MANUFACTURE OF WINE

Presentation
This note relates to the metadata of the follow-up production account. Thus, it describes the definition, range, sources, and methodology used in preparing follow-up production accounts.

Definition
The Wine industry includes the manufacture of wines, including sparkling and flavored wines.

The following variables are measured: Gross Output, Intermediate Consumption, and Value Added for the Manufacture of Wine industry.

Source Data

Administrative Records
• Source Name: Income Statement.
  Reporting Institution: Tax Revenue Service (SII).
  Data used: Operating income and expenditure, depreciation of fixed assets, and compensations.
  Frequency: Annual.

Economic Surveys
• Source Name: Annual National Industry Survey (ENIA).
  Data used: Production, consumption, prices, inventory change.
  Frequency: Annual.

Balance Sheets and/or Financial Statements
• Source Name: FECU reporting form (Uniform Coded Statistical Record).
  Reporting Institution: Superintendence of Securities and Insurance (SSI).
  Data used: Operating income and expenditure, and depreciation of fixed assets.
  Frequency: Quarterly.

• Source Name: Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of companies.
  Reporting Institution: Wine-producing companies.
  Data used: Operating income and expenditure, and depreciation of fixed assets.
  Frequency: Annual.

Statistical Forms & Reports
• Source Name: Industry Reports.
  Reporting Institution: Office for Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA).
  Data used: Production data and market analysis.
  Frequency: Annual.

• Source Name: Cadastre of wine-producing establishments.
  Reporting Institution: Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG).
  Data used: Manufacture of wines, chichas (corn liquor) and musts.
  Frequency: Annual.
Other Statistics

- Source Name: Price and volume records.
  Reporting Institution: National Statistics Institute (NSI), National Customs Service, CBCH (Central Bank of Chile).
  Data used: Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Unit Value Index (IVU), Physical production and sales index (IPVF), and imports and exports by product group.
  Frequency: Monthly.

Compilation method

The compilation method to transform source data into the production account consists of the following stages:

Aggregation, imputation and validation

Validations and Imputations
The basic sources are validated with different sources of comparison, including information provided by the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), the Annual National Industry Survey (ENIA), direct information from companies, income information of this industry and supplied by specialized sources (ODEPA and producers’ associations).

Classification
The information used for preparing the Production Account of this industry is classified as per the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3 (ISIC Rev.3). Products associated to this industry are classified in terms of the Central Product Classification (CPC).

Estimation Procedures

Generally, the procedures used for estimating the follow-up production account depend on the information sources available:

- In the benchmark compilation, every five years, there is often more complete information available; it is then possible, with the source data, to determine the “best level” for the production account components.
- There is generally less complete information for follow-up compilation. So, in order to obtain the “best-change”, prices, quantities, and values from the source data above detailed are used as indicators, whose changes are applied to the levels of the 2003 benchmark production account, by extrapolation, deflation, inflactation, and identities.

The key aspects of the calculation procedure for the main aggregate transactions or variables of the Wine industry follow-up production account are shown below.

i) Gross Output (GO). Value at constant prices of GO is determined by extrapolation, using volume indexes. Value at current prices is determined by inflactation of records at constant prices.

ii) Intermediate consumption (IC). Value at constant prices is obtained by extrapolation, using GO as indicator. Value at current prices is determined by inflactation of records at constant prices.

iii) Value Added. Value at constant prices is determined by extrapolation, using GO as a single indicator. Value at current prices is obtained as the difference between the GO (at basic prices) and the IC (at purchaser prices).
**Data Reconciliation**

At a first pre-balancing stage, the results of the production account of this industry are validated with the above sources of verification and with the supply of grapes from the agricultural industry.

The results obtained are analyzed, in terms of temporal consistency, with other statistics and reports from specialized bodies, with relation to price and quantity indicators. In the same way, inter-temporal behavior of series is analyzed in both nominal and real terms.

Then, this account is submitted to the inter-industry balancing processes.

**Data Access**

**Publication**

This industry is a component of the Food, Beverage and Tobacco group of the CBCH's publications, except for benchmark compilation years disseminated for 73 industries.

**Production Account**

Period: 2003 through 2007, Base 2003
Link:  [http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01e.htm](http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01e.htm)
Tables: 1.37 through 1.41

Link: [http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm](http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm)
Tables: 1.30 through 1.47

Period: 1986 through 1998, Base 1986
Tables: 1.29 through 1.56

**Value Added and GDP**

Period: 1960 through 1985, Base 1977