprotein-Producing Yeast on Viscosity and Mouthfeel of Red Wine

<https://www.mdpi.com/2304-8158/14/3/462>

Influence of grape quality tier, harvest timing, and yeast strain on mannoprotein content, phenolic composition, and color modulation in young red wines

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/40032462/>

Application of spectral index-based contour mapping for non-destructive ripeness monitoring in water stressed *Vitis vinifera* L. (Cabernet-Sauvignon)

<https://doi.org/10.20870/oeno-one.2025.59.2.9308>

Red wine maceration with grapevine-cane residues: Influence of format and toasting level

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2025.e42164>



In the area of knowledge generation, CRI researchers published eight new scientific articles in international journals, developed 12 graduate theses (three master's and two doctoral) and presented more than 30 papers at national and international conferences. These advances boosted the centre's reputation in areas such as plant health, genomics, bioprocesses, physiology and digital technologies applied to viticulture.

Significant advances in corporate innovation were also recorded in 2025, with the implementation of a Stage-Gate management platform and the launch of open innovation calls, including the reWINE initiative, developed with HubTec, which attracted 147 applications from startups and universities. As for science-based innovation, advances were made on the productive scaling of the agricultural management platform, which was integrated into the company's virtual domains. In addition, biotechnology scaling processes were bolstered, particularly in regard to the use of mycorrhizae and beneficial microorganisms.

The CRI strengthened its technical capacities with new investments in laboratories, bioinformatics, chemical analysis, plant virology and packaging technologies, with some notable examples being the establishment of a new, 50 m² in vitro cultivation area, the implementation of methodologies for chemical and sensory analysis of food and antioxidants and the development of techniques to detect the Grapevine Red Blotch virus, recently identified for the first time in Chile, by qRT-PCR.

Lastly, over 1,000 people visited and participated in CRI outreach activities over the course of the year, boosting its profile as a science, industry and advanced training hub and firmly establishing its contribution to the long-term development of applied knowledge and innovation.

CRI's funding sources

| Funding source | CRI 2025 Budget (millions of Ch\$)* | % |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Corfo** | 497 | 13% |
| ANID ** | 33 | 1% |
| Viña Concha y Toro S.A. | 3,158 | 86% |
| Total | 3,688 | 100% |

* Data based on 2025 budget, actual execution may vary slightly.
 ** Amount includes **projection** of actual project expenditures, NOT quotas transferred from funding sources.

Contributions and funds awarded in 2025 (millions of Ch\$)

| Project | Grant awarded | VCT total contribution | VCT monetary contribution | VCT in-kind contributions | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Corfo 25CVI-302529*** | 141 | 212 | 112 | 100 | 354 |
| % Share | 40% | 60% | 32% | 28% | 100% |

*** Awarding and formalization year 2025, project start date 01-01-2026.

- 5.1 Workforce
- 5.2 Employment status
- 5.3 Workplace flexibility
- 5.4 Pay equity by gender
- 5.5 Workplace harassment, sexual harassment and workplace violence
- 5.6 Occupational safety
- 5.7 Maternity leave
- 5.8 Training and benefits
- 5.9 Subcontracting Policy

Chapter 5

People

Strategy

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes that having a workforce with diverse capacities and experiences helps to strengthen decision-making and organizational performance.

Our people management is based on equal opportunities, inclusion and merit, and aims to attract and develop talent that is aligned with our business objectives. Recruitment and selection processes are governed by formal policies that ensure transparency and non-discrimination, promoting equal treatment and eliminating barriers to access.

The company incorporates control mechanisms that safeguard ethical standards and ensure regulatory compliance, encourage internal mobility and hiring from different markets and solidify a culture based on respect and equality.

In 2025, the company defined its People Strategy for the 2025-2027 period, with a focus on boosting productivity and consolidating health and safety leadership. We encourage agile, responsible management, and so we conduct training to strengthen such competencies as accountability and effective feedback, so that each individual contributes to the organizational flow through the role they perform.

The company also carries out a survey on service between areas, the results of which provide key inputs for improving service to internal and external customers.

Healthy, Diverse and Happy

Viña Concha y Toro is committed to the growth and overall development of its employees and supports their well-being through quality of life programmes, training opportunities and by promoting a positive work environment based on the values of our corporate culture: Respect, Collaboration, Openness to Change, Agility and Excellence. In this context, the company launched the Healthy, Diverse and Happy Programme, which, as its name implies, is based on the three pillars of health, diversity and well-being. The programme aims to actively promote and strengthen these aspects in the company's different areas and work sites.

Health: The company has special agreements that provide employees with access to health care, sports and recreational activities.

Diversity: We promote inclusion, striving for gender balance appropriate to each work situation and promoting a multicultural workforce. As a company with operations in different parts of the world, cultural diversity plays a central role in our people management.

Well-being: We actively pursue benefit programmes that enhance the well-being of our employees and encourage work-life balance.



5.1 Workforce

Number of employees

CMF 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5

| | | Senior management | | Management | | Department heads | | Other professionals | | | Other technical staff | | Sales force | | Administrative staff | | Operators | | Support staff | | Total | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--|-----------------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Gender | | 14 | 3 | 128 | 55 | 192 | 91 | 396 | 351 | | 702 | 104 | 264 | 81 | 44 | 72 | 543 | 46 | 69 | 17 | 2,352 | 820 | 3,172 |
| Age Group | Under 30 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 59 | 69 | | 80 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 93 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 277 | 120 | 397 |
| | 30 to 40 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 13 | 73 | 38 | 194 | 176 | | 206 | 49 | 93 | 41 | 16 | 23 | 173 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 798 | 360 | 1,158 |
| | 41 to 50 | 6 | 1 | 48 | 32 | 66 | 35 | 97 | 71 | | 215 | 21 | 98 | 22 | 7 | 21 | 111 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 668 | 214 | 882 |
| | 51 to 60 | 6 | 1 | 50 | 7 | 43 | 14 | 36 | 30 | | 138 | 11 | 39 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 117 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 455 | 107 | 562 |
| | 61 to 70 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 5 | | 59 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 145 | 19 | 164 |
| | Over 70 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Years of service | Under 3 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 35 | 17 | 135 | 131 | | 139 | 25 | 116 | 36 | 5 | 22 | 149 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 616 | 266 | 882 |
| | 3 to 6 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 15 | 47 | 12 | 100 | 103 | | 153 | 34 | 91 | 33 | 10 | 13 | 139 | 14 | 16 | 4 | 584 | 228 | 812 |
| | 6 to 9 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 27 | 17 | 46 | 36 | | 77 | 17 | 23 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 52 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 247 | 97 | 344 |
| | 9 to 12 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 36 | 27 | | 56 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 42 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 184 | 67 | 251 |
| | More than 12 years | 13 | 1 | 52 | 19 | 66 | 33 | 79 | 54 | | 277 | 21 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 20 | 161 | 9 | 26 | 5 | 721 | 162 | 883 |
| Nationality | Argentine | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 28 | 12 | 30 | 40 | | 79 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 79 | 3 | 47 | 5 | 282 | 76 | 358 |
| | Brazilian | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 23 | | 1 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 38 | 93 |
| | British | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 19 | | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 41 | 64 |
| | Chilean | 11 | 1 | 78 | 30 | 132 | 56 | 289 | 198 | | 590 | 85 | 194 | 40 | 37 | 58 | 404 | 36 | 22 | 10 | 1757 | 514 | 2,271 |
| | US citizens | 0 | 0 | 23 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 27 | | 13 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 119 | 76 | 195 |
| | Venezuelan | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 19 | 10 | | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| | Other nationalities | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 34 | | 7 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 48 | 112 |
| With disabilities | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 7 | 29 |

* Includes staff in Chile (Viña Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Transportes Viconto, Kross and VCT Chile), distribution subsidiaries abroad, Bonterra Organic Estates and Bodega Trivento. Does not include seasonal workers. Current as of 31 December 2025.

5.2 Workplace formality

| Contract type | Number of people | | | Percentage of total workforce | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Permanent contract | 2,245 | 771 | 3,016 | 71% | 24% | 95% |
| Fixed-term contract | 107 | 49 | 156 | 3% | 2% | 5% |
| By project or site | 512 | 158 | 670 | 16% | 5% | 21% |
| Fees for services | 193 | 95 | 288 | 6% | 3% | 9% |
| Total | 3,057 | 1,073 | 4,130 | 96% | 33% | 129% |

* The total percentage exceeds 100% because the base workforce does not consider temporary workers but the distribution by type of contract does include them. Current as of 31 December 2025.

5.3 Workplace flexibility

| | Number of people | | | Percentage of total workforce | | |
|---|------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Work day | | | | | | |
| Regular hours | 2,352 | 820 | 3,172 | 74% | 26% | 100% |
| Part-time | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Remote work | | | | | | |
| Partial remote working | 235 | 204 | 439 | 7.41% | 6.43% | 13.84% |
| Complete remote working | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Special work agreements | | | | | | |
| Adaptability agreements for workers with family responsibilities | 27 | 46 | 73 | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Variable work schedule | | | | | | |
| Workers with flexible work schedules (for people who care for children up to 12 years of age) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Current as of 31 December 2025.

5.4 Salary equity by gender

Compensation policy and salary structure

CMF 5.4.1, 3.6.xi, xii

Viña Concha y Toro has a Compensation Policy based on a model that defines employee compensation, considering external salary competitiveness, technical competencies of the position, experience of each employee for the achievement of their objectives and contribution, without any discrimination in terms of gender.

This policy is approved by the Board and CEO and establishes the compensation level for employees based on the data provided by agencies that specialize in such matters. These agencies are independent from the Board and do not provide other services within the organization.

There is also a Structure Committee that analyzes the areas' organizational structure, evaluates proposals for new positions and salary increases and monitors the decisions made.

A Compensation Plan is developed each year and is approved by the Structure Committee based on the company strategy, budgetary availability, performance, potential and benchmarking. This plan does not discriminate on the basis of gender or any other condition.

Salary gap

CMF 5.4.2

The salary gap is the percentage of women's gross salary with respect to that of men including all fixed and variable allocations that comprise workers' gross salary: base salary, social laws, transport and food allowances, bonuses, overtime, commissions, and other elements.

There are no salary differences between men and women who hold the same position at Viña Concha y Toro. The differences that could arise are due to internal diversity associated with each employment category and the relative presence of women in each category. The company's Recruitment and Selection Policy ensures that individuals are selected based on their technical and behavioural ability to take on the responsibilities required by the position, regardless of gender, nationality, religion, culture, physical, economic or social status.

Salary gap

| Classification | % Median | % Average |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Senior management | - | - |
| Management | 89% | 87% |
| Department heads | 92% | 94% |
| Operators | 91% | 91% |
| Sales force | 100% | 104% |
| Administrative staff | 92% | 103% |
| Support staff | 94% | 94% |
| Other professional staff | 95% | 93% |
| Other technical staff | 94% | 93% |

Current as of 31 December 2025.

5.5 Workplace harassment, sexual harassment and violence in the workplace

Viña Concha y Toro's People Management Division delivered training programmes to employees in different company areas to address the prevention of workplace and sexual harassment and violence in the workplace, in accordance with the provisions of the Karin Law, 21.643 that is in force in Chile.

In 2025, 393 of our 2,290 workers received training in these matters, which represents 17% of our total workforce.

The company's Internal Regulations, Corporate Ethics Standard and Code of Conduct and Ethics set out rules regarding workplace and sexual harassment, and their contents are disseminated and reinforced regularly within the organization. All workers must affirm their adherence to both the Internal Regulations and Code of Conduct and Ethics when they sign their work contracts, and sign an acknowledgement each time these are updated.

Complaints in 2025

| Types of complaints | Men | Women | Anonymous | Complaints submitted to the company | Complaints filed with the Labour Directorate |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Workplace harassment | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sexual harassment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Violence in the workplace | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| Training on workplace and sexual harassment | Amount |
|---|--------|
| People trained | 393 |
| Percentage of total workforce | 17% |

* The workforce includes Viña Concha y Toro, Comercial Peumo, Viña Cono Sur and Transporte Viconto.

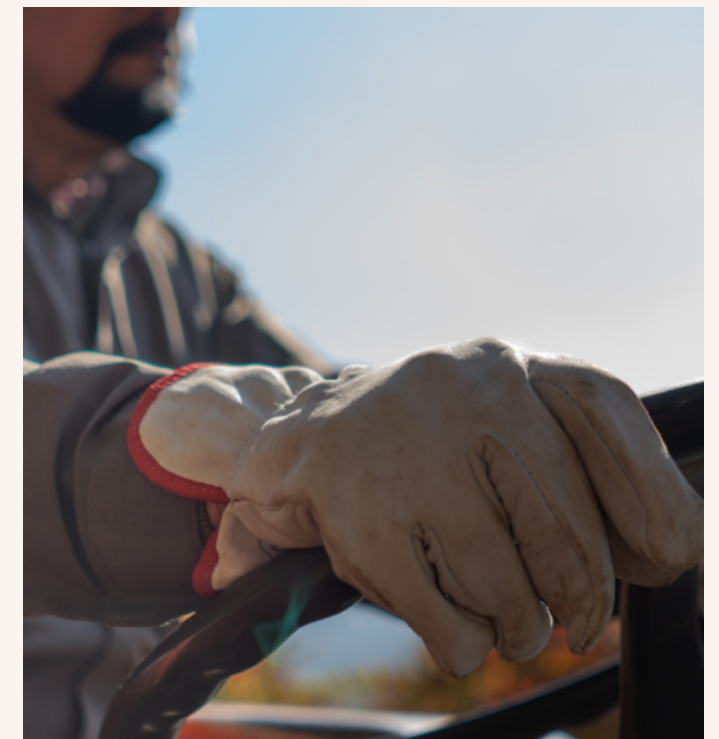
5.6 Workplace safety

At Viña Concha y Toro, occupational health and safety are cornerstones of our company's operation and culture. In 2025, the company reaffirmed its commitment to protect people by furthering initiatives that go beyond regulatory compliance to strengthen plans and deliver workshops for department heads and area leaders, particularly using the DEKRA methodology we have developed with the support of ACHS.

Key milestones in this realm in 2025 include the launch of our Occupational Safety Policy and the implementation of work methodologies and safety-focused activities actively led by department heads, supervisors and senior managers. Adjustments were also made to tactical work plans, improving their accuracy and focus, strengthening event analysis and reducing tolerance for serious and potentially serious incidents.

The active involvement of company executives has been crucial for driving tangible improvements in our operations and consolidating leadership that is visible and committed to safety.

Also in 2025, emergency brigades at our Vespucio, Pirque and Lontué sites received training that improved the technical capacities available at these strategic company facilities. This training will enable more effective responses to emergencies that could affect workers, contractors and company installations. Collaboration plans with Metropolitan Region fire-fighters were also strengthened, specifically at the Vespucio plant, under the jurisdiction of the Quinta Normal brigade. This plan included technical visits and operational capacity surveys.



In collaboration with internal areas, standards for high-risk jobs were strengthened, with special focus on working at height and critical job controls. This update resulted in more robust procedures and increased awareness across the entire organization and among our contractors. Controls for contractor accreditation processes were strengthened as well through the introduction of Safe Work Permits for critical and non-critical tasks, with the active participation of contract administrators, the heads of contractor companies and the Occupational Health and Safety area.

In line with regulatory requirements, progress was also made on the implementation of the Machine Safety Programme

established by the Chilean Ministry of Health. This involved reviewing and updating internal procedures, risk matrices and maintenance plans and awareness raising campaigns. Likewise, the CEAL-SM protocol was applied, under which a survey and subsequent analysis of results were carried out across all sites and companies of the holding.

Lastly, to highlight the progress made and spotlight safety leadership, the company officially recognized prolonged accident-free periods with no days lost at various sites, including the Lontué packaging plant, the San Javier winery and the Limarí Valley estate, which all achieved a year or more without any such incidents.

Accident figures

| Indicator | 2024 | 2025 | 2025 Target |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Accident rate (1) | 2.37% | 2.65% | 2.05% |
| Fatality rate (2) | 0.02% | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Rate of occupational illness (3) | 0.05% | 0.06% | 0.00% |
| Average days lost due to accidents | 30.09 | 21.96 | 32.88 |

(1) Accidents in one year as a percentage of workforce.
 (2) Fatal accidents in one year as a percentage of workforce.
 (3) Number of work-related illnesses per 100 employees
 This information considers all company workers in Chile, including Viña Concha y Toro, Viña Cono Sur, Transportes Viconto, and VCT Chile.



5.7 Parental Leave

The holding provides parental benefits in accordance with the laws in force in the respective country. In Chile, there were a total of 84 children born to company employees (including mothers and fathers). 100% of women used their postnatal leave.

Chile

Percentage of people who made use of postnatal leave in 2025

| Job category | | Number of persons eligible to use postnatal leave | Maternal post-natal leave (12 weeks) | Paternal postnatal leave (five days) | Parental postnatal leave (up to six weeks) |
|--------------------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Senior Management | Men | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | Women | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Management | Men | 2 | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | Women | 1 | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Department heads | Men | 3 | 0% | 66% | 0% |
| | Women | 3 | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Operators | Men | 20 | 0% | 75% | 0% |
| | Women | 6 | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Sales force | Men | 2 | 0% | 50% | 0% |
| | Women | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Administrative staff | Men | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | Women | 2 | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Support staff | Men | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | Women | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Other professional staff | Men | 14 | 0% | 78.6% | 0% |
| | Women | 14 | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Other technical staff | Men | 7 | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| | Women | 5 | 100% | 0% | 100% |

Average number of postnatal leave days used in 2025, by category

| Job category | | Maternal post-natal leave (12 weeks) | Paternal postnatal leave (five days) | Parental postnatal leave (up to six weeks) |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Senior management | Men | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Women | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Management | Men | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Women | 57 | 0 | 57 |
| Department heads | Men | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Women | 57 | 0 | 56 |
| Operators | Men | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Women | 60 | 0 | 58 |
| Sales force | Men | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | Women | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative staff | Men | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Women | 55 | 0 | 58 |
| Support staff | Men | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Women | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other professional staff | Men | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Women | 58 | 0 | 57 |
| Other technical staff | Men | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | Women | 58 | 0 | 60 |

Argentina

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|--------|------|-------|
| Employees eligible for postnatal leave | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Employees who used postnatal leave | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Percentage of eligible employees who used postnatal leave | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Total number of postnatal leave days used, by job category

| Category of functions | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Department heads | 90 | 0 |
| Other professional staff | 81 | 5 |

Average number of postnatal leave days used, by job category

| Category of functions | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Department heads | 90 | 0 |
| Other professional staff | 81 | 5 |

Europe

| | Female | Male |
|---|--------|------|
| Employees eligible for postnatal leave | 6 | 2 |
| Employees who used postnatal leave | 5 | 2 |
| Percentage of eligible employees who used postnatal leave | 100% | 100% |

Total number of postnatal leave days used, by job category

| Category of functions | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Sales force | 662 | 20 |
| Other professional staff | 173 | 0 |

Average number of postnatal leave days used, by job category

| Category of functions | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Sales force | 165.5 | 20 |
| Other professional staff | 86.5 | 0 |

US

| | Female | Male |
|---|--------|------|
| Employees eligible for postnatal leave | 74 | 119 |
| Employees who used postnatal leave | 10 | 0 |
| Percentage of eligible employees who used postnatal leave | 13.5% | 0% |

Total postnatal leave days used, by job category

| Category of functions | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Executives | 0 | 0 |
| Department heads | 0 | 0 |
| Other professional staff | 675 | 0 |
| Other technical staff | 0 | 0 |
| Sales force | 193 | 0 |
| Administrative staff | 0 | 0 |

Average number of postnatal leave days used, by job category

| Category of functions | Female | Male |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Executives | 0 | 0 |
| Department heads | 0 | 0 |
| Other professional staff | 135 | 0 |
| Other technical staff | 0 | 0 |
| Sales force | 97 | 0 |
| Administrative staff | 0 | 0 |

In countries not mentioned above, no postnatal leave was taken in 2024.

5.8 Training and benefits

Viña Concha y Toro promotes the development and excellent performance of its employees through comprehensive training and education. In 2025, several training and development programmes were delivered to strengthen the culture of continuous learning, transformational leadership and operational excellence throughout the organization.

This is how Viña Concha y Toro enables employees to build new competencies and skills that will help them to achieve their objectives, prepare them for future challenges and contribute to our purpose.

233,948 hours of training and development activities were delivered to our workers during the year.

Investment in training

| Year | Total investment in training | Percentage of total income earmarked for education and professional development | Total number of employees trained | Percentage of total workforce |
|------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2024 | Ch\$873,000,000 | 0.09% | 1,748 | 54% |
| 2025 | Ch\$902,951,242 | 0.09% | 2,430 | 77% |



Training by type of role

| Job category | | Number of people trained | Percentage of total workforce | Average annual hours of training |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Senior management | Men | 10 | 71% | 39 |
| | Women | 2 | 67% | 109 |
| Management | Men | 75 | 59% | 86 |
| | Women | 26 | 47% | 198 |
| Department heads | Men | 157 | 82% | 134 |
| | Women | 77 | 85% | 104 |
| Operators | Men | 543 | 100% | 56 |
| | Women | 46 | 100% | 49 |
| Sales force | Men | 148 | 56% | 48 |
| | Women | 35 | 43% | 40 |
| Administrative staff | Men | 29 | 66% | 171 |
| | Women | 56 | 78% | 96 |
| Support staff | Men | 5 | 7% | 28 |
| | Women | 6 | 35% | 105 |
| Other professional staff | Men | 317 | 80% | 165 |
| | Women | 274 | 78% | 128 |
| Other technical staff | Men | 520 | 74% | 80 |
| | Women | 104 | 100% | 110 |
| Total | | 2,430 | 77% | 96 |

Average hours of training by gender

| Year | Men | Women |
|------|-----|-------|
| 2024 | 35 | 58 |
| 2025 | 91 | 111 |

Training coverage

| Description | Men | Women | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Hours of training | 164,245 | 69,703 | 233,948 |
| Total staff trained | 1,804 | 626 | 2,430 |
| Total trained staff* | 2,352 | 820 | 3,172 |
| Total coverage | 77% | 76% | 77% |
| Average annual hours per worker | 91 | 111 | 96 |

* Training for entire workforce includes employees from Viña Concha y Toro, VCT Chile, Transportes Viconto, VCT Brazil, VCT Mexico, VCT Europe and VCT Asia.

Leadership and Cultural Transformation

In order to strengthen the skills and knowledge that Viña Concha y Toro leaders must reflect in their work teams to guide them toward organizational success, the following programmes were implemented in 2025:

- Team Leadership Programme

This initiative was designed to promote high collective performance through three main pillars: self-awareness, developing an agile mindset and collective intelligence. These pillars facilitate change management, promote psychologically safe environments that encourage individual potential to be realized and strengthen ties and collaboration among people. In 2025, the programme expanded its scope, incorporating the offices of VCT Brasil and additional areas such as the Center for Research and Innovation, Global Marketing Brands, People, LAC Exports, Cono Sur, Customer Care, Purchasing, Supply & Demand Planning, Production and Maintenance, Engineering and Projects and Logistics, involving more than 100 executives and team leaders.

- Best Leadership Practices Certification

In 2025, 35 leaders were trained in an EB Leadership Institute programme that uses scientific evidence on leadership, based on the ideas of Harvard University Professor Emeritus John Kotter.

- Executive Assessment 360°

In 2025, the third cycle of 360° evaluations was conducted with more than 50 company executives. This assessment tool is based on the Korn Ferry® Leadership

Architect model and allows those whose duties include managing teams to identify their strengths and main shortcomings to enable them to more effectively perform their leadership roles, in order to contribute to the sustainable growth of a company with global reach.

- Training Conference cycle

Over 2025, five training conferences were held at the corporate level, including our subsidiaries, focusing on the development of a new competency for success: Accountability. This competency supports the training of leaders who are committed to being responsible for processes and their results, encouraging people to recognize the impact of how they manage. The initiative had global reach, involving more than 1,300 workers from across the company's subsidiaries.

- Recognition

Recognition is a firmly established practice at Viña Concha y Toro. In the second half of 2025, the #ReconocerNos-Transforma (Recognition transforms us) initiative was launched to continue promoting this dynamic, which reflects how we value each other in the day-to-day management of the company. At the end of 2025, more than 800 formal recognition awards had been given out as part of our current corporate model, demonstrating how important and widespread this practice is within the company.

- Cultural activations

Culture finds expression throughout the organization and, to ensure it is continually transmitted, a series of activations to strengthen and share our corporate purpose and

conduct were implemented. At these dynamic occasions, participants learned to identify and share how they live out these principles in their day to day work at Viña Concha y Toro. In 2025, VCT Chile's production plants and branch offices participated in these activities.

Developing Cross-cutting Competencies

In order to strengthen cross-cutting skills, meet training needs and expand opportunities for growth, Viña Concha y Toro implemented the following initiatives in 2025:

- Learning for Success Programme

A total of 245 employees participated in the global training programme developed jointly with Coursera, which focused on capacity building for business, innovation, technology and creativity. This programme allows participants to advance a development plan suited to their own requirements, strengthening their technical knowledge and skills so they can better perform their duties.

- Artificial Intelligence Digital Adoption Programme - Empower 360

This initiative focuses on improving participants' use of digital solutions through low code tools such as Power Apps, Power Automate and Power Pages, among others, that allow them to develop their own technological solutions and adapt to emerging changes in technology. In 2025, 72 employees participated in the initiative.

- Improve your English Programme

This programme is available to all Viña Concha y Toro em-

ployees, offering online sessions with native speakers and a specialist platform to help them improve their English language skills. In 2025, the programme ran three times, with an average attendance of 200 people each time that included employees from all levels of the organization.

- Company Scholarships

Scholarship for employees demonstrating steady performance and high commitment. Scholarships provide opportunities for specialized training and knowledge building in technical and diploma programmes that are consistent with the needs of the business and the individual's role. In 2025, five people continued their studies from the previous period and 14 new company scholarships were granted.

- Webinars

In 2025, 20 online webinars were broadcast, in three main focal areas: Culture, Health and Wellness and Leadership. Content proposed by different managers was incorporated in response to specific requirements of the organization. In all, there were 2,586 attendees, benefiting 852 employees (some attended multiple), who reported a 95% satisfaction rate.

- Crime Prevention Model

To strengthen our culture of compliance based on ethical and sustainable conduct, 1,005 employees received training of different kinds in the company's Crime Prevention Model as a core part of the Office of Compliance annual training plan.

Benefits

- Cybersecurity and information management

An online workshop was held to strengthen preventive cybersecurity culture and raise awareness of new regulations on information management and protection. In 2025, 285 employees participated in this training.

Technical skills development

Viña Concha y Toro encourages the proper use of machinery and production equipment by strengthening operators' technical capacities to ensure they carry out processes correctly and comply with standards for safety, quality, legal regulations and operational excellence.

- Winemaking of the future

A work model oriented to the automation of winemaking processes and focusing on reliability, productivity and quality, along with the development of teams within the company. In 2024, this model was implemented at the San Javier and Puente Alto wineries, where it was used to develop competency profiles, skills matrices and a framework based on an analysis of capacities. In 2025, the model was extended to the Center for Research and Innovation and the Don Melchor winemaking team.

- Pre-Harvest Programme

This programme was designed for training seasonal operators in the proper use of machinery. In it, participants are given practical tools through learning about the wine-making process and training in the operating procedures for different types of equipment to ensure safety and quality standards are met throughout the harvest season.

- Safety Culture Training Programme

This training initiative promotes a preventive culture within the company and includes the following elements:

- Emergency Brigade Training (50 participations).
- DEKRA Safety Leadership Model (23 participants from Winemaking, 28 from Cono Sur and 37 from the Maule Valley Agricultural area).
- Legal update on Supreme Decree 44 (140 attendees over seven courses held at the Lontué, San Javier, Lourdes and Peumo wineries).

- Contractor Management and Safety Programme

In order to reinforce knowledge of the Special Regulations on Contractor Management and Safety, the applicable legal framework and the responsibilities of contract administrators, 211 leaders and contract administrators in the company were trained.

- Quality Defines Us Programme

This corporate initiative brings together topics related to quality, legality and food safety to help strengthen our culture of excellence. The programme included 32 activities and had 609 participants who passed courses focused on specific aspects related to quality.

- Operational Excellence in Action

This programme was developed jointly with the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile to build skills in the Operations and Supply Chain areas. It combines technical knowledge, collaborative work, strategic decision-making and leadership.

In all, 31 leaders participated, presenting an improvement project with support from an academic mentor and first line managers.

At Viña Concha y Toro, benefits are intended to enhance the quality of life of our employees and their families through the implementation of programmes and policies focused on comprehensive well-being. With this in mind, the company launched the Healthy, Diverse and Happy Programme, which, as its name implies, is based on the three pillars of health, diversity and well-being. These pillars are promoted in the company's different areas through initiatives focused on physical and mental health, emotional support, pension advice and sports and recreation activities that promote leisure and social interaction in different contexts. Benefits and agreements are classified under the following categories:

Physical health:

1. Supplementary and catastrophic health insurance: Benefit provided at a preferential cost that is 70% financed by the employer and 30% by the employee. This is available to employees with permanent and fixed term contracts, and covers immediate family members.
2. Telemedicine: a 100% free service for employees and their families that provides access to specialists and general physicians, psychologists, nutritionists, psychiatrists, personal trainers and health plan advisers. Available for employees with permanent and fixed term contracts.
3. Life insurance: Coverage financed 100% by the employer for workers with permanent and fixed-term contracts.
4. Preventive tests: Free service for employees at different work sites that includes medical, dental and eye tests. In 2025, close to 1,000 treatments were provided across Chile.

5. Partnerships with health centres: Agreements with institutions such as Cesfam in Lontué, under which vaccination clinics for employees were organized and medical care was provided to those who required it.

Mental health:

1. PAE Programme (Employee Support Programme): Free family psychological counselling and legal advice service for employees with permanent and fixed term contracts and their immediate family members.
2. Financial and pension advice: Free advice for employees with permanent and fixed-term contracts.
3. Alcohol and Drug Assistance Programme: Free outpatient care for employees with permanent and fixed term contracts who are at risk of overconsumption of alcohol and/or drugs.

Gifts:

1. New baby gift: Delivered to employees with fixed-term and permanent contracts.
2. School supplies: Provided to employees' children enrolled in pre-K to secondary school. The kits are delivered in January each year to employees with fixed-term and permanent contracts up to the rank of department head.
3. Christmas gift: Given to children up to age 12 of employees with permanent contracts.
4. End of year merchandise box: Given at the end of the year to employees with permanent contracts, up to the rank of department head.
5. Set of wine and sparkling wine: Given at Fiestas Patrias national holiday and at the end of the year to all employees with permanent contracts.
6. Birthday gift: Benefit for workers with permanent contracts.

5.9 Subcontracting Policy

Recreational programmes:

1. Competitive grants: Grants for cultural, sports and artistic projects presented by employees with permanent contracts. Projects can be funded up to 80%, with a cap of Ch\$800,000 per initiative. In 2025, 16 of the more than 24 projects presented received grants for, among other things, equipped sports zones, football tables and table tennis equipment for break times and ceramic and cooking classes.
2. Recreation centre discount agreements: Benefit for permanent employees who pay Ch\$4,000 per month from December to March to get unlimited access, along with their family members and two guests, to recreation centres with swimming pools.
3. Visits to the Centro del Vino in Pirque: Each employee is allocated two free passes each year for a tour of the centre, and can purchase up to 10 additional passes at a 30% discount. Available for employees with permanent and fixed-term contracts.
4. Visit and tour of ConoSur winery: Employees in the south-central zone are each allocated four free passes per year.
5. Annual competitions: Activities organized for Mother's Day, Father's Day, Children's Day, Fiestas Patrias national holiday and Christmas.
6. Step challenge: An initiative aimed at raising employees' awareness about self-care and health.

Community programmes:

1. Social support at Christmas: More than 200 children in daycare centres in areas where the company is present received Christmas gifts through the direct support of Concha y Toro employees.

Health and Retirement Support programmes:

1. Informative talks and workshops: these events addressed topics such as the healthcare system (Fonasa and Isapres), the pension system and voluntary savings programmes (APV). In all, 1,000 employees participated.
2. Workshops and advice on supplementary insurance: These activities were aimed at facilitating the use of this benefit, with more than 1,200 people attending in all.

Bonuses and allowances:

- Education subsidy for children of employees
- National holiday bonus
- Christmas bonus
- Vacation bonus
- New baby bonus
- Employee death bonus
- Daycare subsidy
- Seniority bonus

Viña Concha y Toro has established procedures to meet the requirements of Law 20.123 on Subcontracting, which governs the relationship between client companies and contractors and subcontractors as well as the use of temp services. The company engages in a continuous improvement process to offset occupational risks and ensure its legal and regulatory compliance, thereby safeguarding the continuity of service.

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro's Policy on Outsourcing and Temporary Services entered into force, with the purpose of establishing a governance framework that will operate hand in hand with the Special Security for Contractors procedures and regulations to safeguard the organization's control, legal compliance and operation by strengthening relations with contractors and subcontractors in accordance with sustainability standards.

To achieve this, the company partnered with SQ Ingeniería and its PGIS platform, a tool that optimizes response times, automates processes and manages access to facilities.

The policy also aims to strengthen the role of contract administrators, which employees at different hierarchical levels perform in managing outsourced services.

The External Services Area, in coordination with control areas and contract administrators, promotes compliance with internal policies and procedures, verifying that suppliers meet all regulatory requirements and respect the labour rights of their workers through accreditation and certification processes.

This will ensure that each worker of a contractor or subcontractor is accredited, and then can be authorized to enter the premises of the client company.

With regard to Temporary Services, there are a set of regulations and procedures applicable to the entire company, its subsidiaries and areas. Internal requests may be made for any kind of position, excluding the exceptions indicated in the aforementioned law. The company works with temp organizations authorized by the Labour Directorate.

The External Services Area also focuses on compliance with certifications such as BRC, IFS, TESCO and OEA, which accredit the company as an Authorized Economic Operator. This is achieved through plans that include training, regulatory onboarding, health controls and on-site supervision to ensure compliance with the occupational safety provisions of Law No. 16.744.

The area's goal is to protect the interests of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and its commercial subsidiaries, as the client company, in its relationships with contractors, subcontractors, service providers and temp companies, by ensuring the standardized administration of outsourcing processes.

- 6.1 Industrial sector
- 6.2 Business
- 6.3 Stakeholders
- 6.4 Properties and facilities
- 6.5 Subsidiaries, associates and investments in other companies

Chapter 6

Business model

6.1 Industrial sector

Business context

CMF 6.1 ii

Viña Concha y Toro develops its production activities in the wine sector in Chile, Argentina, and the United States. Its operations are focused primarily on Chile which, with 166,000 hectares, ranks eighth in the world in terms of the total surface area planted with vines for all purposes (wine, table grapes and raisins), equal to 2.3% of the 2024 world total according to the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV).

Chile's wine sector is mainly focused on exports. According to industry association Wines of Chile, shipments of Chilean wine accounted for 70% of the sector's 2025 production. Over the past few years, the Chilean wine industry has focused on improving its position in the international market, particularly with regard to improving the average sale price and premiumization of Chile as a wine-producing country, using Chile's country image.

To that end, it has invested in developing new vineyards and wine-producing regions, highlighting the country's diversity. It has also invested in broadening its sustainable practices, new management techniques for grape processing, and promotion and coverage in overseas markets, especially in Asia, Europe, the United States, Canada and Brazil.

The company is the second largest wine vendor in Chile, and, according to A.C. Nielsen NRI, it had a 29.1% share of the domestic market in terms of value in 2025. Viña Concha y Toro is present at the various price points along with several other Chilean wineries. Its main competitors include VSPT Wine Group and Santa Rita, among others.

6.2 Business

Exports

Chile has a fragmented wine industry. In fact, as of December 2025, 323 companies shipped their products to 137 countries, according to the Chilean wine exporters registry. Currently, the most important markets for Chilean wine exports are the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil, Japan and China. These countries accounted for 53.1% of Chile's total wine exports in the period.

Viña Concha y Toro is the largest Chilean wine exporter, and its share by value in 2025 was 21.5% (including bulk wine but excluding Cono Sur) and 26.5% (including bulk wine and Cono Sur), according to Intelvid statistics. The wine companies that pose the strongest competition in terms of exports are the VSPT Wine Group, Luis Felipe Edwards, Viña Santa Rita, Viña Montes, Viña Santa Carolina and Viña De Aguirre, among others. In Argentina, Bodega Trivento is the second largest wine exporter in terms of volume, with an 5.6% share of exports (bottled and bulk). Its main competitors are Grupo Peñaflor, Grupo Catena, Zuccardi, Norton, Salentein and Millán S.A.

The domestic wine market is led by three main players: Viña Concha y Toro, Viña San Pedro and Viña Santa Rita.

Viña Concha y Toro also participates in the production and distribution of beer, pisco and whisky, distributing the beer brands Miller, Kross and Damm, which compete in the premium segment of this category. Its main competitors are CCU and AB InBev, with their respective

high-end brands. In the pisco category, it distributes Pisco Diablo and MalPaso, mainly competing with the Compañía Pisquera de Chile and Capel. In the whisky category, its brand is The Guilligan's, and its main competitors are Diageo and Pernod Ricard brands.

Legal framework and regulatory entities

CMF 6.1 iii, iv

Viña Concha y Toro's activity falls within the alcoholic beverages industry, as defined by the company's Board of directors.

Alcohol production and sale is regulated by Law 18.455 in Chile, which is known as the Alcohol Law, and Decrees 78 and 464. The industry is also governed by Law 19.925 on labelling and its regulations, which establish how the content should appear on product labels.

The company complies with all the sectoral legislation, including compliance with tax laws that apply to the sale and distribution of alcohol. Viña Concha y Toro is regularly audited in Chile by the Agriculture and Livestock Service, the Superintendency of the Environment, the Regional Health Ministry Service, the National Forest Corporation, the Financial Market Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, the Labour Directorate and other agencies, and by their equivalents in the case of foreign subsidiaries.

Business

CMF 6.1 i, 6.2 i

Viña Concha y Toro and its subsidiaries operate in the following business segments:

→ Wines: Production, distribution, marketing and sale of wines, which includes agricultural, winemaking and packaging operations for all products and markets in Chile, Argentina and the United States. In addition, the company stores, transports, markets and sells its products in the domestic market and abroad, including consolidation in those countries where it has an importer, distributor, or related commercial office.

→ Others: Products not specifically related to the production, distribution, marketing and sale of wine. This segment includes the distribution of premium spirits and beers in Chile, wine bars, tourism services in Pirque and Chimbarongo, in Chile and in Mendoza, Argentina, and other activities.

→ Real Estate: Since 2017, Viña Concha y Toro has participated in the real estate sector, complementary to its main activity of growing grapes and making wine, through a subsidiary specially dedicated to the management of this business unit.

Trademarks and patents

CMF 6.2 v, vi, vii

Viña Concha y Toro sells its products with brands that it owns, which are duly registered and fully current. These include: Concha y Toro, Don Melchor, Marques de Casa Concha, Casillero del Diablo, Diablo, Frontera, Concha y Toro The Wine, Carmin de Peumo, Amelia, Terrunyo, Trio, Tocornal, Santa Emiliana, Clos de Pirque, Sunrise, Palo Alto, Sendero, Reservado Concha y Toro, SBX, Cono Sur,

Bicicleta, Isla Negra, Ocio, 20 Barrels, Trivento, Eolo, Fetzer, Bonterra, 1000 Stories, Descorcha, among others. Other businesses include Southern Brewing Company S.A., which has the Kross family of brands, including Krossbar, Kross Cervecería Independiente and Odissea.

In the area of intellectual and industrial property, The Center for Research and Innovation (CRI) has registered the following trademarks and patents:

Registration of the industrial design of a wine blending device (registration number 11.294), which is used in projects associated with consumer experiences and research.

Two software protection repositories for: (1) the website Concha y Toro Phygital (deposit number 2024-A-8256); (2) the Wineologist Phygital System (repository number 2024-A-8269), platforms that allow gamified interaction by the users of physical-digital systems. The deposit of a microbiological biocontroller in the Chilean Collection of Microbial Genetic Resources, in its capacity as International Deposit Authority (access code RGM 3547). This biocontroller is undergoing field trials for the control of fungal diseases in patentability studies of the CRI's new technological developments.

The company does not have licences, franchises or concessions for developing its business, other than the normal alcohol licences for each of its facilities for carrying out activities subject to the Alcohol Law.

Relevant factors

CMF 6.1 viii

Any factor from the environment that could pose a risk to the achievement of the strategic objectives - classified as environmental, agricultural, commercial or market-related, economic, geopolitical, legal or social - is addressed during the risk review cycle that the company conducts each year. External and internal risk factors that affect the implementation of the strategy are reviewed, analyzed, and considered in terms of their likelihood and the impact or damage that they could cause. Mitigation measures for addressing each of them in order to reduce the inherent risk levels to tolerable levels are identified.

During 2025, Viña Concha y Toro updated its strategic risk assessment, identifying emerging risks that were added to the assessment cycle. The likelihood and impact of risks that had already been identified were updated and mitigation and treatment measures for each of these business risks were reviewed and updated.

Business relations

CMF 6.2 ii, iv

Viña Concha y Toro's products are sold in over 130 countries through a network of independent distributors and its own distribution offices in key markets. This consti-

tutes a competitive advantage for the company, enabling it to work directly and in close proximity to customers and effectively implement its sales and marketing strategies.

At present, the company has a network of 12 commercial offices and distribution subsidiaries in North America, South America, Asia and Europe, which enable it to transform every glass of wine and gathering around the world into memorable experiences.

Viña Concha y Toro's distribution model constitutes a competitive advantage because it allows it to work directly and closely with customers and effectively execute its sales and marketing strategy in key markets.

The company has approximately 2,280 customers at the international level, including distributors, retailers and state monopolies. None of its suppliers represented 10% or more of sales in 2025.

VCT Chile serves 18,250 customers in the domestic market. They are distributed across the most important channels (wholesale, distributors, retail and on trade) for the alcoholic beverages industry.



6.3 Stakeholders

Adequate stakeholder mapping not only enables us to identify the company's key stakeholders, but also gives us a clear idea of their degree of influence and interest.

Throughout its history, the way in which Viña Concha y Toro has related to its social environment has formed part of its growth. The company now has a long-term vision for its stakeholders, aiming to develop meaningful relationships through dialogue and collaborative participation. Analyzing, identifying and prioritizing its stakeholders is therefore a key element in the context of the company's sustainability, as it enables us to concentrate our efforts more effectively and develop initiatives to strengthen relationships and improve global performance.

This mapping enables us to design actions focused on stakeholder involvement and the provision of key information based on the following goals:

- To identify the degree of influence and interest of the company's stakeholders.
- To focus initiatives on the involvement of priority stakeholders.
- To contribute to the development of the materiality matrix.

Overall, stakeholders have remained consistent over the years, and this process provides a strategy for stakeholder contact and engagement that is designed with due consideration for the issues that come up and the impacts we hope to achieve.

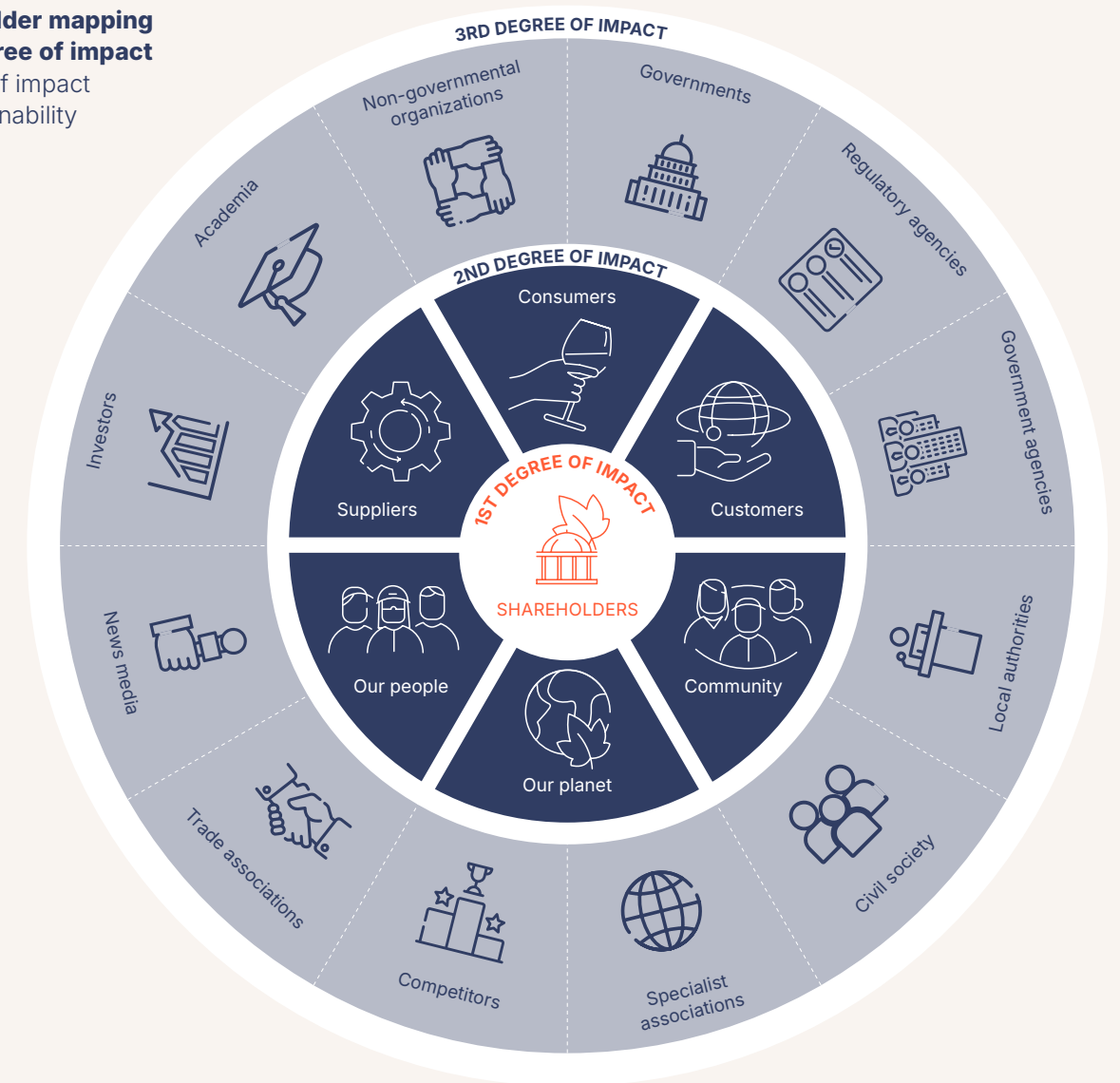
Positive impact

Every two years, Viña Concha y Toro carries out a double materiality analysis to identify the most important matters for the company and its stakeholders and focus on them in its management over the year. This allows it to identify emerging matters early on and to establish matters that will be of long-term interest. Internal and external stakeholders are updated through this same process in order to have a positive impact through effective actions that encourage their involvement.

The company seeks to directly impact its stakeholders through its Sustainability Strategy, Uncork a Better Future, starting from the most direct impacts in the radius of influence and moving towards the indirect ones.

Stakeholder mapping and degree of impact

Degree of impact on sustainability



This graphic shows how we organize stakeholders according to the degree of impact made by the Uncork a Better Future Strategy.

First degree of impact

These are the only stakeholders in the company environment with a dual role, as they are stakeholders and shareholders at the same time. As owners of the company, they are thoroughly and directly impacted by the implementation of the Uncork A Better Future Corporate Sustainability Strategy.

Second degree of impact

These are the stakeholders for which the company seeks

to leave a legacy of positive impact. These are stakeholders on whom the company proactively seeks to make a direct, quantifiable impact through the implementation of its Uncork a Better Future® Corporate Sustainability Strategy. These stakeholders actively participate in the implementation of the ten programmes.

Third degree of impact

These are stakeholders who do not participate directly in the Corporate Sustainability Strategy programmes, but who play a role as key enablers, helping the company to enhance its sustainability programmes. In most cases, the positive impact on these is indirect.

Actions that make a positive impact

Viña Concha y Toro's Corporate Sustainability Strategy includes managing stakeholder relationships, including initiatives, actions and goals that are directly linked to each of them in order to make holistic progress in the creation of value, through specific programmes.

There are ten company-wide programmes that are permanently ongoing, five of which have an environmental focus, while the other five have a social focus. This means that there are ten regenerative commitments for 2025 aligned with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and are focused on specific goals. Currently, the company makes a contribution to ten of the 17 SDGs through its activities.

The latest stakeholder mapping exercise identified the following as main stakeholders (next page):

| Stakeholders | Definition of their importance | Topics of interest | Contact area | News media | Activities and initiatives |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Shareholders | Group of people and organizations representing the interests of the company's owners. These are the only stakeholders with a dual role, since they are both stakeholders and shareholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profitability • Sustainability strategy • ESG management • Climate change • Ethics and anti-corruption • Risk management | Investor relations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report • Website • Financial press releases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Meeting of Shareholders • Roadshows • Conferences • Briefings |
| Consumers | Stakeholders that use and consume the company's products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality • Packaging • Recycling • Eco-labelling • Certifications • Climate change | Marketing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital channels • Surveys • Events and marketing campaigns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Beginning to End programme • Digital channels • Surveys • Events and marketing campaigns |
| Suppliers | Organizations or natural persons that deliver services or consumable items to the value chain at its different stages. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service • Logistics • Quality • Business ethics • <i>Packaging</i> • Climate change | Purchasing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press releases • Website • Social networks • Suppliers annual workshop | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible sourcing • Technical advice producers • Meetings • Audits and evaluations |
| Customers | Stakeholders to whom the company makes direct sales (retailers, distributors, etc). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability strategy • Logistics • Quality • Business ethics • Sustainability strategy • Climate change | Commercial and exports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website • Social networks • Business meetings • Social networks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer to our markets programme • Audits and evaluations • Individual meetings • Distributor meetings |
| Our people | All the employees who work directly in the company in its different locations of operation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business ethics • Workers' benefits • Health and security • Diversity, inclusion and equity • Inclusion • Career development | People | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal newsletter • Employee breakfasts • Mural diaries and intranet screens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy, diverse and happy programme • Complaints inbox • Survey of commitment to trade union dialogue |
| Community | Stakeholders who represent the social environment at the local and global levels. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement • Education • Entrepreneurship • Local development • Empowerment • Partnerships | Agriculture, people and communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication on the ground • Meetings with authorities • Local participation • Website | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Citizenship programme • Activities on farms CHECK • Community talks • Training events |
| Our planet | Stakeholder that represents our environmental surroundings and that the company protects with a view to future generations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Energy • Waste • Climate change • Nature • Regeneration | Agriculture, Winemaking and Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the ground activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our planet programme • Activities to reduce emissions • Afforestation • On the ground training |

2025 Commitments

| Pillars | Goals for 2025 |
|---|--|
| <p>Consumers from beginning to end To make our sustainability efforts and achievements visible through our brands and deliver a responsible product consumption message.</p> | 1. 100% of our strategic brands communicating sustainability attributes and promoting responsible consumption. |
| <p>Responsible sourcing suppliers To involve our supply chain in sustainability initiatives that enable other companies to improve their performance and therefore that of Viña Concha y Toro.</p> | 2. Responsible Sourcing Programme 100% implemented, based on ethical elements and expanding on climate change with 30 of the main packaging suppliers. |
| <p>Closer to Our Markets Customers To proactively bring our sustainability performance closer to our customers and capture ground-breaking trends that help make us into a global role model in sustainability.</p> | 3. 30 of our main customers incorporated into the Closer to Our Markets programme, generating collaborative work with retailers. |
| <p>Our diverse, healthy and happy people To continuously improve the quality of life and commitment of all the company's employees. To progress in the areas of diversity, equity and inclusion.</p> | 4. The Diverse, Healthy and Happy programme has been 100% implemented, based on three key elements for people management: diversity, well-being and drug and alcohol prevention. |
| <p>Corporate citizenship community To contribute to the development of the various communities where the company is present through enterprise, empowerment and education.</p> | 5. 100% of the local and global communities that the company forms part of benefit from enterprise, empowerment and education initiatives. |
| <p>Our planet (environment) To contribute to regenerating the conditions of our planet through energy, water, waste, nature and climate change practices. Viña Concha y Toro aims to be at the forefront of industry trends.</p> | 6. 10% reduction in water consumption per bottle compared to 2020. 7. 50% decrease in fossil fuel consumption in our facilities compared to 2020. 8. 100% of our waste categories have upcycling options. 9. 35% decrease in CO ₂ emissions based on climate science over base year 2017. 10. 100% of our vineyard area with regenerative soil, flora, fauna and natural forest biodiversity practices. |

Engagement with shareholders and investors

CMF 3.7.i, ii

The Investor Relations team is responsible for informing and engaging with Viña Concha y Toro's shareholders and investors. Through this team, the company keeps shareholders and investors informed of key information, its commercial and financial performance and medium and long-term strategy. It therefore organizes activities throughout the year, including the AGM, Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings and presentations of quarterly reports. The team also attends conferences organized by stockbrokers and sell-side and non deal roadshows.

The company also participates in meetings with investment banks after presentation of quarterly results and maintains ongoing communication with investors and analysts. The company publishes important information like its integrated annual report, press releases and financial statements and statements on its corporate website (vinacyt.com/inversionistas/información-financiera).

Annual Shareholders' Meeting

CMF 3.7 iii, iv

Prior to shareholders' meetings in which directors will be elected, the company has a procedure for informing shareholders of the experience and qualifications of candidates for the Board of directors. This procedure, however, does not cover the full range of capacities, qualifications, experiences and outlooks that the Board may feel are recommended.

Shareholders entitled to participate in the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting who were unable to attend in person had the option of connecting and voting remotely through the platform provided by the Chilean Institute of Directors, after registering following the rules and instructions published on Viña Concha y Toro's website.

Copies of the documents supporting the different options put to the vote of the Board are also published on the website in due time.

The Investor Relations team responds directly to any other questions via the email address conchaytoro-ir@conchaytoro.cl.

Viña Concha y Toro maintains relationships with all the parties involved in the wine industry through its various divisions, thereby contributing to the development of the sector.

The following are among the topics of interest that are addressed in this manner:

- Company results and future outlooks
- The drivers of growth
- Evolution of key financial indicators
- Industry trends
- Innovation and new products
- ESG and corporate governance
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Marketing and responsible consumption
- Ethics and anti-corruption

News media and the general public

CMF 3.7.i

The Corporate Communications Department, part of the Corporate Finance and Corporate Affairs Division, is responsible for relations with the national and international media and for channelling all sorts of media requests.

Media resources:

- Press releases
- Interviews
- Contact form on the company website
- Integrated report
- Earnings presentations
- Activities to engage directly with journalists, including visits to the Centro del Vino, Research and the Centre for Research and Innovation, among other things.
- Social networks such as LinkedIn and Whatsapp channel.

Engagement with the industry

CMF 6.1.vi

Viña Concha y Toro maintains relationships with all the parties involved in the wine industry through its various divisions, thereby contributing to the development of the sector. The company's Center for Research and Innovation (<https://cii.conchaytoro.com/>) plays a key role in these efforts, maintaining ties with universities, government agencies and other research entities in Chile and around the world, with the goal of contributing new knowledge for the betterment of the wine industry.

Viña Concha y Toro is a member of Wines of Chile, an association that represents most of the country's wine producers. It is also a member of the Chilean Federation of Industry (SOFIFA), which groups together the country's main industries, and of the National Agricultural Society (SNA).

In Argentina, the company is a member of Bodegas Argentinas and Corporación Vitivinícola Argentina (Coviar).

In California, USA, it is a member of the Wine Institute and Mendocino Winegrowers.

Corporate Citizenship

Viña Concha y Toro strives to strengthen ties with the communities it is part of, contributing to their development and progressing in three focal areas identified as key to making a positive contribution to our surroundings.

Local entrepreneurship

The aim here is to strengthen local entrepreneurship to support the economic development of the localities where the company operates.

Local empowerment

The company's local empowerment efforts seek to build a positive relationship with our surroundings by supporting communities' need for educational support, environmental awareness and recreation.

Support for education

This area is focused on early childhood in order to generate a positive impact on the lives of children and their families.

The Corporate Citizenship Programme seeks to forge a positive and virtuous relationship with the company's social environment and contribute to local communities. In 2025, concrete actions advanced the objectives outlined above in communities in Chile, Argentina and the United States.

Activities in 2025

Transfer of learning programme

In the context of its social management and community engagement, Viña Concha y Toro promoted an initiative dedicated to preschool education through the Transfer of Learning Programme developed with the Fundación Educacional Choshuenco. The initiative, which has now been running for four years, has been implemented in communities in Molina, Colchagua, Pirque and, since 2025, also in Puente Alto, all places that are connected to the company's operations.

During the year, the programme expanded its coverage from 24 to 44 preschools, benefiting 3,733 children. The work included technical mentoring, the provision of teaching materials and continuous training for more than 500 members of educational teams, with the purpose of strengthening teaching practices and promoting a comprehensive approach to child development, actively incorporating families.

Progress was made in consolidating Family Centres as spaces within establishments, for playing, reading and joint working between children, caregivers and teaching teams. At the end of 2025, 24 centres were established in Jardines de Pirque, Colchagua and Molina, contributing towards reinforcing the role of mothers, fathers and caregivers in the educational process.

The work carried out during the year allowed us to consolidate our partnership with Fundación Educacional Choshuenco and deepen the company's contribution to local educational development, reaffirming its commitment to early childhood and the communities where it is present.

Reforestation and environmental education

In 2025, through the Manos a la Tierra programme, Viña Concha y Toro, together with students from the José Miguel Carrera School in the municipal district of Villa Alegre and the National Forest Corporation (CONAF), organized volunteering days in Chile, reaffirming their commitment to caring for the natural environment.

During these activities, the volunteers planted native species and collected seeds for future restoration projects, making a real contribution towards ecosystem recovery and raising environmental awareness of ecosystems. These activities also boost environmental awareness in new generations, promoting the importance of biodiversity and conservation of our natural heritage.

These initiatives enabled us to link education and action, promoting among new generations an active understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of conserving our natural heritage.

Circular economy and inclusion

During the year, the IT team visited the Inclusive Centre R to find out in person about circular economy initiatives

with a social impact. During this event, the team was able to delve into processes for electronic recycling and reusing materials developed with the participation of people with cognitive disabilities.

The experience allowed us to reinforce the company's commitment to sustainability and inclusion and to integrating good practices with regard to managing technological waste.

Manos a la Tierra programme at Fundo Rucahue

A Manos a la Tierra programme day took place at Fundo Rucahue, in which 25 students from the Ignacio Carrera Pinto Bicentennial school participated in planting native trees and monitoring biodiversity using specialist technology.

The activity strengthened environmental education and contributed to conservation of the environment, promoting a direct experience with nature and reinforcing the commitment to caring for local ecosystems.

Trivento: 17 years of education and a triple impact

In 2025, Trivento celebrated 17 years of sustained commitment to education as a motor for social change, reaffirming its triple impact model and its conviction that people's development generates lasting changes in communities.

What started out as an initiative to accompany the completion of secondary education has grown into a training ecosystem that integrates education completion pro-

grammes, scholarships for employees and their children, continuing training and the White Malbec project, this being the winery's first wine with a social impact.

So far, more than 600 scholarships have been awarded, opening up real opportunities for academic and professional growth. It has also promoted the strengthening of digital skills and advanced with gender equity within an industry that still has significant gaps. In this way, Trivento continues to develop opportunities designed to transform lives and project more inclusive and sustainable development.

Preparing for the future: reskilling and digitalization in viticulture and wine production

Trivento moved forward in preparing its team to address the changes in the job market, promoting training in digital skills and artificial intelligence. In collaboration with its parent company, Viña Concha y Toro, it implemented courses through LinkedIn Learning, delivering tools designed to address new challenges in the industry.

The initiative responded to the need for ongoing adaptation in an environment where digitalization and AI are transforming production processes and working models. In this context, the winery reinforced its commitment to continuing education as a basis for the sustainable development of its team.

Gender perspective: Moving towards a more equitable industry

The Argentine winery also deepened its commitment to gender equity. In 2025, three women assumed managerial positions, marking progress with equal opportunities within the organization.

With a long-term vision, Trivento continued to promote initiatives aimed at strengthening education, inclusion and equal opportunities, as pillars for a more equitable, sustainable and innovative industry.

Bonterra: Wine, sustainability and community

During the year, Bonterra Organic Estates reaffirmed its commitment to sustainability and territorial connection by holding a harvest dinner in partnership with The Ecology Center, a regenerative ecological farm in southern California.

The event brought together business partners, buyers and members of the local community around regional cuisine and organic wine, in a meeting space that valued the origin of the food, respect for the land and responsible production.

The day marked the beginning of ongoing collaboration, strengthening community ties and consolidating a shared vision of sustainable development.

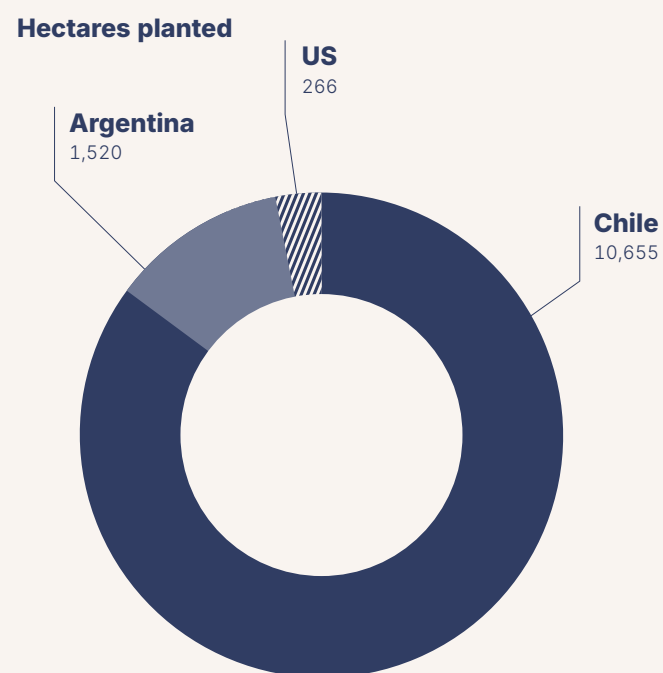
6.4 Properties and facilities

Viña Concha y Toro has a total planted area of 12,441 hectares and agricultural land totalling 13,808 hectares across its three places of origin, in line with its business model that seeks to ensure quality grapes for producing premium wines. In Chile, its properties are mainly vineyards, wineries and bottling plants.

In Chile, the total cultivable surface area is 11,703 hectares, 10,655 of which have been planted. They are distributed over 10 wine valleys. The total vineyards planted include long-term rental properties in the Casablanca, Maipo and Colchagua Valleys.

In Argentina, Trivento has a cultivable surface area of 1,709 hectares, 1,520 of which have been planted.

In the US, Bonterra Organic Estates has 396 agricultural hectares, including its own vineyards and long-term rentals, with a surface area of 266 hectares.



Distribution of vineyards

| | Vineyards in production (ha) | Vineyards in development (ha) | Total vineyards planted (ha) | Land in rotation (ha) | Fruit trees | Total farming surface area (ha) <small>(1) (2)</small> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| Chile | | | | | | |
| Limarí | 871 | 321 | 1,192 | 4 | - | 1,196 |
| Casablanca | 202 | 35 | 237 | - | - | 237 |
| Aconcagua | - | - | - | 97 | - | 97 |
| Maipo | 577 | 84 | 661 | 26 | - | 687 |
| Cachapoal | 1,709 | 118 | 1,827 | 11 | - | 1,838 |
| Colchagua | 1,985 | 635 | 2,620 | 600 | 34 | 3,254 |
| Curicó | 594 | 254 | 848 | 68 | - | 916 |
| Maule | 2,534 | 559 | 3,093 | 208 | - | 3,301 |
| Biobío | 177 | - | 177 | - | - | 177 |
| Total Chile | 8,649 | 2,006 | 10,655 | 1,014 | 34 | 11,703 |
| Argentina | | | | | | |
| Mendoza | 1,213 | 307 | 1,520 | 189 | - | 1,709 |
| Total Argentina | 1,213 | 307 | 1,520 | 189 | - | 1,709 |
| US | | | | | | |
| California | 223 | 43 | 266 | 127 | 3 | 396 |
| Total USA | 223 | 43 | 266 | 127 | 3 | 396 |
| Total holding | 10,085 | 2,356 | 12,441 | 1,330 | 37 | 13,808 |

(1) The total agricultural surface area does not include land that cannot be used for planting, such as hills or roads.

(2) The total agricultural area of Colchagua and Chile includes 34 hectares of fruit trees, and that of the United States includes 3 hectares of fruit trees.

Wineries

In Chile, Viña Concha y Toro has 12 wineries for vinification and/or ageing (11 Concha y Toro and one Cono Sur). They are located in various wine regions in order to increase the efficiency of the winemaking processes and benefit the quality of the grapes and the wines.

The company uses a combination of stainless steel tanks, epoxy-lined concrete vats and American and French oak barrels for the fermentation, ageing and storage process. Its harvest, vinification, ageing, and manufacturing equipment is high tech at the global level.

Viña Concha y Toro has three bottling plants that it owns in Chile. They are located in Pirque and Vespucio in the Metropolitan Region and Lontué in the Maule Region.

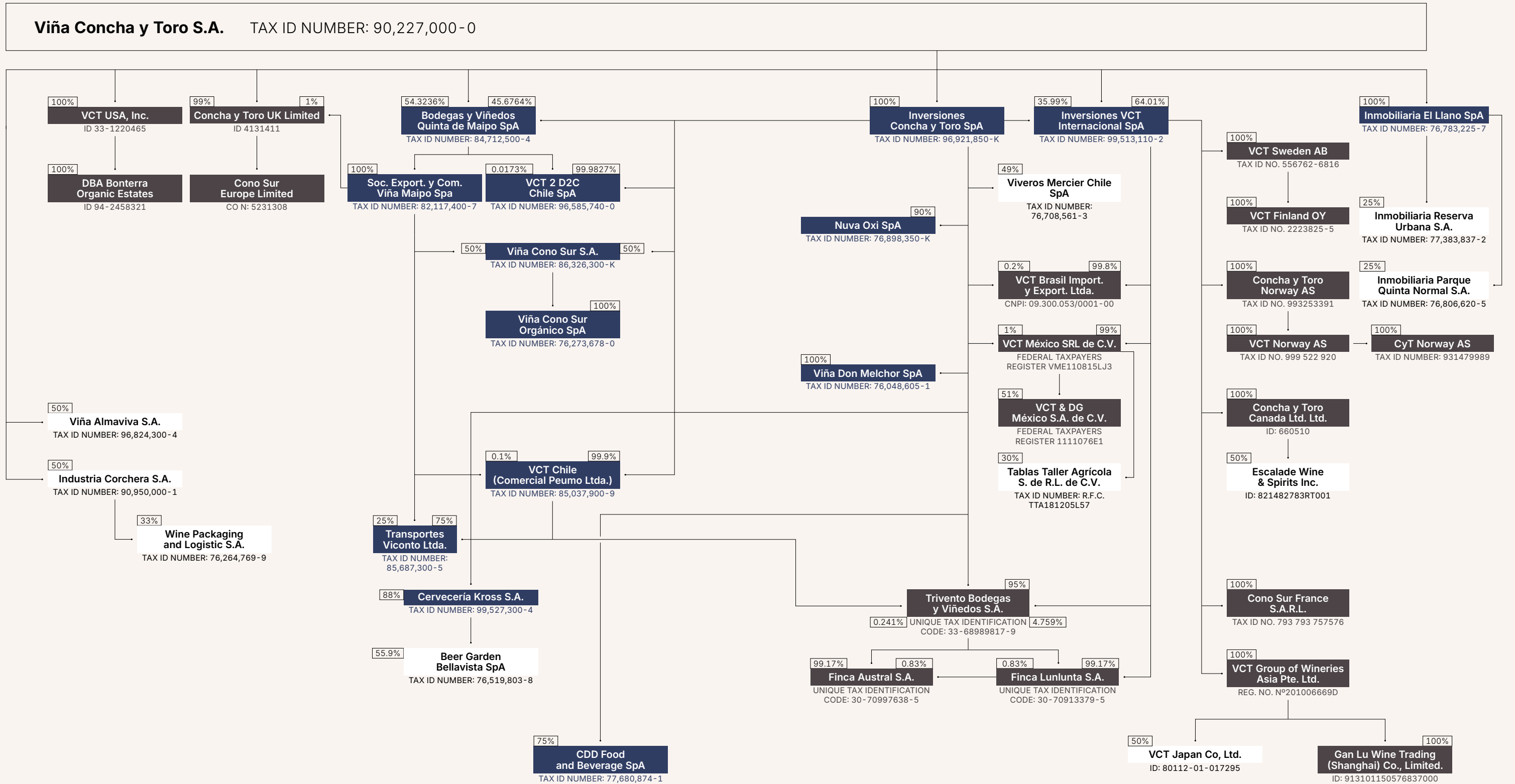
Trivento owns four vinification and ageing wineries and one bottling plant in Argentina.

Bonterra Organic Estates owns one winery and one bottling plant.



| | Valleys | Hectares planted | Vineyards | Wineries | Packaging plants |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Chile | 9 | 10,655 | 57 | 12 | 3 |
| Argentina | 4 | 1,520 | 12 | 3 | 1 |
| US | 1 | 266 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 14 | 12,441 | 79 | 16 | 5 |

Organization structure



6.5 Subsidiaries and associates

(D) Director de Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(G) Manager, Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(GF) Manager of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Subsidiary.

→ Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA

Tax ID number: 96,921,850-K
Address: Virginia Subercaseaux 210, Pirque, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$23,423,092
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: Th\$139,851,522
Investment / parent company assets: 9.5505%

Corporate purpose

To make permanent or income investments abroad in all types of movable or immovable property, tangible or intangible, related to the parent's business, as well as to incorporate and participate in all types of companies, preferably abroad. The company does not engage in commercial activity in the exercise of its corporate purpose.

Relationship to parent company

Relationship with the parent companies Viveros Mercier Chile SpA and Cervecería Kross S.A.

→ Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA

Tax ID number: 99,513,110-2
Address: Virginia Subercaseaux 210, Pirque, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$18,540,470
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: Th\$94,964,455
Investment / parent company assets: 6.4851%

Corporate purpose

Investment in all manner of tangible and intangible property, real estate or movable property in order to receive their fruits or profits. To create, be part of or acquire rights or shares in companies.

Relationship to parent company

This company has ownership interests in the following subsidiaries: VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada, VCT Sweden AB, Concha y Toro Norway AS, VCT Group of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd., Concha y Toro Canadá Ltd. and VCT México S.R.L. de C.V., VCT Benelux B.V. and Cono Sur France S.A.R.L. It also holds ownership interest in the Argentine subsidiaries Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A. and Finca Lunlunta S.A.

Management

Viña Concha y Toro S.A. manages the company through specially designated representatives.

→ Comercial Peumo Ltda. (VCT Chile)

Tax ID number: 85,037,900-9
Address: Av. Rosa 0837, Paradero 43, Puente Alto, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,617,586
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$6,408,683
Investment / parent company assets: 0.4377%

Corporate purpose

To engage in all manner of commercial operations, particularly the import and export, purchase, sale, distribution, acquisition, and sale (in general) of all manner of merchandise within and beyond Chile. To engage in business in any form and all other activities agreed to by the partners.

Relationship to parent company

This subsidiary sells, distributes, and markets products manufactured by the parent company and its subsidiaries in Chile as well as other Chilean and foreign entities. Comercial Peumo Ltda., through its dedicated and specialist sales force, covers retail, wholesale, reseller, on trade and online channels. This company holds an ownership interest in the subsidiaries Transportes Viconto Ltda. and Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A.

Chief Executive Officer

Matías Lustig Ventura (GF)

Main contracts with the parent company:

Purchase and sale of wine and other products of the parent, its subsidiaries and affiliates. Advertising services for the brands of the parent and its subsidiaries.

→ Viña Cono Sur S.A.

Tax ID number: 86,326,300-K
Address: Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, 5th floor, office 505, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$497,171
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$57,280,023
Investment / parent company assets: 3.9117%

Corporate purpose

Production, bottling, distribution, purchase, sale, export, import, and marketing of wine, sparkling wine and liquors in any form.

Relationship to parent company

Production and marketing of grapes and wines using its own brands. This company owns 100% of Viña Cono Sur Orgánico SpA.

Directors

Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (G)
Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)
Rafael Marín Jordán (D)
Pablo Guilisasti Gana (D)

Chief Executive Officer

Thomas Domeyko Cassel (GF)

Main contracts with the parent company:

Purchase and sale of grapes and products from the parent and VCT Chile. Bottling services contract with the parent.

→ Viña Don Melchor SpA

Tax ID number: 76,048,605-1
Address: Virginia Subercaseaux 210, Pirque, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$1,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$513,690
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0351%

Corporate purpose

Production and bottling of wines and related products; commercialization, sale, purchase, import and export of wines and related products; and the provision of promotion, advertising, marketing and positioning services for its products and brands.

Directors

Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (Chairman) (G)
Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)
Mariano Fontencilla de Santiago Concha
Rafael Guilisasti Gana (D)

Chief Executive Officer

Enrique Tirado Santelices (GF)

Main contracts with the parent company:

Production and bottling of wines and related products; commercialization, sale, purchase, import and export of wines and related products; and the provision of promotion, advertising, marketing and positioning services for its products and brands.

→ Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA

Tax ID number: 84,712,500-4
Address: Virginia Subercaseaux 210, Pirque, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$51,470
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$32,979,518
Investment / parent company assets: 2.2522%

Corporate purpose

Production, bottling, blending, distribution, purchase, sale, export, import, and commercialization of still and sparkling wine in any form.

Relationship to parent company

This company participates in the ownership of the following parent company subsidiaries: Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Maipo SpA e Inversiones VCT 2 S.A.

(D) Director de Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(G) Manager, Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(GF) Manager of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Subsidiary.

→ **Sociedad Exportadora y Com. Viña Maipo Spa**

→ **VCT D2C Chile SpA**

→ **Nuva Oxi SpA**

Tax ID number: 82,117,400-7
Address: Virginia Subercaseaux 210, Pirque, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$22,922
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$33,131,925
Investment / parent company assets: 2.2626%

Tax ID number: 96,585,740-0
Address: Lo Espejo 1500, Cerrillos, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$176,920
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$213,296
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0146%

Tax ID number: 76,898,350-K
Address: Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, office 505, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 90%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$1,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: -ThCh\$13,846
Investment / parent company assets: -0.0009%

Corporate purpose

Production, bottling, blending, distribution, purchase, sale, export, import, and commercialization of still and sparkling wine in any form.

Relationship to parent company

This company markets products made by the parent company. It also holds ownership interest in the following subsidiaries of the parent: Transportes Viconto Ltda., Concha y Toro UK Limited, VCT Chile and Viña Cono Sur S.A.

Corporate purpose

Production and bottling of wines and related products; commercialization, sale, purchase, import and export of wines and related products; and the provision of advertising, promotional, marketing and positioning services for its products and brands. Sales and marketing of all kinds of goods, including food and drinks.

Corporate purpose

Production, sales and marketing of all kinds of food and drink products; promotion and advertising regarding their products and brands.

→ **Transportes Viconto Limitada**

→ **Viña Cono Sur Orgánico SpA**

→ **Cervecería Kross S.A. (ex Southern Brewing Company S.A.)**

Tax ID number: 85,687,300-5
Address: Avda. Santa Rosa 0821, Puente Alto, Metropolitan Region, Santiago.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$35,076
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$318,939
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0218%

Tax ID number: 76.273.678-0
Address: Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte, office 306, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$1,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$238,264
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0163%

Tax ID number: 99,527,300-4
Address: Avda. Américo Vespucio 2500, office 702, Vitacura, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 88%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,065,808
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$11,089,811
Investment / parent company assets: 0.6664%

Corporate purpose

Provision of all kinds of services related to transport and freight inside and outside the country, through the use of trucks and other related transport elements.

Relationship to parent company

Transports products manufactured by the parent company and subsidiaries to various points of sale and distribution. This is performed using its own vehicles or leased vehicles.

Corporate purpose

Production and sale of organic grapes.

Corporate purpose

Manufacture of beer and malt drinks.

Relationship to parent company

It maintains a distribution contract with the subsidiary o Viña Concha y Toro and VCT Chile

Management

Bodegas y Viñedos Quinta de Maipo SpA manages the company through specially designated representatives.

Management

Managed by Inversiones Concha y Toro SpA.

Management

It is managed indistinctly by its partners Comercial Peumo Limitada and Sociedad Exportadora y Comercial Viña Maipo SpA, through representatives.

Management

Viña Cono Sur S.A. manages the company through specially designated representatives.

Chief Executive Officer

José Tomás Infante Güell (GF)

Main contracts with the parent company

Purchase and sale of wines and related products.

Main contracts with the parent company

Bulk wine and finished product freight.

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution contracts for the sale of Kross products.

(D) Director de Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(G) Manager, Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(GF) Manager of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Subsidiary.

→ **Inmobiliaria El Llano SpA**→ **Trivento Bodegas y Viñedos S.A.**→ **Finca Austral S.A.**→ **Finca Lunlunta S.A.**→ **VCT Brasil Importación y Exportación Limitada**→ **Concha y Toro UK Limited**

Tax ID number: 76,783,225-7

Address: Av. Tajarar N° 481, office 1501, Torre Norte, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region, Chile.

Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%

Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$1,000

Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:

-ThCh\$363,821

Investment / parent company assets: -0.0248%

Company number: 33-68989817-9

Address: Canal Pescara 9347, Russell C.P.5517, Maipú, Mendoza, Argentina.

Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%

Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$35,707,184

Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:

ThCh\$95,963,213

Investment / parent company assets: 6.5534%

Company number: 30-70997638-5

Address: Canal Pescara 9347, Russell C.P. 5517, Maipú, Mendoza, Argentina.

Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%

Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$3,594

Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$564

Investment / parent company assets: 0.00%

Company number: 30-70913379-5

Address: Canal Pescara 9347, Russell C.P.5517, Maipú, Mendoza, Argentina.

Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%

Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$3,594

Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:

ThCh\$20,802

Investment / parent company assets: 0.0014%

Company number: 09.300.053/0001-00

Address: Rua Alcides Lourenço da Rocha, 167 conjuntos 41/42, cidade monções CEP 04.571-110, São Paulo, Brazil.

Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%

Subscribed and paid capital: Th\$ 137,311

Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: Th\$

14,488,074

Investment / parent company assets: 0.9894%

Company number: 4131411

Address: 9 Ashurst Court, London Road, Wheatley, Oxfordshire, OX33 1ER, UK.

Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%

Subscribed and paid capital: Th\$ 826

Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:

ThCh\$41,818,024

Investment / parent company assets: 2.8558%

Corporate purpose

Real estate activity in the broadest sense, particularly real estate investments and projects.

Corporate purpose

Manufacture, sale, bottling of wine and alcoholic beverages, and import and export of wine and products related to its corporate purpose.

Corporate purpose

Manufacture, sale, bottling of wine and alcoholic drinks, and import and export of wine and products related to its corporate purpose.

Corporate purpose

Manufacture, marketing and sale, bottling of wine and alcoholic drinks, and import and export of wine and products related to its corporate purpose.

Corporate purpose

Import, export, purchase, marketing and advertising of wines, alcoholic and non-alcoholic products.

Corporate purpose

Purchase and sale of products of the parent company and its subsidiaries; promotion and brokerage of the same products.

Relationship to parent company

Production in the Republic of Argentina and sale and marketing of grapes and wines under its own brands. It holds ownership interest in the subsidiaries Finca Lunlunta S.A. and Finca Austral S.A.

Relationship to parent company

Marketing and sale of grapes and wines under its own brands.

Relationship to parent company

Marketing and sale of grapes and wines under its own brands. It is part owner of the subsidiary Finca Austral S.A.

Relationship to parent company

Distribution and brokerage of parent company and some subsidiary products.

Relationship to parent company

This company distributes the products of the parent company and its subsidiaries and affiliates in the United Kingdom. It owns the subsidiary Cono Sur Europe Limited.

Directors

Eduardo Guillisasti Gana (G)

Andrés Larraín Santa María

Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)

Directors

Eduardo Guillisasti Gana (Chairman) (G)

Felipe Larraín Vial (D)

Marco Augusto Jofré (Vice Chairman) (GF)

Alternate Directors

Christian Linares

Alejandro Montarcé

Directors

Marcos Augusto Jofré (Permanent) (GF)

Alejandro Montarcé (Alternate) (GF)

Directors

Marcos Augusto Jofré (Permanent) (GF)

Alejandro Montarcé (Alternate) (GF)

Directors

Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)

Simon Doyle (GF)

Chief Executive Officer

Marcos Augusto Jofré (GF)

Chief Executive Officer

Marcos Augusto Jofré (GF)

Chief Executive Officer

Marcos Augusto Jofré (GF)

Management

It is managed by Inversiones y Toro SpA and Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA.

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution and agency contract with Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and other related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution contract with Viña Concha y Toro and related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Purchase and sale of products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliates; promotion and advertising of these products.

(D) Director de Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(G) Manager, Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(GF) Manager of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Subsidiary.

→ **VCT Sweden AB**→ **VCT Finland OY**→ **Concha y Toro
Norway AS**→ **VCT Norway AS**→ **CyT Norway AS**→ **Cono Sur France S.A.R.L.**

Company number: 556762-6816
Address: Dalagatan 34, Stockholm, Sweden.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: Th\$ 9,869
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
ThCh\$4,742,080
Investment / parent company assets: 0.3238%

Company number: 2223825-5
Address: Sörnäisten rantatie 27 C, 4th floor,
00500 Helsinki, Finland.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$21,332
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
ThCh\$739,042
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0505%

Company number: 993253391
Address: Karenslyst allé 10, 0278 Oslo, Norway.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$16,282
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
ThCh\$3,412,183
Investment / parent company assets: 0.2330%

Company number: 999522920
Address: Karenslyst allé 10, 0278 Oslo, Norway.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,714
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
ThCh\$1,037,486
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0709%

Company number: 931479989
Address: Karenslyst allé 10, 0278, Norway.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,714
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
-ThCh\$101,397
Investment / parent company assets: -0.0069%

Company number: 79357576
Address: 1 Venelle de Riviere, 29840 Lanildut,
France.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$21,332
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
ThCh\$208,594
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0142%

Corporate purpose

Purchase and sale and commissioning of the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Relationship to parent company

This company distributes the products of the parent company and its subsidiaries and associates in Sweden. It owns the subsidiary VCT Finland OY.

Corporate purpose

Purchase and sale and commissioning of the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Relationship to parent company

This company distributes the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliates in Finland.

Corporate purpose

Purchase and sale and commissioning of the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Relationship to parent company

This company distributes the products of the parent company and its subsidiaries and associates in Norway. It also owns the subsidiary VCT Norway AS.

Corporate purpose

Purchase and sale and commissioning of the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

Relationship to parent company

This company distributes the products of the parent company and its subsidiaries and associates in Norway. It is the owners of CyT Norway AS

Corporate purpose

Distribution of the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliates in Norway.

Relationship to parent company

This company distributes the products of the parent and its subsidiaries and related parties.

Corporate purpose

Commission agent and promoter of the wines of the parent Viña Cono Sur S.A.

Relationship to parent company

This company acts as a commission agent and promoter of Viña Cono Sur S.A. wines abroad.

Directors

Simon Doyle (GF)
Hanna Lofgren
Christian Hargreaves

Directors

Simon Doyle (GF)
Christian Hargreaves
Ilkka Perttu

Directors

Simon Doyle (GF)
Christian Hargreaves
Heidi Stumo

Directors

Simon Doyle (GF)
Christian Hargreaves
Heidi Stumo

Directors

Simon Doyle (GF)
Christian Hargreaves
Heidi Stumo

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution and agency contract with Viña Concha y Toro and other related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution and agency contract with Viña Concha y Toro and other related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Purchase and sale of products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliates; promotion and advertising of these products.

Main contracts with the parent company

Purchase and sale of products of the parent and its subsidiaries and affiliates; promotion and advertising of these products.

Main contracts with the parent company

Purchase and sale of the products of the parent and related parties; promotion and advertising of these products.

Main contracts with the parent company

Contract for commission based on sales.

(D) Director de Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(G) Manager, Viña Concha y Toro S.A.
(GF) Manager of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Subsidiary.

→ Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.

Company number: 913101150576837000
Address: Room 502-16, Floor 5, Block 2 N°38, Debao Road, China, Shanghai, Free Trade Pilot Zone, Shanghai, China.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,031,471
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: -ThCh\$9,650,696
Investment / parent company assets: -0.6590%

Corporate purpose

Purchase, sale, commissioning and promotion of the wines of the parent and subsidiaries in the Asian market, particularly in China.

Relationship to parent company

This company acts as a distributor, commissioner, and promoter of the parent company and other subsidiaries in the Asian market, particularly that of China.

→ VCT Group of Wineries Asia Pte. Ltd.

Company number: 201006669D
Address: 72 Anson Road, Anson House, #12-03, Singapore 079911.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,917,066
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: -ThCh\$7,186,902
Investment / parent company assets: -0.4908%

Corporate purpose

Commission agent and promoter of the wines of the parent company and other subsidiaries in the Asian market.

Relationship to parent company

This company acts as a distributor, commissioner, and promoter of the parent company and other subsidiaries in the Asian market. It also owns the subsidiary Gan Lu Wine Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. and 50% of the affiliate VCT Japan Co. Ltd.

→ Bonterra Organic Estates (Ex Fetzer Vineyards)

Company number: 94-2458321
Address: 12901 Old River Road, Hopland, CA 95449, United States.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$212,764,002
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$208,033,517
Investment / parent company assets: 14.2067%

Corporate purpose

Production, marketing, bottling of wine and alcoholic beverages of its own and of its subsidiaries, import and export of wines and products related to its corporate purpose.

Relationship to parent company

Production in the United States and commercialization of grapes and wines under its own brands and those of Viña Concha y Toro and other related parties.

→ VCT USA, Inc.

Company number: 33-1220465
Address: 251 Little Falls Drive Wilmington, DE 19808, United States.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$99,784,300
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$139,896,557
Investment / parent company assets: 9.5536%

Corporate purpose

Investment company focused on consolidating the investments of Viña Concha y Toro in the US market.

Relationship to parent company

The company owns 100% of Viña Concha y Toro investments in the United States. It owns 100% of Bonterra Organic Estates.

→ VCT México S.R.L de C.V.

Company number: VME110815LJ3
Address: Carretera Picacho a Jusco 238 502 A., Jardines en la Montaña, Distrito Federal 14210, Mexico.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$464,160
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$8,592,711
Investment / parent company assets: 0.5868%

Corporate purpose

Company whose purpose is consolidating the investments of Viña Concha y Toro in Mexico.

Relationship to parent company

Owns 51% of VCT & DG México S.A. de C.V and a 30% of Tablas Taller Agrícola.

→ VCT & DG México S.A. de C.V.

Company number: VAD1111076E1
Address: Bosques de Duraznos 75, PH OF 1401 Col. Bosques de las Lomas, Alcaldía Miguel Hidalgo, Ciudad de México, Mexico.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 51%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$810,780
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$12,441,818
Investment / parent company assets: 0.4333%

Corporate purpose

Purchase, sale, and marketing of all types of beverages, including but not limited to wine, liquors, alcoholic, and non-alcoholic beverages from different brands including Concha y Toro at the national level.

Relationship to parent company

To distribute the products of the parent company and its subsidiaries in Mexico.

Directors

Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)
Andrea Benavides Hebel (G)
María José Quintas Santos

Directors

Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)
Guy Nussey (GF)
Andrea Benavides Hebel (G)
Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)
José González (G)

Directors

Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (Chairman) (G)
Rafael Guilisasti Gana (D)
Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)

Directors

Rafael Guilisasti Gana (D)
Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (G)
Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)

Board of directors

Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)
Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)

Directors

Rodrigo Álvarez
Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (G)
Niclas Blomström Bjuvman (GF)
Oswaldo Solar Venegas (G)
Celestino Álvarez

Regional Director

Guy Nussey (GF)

Director general

Aldo Velásquez (GF)

Main contracts with the parent company

Commission and distribution contracts with Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Agency contract with Viña Concha y Toro and related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Marketing of products of Viña Concha y Toro S.A. and related companies.

Main contracts with the parent company

Contract for commission based on sales.

Main contracts with the parent company

Import and other services contract with Viña Concha y Toro and related subsidiaries.

→ **Concha y Toro
Canadá, Ltd.**

Company number: 660510
Address: 44 Chipman Hill, Suite 1000.P.O. "A".
 Saint John, N.B. E2L 2A9, Canada.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$531,005
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
 ThCh\$441,390
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0301%

Corporate purpose

Investment companies whose purpose is consolidating the investments of Viña Concha y Toro in Canada.

Relationship to parent company

Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA is the owner of this company.

Director

Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)

→ **VCT Benelux B.V.**

Company number: 76205479
Address: Weesperstraat 61, 1018VN, Amsterdam,
 Netherlands.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 100%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$10,665
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
 -ThCh\$50,652
Investment / parent company assets: -0.0035%

Corporate purpose

Distribution and promotion of the products of Viña Concha y Toro in Europe.

Relationship to parent company

Inversiones VCT Internacional SpA is the owner of this company.

Management

Management is undertaken by VCT International through specially designated representatives.

→ **Beer Garden Bellavista
SpA**

Tax ID number: 76,519,803-8
Address: Dardignac 0127, Providencia,
 Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 55.90%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$70,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
 ThCh\$777,453
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0531%

Corporate purpose

Implementation, operation, and exploitation of all types of restaurants, bars, and similar food and entertainment establishments, particularly those related to the sale of the "Kross"® craft beer.

Directors

Carlos Brito Claissac
 José Tomás Infante Güell (GF)
 Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)
 Rodrigo Infante Ossa
 Jerome Georges Marcel Reynes

Chief Executive Officer

Jerome Georges Marcel Reynes

→ **CDD Food and
Beverage SpA**

Tax ID number: 77,680,874-1
Address: Avda. Nueva Tajamar 481, Torre Norte,
 office 501, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region,
 Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 75%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$60,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025:
 -ThCh\$96,761
Investment / parent company assets: -0.0050%

Corporate purpose

Implementation, operation and exploitation of gastronomic establishments.

Permanent directors

Juan Cristóbal Goycoolea Nagel (G)
 Sebastián Guillermo Aguirre Arhens (G)
 Andrea Benavides Hebel (G)
 Jerome Georges Marcel Reynes
 Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)

Affiliates

→ Escalade Wines & Spirits Inc.

Company number: 821482783RT0001
Address: 5006 Timberlea Suite 1, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 50%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$1,060,656
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$1,699,927
Investment / parent company assets: 0.1161%

Corporate purpose

This company acts as a commission agent and promoter of the wines of Concha y Toro and other subsidiaries in the Canadian market.

Relationship to parent company

This company acts as a commissioner and promoter of the parent company and other subsidiaries in the Canadian market.

Directors

Duncan Hobbs (Chairman)
 Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (G)
 Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)
 José Manuel Infante Echeñique (G)
 Andrew Ponsford
 Brigitte Lachance

→ VCT Japan Company Ltd.

Company number: 80-112-01-107295
Address: 4-10-2 Nakano, Nakano-ward, Tokyo, Japan.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 50%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$261,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$432,887
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0296%

Corporate purpose

Joint venture with a local distributor designed to strengthen the sale of Concha y Toro products and those of some subsidiaries in the Japanese market.

Relationship to parent company

Joint venture with a local distributor designed to strengthen the sale of Concha y Toro products and those of some subsidiaries in the Japanese market.

Director

Aya Jindo

→ Industria Corchera S.A.

Tax ID number: 90,950,000-1
Address: Camino El Lucero 1514, Lampa, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 50%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$5,796,064
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$17,495,602
Investment / parent company assets: 1.1948%

Corporate purpose

The manufacture, production, importation and exportation, distribution, and sale of cork and its derivatives or substitutes as well as stoppers and caps. Representation of machinery and other inputs; provision of services for the wine industry; investing in rustic or urban real estate, acquiring it, selling it and building it for its own use or another entity, managing it, and receiving its profits; and engaging in other business related to the corporate purpose.

Permanent directors

Rafael Guilisasti Gana (Chairman) (D)
 Pedro Félix de Matos
 Christophe Fouquet
 Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)

Chief Executive Officer

Luis Felipe Fellay Rodríguez

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution and agency contract with Viña Concha y Toro and other related subsidiaries.

Main contracts with the parent company

Distribution and agency contract with Viña Concha y Toro and other related parties.

Main contracts with the parent company

Contract for the supply of corks and other inputs to Viña Concha y Toro and its related parties.

→ Viña Almaviva S.A.

Tax ID number: 96,824,300-4
Address: Avda. Santa Rosa 821, Puente Alto, Metropolitan Region, Santiago.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 50%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$2,424,784
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$57,111,990
Investment / parent company assets: 3.9002%

Corporate purpose

The production, sales, marketing and distribution of super premium quality wines.

Directors

Ariane Khaida (Chair)
 Rafael Guilisasti Gana (D)
 Julien de Beaumarchais de Rothschild
 Felipe Larraín Vial (D)
 Eduardo Guilisasti Gana (G)
 Eric Bergman

Chief Executive Officer

Manuel Vigarío Santos Louzada

Main contracts with the parent company

Purchase and sale of products.

→ Viveros Mercier Chile SpA

Tax ID number: 76,708,561-3
Address: Serrano 334 Of 508 Sol Andino, Melipilla.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 49%
Subscribed and paid capital: ThCh\$10,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$162,317
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0111%

Corporate purpose

Distribution and promotion of the products of Viña Concha y Toro in Europe.

Permanent directors

Miguel Mercier
 Luis Guillermo Fernández Mac- Dermitt
 Max Larraín León (G)

Alternate directors

Jean Piere Mercier
 Daniel Gustavo Bergamin
 Carlos Valdivia Campos

Chief Executive Officer

Cristián Bornscheur Veas

→ Wine Packaging and Logistic S.A.

Tax ID number: 76,264,769-9
Address: Camino Maipo Villuco 1575, Buin.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 33%

Corporate purpose

Wine packaging and labelling services, wine storage services (dry warehouse and refrigerated warehouse).

Permanent directors

Cirilo Elton
 Rafael Guilisasti Gana (D)
 Cristián Ubilla
 Daniel Jordán
 Luis Felipe Fellay Rodríguez

→ **Inmobiliaria Reserva Urbana S.A.**

Tax ID number: 77,383,837-2
Address: Ebro 2705, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 25%
Subscribed and paid capital: MCh\$10 (MCh\$2.5 Inmobiliaria El Llano SpA and MCh\$7.5 Besalco Inmobiliaria S.A.)
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: -ThCh\$1,443,783
Investment / parent company assets: -0.0986%

Corporate purpose
 Construction and real estate company.

Relationship to parent company
 Inmobiliaria el Llano owns 25% of the company.

Permanent directors
 Paulo Benzanilla Saavedra
 Eduardo Nestler Gebauer
 Guillermo García Cano
 Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)
 Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)

→ **Tablas Taller Agrícola S. de R.L. de C.V.**

Company number: TTA181205L57
Address: Carr. Tecate El Sauzal km 73 s/n Col. POB Francisco Zarco, Ensenada, 22750, Baja California, Mexico.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 30%
Contributed capital: ThCh\$1,474,302
Contribution to be capitalized: ThCh\$1,010,400
Share premium: ThCh\$729,576
Share Capital: ThCh\$14,434
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$3,790,424
Investment / parent company assets: 0.26%

Corporate purpose
 Buy, sell, export, import, distribute, repair, rent and market all kinds of goods, goods, products, articles, raw materials, services and other types of goods in general, either directly or through representatives, agents or distributors, and in particular the marketing of wine products, production of wines and their marketing and the operation of vineyards.

Permanent directors
 Federico Fuentes
 Héctor Urzúa
 Rodrigo Álvarez

→ **Inmobiliaria Parque Quinta Normal S.A.**

Tax ID number: 76,806,620-5
Address: Ebro 2705, Las Condes, Metropolitan Region, Chile.
Ownership % (direct and indirect): 25%
Subscribed and paid capital: MCh\$1,000
Net assets (equity) at 31.12.2025: ThCh\$35,226
Investment / parent company assets: 0.0024%

Corporate purpose
 Construction and real estate company.

Permanent directors
 Paulo Benzanilla Saavedra
 Eduardo Nestler Gebauer
 Guillermo García Cano
 Osvaldo Solar Venegas (G)
 Enrique Ortúzar Vergara (G)



- 7.1 Supplier payment
- 7.2 Supplier assessment

From the very beginning, Viña Concha y Toro has valued having close and direct relationships with its suppliers. At every stage of the production chain, the company interacts with different parties that have been providing their services and products for years, growing with them and incorporating all the knowledge they have gained.

Our main suppliers are the producers of grapes, glass bottles, corks, labels and boxes. No single supplier represents 10% or more of the company's total purchases during the period.

In this area, when it carries out its annual evaluation, the company is reflecting its preference for comprehensive suppliers, selecting those with the best performance.

7.1 Supplier payments

Payment policy

Viña Concha y Toro's Supplier Payment Policy and Procurement Procedure, which applies to all required goods and services, define how purchases are to be conducted by the organization, with the exception of the departments that manage grape and wine negotiations and purchasing.

The Supplier Payment Policy stipulates that payments must be made within 30 days and exceptions to this timeframe permitted by law.

Interest on late payments

CMF 7.1 iii

No interest for late payment of invoices was paid in 2025 for the following categories of suppliers:

- Grapes
- Wine
- Vinification services
- Wine cellaring services
- Grape transport
- Mechanised harvesting services
- Brokers linked to the previous supplier categories

Chapter 7

Supplier management

Number of suppliers

| Fixed-term contract | Domestic suppliers | Foreign suppliers | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 to 30 days | 3,693 | 194 | 3,887 |
| 31 to 60 days | 57 | 233 | 290 |
| More than 60 days | 30 | 282 | 312 |
| Total | 3,780 | 709 | 4,489 |

Number of invoices paid

| Fixed-term contract | Domestic suppliers | Foreign suppliers | Total |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 to 30 days | 93,485 | 919 | 94,404 |
| 31 to 60 days | 18,096 | 765 | 18,861 |
| More than 60 days | 17,185 | 1,940 | 19,125 |
| Total | 128,766 | 3,624 | 132,390 |

Amount paid (Ch\$)

| Fixed-term contract | Domestic suppliers | Foreign suppliers | Total |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 to 30 days | 303,341,716,091 | 23,102,231,906 | 326,443,947,997 |
| 31 to 60 days | 57,125,159,362 | 17,754,631,647 | 74,879,791,009 |
| More than 60 days | 72,225,290,652 | 46,942,946,582 | 119,168,237,234 |
| Total | 432,692,166,105 | 87,799,810,135 | 520,491,976,240 |

Agreements registered in the Agreements Record with special payment timeframes

| Type | Viña Cono Sur S.A. | Viña Concha y Toro S.A. | Total |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Agreements registered in 2025 | 45 | 252 | 297 |
| Agreements renewed in 2025 | - | - | - |
| Total | 45 | 252 | 297 |

7.2 Supplier assessment

When it comes to assessing its suppliers, Viña Concha y Toro has a Supplier Code of Conduct that sets out clear expectations for its suppliers in regard to employment rights, health and safety, the environment, and business ethics. The company strives to ensure its suppliers meet its standards, asking all business partners to commit to conducting their operations in compliance with current legislation and regulations.

This code applies to all company suppliers and contractors in Chile and their respective employees, agents, and subcontractors.

The company also continuously reviews its procurement practices to ensure that they are in line with this code and avoid conflicts with its environmental and social requirements.

While the company always seeks to be helpful in the process of making environmental and social improvements to the supply chain, it informs its suppliers that it can take measures such as excluding service provision or the delivery of products in the case of serious incidents or repeated breaches of Viña Concha y Toro's Supplier Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics.

Those who deliver these services are not immediately excluded from being contracted if they cannot meet the

minimum requirements requested of them within a specified period. This is a gradual selection process, as suppliers are evaluated annually against four core criteria:

- Prices
- Quality
- Service
- Sustainability

The level of compliance is assessed annually using a supplier survey, which provides feedback in this area.

Sustainability

The company has supplier evaluation policies in place that are intended to identify and measure aspects of sustainability and supplier practices in these areas, such as their regulatory compliance, working conditions, business ethics and matters relating to human rights principles.

It also includes environmental aspects of importance to the business, such as progress with regard to its carbon footprint.

Each year, out of all those assessed, the company identifies those suppliers it considers important in terms of their potential environmental and social risks or because of the company's dependence on them for its business. Of these, the company then selects the segment to be assessed.

Supplier classification

Based on its value chain, the group classifies its suppliers in different categories:

- Agricultural input suppliers
- Grape suppliers
- Winemaking input suppliers
- Suppliers of packaging
- Service suppliers
- Logistics suppliers

Suppliers assessed under sustainability criteria

| | |
|--|-------|
| Total suppliers | 2,664 |
| Total significant suppliers | 248 |
| i. Number of suppliers assessed under sustainability criteria | 123 |
| Number of suppliers analyzed under environmental criteria | 15 |
| Number of suppliers analyzed under social criteria | 108 |
| ii. Percentage of the total that the assessed suppliers represent | 50% |
| iii. Percentage of total purchases for the year that were from suppliers analyzed under these criteria | 40%** |

* During 2025, 92% of suppliers were of national origin, and 89% of the expenditure occurred in Chile

** The data were being validated at the time this report was published.

4,489

total suppliers in 2025

248 significant suppliers

(50% assessed under sustainability criteria)

Sustainability criteria evaluated:

- **Environmental**
(carbon footprint of inputs)
- **Social**
(self-assessment of human rights principles in the company)

Purchasers analyzed represent

40%

of purchases in 2025

Responsible sourcing programme

In 2025, the company continued to make progress with implementing its Responsible Sourcing Programme, which is based on the principles of business ethics and climate change.

Business ethics: aims to identify and improve supplier practices and deliver tools to facilitate their adoption. This emerged as a way to help improve supplier performance and promote transparency. The expectation is that suppliers will provide annual reports outlining their performance in the social sphere in relation to human rights issues.

Climate change: CO₂ emissions from the use of packaging materials are among the main sources of indirect emissions by the company, which is why it is seeking to enable suppliers to implement science-based CO₂ reduction plans.

Through our work with suppliers around climate change, 27 packaging suppliers have now shifted to the Science-Based Targets (SBT) methodology to reduce at least 12,000 tCO₂e in the supply chain. This shared responsibility approach not only strengthens our relationships with suppliers, but also promotes a lasting positive impact on the environment in which the company operates.

The programme targets suppliers with whom the company has the greatest and most in-depth interactions.

- 8.1 Customer-related
- 8.2 Employee-related
- 8.3 Environment-related
- 8.4 Free competition-related
- 8.5 Other

Chapter 8

Legal and regulatory compliance

8.1 Customer-related compliance

The company has procedures for preventing and detecting regulatory non-compliances related to customers' rights. There are official channels for complaints and suggestions, such as the corporate website and social networks.

The company will respond on any platform to any end consumer who has acquired any of the company's brands, without the need to have directly bought it, through one of its customers or representative points of sale.

The procedure establishes response times, compensation when the person is dissatisfied with the product, closure letter and advice to the areas involved in the event of the same complaint arising from two different places for the same batch or product.

In 2025, there were no significant fines or sanctions recorded for Viña Concha y Toro's distribution subsidiary VCT Chile relating to regulatory non-compliance with regard to its customers' rights.

8.2 Employee-related compliance

Viña Concha y Toro has Internal Order, Health and Safety Regulations that outline procedures for safeguarding the rights of its workers. These include complaints about salary differences; a procedure for handling general suggestions, queries and complaints; special procedures for sexual harassment, workplace harassment and violence at work; a special procedure for equal pay for men and women; and a complaints procedure for denial of medical leave.

Number of fines received in 2025: 14 fines from the Labour Directorate were received, amounting to a total of: ThCh\$30,373.

Labour protection lawsuits: During the year, three protection suits were filed against the company. Two of them were finalized without the company being found liable.

8.3 Environment-related

To ensure compliance with legal environmental provisions in Chile, the company uses an environmental compliance matrix to identify current regulatory requirements applicable to its operations. These requirements include sectoral environmental permits, official declarations and monitoring of commitments under Environmental Approval Resolutions (RCAs) for Viña Concha y Toro's facilities in Chile. The environmental compliance matrix is updated annually.

In 2025, we worked with a base of 176 environmental requirements applicable to the various areas operating in the company's facilities. The company has also developed a platform where it can periodically update information on compliance levels and potential risks and provides access to this information internally.

In 2025, no sanctions were registered by the Superintendency of the Environment (SMA) or similar organizations in Chile.

Argentina

In Argentina, compliance with environmental guidelines is ensured through a comprehensive system based on the standard ISO 14001. First, a matrix of legal requirements is developed in collaboration with legal specialist and an environmental expert. This instrument allows the company to record, review and follow up on the deadlines, submissions of information, payment of fees and other obligations established by national, provincial and municipal regulations in Argentina.

To ensure it remains up to date, we rely on the ongoing support of a specialist platform that notifies the company

of any changes and regulatory developments, in addition to providing technical support in response to specific queries. The company's ISO 14001 certification reinforces our commitment to updating and complying with the matrix. This approach enables us to know the level of compliance with each requirement.

During 2025 no fines or penalties were levied by the Environmental Protection Directorate. The General Department of Irrigation of the Province issued a penalty of Ch\$315,000 pesos (US\$ 350), due to an isolated event when a liquid waste discharge at the Maipú winery was over the standard permitted. This situation was addressed through a project to improve the treatment plant, an investment that will be implemented in 2026.

United States

All regulatory and compliance matters at the local, state and federal levels in the United States are monitored, tracked and managed using a combination of internal and external resources and personnel at Bonterra Organic Estates.

The mechanisms for ensuring compliance with the various laws are primarily addressed jointly by the Environmental Health, Safety and Risk Management, Regenerative Agriculture and Legal Affairs Departments, with the support of external contractors specializing in specific areas. In this way, the company ensures that its operations comply with the numerous laws and regulations that affect its operations in California. During 2025, the subsidiary did not receive any fines or penalties for environmental violations in any of its operations.

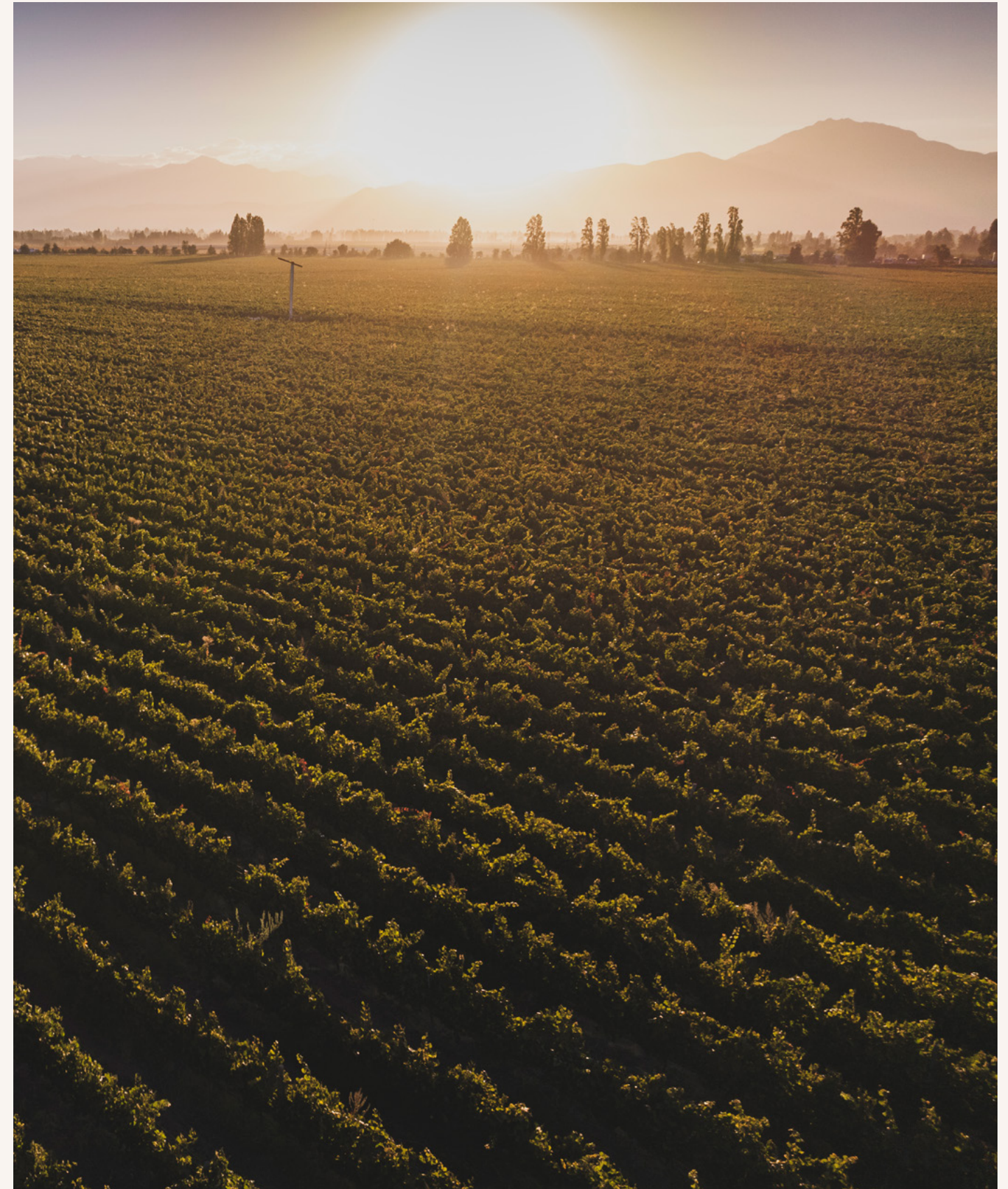
8.4 Free competition-related

Viña Concha y Toro has a Free Competition Regulatory Compliance programme and manual. The company has not been involved in cases of unfair competition nor infractions on antitrust matters.

8.5 Other

The company has a Crime Prevention Model in accordance with the provisions of Law 20.393. The company continuously monitors the risks of the commission of the crimes set forth in Law No. 20.393, promoting a culture of ethics, integrity and transparency.

The company has had no cases of corruption or violations of Law 20.393 on the criminal liability of legal entities.



- Sustainability strategy
- Environmental performance
- Emissions management
- Water management
- Energy management
- Waste management
- 9.1 SASB metrics
- 9.2 Independent verification

Chapter 9

Sustainability

Sustainability Strategy, Uncork a Better Future®

Viña Concha y Toro's business strategy is oriented to prioritizing its portfolio, with the aim of steadily increasing profitability and consolidating its global position.

To achieve this goal, the company relies on four core pillars - Sustainability, Excellence, Innovation and People. Under this framework, it has defined the Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2021-2025, Uncork a Better Future®, which is aligned with and subject to its business model.

Sustainability management



Vision

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

Mission

Generate a net positive impact for our stakeholders and be a point of reference for the regeneration of our planet

Objective

Contribute to the improvement of the natural and social conditions of our surroundings and our stakeholders.



Consumers



Suppliers



Customers



Our people



Community



Our planet

Objective

To highlight our sustainability efforts and achievements through our brands and deliver the message of responsible consumption of our products.

To involve our supply chain in sustainability initiatives that enable other companies, and therefore Viña Concha y Toro, to improve their performance.

To proactively bring our sustainability performance to our customers' attention and capture ground-breaking trends that help make us a global role model in sustainability.

To continuously improve the quality of life and commitment of all company employees. To progress in the areas of diversity, equity and inclusion.

To contribute to the development of the different communities where we are present through enterprise, empowerment and education.

To contribute to regenerating healthy conditions on our planet through our energy, water, waste, nature-based and climate change practices. Our goal is to be at the forefront of industry trends.

Goal

1. 100% of our strategic brands communicating attributes of sustainability and promoting responsible consumption.

2. Responsible Sourcing Programme 100% implemented, with an ethical foundation that expands climate change efforts to include 30 of our key packaging suppliers.

3. 30 of our leading customers incorporated into the Closer to Our Markets programme, building collaboration with retailers.

4. "Diverse, Healthy and Happy" programme 100% implemented, based on three key elements for people management: diversity, well-being, and drug and alcohol prevention.

5. 100% of local and global communities that the company is part of benefit from enterprise, empowerment and education initiatives.

6. 10% reduction in water consumption per bottle compared to 2020.
7. 50% decrease in fossil fuel consumption in our facilities compared to 2020.
8. Upcycling options in place for 100% of waste categories.
9. 35% decrease in CO₂ emissions based on climate science over base year 2017.
10. 100% of our vineyard area tended with regenerative practices for the soil and the biodiversity of flora, fauna and the native forest.



Objectives

Viña Concha y Toro's Sustainability Strategy is aimed at incorporating a regenerative approach into high-quality wine production. The strategy is based on six pillars, with governance as a cornerstone, ensuring a clear structure that provides operational continuity in the matters addressed.

The Executive Sustainability Committee operates under this framework and is chaired by Viña Concha y Toro's CEO. The other six pillars represent the company's main stakeholders: consumers, suppliers, customers, our people, the community and our planet.

For 2025, in each pillar, we sought:

- Long-term contribution
- Corporate objectives
- Quantitative goals
- Expected positive impacts

To achieve this positive impact, the six pillars have ten concrete programmes, each with long-term planning and goals. These include annual activities and targets that demonstrate progress with each expected impact.

Impact report

In 2025, Viña Concha y Toro's Impact Report reaffirmed this Corporate Sustainability Strategy. This document brings together environmental, social and governance aspects of the company and its subsidiaries, identifying goals, advances, gaps and next steps.

The current data (2024) shows 90% achievement of targets and identifies the main challenges in water management and the reduction of packaging emissions, with figures verified by Deloitte Chile.

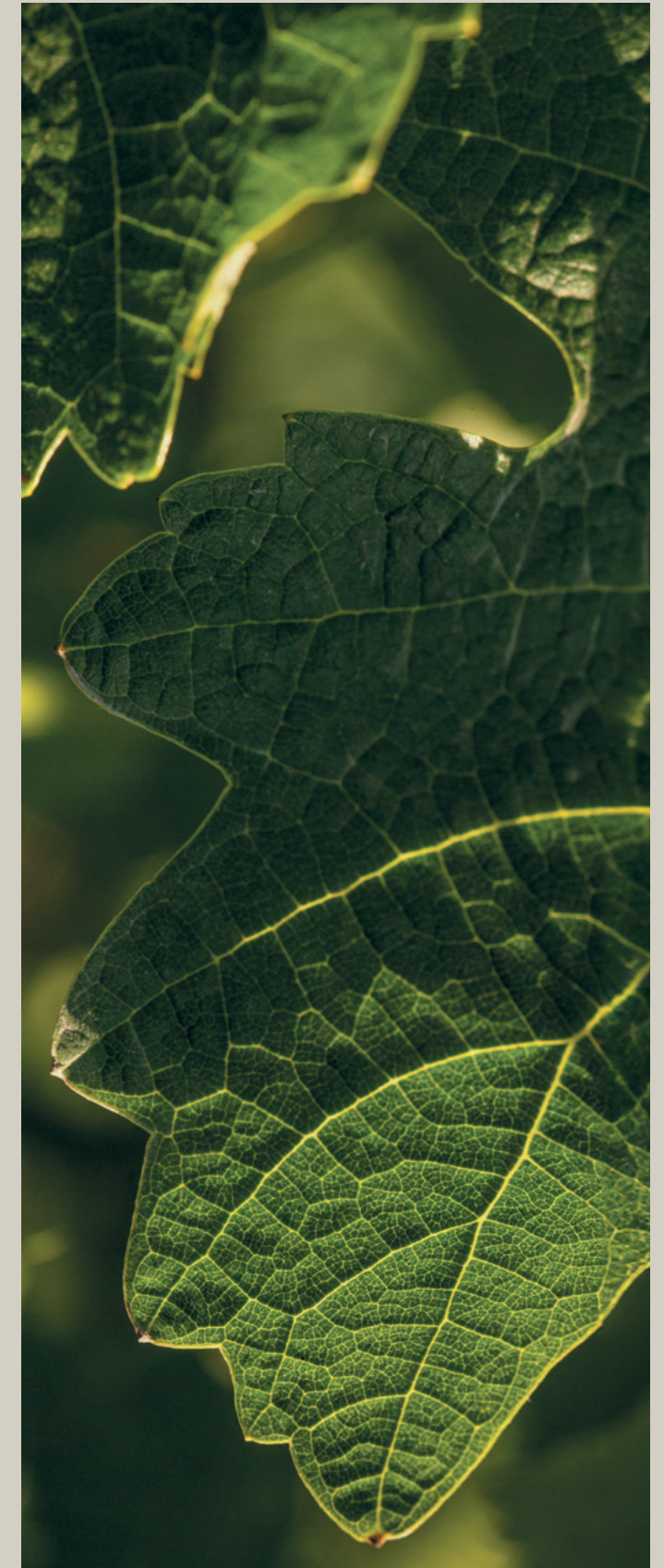
The pillars and programmes of the Corporate Sustainability Strategy are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and also contribute to the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact.



B Corp Recertification

Viña Concha y Toro joined the global B-Corporation community for the first time in 2021, becoming the first Chilean publicly traded company to obtain this certification. The subsidiaries that recertified in 2025 are Viña Concha y Toro (Chile), Viña Cono Sur (Chile) and Bodega Trivento (Argentina). Bonterra Organic Estates (United States) was recertified in 2021.

As a B Corporation, Concha y Toro has pledged to measure and analyze five key aspects of the company— Governance, Workers, Customers, Community and Environment to identify possible points for improvement and opportunities to be an agent of change.





Environmental management

Update of the 2030 Strategy and recognition awards

Viña Concha y Toro continued updating its Corporate Sustainability Strategy 2030 and is now finalizing an internal document that was validated with 375+ participants; after being reviewed by the Board, it will be shared in the first quarter of 2026.

Viña Concha y Toro received the Amorim Sustainability Award at the Drinks Business Green Awards 2025, one of the wine industry's most prestigious environmental awards. The jury highlighted the company's "broad, consistent model oriented to real impacts," emphasizing its capacity to adapt its environmental management to the different territories and climates in which it operates.

The award recognized the implementation of the Regenerative Practices Standard in 100% of the areas managed by the company, focusing on soils, carbon capture, biodiversity and ecological restoration.

FSC Recertification

The company was recertified in Forest Management by FSC, strengthening its traceability and compliance and supporting conservation and ecosystem services such as carbon capture in forests and vineyard soils.

The company envisions growing in balance with the natural environment in which it operates and seeks to create conditions that enable its regeneration.

The regenerative path that has defined Viña Concha y Toro seeks to minimize the negative impacts of its business, while at the same time contributing to the restoration, renewal and remediation of the natural world and society, so we can leave them both in a better and more resilient condition than we found them. We aspire to have a positive impact.

The company has metrics and quantitative targets for every area that is addressed in its corporate Sustainability Strategy. These are defined for the long term while allowing us to evaluate their progress year by year. Our efforts in this respect are deployed through five programmes focused on real issues that Viña Concha y Toro faces:

- Climate change
- Nature and biodiversity
- Water
- Energy
- Waste

Emissions management

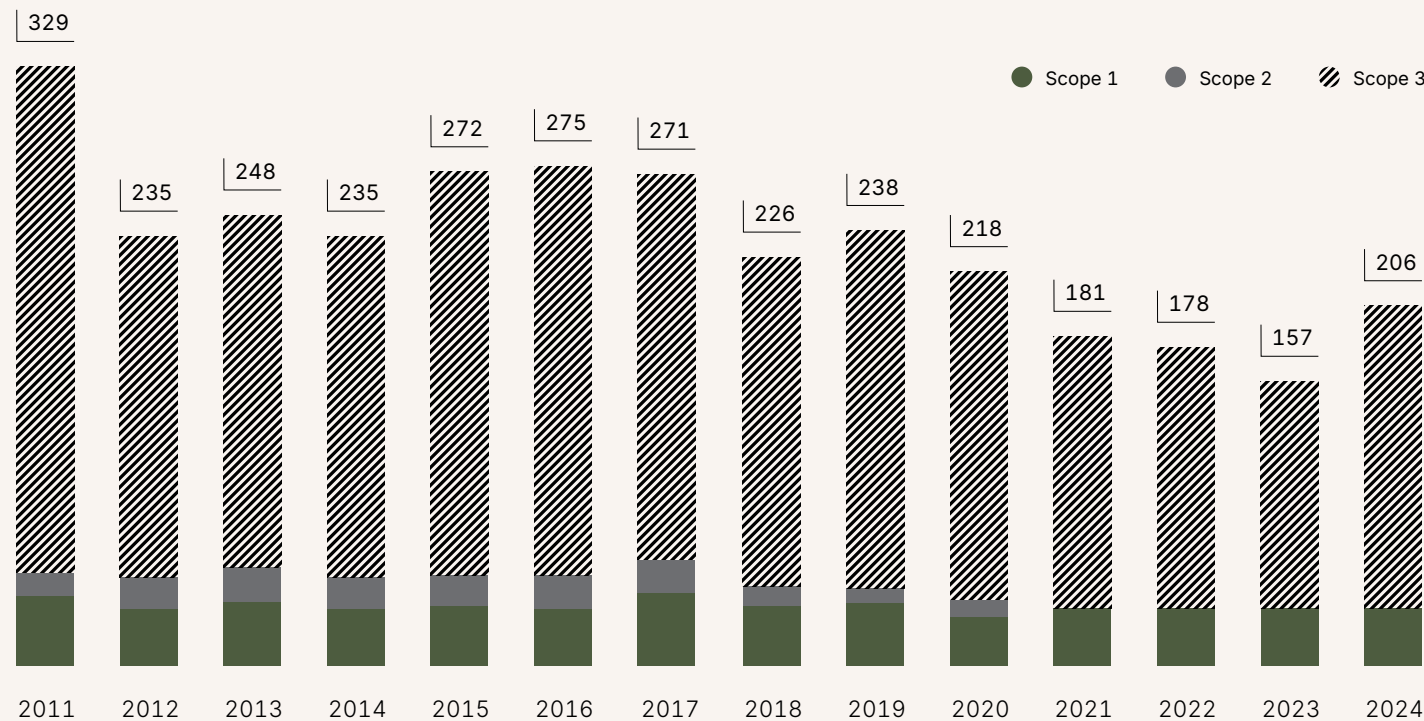
Climate Action Programme

Viña Concha y Toro recognizes its responsibility for global change and strives to curb the emissions it generates. Through its Climate Action Programme, Viña Concha y Toro measures its carbon footprint based on the GHG Protocol methodology and verifies it externally. Since 2017, it has had a roadmap for reducing that footprint based on the Science Based Targets (SBTi) methodology.

It also discloses its results as per the guidelines of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). After making significant progress on reducing its carbon footprint since 2017, in 2024 the company was able to advance its climate commitment by ten years. The company's climate change actions fall mainly into three areas:

- Supplier relationship:** Through the SBT Supplier Programme, 13 of its 26 main suppliers of packaging now have reduction targets.
- Renewable energies and fossil fuel independence:** Having secured a 100% renewable electricity supply, Viña Concha y Toro is now working on becoming fossil fuel-independent at its facilities, through the use of electric-powered alternatives and equipment.
- Nature-based solutions:** The company has also focused on highlighting the positive contribution of its biological assets, by measuring carbon removals achieved by the soils and forests under its purview.

Carbon footprint 2011- 2024 (thousands of tCO2e)



Scope 1: Direct emissions that the company controls.
Scope 2: Indirect emissions resulting from the generation of energy purchased by the company.
Scope 3: Indirect emissions from a company's value chain that are not produced or controlled by the company.

Biodiversity

Nature-based solutions

One distinctive hallmark of Viña Concha y Toro's environmental resource management is its implementation of regenerative practices that support biodiversity. These include setting up pollinator-friendly gardens, nesting boxes for birds and watering stations for wildlife, as well as planting cover crops between rows at 100% of its vineyards in Chile.

The Nature-based Solutions Programme seeks to transform how the company relates to the natural environment surrounding its vineyards.

Viewing vineyards as productive areas within natural ecosystems, the company's vision is to ensure this coexistence is characterised by care and respect, as poor management can have negative repercussions on the natural environment.

Vineyards play a vital role in providing ecosystem services to the surrounding environment, offering critical feeding and nesting areas for various bird species, for example. In turn, the ecosystem around the vineyard is also indispensable to it, with forests actively participating in regulating the water cycle of the watershed.

This interdependence allows an integrated agricultural ecosystem to emerge in which nature and vineyard coexist harmoniously.

The Nature-based Solutions Programme and Biodiversity Strategy are focused on the regeneration of soils, forests, flora and fauna, achieved through an array of complementary initiatives.

These four components interact in a regenerative life cycle within an ecosystem comprised of vineyards and the natural environment. The company is also part of this ecosystem.

Flora: To promote the sustainable management of all types of forests, the company has been FSC certified for sustainable forest management since 2019. Since 2021, more than 25,000 native trees have been planted on property owned by the company, and in 2025 we surpassed 30,000.

As an additional measure of protection, Concha y Toro signed an Agreement for the Protection and Regeneration of the Chilean Native Forest in 2020 with CONAF (the National Forestry Commission) that seeks to raise community awareness by strengthening wildfire prevention capacities.

Fauna and soils: The company has implemented regenerative practices for fauna, such as installing pollinator orchards, nesting boxes for birds, ponds and drinking fountains for small mammals.

More information about the Nature-Based Solutions Programme can be found at the following link: <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/sustentabilidad/naturaleza/>

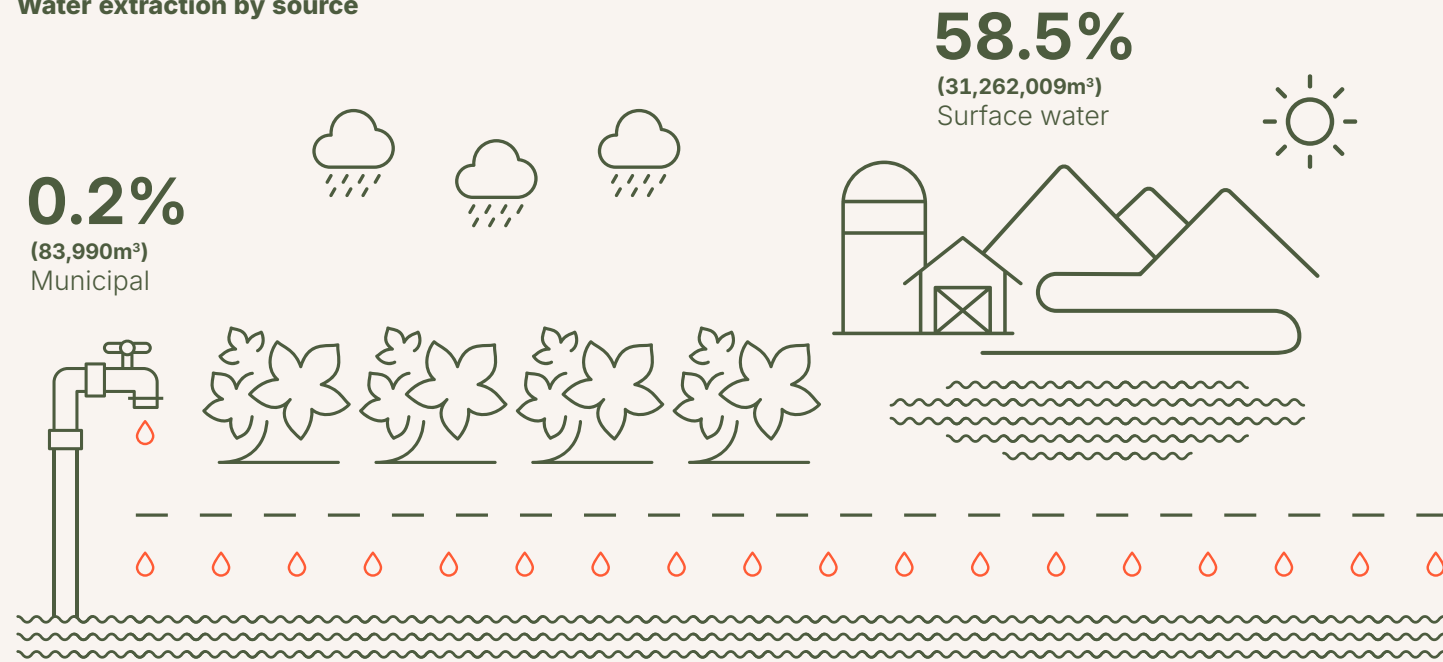
Regenerative practices now standard in 100% of our vineyards

Through its Regenerative Agricultural Practices Standard, Concha y Toro fosters the integration of its vineyards with their natural surroundings. Regenerative practices include the use of cover crops between rows, livestock grazing and the incorporation of microorganisms.

100% of Viña Concha and Toro's vineyards are worked in accordance with the regenerative practices standard, which is based on an ecosystem-wide vision in which our vineyards are seen as an integral part of their natural surroundings.

Water management

Water extraction by source



*The data was being validated at the time this report was published.
Source: Concha y Toro

Zero Water Waste Programme

In the wine industry, water is primarily used for irrigating vineyards.

The focal points of both the Zero Water Waste Programme and the long-term water strategy are efficient water use and reduced water consumption at company facilities.

Water is one of the main resources used by the company to ensure it grows quality grapes and to allow it to make wines of excellence. The company recognises that water use and conservation are ongoing challenges for the industry and for society in general.

Through the Zero Water Waste Programme, the company has pledged to manage its water use with the utmost care, promoting efficiency-based initiatives designed to reduce the use of this resource.

100% of Viña Concha y Toro's vineyards are currently drip-irrigated, ensuring that each vine receives the amount of water it needs.

Since 2010, the company has been measuring its water footprint based on the Water Footprint Network methodology, which shows that the company's footprint is 40% lower than the global wine industry average.

Responsible vineyard management

In all, 87% of Concha y Toro's vineyards in Chile are located in water-stressed areas and the same applies to 100% of its vineyards in Argentina,

Seeing this as a strategic concern for the future, Concha y Toro is therefore pioneering research, development and innovation in this area through its Center for Research and innovation. These efforts led to the creation of SmartAgro, a digital agricultural management platform that delivers fine-tuned irrigation recommendations that indicate when to irrigate, and how much.

More information at: <https://cii.conchaytoro.com/>

Viña Concha y Toro's is committed to reducing water extraction in places where the company is present by implementing water efficiency measures, through which the company hopes to save 4.3 million m³ of water by 2025.

Commitment

Viña Concha y Toro's commitment to optimizing water consumption goes beyond its operations; the company also promotes sustainable water management through collaboration with stakeholders such as suppliers, customers and local communities.

This takes the form of technology transfer activities with producers, identifying opportunities for increasing efficiency with employees and globally through the company's membership in the international Water Footprint Network.

More details about the Zero Water Waste Programme can be found at: <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/sustentabilidad/agua/>

Water management in 2025*

| | Unit | Concha y Toro | Cono Sur | Trivento | Bonterra | Consolidated across the holding |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Total water extracted | m ³ | 37,680,029 | 4,712,849 | 9,952,362 | 1,073,837 | 53,419,077 |
| Total water discharged | m ³ | 488,971 | 20,761 | 84,540 | 34,685 | 628,957 |
| Total water consumed | m ³ | 37,191,058 | 4,692,088 | 9,867,822 | 1,039,152 | 52,790,120 |
| Extraction in water stressed zones | m ³ | 37,680,029 | 4,712,849 | 9,952,362 | - | 52,345,240 |
| Discharge in water stressed zones | m ³ | 488,971 | 20,761 | 84,540 | - | 594,272 |
| Consumption in water stressed zones | m ³ | 37,191,058 | 4,692,088 | 9,867,822 | - | 51,750,968 |
| % Extraction in water stressed zones | % | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 98% |
| % Discharge in water stressed zones | % | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 94% |
| % Consumption in water stressed zones | % | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 98% |

* The data was being validated at the time this report was published.

* Water stressed zones are those classified as high or extremely high in the WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas.
Source: Concha y Toro

Energy management

Fossil Fuel Independence Programme

The company's energy strategy aims not only to reduce its environmental footprint, but also to strengthen its resilience in the face of future energy challenges, positioning Concha y Toro as a leader in the adoption of innovative, sustainable energy practices.

The Fossil Fuel Independence Programme seeks to mitigate the negative impacts of fossil fuel consumption and generate a positive impact by increasing our reliance on emissions-free energy. It marks a new and important stage in energy management at Viña Concha y Toro, driven by the company's achievement of 100% renewable electricity use in its Chilean operations, first begun at the Concha y Toro subsidiary in 2020 then expanded to the corporate level in 2021.

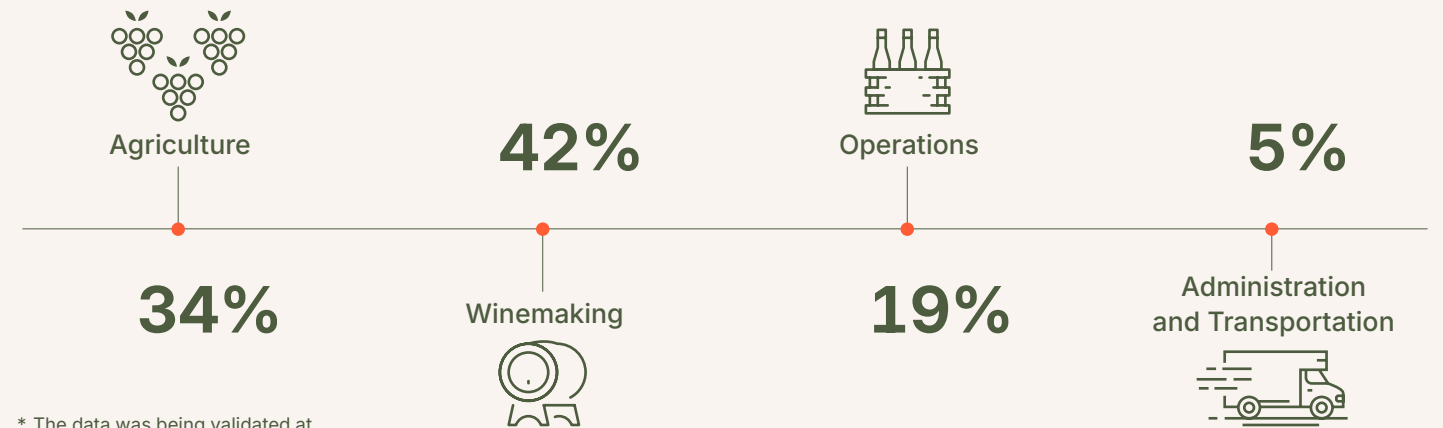
The current challenge is to achieve independence from fossil fuels used in machinery and equipment within our facilities.

By 2025, the company plans to complete the first phase -reaching 50% fossil fuel independence - and then will keep raising that percentage until achieving 100%.

To this end, the company is constantly evaluating alternative ways of powering its equipment and processes. The first stage of this push toward defossilization is focused on fixed sources and limited mobility machinery (forklifts) that consume fossil fuel inside our facilities.

Since 2021, electricity consumption has increased more than that of fossil fuels, and in keeping with that, the company now has 32 solar power plants at its estates and wineries in Chile, Argentina and the USA, allowing it to boost self-generated electricity to 7 MW (7.7% of total consumption).

Total energy used by the holding by process*



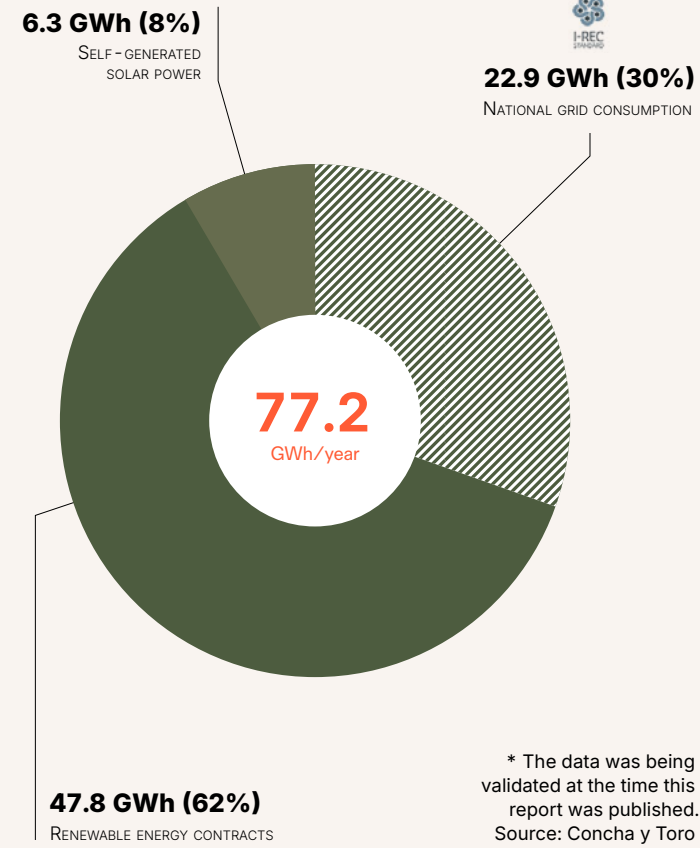
* The data was being validated at the time this report was published. Source: Concha y Toro

Energy management in 2025*

| | Unit | Concha y Toro | Cono Sur | Trivento | Bonterra | Consolidated across the holding |
|--|------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Total energy consumption | GJ | 390,127 | 23,589 | 50,734 | 28,871 | 493,320 |
| Fossil fuel consumption | GJ | 177,743 | 9,791 | 14,273 | 13,677 | 215,484 |
| Electricity consumption | GJ | 212,383 | 13,797 | 36,462 | 15,194 | 277,837 |
| Electricity from renewable sources | GJ | 169,223 | 8,958 | 1,841 | 15,194 | 195,216 |
| Electricity from non-renewable sources | GJ | 43,160 | 4,839 | 34,621 | - | 82,620 |
| % Electricity from the grid** | % | 50% | 49% | 68% | 53% | 52% |
| % Renewable energy** | % | 43% | 38% | 4% | 53% | 40% |

* The data was being validated at the time this report was published.
 ** As a percentage of total energy consumed. Source: Concha y Toro

Total electricity consumed by the holding 2025



61% of Viña Concha y Toro's energy consumption comes from renewable energy purchased through direct agreements with different suppliers. This electricity market mechanism is available in Chile and the US, making it possible to directly contract renewable generators to supply the company's electricity. These agreements ensure the renewable energy supply for its facilities.

More information about the Fossil Fuel Independence Programme can be found here <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/sustentabilidad/energia/>



Waste management

Circular Innovation Programme

Viña Concha y Toro is constantly looking for new ways to minimize waste in its different production areas. In 2024, the company valorized 98% of the waste it generated, amounting to more than 55,400 tons. This process aims to create added-value alternatives for waste in all ten categories the company's waste is classified into.

In all, 93% of the company's waste comes from the winemaking process, and 94% of that waste is organic. This organic material is mainly composted and later used to enrich agricultural soil.

In its bottling plants, the majority of waste generated is industrial, and most of that is recycled. Glass, plastic, cardboard and wood are four of the ten categories of waste managed by authorized recycling companies to ensure traceability.

Through the Circular Innovation Programme, Viña Concha y Toro is actively committed not only to responsibly managing the waste generated in its facilities, but also to promoting the concept of upcycling, which involves transforming this waste into products with higher added value.

More information about the Circular Innovation Programme can be found here: <https://sustentabilidad.vinacyt.com/sustentabilidad/residuos/>

More uses for waste

Concha y Toro aims to demonstrate that by linking up with local enterprises and entrepreneurs in virtuous chains, it is possible to create new uses for waste, transforming it into a valuable resource that can generate local economic growth.

Managing the packaging life cycle

The company conducted the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of its main packaging in order to identify and compare the environmental impacts of the various wine containers used by Viña Concha y Toro: glass, bag in box, aluminium can, polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and cardboard for drinks.

The environmental impacts were assessed for each type of container, from extraction of the raw material to its final disposal. Also assessed were various container life cycle scenarios, considering the recycling habits of Viña Concha y Toro's leading markets: Chile, Canada, Sweden, Finland, the United States, Norway and the United Kingdom.

LCA is an internationally standardized analytical framework for identifying and quantifying the impact of resource use and emissions (such as greenhouse gases) throughout a product's life cycle. The framework includes 18 categories, which together provide a comprehensive picture of the impacts of a given process or processes.

Some examples are water resource exhaustion or contamination, global warming (carbon footprint) and air pollution. Five types of packages were analyzed in relation to the 18 environmental impact categories. Bag in box had the lowest impact in most categories, followed by cardboard for beverages. Glass and aluminium have the lowest environmental performance, mainly due to the amount of energy used to produce them.



In all, 93% of the company's waste comes from the winemaking process, and 94% of that waste is organic. That waste is channelled to compost production, in some cases through solarization.

Based on these results, the company has focused on creating alternatives that reduce the impact generated by the use of glass, understanding that glass has enormous advantages in the context of the global wine industry. The main impact addressed has been global warming and emissions related to the manufacture and use of bottles. This has been addressed on two main fronts: internally, we have sought to systematically incorporate lighter bottles and work closely on the design and prototyping of increasingly light formats. At the same time, we have worked with our main supplier to identify options for reducing its emissions and thus the emissions of the glass input. Viña Concha y Toro's main supplier is also part of the SBT 2025 Suppliers programme, which is designed to reduce emissions based on climate science.

Provision of ingredients

Priority ingredients that could be most impacted by environmental and social considerations correspond to the category of third-party grapes, as the physical and transitional risks are also valid for the wine industry in general.

Most of the risks we face in our agricultural industry are physical. The environmental effects that can be recorded are related to climate change and include reduced water availability, off-season storms, extreme temperatures and wildfires, all of which have the potential to lower the availability of third-party grapes. In these cases, each year we monitor the availability of third-party grapes through our team of agronomists who focus exclusively on this activity. On-site records are made and early warnings issued for such occurrences, and risks are mitigated as necessary through annual harvest projections for estate-grown grapes.

In terms of social risks, the most important one related to our work is migration from rural areas to cities, which has impacted the agricultural industry overall. This means that, today, it is increasingly challenging to find workers to hire in rural areas, which itself brings the risk of increasing our costs and/or causing delays in seasonal work due to labour shortages. These risks, like environmental ones, point to a contraction in the supply of third-party grapes. In these cases, early monitoring and alert measures that allow the company to adjust its own production are issued via the same internal channels.

Packaging life cycle management 2025*

| Material | Unit | Concha y Toro | % Recycled | Cono Sur | % Recycled | Trivento | % Recycled | Bonterra | % Recycled | Consolidated across the holding | |
|------------------|------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | % Recycled | % Recyclability |
| Glass | Tons | 80,218 | 30% | 9,387 | 30% | 4,989 | 50% | 4,917 | 31% | 31% | 100% |
| Cardboard/ Paper | Tons | 6,674 | - | 874 | - | 421 | 44% | 631 | 52% | - | 100% |
| Plastics | Tons | 123 | - | 9 | - | 3.9 | - | 67 | - | - | 100% |
| Tetrapaks | Tons | 598 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Cork | Tons | 314 | - | 14 | - | 39 | - | 77 | - | - | 100% |
| Metal | Tons | 527 | - | 96 | - | 41 | - | 128 | - | - | 100% |
| Wood | Tons | 136 | - | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 100% |

* The data was being validated at the time this report was published.

Source: Concha y Toro



| | Bag in box | Tetra pak | PET | Glass | Cans |
|---|------------|-----------|-----|-------|------|
| Global warming | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ionising radiation | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ozone formation, human health | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Particulate matter | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Ozone formation, terrestrial ecosystems | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Soil acidification | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Fresh water eutrophication | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Marine eutrophication | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Terrestrial ecotoxicity | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Fresh water ecotoxicity | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Marine ecotoxicity | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Human toxicity, cancer | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Human toxicity, non-cancer | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Land use | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Mineral resources | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Fossil resources | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Water use | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

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9.1 SASB metrics

| Topic | Accounting parameter | Code | Unit of measure |
|--|--|--------------|---|
| Energy management | (1) Total energy consumed, (2) percentage of electricity from the grid, (3) percentage of renewables | FB-AB-130a.1 | Gigajoules (GJ), percentage (%) |
| Water management | (1) Total water extracted, (2) Total water consumed, percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high initial water stress. | FB-AB-140a.1 | Thousands of cubic meters (m ³), percentage (%) |
| | Description of water management risks and analysis of strategies and practices to mitigate those risks. | FB-AB-140a.2 | N/A |
| Responsible alcohol consumption and responsible marketing | Total percentage of ads printed for individuals at or over the legal age for consuming alcohol. | FB-AB-270a.1 | Percentage (%) |
| | Number of incidents of non-compliance with regulatory codes or industry standards for labelling or marketing. | FB-AB-270a.2 | Number |
| | Total monetary losses caused by legal proceedings related to labelling or marketing practices. | FB-AB-270a.3 | Currency for communicating |
| | Description of efforts to promote responsible alcohol consumption | FB-AB-270a.4 | N/A |
| Packaging life cycle management | (1) Total weight of packaging, (2) percentage made with recycled or renewable materials and (3) percentage that is recyclable, reusable or compostable. | FB-AB-410a.1 | Metric tons (t), percentage (%) |
| | Analysis of strategies for reducing the environmental impact of packaging throughout its life cycle. | FB-AB-410a.2 | N/A |
| Environmental and social impacts of the ingredient supply chain | Suppliers' social and environmental responsibility audit: (1) rate of non-conformity and (2) rate of corresponding corrective actions for (a) major and (b) minor non-conformities | FB-AB-430a.1 | Speed |
| Provision of ingredients | Percentage of beverage ingredients from regions with high or extremely high initial water stress. | FB-AB-440a.1 | Percentage (%) of cost |
| | List of priority beverage ingredients and description of supply risks from environmental and social considerations. | FB-AB-440a.2 | N/A |

| 2025 Answers |
|---|
| Information available in Chapter 9 Sustainability |
| Information available in Chapter 9 Sustainability |
| Information available in Chapter 9 Sustainability |
| <p>Viña Concha y Toro believes that it is crucial to promote responsible alcohol consumption through a marketing strategy that is appropriate. Therefore, the company takes responsibility for its compliance with laws and regulations related to product labelling and packaging in each country where its products are sold. To that end, it has a legal department responsible for reviewing and approving labels and expressions used in promotional materials for 100% of its products and advertising materials. This process involves researching the appropriateness of the label and expressions from various perspectives, including the individual laws and regulations of each export country, as well as safety concerns, social responsibility, environmental aspects and possible conflicts related to discrimination. Where risks and potential problems are identified, the company develops proposals for improvements, launching only those products and advertising materials that have been approved for each market. Furthermore, in an effort to ensure that consumers can enjoy company products safely and responsibly, the label includes warnings about such matters as the sulphite content and age restrictions on alcohol consumption. 100% of our advertising is directed at individuals above the legal drinking age.</p> |
| In 2025, there were no incidents of this type. |
| In 2025, there were no monetary losses resulting from legal proceedings related to labelling or marketing. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, the responsible consumption campaign "Enjoy Responsibly from Start to Finish" was relaunched. • The campaign is a corporate programme, meaning it must be implemented across all of our subsidiaries. • The principles of the campaign are based on the global strategy to reduce harmful alcohol use developed by the WHO and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals/United Nations 2030 Agenda (SDG 3). • The road map for 2025 sets out lines of communication with all markets in which the company operates through its subsidiaries and brands on different platforms, increasing the level of contact with consumers, distributors and retailers year by year. • One of the guidelines of the Responsible Consumption corporate campaign involves informing and educating employees, customers and suppliers about moderate wine consumption, providing recommendations and key information about correct measurement, reinforcing non-consumption among at-risk groups (minors, pregnant people, drivers) and offering advice for avoiding over consumption. • Efforts have been made to disseminate the responsible consumption message through messaging on social networks and platforms by company subsidiaries and brands. <p>Efforts within the company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a Responsible Consumption Committee. • Internal dissemination of the programme and its contents (in-house newsletter, responsible consumption messages on Christmas gifts to all employees, etc.). • Dissemination of the responsible consumption message at the Pirque Centro del Vino. • Actively working with trade associations to reinforce initiatives and actions promoting responsible consumption of wine and alcohol. • The company's People Division operates an in-house alcohol and drug consumption prevention programme. <p>For more information: https://consumoresponsable.vinacyt.com</p> |
| Information available in Chapter 9 Sustainability |
| Information available in Chapter 9 Sustainability |
| No audits were conducted, only analyses of compliance with corporate ethics and human rights standards within the company, and therefore no non-conformities or corrective actions were identified; only the percentage of compliance with the guiding principles was recorded. |
| 96% (Chile 100%, Trivento 100%, Bonterra 22%) |
| Information available in Chapter 9 Sustainability |

| Activity parameters | Code | Unit of measure | Answer |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Volume of products sold | FB-AB-000.A | Millions of hectolitres (Mhl) | 2,960,628 MHL Figure includes Concha y Toro, Cono Sur, Trivento and Bonterra. |
| Number of production facilities | FB-AB-000.B | Number | Estates: 78 Wineries: 16 Packaging/bottling plants: 5 Figure includes Concha y Toro, Cono Sur, Trivento and Bonterra operations. |

9.2 Independent verification

Viña Concha y Toro independently verifies its sustainability indicators (environmental, social and governance). The last verification process was conducted by Deloitte in 2025 using data from 2024.



Chapter 10

Material or essential events

The material events disclosed by the company for the 2025 fiscal year are as follows:

Notice of Annual General Meeting

On 10 March 2025, at a Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Board meeting, it was agreed, among other matters, to hold the AGM on 22 April 2025 to address the following matters:

1. Approval of the annual report, balance sheet, financial statements and external auditors' report for the year spanning from 1 January to 31 December 2024.
2. Profit sharing.
3. Dividend policy report.
4. Set the Board of directors' compensation for the 2025 financial year.
5. Information on the expenses of the Board of directors for the 2024 financial year.
6. Information about the activities carried out, the annual management report and the expenses incurred by the Directors' Committee in 2024.
7. Set the compensation for the Directors who were members of the Committee referred to in article 50 bis of Law No. 18.046 and set the Committee's operating budget for 2025.
8. Appoint external auditors for 2025.
9. Appoint risk rating agencies for 2025.
10. Choose the newspaper in which legal notifications are to be published.
11. Render an accounting of operations conducted by the company that are covered by Article 146 et seq. of Law 18.046.
12. Other matters under the purview of the AGM.

Dividend distribution

On 10 March 2025, the company reported that at a meeting held on that day, the Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Board of Directors agreed to propose to the AGM scheduled for the 22 April, that a final, definitive dividend (No. 298) of Ch\$28.40 per share be distributed and charged to 2024 profits as of 16 May 2025. This dividend is in addition to the interim dividends Numbers 295 and 296, each of \$4.5 per share, paid on 30 September and 27 December 2024, and No. 297 of \$4.5 per share, to be paid on 31 March 2025, all out of the profits for 2024.

The Board also resolved to inform the AGM of its intention to maintain as its Dividend Policy the distribution of approximately 40% of the net profit for the year. Accordingly, it is the Board's intention to pay out of the profits to be earned during the 2025 financial year, three interim dividends, each of Ch\$5.0 per share, in September and December 2025 and March 2026, or on such other dates as the Board of directors may decide.

The Board will also propose the distribution of a fourth and final dividend in the amount necessary to attain approximately 40% of the aforementioned profits for the 2025 financial year, payable in May 2026, once the results of the financial year are made known and approved by the corresponding AGM.

The Dividend Policy shall, in any case, be subject to the cash available and the financial situation of the company.

Signing of a Shareholders' Agreement

On 10 April 2025, the Company was informed that a Shareholders Agreement affecting it had been signed on 08 April 2025 by certain natural and legal persons related to the Guilisasti Gana family, the company's principal shareholder group.

This shareholders agreement regulates, with respect to those who signed it, certain aspects related to the transfer of shares and joint action in the exercise of control

over the Company, among other matters. According to what was reported to the Company, the signing of this Shareholders' Agreement does not affect the current control of the Company nor the members of its controller, all of whom remain unchanged.

According to what was reported to the Company, they are signees of the Shareholders' Agreement of Inversiones Totihue S.A., which currently owns 22.52% of the Company's shares and other natural or legal persons related to the Guilisasti Gana family, whose aggregate shares represent 6.5% of the Company's shares.

AGM resolutions on distributing profit and maintaining the dividend policy

On 23 April 2025, the company reported that at the Viña Concha y Toro S.A. AGM held on 22 April 2025, the following resolutions were made, among others:

1. To pay out of the profits for 2024 a final, definitive dividend No. 298 of \$28.40 per share on 16 May 2025. This final dividend is in addition to the interim dividends already distributed out of 2024 profits, corresponding to dividends Numbers 295 and 296, each in the amount of Ch\$4.50 per share, paid on 30 September 2024 and 27 December 2024, respectively, and dividend No. 297, also for Ch\$4.50 per share, paid on 31 March 2025.

2. Note that it is the Board's intention to maintain the Dividend Policy to distribute 40% of the net profit of the year. The company reported that the Board's intention is to pay, out of 2025 profits, three interim dividends (Numbers 299, 300 and 301) each of Ch\$5.0 per share, in the months of September and December 2025 and March 2026. It also intends to pay a fourth, final, dividend in the amount necessary to reach approximately 40% of the profits for 2025, to be paid at a date to be determined by the AGM to be held in 2026, once the earnings report for the year is known and approved by such meeting. The dividend policy will in any case be subject to the company's cash availability.

Changes in positions on the Board

On 31 July 2025 Day, it was reported that, at the Extraordinary Board Meeting held that day, Mr. Alfonso Larraín Santa María, the Chairman of Viña Concha y Toro S.A.'s Board of Directors had resigned with immediate effect. Mr. Larraín Santa María will continue to be a Company Director.

As a result of his resignation, the Company's Board of Directors agreed to appoint the following positions:

Chairman: Rafael Guilisasti Gana
Vice chairman: Don Felipe Larraín Vial

Also, in compliance with the provisions of Financial Market Commission Circular No. 1.956, which establishes the incompatibility of the Chairman of a Board of Directors being a member of its Directors' Committee referred to in Article 50 bis of the Corporations Law, we reported that, in the same Extraordinary Board Meeting, Mr. Rafael Guilisasti Gana resigned from the aforementioned Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of that article, Janet Awad Pérez, in her capacity as an Independent Director, appointed Ms. Blanca Bustamante Bravo as a member of the Committee in replacement of Mr. Rafael Guilisasti Gana.

Dividend payment

On 4 September 2025, the Board of Viña Concha y Toro S.A., at a regular meeting held on 4 September 2025, agreed to distribute interim dividend No. 299 of Ch\$5.0 per share, to be charged against 2025 profits.

This dividend will be paid as of 30 September 2025 to those registered in the company's Shareholders' Registry at midnight on the fifth business day prior to that date, i.e. 24 September 2025.

Interim dividend

On 27 November 2025, it was reported that at a regular Viña Concha y Toro S.A. Board meeting, held on 27 November 2025, the Board agreed to distribute the following interim dividends:

1. Dividend No. 300 of Ch\$5.0 per share, charged to 2025 earnings, to be paid as of 29 December 2025 to those registered in the company's Shareholders' Registry five business days preceding that date, that is, on 22 December 2025;

2. Dividend No. 301 of Ch\$5.0 per share, charged to 2025 earnings, to be paid as of 31 March 2026 to those registered in the company's Shareholders' Registry five business days preceding that date, that is, on 25 March 2026;

Chapter 11 Comments from Shareholders and the Directors' Committee

During the period, the Directors' Committee and the shareholders did not make any comments or proposals related to the company's business in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 74 of Law on Corporations.

Chapter 12

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

ASSETS

| Assets | Note | As of 31 December 2025 ThCh\$ | As of 31 December 2024 ThCh\$ |
|--|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Current Assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (6) | 57,270,659 | 45,500,034 |
| Other financial assets, current | (7) | 6,829,259 | 12,819,943 |
| Other non-financial assets, current | (17) | 7,545,635 | 7,856,127 |
| Trade and other receivables current (net) | (8) | 302,890,197 | 289,699,400 |
| Current receivables from related parties | (9) | 9,004,369 | 6,450,965 |
| Inventory, current | (10) | 403,966,665 | 436,592,246 |
| Biological assets | (16) | 33,217,649 | 34,592,448 |
| Current tax assets | (22) | 23,765,425 | 16,064,579 |
| Total current assets other than assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners | | 844,489,858 | 849,575,742 |
| Total current assets | | 844,489,858 | 849,575,742 |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Other financial assets, non-current | (7) | 70,793,378 | 58,697,327 |
| Other non-financial assets, non-current | (17) | 3,156,647 | 1,272,849 |
| Receivables, non-current | (8) | 18,414 | 13,461 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | (11) | 37,582,684 | 38,123,086 |
| Intangible assets other than goodwill | (13) | 122,314,417 | 127,376,716 |
| Goodwill | (12) | 47,835,379 | 50,571,473 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | (14) | 543,138,741 | 528,080,857 |
| Right-of-use assets | (15) | 8,784,438 | 9,679,675 |
| Deferred income tax | (22) | 59,042,548 | 55,377,884 |
| Total non-current assets | | 892,666,646 | 869,193,328 |
| Total assets | | 1,737,156,504 | 1,718,769,070 |

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| Equity and liabilities | Note | As of 31 December 2025 ThCh\$ | As of 31 December 2024 ThCh\$ |
|---|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Other financial liabilities, current | (19) | 172,514,408 | 205,652,904 |
| Lease liabilities, current | (15) | 2,461,914 | 2,135,041 |
| Trade and other payables, current | (21) | 170,438,884 | 193,645,688 |
| Related party payables, current | (9) | 9,017,595 | 8,866,029 |
| Other provisions, current | (24) | 61,733,289 | 45,517,590 |
| Current tax liabilities | (22) | 19,410,153 | 23,526,184 |
| Employee benefit provisions | (23) | 23,215,471 | 23,718,657 |
| Other non-financial liabilities, current | | 3,561,339 | 2,480,044 |
| Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale | | 462,353,053 | 505,542,137 |
| Total current liabilities | | 462,353,053 | 505,542,137 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Other financial liabilities, non-current | (19) | 312,256,681 | 287,740,320 |
| Lease liabilities, non-current | (15) | 6,484,410 | 8,067,819 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (22) | 85,085,225 | 88,034,913 |
| Provisions for employee benefits, non-current | (23) | 4,600,658 | 4,095,738 |
| Other non-financial liabilities, non-current | | 301,711 | 395,835 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 408,728,685 | 388,334,625 |
| Total liabilities | | 871,081,738 | 893,876,762 |
| Equity | | | |
| Issued capital | (26) | 74,030,880 | 74,030,880 |
| Retained earnings | | - | 745,080,747 |
| Treasury shares | (26) | 784,351,956 | - |
| Other reserves | | (52,620) | (1,439,681) |
| Equity attributable to owners of the parent company | | 858,330,216 | 817,671,946 |
| Non-controlling interests | (26) | 7,744,550 | 7,220,362 |
| Total equity | | 866,074,766 | 824,892,308 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 1,737,156,504 | 1,718,769,070 |

Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss by Function

| Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss by Function | Note | From 1 January to 31 December 2025 (ThCh\$) | From 1 January to 31 December 2024 (ThCh\$) |
|---|------|---|---|
| Revenue from regular activities | (29) | 975,332,952 | 958,629,954 |
| Cost of sales | (30) | (599,158,599) | (585,938,343) |
| Gross profit | | 376,174,353 | 372,691,611 |
| Other income | (31) | 4,418,786 | 5,960,311 |
| Distribution costs | (30) | (212,451,085) | (203,619,077) |
| Administrative expenses | (30) | (50,140,812) | (49,815,581) |
| Other expenses, by function | (30) | (14,479,372) | (5,499,575) |
| Income from operating activities | | 103,521,870 | 119,717,689 |
| Financial income | (32) | 4,077,462 | 3,565,096 |
| Financial expenses | (32) | (20,997,433) | (23,583,343) |
| Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures, equity-accounted | (11) | 3,328,438 | 3,624,109 |
| Exchange differences | (32) | 168,430 | 1,989,847 |
| Gain (loss) from indexation adjustments | (32) | 579,952 | 306,692 |
| Profit before tax | | 90,678,719 | 105,620,090 |
| Income tax benefit (expense) | (22) | (22,326,839) | (26,916,059) |
| Net profit from continuing operations | | 68,351,880 | 78,704,031 |
| Net income | | 68,351,880 | 78,704,031 |
| Net income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company | (25) | 67,220,320 | 77,420,064 |
| Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | (26) | 1,131,560 | 1,283,967 |
| Net income | | 68,351,880 | 78,704,031 |
| Basic earnings per share from continuing operations Ch\$ | (25) | 90.96 | 104.76 |
| Basic earnings per share Ch\$ | | 90.96 | 104.76 |

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

| Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income | From 1 January to 31 December 2025 (ThCh\$) | From 1 January to 31 December 2024 (ThCh\$) |
|--|---|---|
| Net profit | 68,351,880 | 78,704,031 |
| Components of other comprehensive income, before taxes | | |
| Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations | | |
| Gain (loss) from currency translation differences (*) | (22,018,124) | 30,885,890 |
| Cash flow hedges | | |
| Gain (loss) from cash flow hedges, before income tax (*) | 17,448,047 | (20,229,185) |
| Hedge of net investments in foreign operations | | |
| Gain (loss) on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, before taxes (*) | 7,756,348 | (20,424,651) |
| Other components of comprehensive income | | |
| Share in other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method | 295,649 | (340,501) |
| Income taxes relating to other comprehensive income (loss) | | |
| Income tax related to foreign currency translation adjustment of other comprehensive income (*) | 4,710,328 | (6,200,963) |
| Income tax related to cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income (*) | (4,710,973) | 5,465,634 |
| Income tax related to hedges of net investments in foreign operations of other comprehensive income (*) | (2,094,214) | 5,514,656 |
| Total other comprehensive income | 1,387,061 | (5,329,120) |
| Total comprehensive income | 69,738,941 | 73,374,911 |
| Comprehensive income attributable to: | | |
| Owners of the parent company | 68,607,381 | 72,090,944 |
| Non-controlling interest | 1,131,560 | 1,283,967 |
| Total comprehensive income | 69,738,941 | 73,374,911 |

Statements of Changes in Equity

2024

| Statement of changes in equity | Note | Issued capital (THCH\$) | Translation adjustment reserves (THCH\$) | Treasury shares (THCH\$) | Other equity shares (THCH\$) | Revaluation surplus (THCH\$) | Translation adjustment reserves (THCH\$) | Cash flow hedge reserves (THCH\$) | Reserve for actuarial gains and losses on defined-benefit plans (THCH\$) |
|--|------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Opening balance as at 1 January 2024 | | 74,618,232 | - | (587,352) | - | - | 48,347,691 | 1,137,685 | 14,602 |
| Changes in equity | | | | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | |
| Net profit | (27) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other comprehensive income | (27) | - | - | - | - | - | 24,684,927 | (14,763,551) | - |
| Comprehensive income | | - | - | - | - | - | 24,684,927 | (14,763,551) | - |
| Dividends | (27) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) due to transfers and other changes | (27) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) due to transactions of shares in portfolio | (27) | (587,352) | - | 587,352 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Increases (decreases) as a result of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control. | (26) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total changes in equity | | (587,352) | - | 587,352 | - | - | 24,684,927 | (14,763,551) | - |
| Closing balance as of 31 December 2024 | | 74,030,880 | - | - | - | - | 73,032,618 | (13,625,866) | 14,602 |

| Reserve for gains and losses on equity instruments (THCH\$) | Reserves for gains or losses in the remeasurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (THCH\$) | Other miscellaneous reserves (THCH\$) | Other reserves (THCH\$) | Cumulative retained earnings (losses) (THCH\$) | Equity attributable to the owners of the parent (THCH\$) | Non-controlling interests (THCH\$) | Total equity (THCH\$) |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (50,238,872) | (108,859) | 4,737,192 | 3,889,439 | 696,336,230 | 774,256,549 | 7,827,328 | 782,083,877 |
| - | - | - | - | 77,420,064 | 77,420,064 | 1,283,967 | 78,704,031 |
| (14,909,995) | - | (340,501) | (5,329,120) | - | (5,329,120) | - | (5,329,120) |
| (14,909,995) | - | (340,501) | (5,329,120) | 77,420,064 | 72,090,944 | 1,283,967 | 73,374,911 |
| - | - | - | - | (27,734,541) | (27,734,541) | (938,136) | (28,672,677) |
| - | - | - | - | (941,006) | (941,006) | - | (941,006) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | (952,797) | (952,797) |
| (14,909,995) | - | (340,501) | (5,329,120) | 48,744,517 | 43,415,397 | (606,966) | 42,808,431 |
| (65,148,867) | (108,859) | 4,396,691 | (1,439,681) | 745,080,747 | 817,671,946 | 7,220,362 | 824,892,308 |

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Direct Method)

| Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Direct Method) | Note | From 1 January to 31 December 2025 ThCh\$ | From 1 January to 31 December 2024 ThCh\$ |
|--|------------|---|---|
| Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities | | | |
| Proceeds from the sale of goods and provision of services | | 1,158,454,325 | 1,122,622,087 |
| Payments to suppliers for supply of goods and services | | (878,371,147) | (790,695,466) |
| Payments to and on behalf of employees | | (154,288,581) | (148,556,145) |
| Interest paid | (19) | (19,418,221) | (21,781,155) |
| Interest received | | 3,212,070 | 3,288,490 |
| Income taxes (paid) refunded | | (33,458,371) | (4,228,019) |
| Other cash inflows (outflows) | | (415,262) | (435,067) |
| Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities | | 75,714,813 | 160,214,725 |
| Cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities | | | |
| Cash flows used to obtain control of subsidiaries or other businesses | (11) | 273,954 | (2,939,111) |
| Cash flows used in the purchase of non-controlling interests | (11) | (821,005) | (650,529) |
| Loans to related parties | | (1,820,292) | (1,111,786) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment | | 4,861,307 | 1,169,454 |
| Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment | | (46,739,492) | (41,256,493) |
| Purchases of intangible assets | | (5,713,900) | (13,521,769) |
| Dividends received | | 3,578,529 | 1,696,747 |
| Net cash flow from (used in) investment activities | | (46,380,899) | (56,613,487) |
| Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from long-term loans | (19) | 36,418,533 | 4,942,200 |
| Receipts from short-term loans | (19) | 119,843,046 | 164,250,785 |
| Loan repayments | (19) | (136,339,814) | (237,082,611) |
| Payments for lease liabilities | (19) | (3,375,353) | (3,363,408) |
| Dividends paid | | (32,556,227) | (21,162,728) |
| Other cash inflows (outflows) | | 29,144 | (2,257,905) |
| Net cash flow from (used in) financing activities | | (15,980,671) | (94,673,667) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before exchange rate effects | | 13,353,243 | 8,927,571 |
| Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents | | (1,582,618) | 2,387,269 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 11,770,625 | 11,314,840 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | (6) | 45,500,034 | 34,185,194 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | (6) | 57,270,659 | 45,500,034 |

12.2 CMF index

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| | 2.1 Mission, vision, purpose and values | 000 |
| | 2.1 Adherence to human rights principles or other equivalent standards or guidelines. | 000 |
| | 2.2 Historical information | 000 |
| | Milestones | 000 |
| | 2.3 Ownership | 000 |
| | 2.3.1.i Report on the control situation: Existence of a controller of the reporting entity. | 000 |
| | 2.3.1.ii Percentage directly and indirectly controlled by the controller or by each of its members, broken down by share series. | 000 |
| | 2.3.1.iii Indication of whether or not a joint action agreement exists and whether or not such agreement is formalized. | 000 |
| | 2.3.1.iv Identify the natural persons behind the controller: Full names, ID numbers and their percentage ownership in the controller, direct and indirect. | 000 |
| | 2.3.2 Significant changes in ownership or control in the last year. | 000 |
| | 2.3.3.i <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the partners or majority shareholders: full names, ID numbers and whether they are natural or legal persons. • Percentage of ownership of all the natural or legal persons other than the controllers | 000 |
| | 2.3.3.ii Percentage ownership of all natural persons who, together with their spouse and/or blood relations up to the 2nd degree of consanguinity or affinity, have a combined direct or indirect share of more than 10%. | 000 |
| | 2.3.3.iii Indicate if there are several classes or series of shares or participation that grant different rights to their holders, indicating each owner's class of share or participation. | 000 |
| | 2.3.3.iv Pie chart showing the percentage share of the shareholders grouped into: i) controller, ii) majority shareholders; iii) ADRs or other certificates issued abroad; iv) pension funds; v) other funds; and vi) other shareholders. | 000 |
| | 2.3.4 Shares, their characteristics and rights | |
| | 2.3.4.i Description of each share series, its characteristics and the period of validity of the corresponding preferences. | 000 |
| | 2.3.4.ii The entity's dividend policy for the next two years. | 000 |
| | 2.3.4.iii.a Statistical information. Dividends paid per share in the last three years, broken down by share series. | 000 |

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| | 2.3.4.iii.b | Stock market transactions. Indication of the stock exchanges on which the shares are listed; breaking down the price, stock market presence, volume and amounts traded quarterly and annually, by each country in which the shares are listed. | 000 |
| | 2.3.4.iii.c | Total number of shareholders registered at year-end. | 000 |
| | 2.3.5 | Securities issued by the entity other than the shares referred to in Section 2.3.4. | 000 |
| 3 | Corporate governance | | |
| | 3.1 Governance framework | | 000 |
| | 3.1.i | How the entity seeks to guarantee and evaluate the proper functioning of its corporate governance. | 000 |
| | 3.1.ii | How the entity detects and manages the conflicts of interest that it faces, conduct that could affect free competition, corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism. | 000 |
| | 3.1.iii | Interests of the main stakeholders, their identification and how the company's activities impact them. | 000 |
| | 3.1.iv | How the entity promotes and facilitates innovation, and whether it allocates corporate resources to research and development. | 000 |
| | 3.1.v | How the entity identifies and reduces organizational, social or cultural barriers. | 000 |
| | 3.1.vi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the entity identifies the diversity of skills, knowledge, conditions, experiences and visions Present the organizational structure chart. | 000 |
| | 3.2 Board of Directors | | 000 |
| | 3.2.i | The identification of each of its members, date of appointment, profession or trade, type of director. | 000 |
| | 3.2.ii | The income of its members related to their work on the Board. | 000 |
| | 3.2.iii | A description of the policy used by the Board to hire experts to advise them. Amount disbursed for consultants hired by the Board. | 000 |
| | 3.2.iv | A matrix of the knowledge, skills and experience of Board members. | 000 |
| | 3.2.v | A description of the procedures or mechanisms implemented for onboarding new Board members. | 000 |
| | 3.2.vi | The frequency with which it meets with the risk management units. | 000 |
| | 3.2.vii | A description of how, and with what frequency, issues related to sustainability are reported and whether those issues are included in the discussion and decision-making process. | 000 |
| | 3.2.viii | Field visits during the year to the entity's different units and facilities by the Board or any of its members. Report whether the CEO or other executives participated in these visits. | 000 |
| | 3.2.ix | State whether the Board regularly evaluates its collective and/or individual performance, explaining the procedures implemented for this purpose. | 000 |
| | 3.2.ix.a | The detection of those areas in which its members can be trained, strengthened and continue to improve. | 000 |
| | 3.2.ix.b | The detection and reduction of organizational, social or cultural barriers that could be inhibiting the natural diversity of capacities. | 000 |
| | 3.2.ix.c | Whether the entity is considering hiring an external expert to assess the performance and functioning of the Board. | 000 |
| | 3.2.x | Minimum number of regular meetings, with face-to-face or remote attendance. | 000 |

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| | 3.2.xi | Whether it is expressly considering changing - if appropriate - the way in which it is internally organized and operates in emergency or crisis situations and has an operational continuity plan. | 000 |
| | 3.2.xii | If the entity has an information system that allows each member to always be able to securely and remotely access: | 000 |
| | 3.2.xii.a | The minutes and documents before each Board meeting. | 000 |
| | 3.2.xii.b | The minutes or documents that summarize the subjects covered in each Board meeting. | 000 |
| | 3.2.xii.c | Any whistleblower system or channel that has been implemented. | 000 |
| | 3.2.xii.d | The final minutes from each Board meeting, indicating the date on which these minutes will be available for consultation. | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii | The following information must be provided regarding Board composition: | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii.a | The number of directors by gender (distinguishing between permanent directors and alternates). | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii.b | The number of directors by nationality, divided by gender (distinguishing between permanent directors and alternates). | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii.c | The number of directors by age range, divided by gender (distinguishing between permanent directors and alternates). | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii.d | The number of directors by length of service, divided by gender (distinguishing between permanent directors and alternates). | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii.e | The number of directors with disabilities, divided by gender (distinguishing between permanent directors and alternates). | 000 |
| | 3.2.xiii.f | Salary gap by gender, mean and median. | 000 |
| | 3.3 Board committees | | 000 |
| | 3.3.i | A brief description of the role and main functions of the respective committee must be provided. | 000 |
| | 3.3.ii | Each of its members for the last two years must be identified. | 000 |
| | 3.3.iii | The compensation of its members for their work on the relevant committee compared to that of the prior year. | 000 |
| | 3.3.iv | Identify the main activities that each committee carried out during the year. Submit an annual management report for each committee. | 000 |
| | 3.3.v | Any policies implemented for hiring advisory services and expenses and the expenses incurred by each committee. | 000 |
| | 3.3.vi | If the committee performs functions equivalent to risk management, report the frequency with which the committee meets with the risk management, internal audit and social responsibility units. | 000 |
| | 3.3.vii | Frequency with which the committee reports to the Board. | 000 |
| | 3.4 Key executives | | 000 |
| | 3.4.i | Position, full name, ID number, profession and date appointed for each person. | 000 |
| | 3.4.ii | The amount of compensation received by the key executives, in aggregate and in comparison with the previous year. | 000 |
| | 3.4.iii | If the entity has compensation plans or special benefits aimed at its key executives. | 000 |
| | 3.4.iv | How the entity promotes and facilitates innovation, and whether it allocates corporate resources to research and development. | 000 |
| | 3.4.v | How the entity identifies and reduces organizational, social or cultural barriers. | 000 |

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| | 3.4.vi • How the entity identifies the diversity of skills, knowledge, conditions, experiences and visions. • Present the organizational chart. | 000 |
| 3.5 Adherence to domestic or international codes | | 000 |
| | Explain whether the entity has adopted good corporate governance practices arising from a standard or code published by a foreign public or private body, explaining the code. If applicable, indicate the URL location of the report prepared by the entity to announce the adoption of the good corporate governance code. | 000 |
| 3.6 Risk management | | 000 |
| | 3.6.i Indicate whether or not national or international principles, guidelines or recommendations were used when drawing up the general guidelines on risk management policies established by the Board. | 000 |
| | 3.6.ii How is the risk management process implemented by the entity? Indicate how the risks are identified, how the entity decides which are the most significant ones and the responses for addressing these risks. | 000 |
| | 3.6.iii Indicate the role of the Board and senior management in the risk management process. | 000 |
| | 3.6.iv Which risks and opportunities have been determined that could affect the performance and financial status of the business? Describe the action plans established to manage the risks. Include cybersecurity, operational, liquidity, credit, reputation and legal risks, among others. | 000 |
| | 3.6.v State whether the entity has a risk management unit responsible for detecting, quantifying, monitoring and communicating risks. | 000 |
| | 3.6.vi State whether the entity has an internal audit unit or equivalent that is responsible for risk management. | 000 |
| | 3.6.vii State whether the entity has a Code of Ethics or Conduct or equivalent document. | 000 |
| | 3.6.viii State whether the entity has information dissemination and training programmes on risk control. | 000 |
| | 3.6.ix State whether the entity has a channel available to its employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers and/or third parties outside the entity. | 000 |
| | 3.6.x State whether the entity has a procedure for establishing a succession plan | 000 |
| | 3.6.xi State whether the entity has procedures for the Board to review the salary structures and compensation and severance policies for the CEO and other key executives, and the frequency with which it does so. | 000 |
| | 3.6.xii State whether the entity has procedures for submitting salary structures and compensation and severance policies for the CEO and other key executives for shareholder approval. | 000 |
| | 3.6.xiii State whether the entity has implemented a crime prevention model as established in Law No. 20.393. | 000 |
| 3.7 Stakeholder engagement and public relations | | 000 |
| | 3.7.i State whether the entity has a stakeholder and press relations team that enables them to clarify queries relating to the main risks. | 000 |
| | 3.7.ii State whether the entity has a continuous improvement procedure to detect and implement possible improvements in the processes of making and disseminating the information it discloses to the market. | 000 |

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| | 3.7.iii State whether the entity has a procedure for informing shareholders prior to shareholders' meetings in which directors will be elected of the diversity of capacities, conditions, experience and visions that in the opinion of the Board are advisable for its members. You should also report whether there are instances to help shareholders find and choose candidates for the Board. It should also be stated whether or not it has established that the composition of the Board of directors must not exceed 60% of the same gender. If it does not have such a policy, it must justify the reasons why not. | 000 |
| | 3.7.iv State whether the entity has a mechanism, system or procedure that allows shareholders to participate and exercise their right to vote by remote means. | 000 |
| 4 Strategy | | |
| 4.1 Timeframes | | 000 |
| | Indicate the entity's short-, medium- and long-term timeframes for the useful life of its assets or infrastructure. | 000 |
| 4.2 Strategic objectives | | 000 |
| | • Mention the strategic objectives of the entity and describe in general terms the planning that in place to achieve those objectives. • Specific mention should be made of strategies related to aspects such as respect for human rights and indigenous rights, protection of cultural heritage, economic and social development, among others. • Indicate the strategic commitments that have been adopted in the framework of compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). | 000 |
| 4.3 Investment plans | | 000 |
| | If the entity has investment plans, it should report on significant investments as long as they are not strategic in character. Report the timeframe, description of the investments, progress and sources of financing used, among others. | 000 |
| 5 People | | |
| 5.1 Workforce | | 000 |
| | 5.1.1 Number of employees by gender | 000 |
| | 5.1.2 Number of employees by nationality | 000 |
| | 5.1.3 Number of employees by age group | 000 |
| | 5.1.4 Years of service | 000 |
| | 5.1.5 Number of employees with disabilities | 000 |
| 5.2 Workplace formality | | 000 |
| 5.3 Workplace flexibility | | 000 |
| | Report separately by gender the number of persons working a regular working day, part-time working, hybrid working, 100% remote, with adaptability agreements for workers with family responsibilities and with time bands for people who care for children up to 12 years of age, as well as the total percentage of the workforce that each of these different working schedules account for. | 000 |
| 5.4 Salary fairness by gender | | 000 |
| | 5.4.1 Equity policy | 000 |
| | 5.4.2 Salary gap | 000 |

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| | 5.5 Workplace harassment, sexual harassment and harassment at work | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report whether the entity has policies in place to prevent and manage workplace and sexual harassment, expressly indicating if it has training programmes in these areas and whistleblower channels. Disclose the total percentage of the workforce that has received training on the protocol for prevention of workplace harassment, sexual harassment and violence at work. Disclose the number of complaints of workplace harassment, sexual harassment and violence at work, separating the figures by the gender of the person who filed the complaint and distinguishing between those filed with the entity itself and those filed at the Labour Directorate. | 000 |
| | 5.6 Occupational safety | 000 |
| | Targets and indicators for the accident rate per 100 workers, fatality rates per 100,000 workers, occupational disease rate per 100 workers and average number of days lost due to accidents during the year. | 000 |
| | 5.7 Postnatal leave | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose whether the entity has a policy that establishes a period of leave after the birth of a child, or once legal guardianship or personal care has been granted. Indicate whether the policy aims to promote parental co-responsibility. For each country in which the entity operates, disclose the percentage of people, disaggregated by gender, who have made use of postnatal leave, considering the total number of people eligible for such leave. Indicate the average number of days used during the year by job category. | 000 |
| | 5.8 Training and benefits | 000 |
| | Specify each of the benefits that the entity grants to staff, including monetarily quantifiable benefits that correspond to allowances that are not part of the gross salary of the person, such as health or life insurance paid for by the employer. | |
| | 5.8.i Report on: The total amount of monetary resources and the percentage that they represent of the total annual revenue from the entity's regular activities that was allocated to education and professional development. | 000 |
| | 5.8.ii II. The total number of trained personnel and the percentage of the total workforce, by gender and position. | 000 |
| | 5.8.iii The average number of hours of training spent by staff on training activities at the entity's expense, by gender and job category. | 000 |
| | 5.8.iv Identify, in general terms, the topics covered in these training courses | 000 |
| | 5.9 Subcontracting policy | 000 |
| | Report whether there is a policy setting out guidelines to be taken into consideration when selecting subcontractors whose staff will perform functions within the entity. | 000 |
| 6 | Business Model | |
| | 6.1 Industrial sector | 000 |
| | 6.1.i The nature of the products and/or services marketed by the entity within the industry | 000 |
| | 6.1.ii The entity's competition within its industry | 000 |
| | 6.1.iii Whether there is any legal or regulatory framework that regulates or affects the industry in which it participates. | 000 |
| | 6.1.iv National or foreign oversight entities that have supervisory powers over the entity. | 000 |

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| | 6.1.v The principal stakeholders that have been identified and the reasons why they are stakeholders. Workers and trade unions should be included as internal stakeholders and customers, suppliers, government authorities, non-governmental organizations, communities and indigenous peoples should be considered among the external stakeholders. | 000 |
| | 6.1.vi The entity's membership of trade associations or organizations | 000 |
| | 6.2 Business | 000 |
| | 6.2.i The main goods produced and/or services provided and the main markets in which they are sold | 000 |
| | 6.2.ii The sales channels and distribution methods used for the marketing and sales of goods and services. | 000 |
| | 6.2.iii Number of suppliers that individually account for at least 10% of the total purchases made | 000 |
| | 6.2.iv Number of customers who individually account for at least 10% of the segment's income. | 107 |
| | 6.2.v The main brands used in the sales and marketing of goods and services. | 000 |
| | 6.2.vi The main patents owned by the entity, indicating in which production processes these patents are used. | 000 |
| | 6.2.vii The main licenses, franchises, royalties and/or concessions owned by the entity. | 000 |
| | 6.2.viii Other external environmental factors that were relevant to the entity's business. | 107 |
| | 6.3 Stakeholders | 000 |
| | Describe the stakeholders that have been identified and the reasons why they are stakeholders. Indicate whether the entity belongs to, is affiliated with, or participates in trade associations or organizations. | 000 |
| | 6.4 Properties and facilities | 000 |
| | 6.4.i Report the key characteristics of the main properties that the entity has for carrying out its business. | 000 |
| | 6.4.ii In the case of natural resource extraction companies, the concession areas and/or the land they own must be identified, indicating their area and location. | 000 |
| | 6.4.iii For all of the above, you must identify whether the entity owns the facilities or if they are used under some other type of contract, such as financial or operational leasing. | 000 |
| | 6.5 Subsidiaries, associates, and investments in other companies | 000 |
| | 6.5.1.i Identify each entity, its address and legal nature. Subscribed and paid capital. Corporate purpose; the full name of its directors, administrators and the CEO. Parent company's percentage ownership; the percentage that the investment in each subsidiary or associate represents over the total individual assets of the parent company. | 000 |
| | Schematic table showing the direct and indirect ownership relationships among the parent company and its subsidiaries or associates. | 000 |
| | 6.5.2 Investment in other companies. Report on those entities that represent more than 20% of the total assets of the entity. The report should include: | 000 |

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| 7 | Supplier management | |
| | 7.1 Supplier payment | 000 |
| | 7.1 Explain the supplier payment policy, indicating if the entity distinguishes between critical and non-critical suppliers and whether it promotes timely payment deadlines and has set a goal of a maximum number of calendar days for paying domestic and/or foreign suppliers. | 000 |
| | 7.1.i Number of invoices paid: The number of invoices paid during the year to suppliers for each of the ranges previously indicated. | 000 |
| | 7.1.ii The total amount (millions of pesos): The sum of the value of the invoices paid during the year for each of the ranges previously indicated. | 000 |
| | 7.1.iii The total amount of interest for late payment of invoices (millions of Chilean pesos). | 000 |
| | 7.1.iv Number of suppliers. | 000 |
| | 7.1.v The number of agreements registered in the Register of Agreements with special payment timeframes that is held by the Ministry of Economy, where applicable. | 000 |
| | 7.2 Supplier assessment | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the policies for assessing suppliers, and state whether the entity has procedures in place to find out and assess for its own purposes the quality of corporate governance, the risk management system and other aspects of sustainability of its suppliers, and their practices in those areas. Mention what types of criteria are used. The number of suppliers that have been analyzed during the year using those sustainability criteria that the entity itself has defined. The percentage of suppliers that have been analyzed during the year in relation to those sustainability criteria in relation to the total number of suppliers assessed. Supplier assessment. The percentage of the total purchases made during the year that corresponds to suppliers assessed against sustainability criteria, domestic and foreign. | 000 |
| 8 | Legal and regulatory compliance | |
| | 8.1 Customer-related | 000 |
| | The existence of procedures aimed at preventing and detecting regulatory breaches relating to customers' rights. The number of fines received in relation to customers and the amount in pesos that these fines represented. | 000 |
| | 8.2 Employee-related | 000 |
| | Whether the entity has procedures for preventing and detecting regulatory non-compliances related to employees' rights. The number of fines received in relation to employees and the amount in pesos that these fines represented. | 000 |
| | 8.3 Environmental | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report the compliance models or programmes that contain information on the definition of the entity's environmental obligations, the compliance method established, the timeframe for implementing the compliance conduct, the unit responsible, the environmental risk matrix and all the relevant background information related to understanding and complying with this obligation. Report the number of sanctions in the Public Sanctions Registry of the Superintendency of the Environment. | 000 |

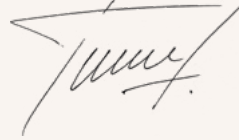
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| | 8.4 Free competition | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report whether the entity has procedures in place to prevent and detect regulatory breaches that may affect free competition. The number of fines received in relation to free competition and the amount in pesos that these fines represented. | 000 |
| | 8.5 other | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report whether or not the entity has procedures in place to prevent and detect regulatory breaches. The number of fines received in relation to the criminal liability of legal entities and the amount in pesos that these fines represented. | 000 |
| 9 | Sustainability | 000 |
| | 9.1 SASB metrics | 000 |
| | The entity must report the metrics established by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) that are significant for the entity according to its industrial sector and in line with the SASB standard. | 000 |
| | 9.2 Independent verification | 000 |
| | The entity must report whether any verification process was carried out by a third party outside the entity. If this was the case, the set of information that was subjected to this independent verification and the standard used for that purpose should be expressly indicated. | 000 |
| 10 | Material events | 000 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclose the entity's material events during the year, indicating the effects that they have had or could have on the entity's business, its securities or their offer. Summary of information regarding any material events that occurred before the period covered by the report that had a significant impact during the period covered. | 000 |
| 11 | Comments from shareholders and the Directors' Committee | 000 |
| | A faithful summary of the comments or proposals related to the company's business made by shareholders and the Board of Directors. If there are no comments or proposals, this must be expressly indicated. | 000 |
| 12 | Financial Statements | 000 |

Statement of responsibility

The undersigned directors and Chief Executive Officer declare themselves responsible for the veracity of the information contained in this integrated report for the year ended 31 December 2025 in conformity with the information they have had in their power.



Chairman
Rafael Guilisasti Gana
Tax ID No. 6,067,826-K



Vice Chairman
Felipe Larraín Vial
Tax ID No. 7,050,875-3



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Alfonso Larraín Santa María
Tax ID No. 3,632,569-0




Director
Pablo Guilisasti Gana
Tax ID No. 7,010,277-2



Director
Rafael Marín Jordán
Tax ID No. 8,541,800-9



Director
Janet Awad Pérez
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Director
Blanca Bustamante Bravo
Tax ID No. 9,218,218-5



Chief Executive Officer
Eduardo Guilisasti Gana
Tax ID No. 6,290,361-9

