

United Kingdom

Reporting Form 6.3: Net revenue

**Pan-European indicator 6.3:** Net revenue of forest enterprises.

**Related SoEF definitions:** Factor income, Net entrepreneurial income.

**Table 6.3: Factor income and entrepreneurial income**

Category	Year	Factor income	Net entrepreneurial income
		Euro/ECU (million)	Euro/ECU (million)
Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)	2010	278.6	-19.0
	2005	208.7	-77.2
	2000	144.9	-40.9
	1990	307.6	17.5

**Country comments:**

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)
General comments	Data for 2008 (shown as 2010) and 2005 use the IEEAF economic accounts table submitted to Eurostat in August 2010, together with data for earlier years revised at the same time. Compared with the pre-filled Eurostat data, this updates the latest year from 2006 to 2008 and revises all the earlier years; some 1990 data are estimates based on 1992.	Mostly varies with timber prices
Factor income		
Entrepreneurial income		
The year and data reported for 2010	2008	

**Reporting notes:**

1. For countries that completed EUROSTAT Economic Accounts for Forestry, or the economic accounts table in IEEAF, this table has been pre-filled to the extent possible using data from EUROSTAT. These should be validated by the national correspondent, consulting with the person responsible for reporting to EUROSTAT. If information is not available from this source, please consult a statistician responsible for National Accounts, who may be able to assist.

2. **Factor income** measures the remuneration of all factors of production (land, capital, labour) and represents all the value generated by a unit engaged in a production activity. It can be derived from **Gross Value Added (GVA)** by deducting **fixed capital consumption** (depreciation) to get **net value added**, and then adjusting from basic prices to **factor cost** by subtracting any taxes on production and adding any subsidies on production.

3. **Net entrepreneurial income** measures the return to the forestry business owner, and consists of the compensation of unpaid labour, remuneration from land belonging to units and the yield arising from the use of capital. It can be derived from **factor income** by subtracting compensation of employees to get **operating surplus**, and then adding any interest received by forestry units organized as companies and deducting any rent and interest payments.

4. For 2010, please provide data or estimates for the most recent year available, and indicate the year and data status in "Country comments".

5. Figures for each year should be converted from national currency to Euro (or ECU for 1990) using average exchange rate for that year (as reported in the table in the introduction).

6. Source of definitions: Manual on the economic accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF 97 (Rev. 1.1.)  
[http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/cosa/eaaf\\_rev1\\_1.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/cosa/eaaf_rev1_1.pdf)

7. Sources of pre-filled data:

1990, 2000: Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry.

\*/ National figures

2005, 2010: Eurostat Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests.

**Data sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Table 6.3 Category	Year(s)	Additional comments
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Eurostat Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests	M	All	All	Uses IEEAF economic accounts table submitted to Eurostat August 2010. Updates latest year from 2006 to 2008, and revises all earlier years consistently.
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