

Certified Sustainable Wine of Chile®



Sustainability Code of the Chilean Wine Industry

General Regulations Version 1.0/02.2012



INDEX

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Content of the Standard	6
3. Application field.....	9
4. Revision	10
5. Definitions	10
6. Documentation	12
6.1. Identification of the documents.....	13
7. Record (Level 1)	13
8. Certification (Level 2)	14
8.1. Audit Request.....	14
8.2. Certification options.....	15
8.3. Scope of the Certification	15
8.4. Code Certification sampling system	17
8.5. Applicability of the standard	19
8.6. Requirements to obtain the certification.....	19
8.7. Certification decision.....	20
8.8. Certificate and certification cycle.....	22
8.9. Norms for the use of the "Certified Sustainable Wine of Chile®" Trademark and seal of certification.....	23
8.10.1. Trademark: Terms of Use and Control of Certification	23
8.10.2. Certificate number	25
8.10.3. Certification seal	26
8.10.4. Sanctions	26



RECORD OF CHANGES IN VERSIONS

DATE	VERSION	CHANGES MADE
2012	1.0	Initial Issuing



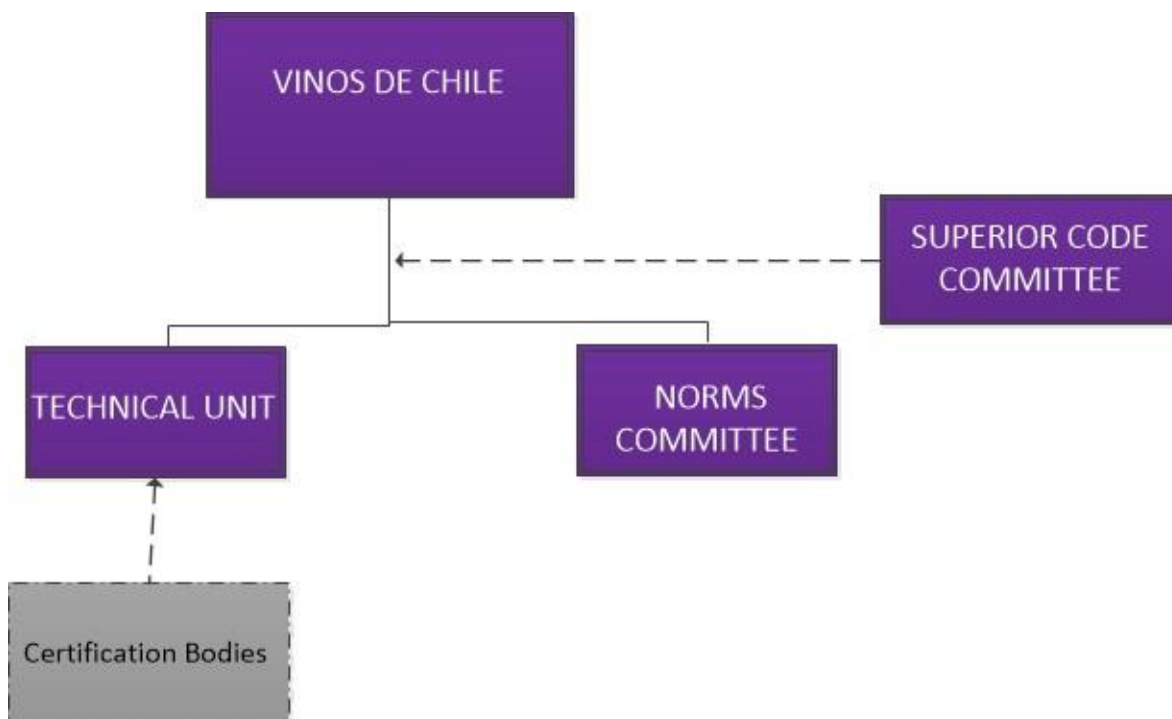
1. Introduction

This document describes the criteria, procedures and general requirements to obtain the National Sustainability Code for the Chilean Wine Industry and to use the "Certified Sustainable Wine of Chile®" logo.

The Sustainability Code is a tool that is voluntary in nature and whose objective is to promote the benefits of a sustainable production of grapes and high quality wines, and to encourage grape producers and wine makers to improve their management by meeting the requirements stipulated in the standard.

To comply with the Code's requirements, the vineyards must have an environmental and social management system which, at least, meets current national legislation, independent of the complexity of their operations.

There are different stratum, which have defined roles and act independently. The governability, updating and administration of the Code is the responsibility of Vinos de Chile. For their part, certification audits and decisions are the responsibility of certification organizations and independent auditors. In this way, the technical certification decision is completely externalized; however, the process' general revision and the granting of the certificate remains in the hands of Vinos de Chile.



Vinos de Chile

They are in charge of governability and sanction the changes introduced to the Code proposed by other Committees or technical units. This is the organization that issues the Sustainability Code certificates.

Superior Code Committee

It is the technical organization that watches over the transparency and consistency of the process through a twice-monthly revision of the certification system. It also acts as technical organization for recommending improvements to the Code, especially in reference to certification criteria and it decides certification appeals when they occur.

Its members represent different interests, without any one of them taking precedence over another in order to maintain a balance of opinions and points of view.

Norms Committee

This Committee is in charge of revising and proposing normative changes to the Code's requirements (standards and checklist) and to the certification criteria. The Committee is formed by diverse interests, with no one taking precedence over the other.

Technical Unit

This unit is in charge of the Code's administration and is the organization which is related with the vineyards, certification organizations and auditors. It is also in charge of development and training activities.

Certification Bodies

The certification organization is responsible for the normal certification decisions and is in charge of certifying companies registered at Vinos de Chile. These decisions are made with the support of the certification organization's own structure and can be led by a Certification Officer or another organization that the Certifying Company has for this, like for example, their own Certification Committee.

The certifying companies must be part of a registry of Code Certifying Companies. They can operate with their auditors for on-site evaluations and at the same time act as a certification decision organization of independent inspectors. The certification organizations must have the ISO 65 accreditation or its equivalent and approve a Code course.

Certification Bodies Auditors

The auditors are those who make the on-site evaluations of the Code. All Code auditors must receive training led by Vinos de Chile and carry out at least one trial run audit before beginning to audit directly.



2. Content of the Standard

The standard consists of three areas: red, orange and green. Each area has specific modules and chapters, which are detailed below.

- **GREEN AREA**

Module 1: Handling of vineyard, prior to planting
Chapter 1: Soil erosion and nutrient leaching.
Chapter 2: Soil evaluation and management.
Chapter 3: Design, planting and care of the ecosystem.
Chapter 4: Vegetable material for planting.
Module 2: Established vineyards
Chapter 1: General Information
Chapter 2: Erosion.
Chapter 3: Soil management.
Chapter 4: Nutrition.
Chapter 5: Weed management.
Chapter 6: Pest management.
Chapter 7: Disease management.
Chapter 8: Handling and Application of Agrochemical and other natural or biological products.
Chapter 9: Storage of fertilizers, phytosanitary products and other supplies.
Chapter 10: Vigor management.
Chapter 11: Handling loads.
Chapter 12: Care of water sources and watering management.
Chapter 13: Records.
Chapter 14: Training.
Chapter 15: Energy and fuel use.
Chapter 16: Waste management.
Module 3: Biodiversity
Chapter 1: Development and Production.
Module 4: Implementation and Follow-up
Chapter 1: Organization and Evaluation.



- **RED AREA**

Module 1: Waste reduction and recycling.
Chapter 1: Organic waste management.
Chapter 2: Handling of other waste.
Module 2: Energy Saving.
Chapter 1: Planning, control and evaluation.
Chapter 2: Lighting.
Chapter 3: Heating, ventilation and refrigeration.
Chapter 4: Other energy saving practices.
Module 3: Water Management.
Chapter 1: General Aspects.
Chapter 2: Saving water in the winery.
Chapter 3: Saving water in green areas.
Module 4: Contamination prevention.
Chapter 1: General Requirements.
Chapter 2: Preventative practices.
Chapter 3: Reduction of emissions and waste.
Chapter 4: Reuse or recycling of potentially contaminating products.
Chapter 5: Reduction of vehicle emissions.
Module 5: Location of winery
Chapter 1: Relationship with the winery.
Module 6: Implementation and Follow-up.
Chapter 1: Organization and evaluation.



- **ORANGE AREA**

Module 1: Ethics.
Chapter 1: Business ethics code.
Chapter 2: Information and practice of ethical principles within the company.
Chapter 3: Practice of ethical principles with their suppliers.
Chapter 4: Practice of ethical principles with outsourcing personnel.
Chapter 5: Practice of ethical principles with the state.
Module 2: Environment
Chapter 1: Environmental impact.
Chapter 2: Production cycle.
Chapter 3: Water and energy sources.
Chapter 4: Environmental education.
Module 3: Working life quality.
Chapter 1: Respect of diversity.
Chapter 2: Worker participation in company management.
Chapter 3: Relationship with organized worker groups and/or unions.
Chapter 4: Entry, work shifts and additional benefits.
Chapter 5: Professional and job development.
Chapter 6: Labor health and safety.
Chapter 7: Working and healthy life conditions.
Chapter 8: Retirement and dismissals.
Module 4: Community
Chapter 1: Commitment with the community.
Module 5: Marketing and commitment with consumers.
Chapter 1: Diagnosis and solution of potential problems caused by their products and services.
Chapter 2: Marketing and communication policy.
Chapter 3: Ethical sales and respect for consumer privacy.
Chapter 4: Excellence in the relationship with clients and consumers.
Module 6: Implementation and Follow-up.
Chapter 1: Organization and evaluation.



3. Application field

The Code's requirements fall within a long-term vision based on the combination of environmental, social equality and economical viability principles. There are critical requirements which have to be complied with (highlighted in red on the checklists) and non-critical or general requirements.

By fulfilling the Code's requirements, the companies that enter the certification system can show their management capacity to reduce potential environmental and social risks caused by the activities involved in wine production. What is finally "certified" is the company's management and not the end product.

The Code is applicable to all types of wine companies, whatever their production scale and set-up may be. They may be integrated wine companies, vineyards or Grape producers (See Chapter 6 - Definitions). At the same time, the individual certification of grape producers and facilities related with wine production, such as wineries and bottling plants, is also considered. Independent of the type of company, the Sustainability Code should help to:

1. Plan, implement, operate, maintain and update a management system, set-up to provide products that come from sustainable management;
2. Introduce changes in the way their suppliers work and improve the relationship with the communities around their production units;
3. Improve communication with their clients and interested parties belonging to the wine production chain;
4. Continuously improve their management to obtain and maintain their certification.

The Code establishes requirements in three main areas of the production chain, which have been identified considering the reality of the wine growing sector:

- **Green Area:** Vineyard. *Includes their own fields and long-term suppliers.*
- **Red Area:** Winery. *Considers the winery, bottling plant and other facilities related with wine production.*
- **Orange Area:** Social. *Applies to the company, including their land, offices and facilities.*

There is a sole compliance Standard that contains the three areas and a Checklist by area with scores for each requirement. The checklist verifiers are referential and, therefore, do not represent a formal requirement of the certification process. These verifiers only serve as reference to those who have to implement and evaluate the Code, being able to comply with the standard's requirements, by other means.



For very justified cases, there is the possibility of "Does not apply" for some non-critical or general requirements. Any request on this matter must be sent to the Code's Technical Unit along with the certification request.

4. Revision

The Sustainability Code will be revised on a general basis every two years by Committees that are specially dedicated to this, through coordination with the technical unit. However, the possibility of exceptionally analyzing one-off changes to the Code will exist, upon the request of wine companies or upon the request of a member of the Norms Committee or the Code's Superior Committee. The proposals must be technically grounded and will be revised and evaluated. This under no circumstance will imply a permanent change for the Code; it will only represent a one-off situation to make the necessary adjustments in the initial implementation period with the three areas.

5. Definitions

Wastewater: Water that has had its quality adversely affected due to anthropogenic influences. This includes liquid waste discharges by domestic residences, commercial, industrial or agricultural properties and may contain a broad range of potential contaminants in different concentrations.

Third party certification audit: evaluation made by independent auditors or those belonging to some certification organization.

Type A Fields: are those fields that are in the name of the vineyard or in the name of the vineyard's partners or are part of related companies. They also include long-term rental contracts (7 years or more), under direct administration. This implies that, to some extent, there is a shared vision and technical management between these fields.

Type B Fields: correspond to external fields of suppliers (without the vineyard's direct administration), which have a commercial relationship through mid and long-term contracts (more than 2 years). Grape purchase during the year (spot) is not considered within this group nor within the Code's scope.

Ecosystem preservation: Preservation of the ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintaining and recovery of viable areas for species in their natural environments, and in the case of domesticated and cultivated species, in the environments that their specific properties have developed. (*Source: Biological Diversity Agreement*).

Waste: Waste is undesired material or substances. It is also known as trash depending on the type of material and on regional terminology. The majority of waste consists of paper,



plastic, metal, glass, food remains, organic matter, feces and wood.

Natural ecosystems: A complex dynamic of vegetable, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living means which interact as a functional unit (*Source: Biological Diversity Agreement*). Examples are aquatic ecosystems, such as streams, rivers, lakes, lagoons and other naturally existing water bodies; wetlands such as swamps, bogs or mangrove swamps; land ecosystems, such as primary and secondary forests, thickets, savannahs and statuses of ecological succession of land-based ecosystems without major human involvement for at least 10 years.

Integrated Wine Companies (Wineries and Vineyards): those companies that produce grapes, vinify and sell the resulting wines.

Wine companies (Wineries): considers those companies that are dedicated to the fermentation of grapes and commercialization of the resulting wines.

Grape Producing Companies (Vineyards): those agricultural companies dedicated to grape production as a raw material for wine-making.

Renewable energy: Energy sources that are not based on finitely available fuels. The most used renewable sources are hydroelectric energy; other renewable sources are biomass, solar energy, tidal, wave and wind energy.

Continuous improvement: Recurring activity that has the effect of increasing the capacity by meeting specified requirements. The process of setting objectives and looking for opportunities to improve is a continuous process based on risk evaluations, results of audits, revisions of management and other means (*Source: ISEAL Alliance*).

Mitigation: Projects or programs that try to moderate the known impacts on an existing natural resource, person or community.

Monitoring: System of observations on the surroundings, about the changes or impacts on the environment or on humans, caused by human activities, in this case, agricultural activities.

Sustainability Code Implementation Plan: document which collates the actions carried out in an organized manner to fulfill the Sustainability Code's requirements.

Policy: The global intentions and focus of a vineyard or company in respect to a requirement of the norm.

Procedure: Specific manner to carry out an action or process (*Source: ISEAL Alliance*). A procedure is considered as any type of document with instructions to carry out a determined process.



6. Documentation

The following documents, as well as future document which are published as such, are of the interest for those companies that wish to obtain the certification:

1. - National Sustainability Code Standard. *Document which establishes the requirements to be fulfilled by the companies in the three areas.*
2. - Control Points Checklist. *Document which establishes in detail the points of control and their corresponding score.*
3. - Critical Points Self-Evaluation Form. *Document which allows the company to self-evaluate the fulfillment of the critical points established for each area of the Code. By fulfilling this, they can opt for the audit*
4. - Checklist for Audit. *This document is used during the audit by the inspectors.*
5. - Level 1 Inscription Form. *Document that the companies must fill out to enter to the National Sustainability Code.*
6. - Level 2 Inscription Form. *Document which the companies must fill out to request an audit.*
7. - Type A Fields Form. *Document where all the fields that are in the name of the vineyard, name of the partners or are part of related companies, must be detailed. It also includes the long-term rental contracts, 7 years or more.*
8. - Type B Fields Form. *Document which details all the external fields that have a commercial relationship through mid and long-term contracts of more than 2 years. Grape purchases during the year are not considered.*
9. - Winery and Bottling Plant Form. *Document where all the wineries and bottling plants the company has, or rents the service from, must be detailed.*
10. - Facilities and Offices Form. *Document which must detail all the facilities and offices where there are human resources areas or units.*
11. - Use of Logo. *This document commits the company to maintain the regulations established, which are applicable both to the certification seal and the condition of the certificate.*
12. - Vineyard - Vinos de Chile Agreement. *Establishes an agreement between the company and the Sustainability Code, to hold the inspection.*



6.1. Identification of the documents

- The updated versions of all the aforementioned documents will be able to be downloaded from the www.sustentavid.org web page, through user and password given beforehand when entering the vineyards in the Code's records.
- Changes in the documents:
 - The documents are identified with an exclusive document code, the version number and the date.
 - The date the document name indicates refers to the publication date of this document.
 - Version number: A change in the first digit will indicate a change of version and affects the basis of the document. A change in other digits will indicate an update that does not affect the central basis of the document, being only minor changes.
 - The updates and new versions will be published on the www.sustentavid.org website.

7. Record (Level 1)

Inscription and Training in the Code

- a) This is done through a one-off inscription fee, which grants the right to receive information about the Sustainability Code: standard, checklists and other basic documents, as well as having a discount in training activities in the sustainability area. It allows obtaining a user name and password and receiving the information indicated above. It will also grant a unique number, which will serve as an identifier for all activities, documentation or requests to the Sustainability Code.
- b) The request to enter Level 1 training must be made through the e-mail published on the www.sustentavid.org website and by completing the information requested in Addendum 1 "CNS-N1-FOR-001 Inscription Form Level 1", document that is also available on the website.
- c) The vineyards that are at this level may report their participation at Level 1 of the Sustainability Code, showing their formation in sustainability matters and their willingness to advance in this area, but they cannot present themselves as a Certified Vineyard. All evidence that indicates that the requesting company has wrongly used their condition (Level 1), trying to inform a condition of certified wine, will lead to the exclusion of the requesting party from the certification process for a period of 12 months starting from the moment said wrong use is observed.
- d) Confidentiality, use of information: The information that is presented to the Sustainability Code is confidential and will only be used in the certification process.



The only public information will be the list of Level 2 companies, the registry numbers and the certificate number granted to certified companies.

- e) If a requesting company does not agree with the publication of minimal information, they may not be certified.

Summarizing, so that the vineyard is accepted at Level 1, the requesting company must:

- a) Pay the registry fee.
- b) Have received their entry data for the Website and their unique identification number.

8. Certification (Level 2)

8.1. Audit Request

The company must request entry to Level 2 (CNS-N-2-FOR-001 "Level 2 Inscription Form) and carry out a self-evaluation for each area of the Code. These documents are available on the website and refer to:

- CNS-N2-FOR-004 Green Area Self-Evaluation Form
- CNS-N2-FOR-005 Red Area Self-Evaluation Form
- CNS-N2-FOR-006 Orange Area Self-Evaluation Form

The self-evaluations consider the critical control points (CCP) of the National Sustainability Code and they are a minimum requirement to access the certification. Each CCP has a minimum approval score highlighted in red. Once the company has successfully finished the critical point self-evaluation and the rest of the standard's requirement, they can request a date for the audit. Together with the date request, the company will have to send the copy of the CCPs to Vinos de Chile (printed or digital) in a file organized by area and for each facility and/or field that the company presents to the certification process in the case of the red and green area. For the orange area a single general self-evaluation will be sent. This information will be revised in a period of 1 to 2 weeks depending on the amount of files and units to be audited. Once the revision is concluded and the content of said information approved, the audit schedule will be agreed upon.



8.2. Certification options

The Code allows certifying wine companies (green, red and orange area) and also individual grape producers (green area) and wineries (red area).

Option 1: The Company requests the certification integrating, in the green area, if applicable, its grape suppliers in the percentages required by the Sustainability Code. In addition, the red and orange area requirements must be complied with. Once the certification is obtained, the logo may be used following the specifications contained in the Visual Identity Manual.

Option 2: Grape producers or wineries, who request the certification individually and independently. In this case, a certificate will be provided for the respective area, being able to use the logo only on signs located in the field or winery (as corresponds), on paperwork or another means of information. This certificate does not give any right whatsoever to use the logo on the end product (wine). This is reserved for the companies that certify the three areas (Option 1).

8.3. Scope of the Certification

Green Area: This area is divided into two parts, pre-planting and established vines. The pre-planting part applies to vines planted from January 1st 2013. For its part, the chapter on established vines applies to all vineyards that request certification. Following on from this, if in a field there are vines planted after January 1st 2013, the complete standard will be applied to the field (pre-planting chapter and established vineyards chapter). If all the vines were planted before January 1st 2013, then only the established vineyards part applies. Inserted vines are not considered as pre-planting.

Apart from the division between pre-planting and established vineyards, there is a difference between types of fields: A and B (See definitions).

- **Scope**

PERIOD	TYPE A FIELDS (Total Surface Area)	TYPE B FIELDS (Total Surface Area)
2011-2013	60%	15%
2014 -2016	75%	25%
2017-2019	90%	45%
2020 onwards	91% or higher	50% or higher



The vineyards that certify the Code during 2013 must present, by 2015, 75% of type A fields and 25% of type B fields, as the certification has a validity for two years. For their part, the vineyards that are certified in 2014 must present to the certification process, the same year with the percentages indicated above.

Red Area: Winery, bottling plant and other facilities related with wine production.

- **Scope**

PERIOD	LITERS OF WINE IN WINERIES	LITERS OF WINE IN BOTTLING PLANT
2011-2013	60%	60%
2014 -2016	75%	75%
2017-2019	90%	90%
2020 onwards	91% or higher	91% or higher

The vineyards that certify the Code during 2013 must present, by 2015, 75% of the liters in the winery and 75% of the liters in the bottling plant, as the certification has a validity of two years. For their part, the vineyards that certify in 2014 must present the same year to the certification process, with the aforementioned percentages.

Orange Area:

Type A fields presented to the green area certification (type B fields are covered through the chapter related with suppliers); wineries, offices and other facilities related with wine production, presented to the red area certification; central offices and others that have human resources administration.

- **Scope**

PERIOD	UNITS: TYPE A FIELDS, WINERIES, PLANTS, OFFICES
2011-2013	100% of units presented to certification process.
2014 -2016	100% of units presented to certification process.
2017-2019	100% of units presented to certification process.
2020 onwards	100% of units presented to certification process.

The scope increases proportionally, as the percentage required changes in the green and red area. The units presented to the certification process correspond to the universe in which evidence is obtained. In the orange area, the scope is always the company's global management.



8.4. Code Certification sampling system

A sampling system has been established for the Code certification, which allows within the scope of each area, to carry out audits to a representative sample.

Green Area: 40% of the type A fields and 40% of the type B fields presented to the certification process will be audited, always rounding up the total to a whole number in the cases where the percentage applied gives a decimal number as a result.

The choice of field will be made using a random selection as a basis, along with the application of criteria based on risk analysis.

Red Area: Sampling will be made on the total number of units from the calculation stipulated in the scope: liters of wine in the winery (60%) and liters of production wine in the bottling plant (60%).

The sample will consider 40% of the amount of wineries and 40% of the amount of bottling plants presented to the certification process. The total will always be rounded up to a whole number in the cases where the percentage applied gives a decimal number as a result.

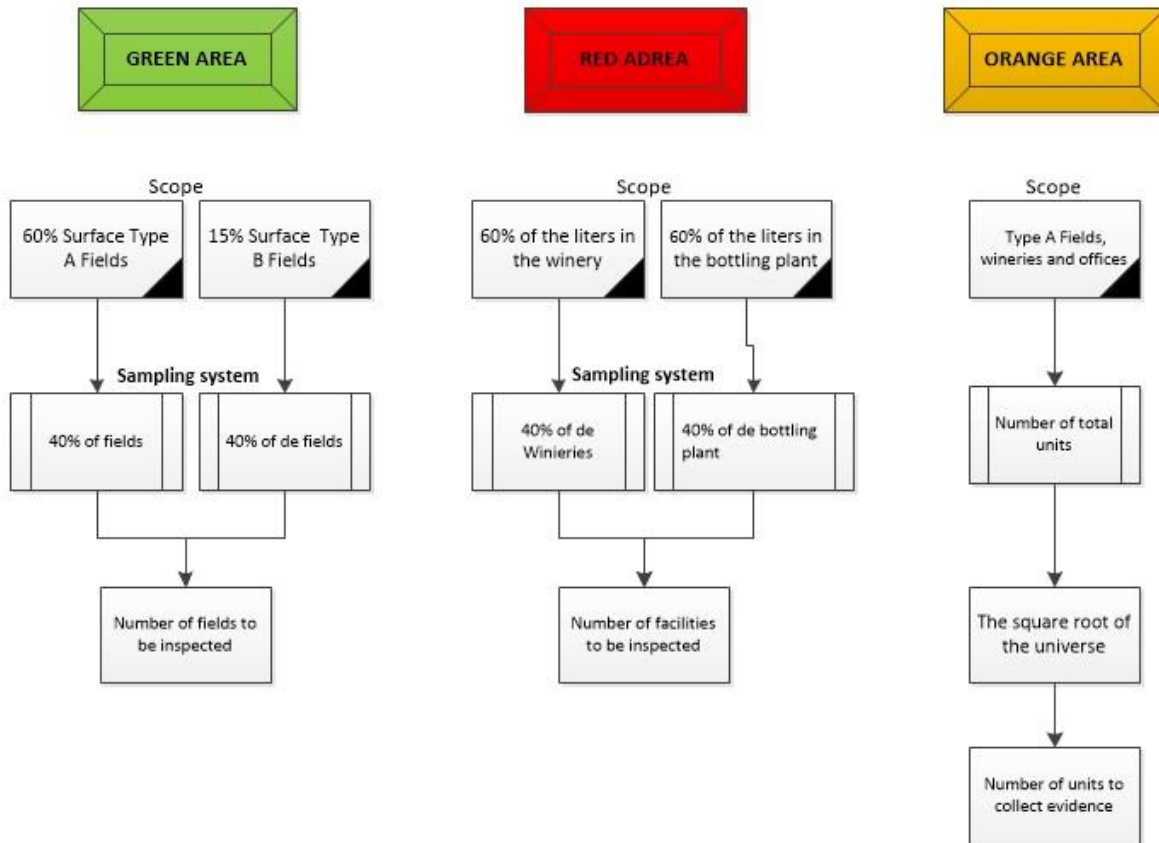
Orange Area: The square root of the universe represented by type A fields presented to the green area certification will be audited; wineries, offices and other facilities related with wine production, presented to the red area certification; central offices and others that have human resources administration. Like other areas, the total number of units to be audited will always round up to a whole number in the cases where the result obtained is a decimal number.

An evaluation and global certification decision of the company will be made, looking for evidence of the fulfillment in the units selected to be audited. In these units, only the points related with their activities will be evaluated.

The choice of the type of units to evaluate will consider the inclusion of fields, wineries, bottling plants and offices. The choice can be random or based on risk analysis.



If more information or greater certainty is required to determine the fulfilment of a critical requirement, an additional unit can be exceptionally added to the audit.



8.5. Applicability of the standard

Starting from January 1st 2013, the evaluation of the Sustainability Code applies to the three areas (green, red and orange). However, independent grape producers, wine bottling and production units can also get certified individually, meeting the requirements of the green and red areas respectively. When these actors become part of the raw material supply chain or service of a certified vineyard or one in the process of being certified, this must consider them in the scope of the orange area, especially when referring to the relationship the vineyard must have with their suppliers.

The vineyards must meet the Code's requirements during a minimum three-month implementation period, prior to the certification of the Code.

There is the possibility of using the "Does not apply" option for some non-critical requirements under very justified circumstances. Any request on this matter must be sent beforehand to Vinos de Chile along with the certification request.

8.6. Requirements to obtain the certification

Option 1

For a vineyard to obtain its certification, it must pass the three areas separately. Each unit evaluated in the green and red areas (field, winery, plant, etc.) receives an evaluation. For their part, in the orange area, a general evaluation of the company is made (a checklist and a global decision) based on the evidence of the audit in the different sites (fields, wineries, plants, offices, etc.).

So that each audited unit in the green and red areas meets the standard, it must pass 100% of the critical control points and obtain a total score equal to or greater than 60%, calculated based on the total score obtained, minus those that do not apply to the particular situation which is being evaluated. This possibility of using the "Does not apply" option in some requirement is considered as an exception and may not be used in a generalized fashion or without basis.

The individual compliance percentages of each audited unit are not averaged between them.

In the orange area, 100% of the critical requirements and 60% of the total score of the company's consolidated evaluation must be met.



Option 2

The grape producers or wineries that request certification individually and independently, must comply, in the green or red area respectively, 100% of the standard's critical control points and 60% of total score obtained, calculated based on the score of all the requirements, minus those that do not apply to the particular situation that is being evaluated.

AUDIT

- The audits are made by independent auditors or those belonging to certification organizations.
- The audit methodology is based on the general concepts of the ISO 19011 norm.
- The standard and the checklists must be used to evaluate the Code. The verifiers are only referential and, therefore, do not represent a formal requirement of the certification process. These verifiers only serve as reference to those who have to implement and evaluate the Code, being able to comply with the standard's requirements, by other means.
- After making the visits, the auditors prepare a report and then send it to the organization in charge of the certification decision.
- If there are Non Conformities that affect the vineyard's certification, informed by the auditor, but that have the possibility of being corrected, the evidence of having fulfilled these may be sent in a maximum period of two weeks. If the Non Conformities do not affect the vineyard's certification, these may be implemented and corrected in the following certification period.

8.7. Certification decision

- The certification decision is the responsibility of the certification organization. This decision is taken with the support of the certification organization's own structure and can be led by a Certification Officer or another organization that the Certifying Company has for this as, for example, a Certification Committee itself.
- The certification decision is made in a 28-day period after the closure of the audit.



- Any complaint and/or appeal is made first to the certification organization, presenting in writing their disagreement with the decision and explaining the reasons for this. In the case that the response to the appeal is negative, a second definitive appeal may be made to the Sustainability Code's Superior Committee.



8.8. Certificate and certification cycle

- The certificate is given to the company that requests the certification: Option 1 and Option 2. In the case of Option 1, a certificate is also given to the fields of the suppliers (type B fields).
- The certification cycle is 24 months.
- The certificate issued by Vinos de Chile follows the format and requirements of the Chilean norm ISO 17021-2011.- Evaluation of the conformity: Requirements for the organizations that carry out the audit and the certification of management systems.
- The scope of the certification will appear clearly defined in the certificate, as is the case (E.g.: red area, green area or complete standard).
- When the phrase "valid from" appears, it corresponds to the validity date of the certificate from which the certification decision is made. At the same time, the phrase "valid until", indicates the expiration date of the certificate.
- The company's registry number is included in the certificate, which contains 17 alphanumeric characters.



8.9. Norms for the use of the “Certified Sustainable Wine of Chile®” Trademark and seal of certification.

8.10.1. Trademark: Terms of Use and Control of Certification

Vinos de Chile A.G. is the owner of the "CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE" trademark and of the logo type, with registry number 973345 and 973347 in the National Industrial Property Institute (INAPI).

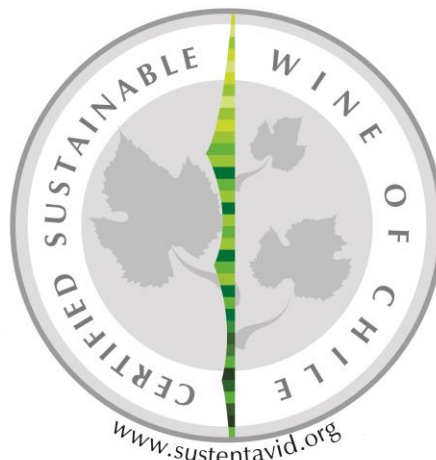
Article 1

Vinos de Chile A.G. has created the mixed certification trademark CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE, with the purpose of promoting a responsible production through the incorporation of sustainable practices, understanding by these, the environmentally friendly, socially balanced and economically viable production.

Description:

The certification mark consists of a mixed nature sign, made up of a gray circle with silhouettes of three vine leaves on its inside, surrounded by the words CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE within a gray circumference and this whole set crossed vertically by a central thin green silhouette of wavy edging on its left hand side, which artistically interprets the form of our country.

Label:



Article 2

The wine industry companies, located within the national territory, can opt to the use of the mixed CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE brand, whether they are wine companies affiliated to the Vinos de Chile A.G. union association, or not, that have satisfactorily been submitted to the certification process established by Vinos de Chile A.G. and that meet this regulation.

Article 3

The use of the certification mark, CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE, will only be possible for those natural and/or legal representatives that are certified by Vinos de Chile A.G. to effectively comply with the following principles:

1. The natural vegetation that is found close to the vines in land and aquatic ecosystems is established, regenerated or preserved, as well as in areas of human use, such as common areas within the vines and wineries and in the neighboring communities.
- 2- The vines and wineries must not contribute to the contamination of underground and surface waters and treat their wastewater.
3. The personnel are treated with respect following current labor legislation. The workers receive a decent salary.
4. The occupational health risks in the vineyards and wineries are detected and safety measures are implemented to avoid accidents and support the long-term health of workers exposed to risky activities such as the operation of machinery or permitted pesticides.
5. The vineyards and wineries interact with members of their community and include members of the community in their work force.
6. The vineyards monitor pests periodically and prioritize biological and mechanical methods for their control. If pests cause considerable economical damages, permitted products are applied, taking into consideration all safety measures for the workers, the community and the environment.
7. The vineyard's soils are valued as an important resource and as such are protected and kept viable in the long-term for agricultural ends.
8. Recycling, reuse or safe deposit of organic and non-organic waste is promoted without affecting the ecosystems and the housing areas.
9. The vineyard promotes the implementation of greenhouse gas emission reduction



plans and the reduction of their carbon footprint.

10. Water is used sustainably and consumption reductions plans are implemented in the production process.

11. Energy use is recorded, trying to reduce their consumption and incorporating the use of renewable energies.

12. The fulfillment of the Code is evaluated systematically to define their level of fulfillment and to guarantee a continuous improvement of the processes.

Article 4

The satisfactory compliance of the points of the preceding article will give the right to obtain the certificate and to use the mixed certification mark CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE on the signs of the fields, wineries, marketing materials and facilities of the certified wine growing company and also will allow using the seal on the bottles or another container of the wine products produced within the fields and certified establishments.

Article 5

The fulfillment of the principles of article 3 will be revised periodically by means of visits of external inspectors registered with Vinos de Chile A.G. for this purpose. The frequency of the inspections may vary in accordance with the results of the continuous improvements.

In the case that the periodical inspections detect the non fulfillment of the certification's standards contained in this regulation, the person, company or field certified will lose the right to use the certification mark Certified Sustainable Wine of Chile in their facilities and products.

To check the authenticity of the CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE certification, the certified wine company must have a link available on their web site which allows linking to the CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE WINE OF CHILE brand to the official web page kept for this purpose by Vinos de Chile A.G. (www.sustentavid.org), where a list of the companies effectively authorized for its usage by Vinos de Chile A.G. is shown.

8.10.2. Certificate number

The certificate number is a number issued by Vinos de Chile to identify a company, an independent producer or a service providing winery that is certified. This number serves as identification and traceability of the certificate.

The number may be used on the end product for the purposes of certificate traceability, not for the traceability of the product as this does not form part of the Code. The



certification is done for the management of the company and not for the product.

8.10.3. Certification seal

There is no difference in the certification seal, between vineyards that obtain higher or lower scores, once they have passed the minimum required for the Code. Likewise, there is no difference between those vineyards that present 100% of their fields and facilities to the certification process and those that present only a part of these, as long as they meet that established in the Code to become certified.

The use of the seal must be based on the demands and parameters established in the Visual Identity Manual of the Sustainability Code.

8.10.4. Sanctions

A suspension or cancelation of the certification will apply in the cases where a poor usage of the logo is detected or erroneous information and communication of the scope of their certification is made intentionally. This sanction will be analyzed by the Code's Superior Committee and Vinos de Chile. During the suspension, the company will be prohibited to use the registered logo/trademark "Certified Sustainable Wine of Chile® or the certificate.

This does not exclude the presentation of legal suits, in serious cases of malicious use of the logo and situations that go against the image and credibility of the Sustainability Code.

