

COUNTRY NOTES

The following three points apply to all countries:

Country area "Country area" is defined by FAO as the sum of "Land area," "Inland waters" and "Coastal waters." For data prior to 2007 however, countries reported according to the older FAO definition, which excluded "Coastal waters" as a subcomponent. Carry-forwards of "Country area" data reported before 2007 may be performed regardless of these changes in definition for countries where more recent information was not available.

World, Regions and Special Groups aggregates are calculated as the sum of data for countries and territories covered in the database. World total country area and land area aggregates therefore exclude "Antarctica".

Agriculture "Agriculture" is defined as the sum of "Agricultural Land" and "Land under protective cover". This new definition applies to data reported for years 2013 and onward. For country data prior to the year 2013, the value of "Agriculture" was set equal to "Agricultural Land."

Primary forest "Primary forest" data, 1990-2017, are provided as archived information, as they are derived from the Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

Albania "Land under protective cover", the Country has informed that this land category only includes area under greenhouses.

Afghanistan Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, "Land area" data were revised for the years 1961 to 2018 using the National Statistical Yearbook. The time series on "Inland waters" was introduced for the first time, as the balance of categories "Country area" – "Land area". "Inland waters" data were cross-checked with information for land cover class "Inland water bodies" disseminated in the Land Cover FAOSTAT domain, CCI-LC. The revision was notified to the Country focal point and is pending validation.

Argentina Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, "Agricultural land" and its sub-components were revised by FAO to reconcile 2018 data reported in the *FAO Questionnaire 2020* or in the *National Agricultural Census, 2018* Preliminary results, with previous officially reported data. Official data points were linearly interpolated as follows, using official data reported in the FAO Questionnaire (unless otherwise indicated): i) "Land under temporary crops": Interpolation between 2013 and 2018; ii) "Land under temporary meadows and pastures": Interpolation between 2005 and 2018; iii) "Land with temporary fallow": Interpolation between 2002 and 2018, with official data sourced from the Agricultural Census category "Agricultural land suitable for cultivation but not used"; and iv) "Land under permanent meadows and pastures": Interpolation between 2002 and 2018.

Armenia

1. Since 2020, and of relevance to this data release "Agriculture" 2013-2018 data were revised according to data reported by the country via FAO Questionnaire 2019 and supplemented with information from Statistical yearbook of Armenia 2019. Data for this category include land under permanent crops (perennial crops), arable lands, hayfields, pastures and other land. The latter was defined according to the Agricultural census 2014 as "Lands envisaged for agricultural purposes, yet unused for agricultural production – saline soils, sand lands, gorges, ravines, stone land areas, as well as field roads, etc."
2. Data on "Land under protective cover" over the years 2013-2019 were computed by FAO as the difference between "Agriculture" and "Agricultural land" data.
3. Data on Irrigation categories for 2018 were reported by the Country with the following notes: "Land area equipped for irrigation": *Land balance*; "Agriculture area actually irrigated", "Permanent meadows & pastures area actually irrigated" and "Forestry area actually irrigated": *area that has the potential to be irrigated*; "Cropland actually irrigated": *actually, Irrigated land area under Water Users Associations*.

Australia

1. Since 2019 and of relevance to this data release, important statistical revisions were made by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in collaboration with FAO, to minimize discrepancies between national and FAO definitions, as follows:
 - a. "Arable land" 1961-2017 data were revised to exclude area in "Land under temporary meadows and pastures." The latter were instead included in "Land under permanent meadows and pastures."

- b. For 1961-2003, "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" data were computed by the country as the balance of "Agriculture" minus "Cropland." Conversely for 2004-2017, "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" data were sourced from direct measurement.

As a result of the above changes, both "Cropland" and "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" area were generally smaller compared to data disseminated by FAO before 2019. For instance, on average over the period 2008-2017, areas under cropland, permanent meadows and pasture, and their aggregate, agricultural land, were respectively 17 and 7, and 24 million ha less than previously published. At the same time, data provided by the country for area of "Agriculture" and "Land under protective cover" were not consistent with this revision, as neither were revised to accommodate the large changes in agricultural area. In particular, ABS does not follow FAO land use definitions of "Agriculture," i.e., it does not define it as the sum of agricultural land and land under protective cover.

2. "Agriculture" area refers to total farm area. It may thus include areas that under FAO definitions would be reported elsewhere, for instance under 'forest land' and 'other land';
3. "Land under permanent crops" is the sum of land under fruit trees, nut trees, plantation or berry fruits, nurseries, cut flowers, cultivated turf and grapevines;
4. "Land under protective cover" corresponds to the Country land category "Land mainly used for other agricultural purposes (including feedlots, piggery and poultry sheds)";
5. Income thresholds (ABS term: Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations, EVAO) used to define farms included in scope of relevant agricultural surveys and the national Census changed over time, potentially affecting time-series consistency. The EVAO threshold most recently applied was \$40,000 or greater for the years 2015–2017.

Austria Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, the Country revised data on "Land area" for 1961–2013 and "Inland waters" for 1961–2014. The revised data are compliant with the methodology applied by the Federal Office of Meteorology and Surveying.

Bangladesh In this data release, data for "Land under permanent crops" and parent categories (Cropland, Agricultural land, Agriculture and Other land) were adjusted by FAO for the period 2012-2020, as follows:

In the absence of official values reported via the FAO Land Use Questionnaire, the land use category "Land under permanent crops" was revised upwards using the sum of the area harvested of permanent crops sourced from the FAOSTAT Production domain. "Cropland" data officially reported via the Land Use Questionnaires were revised upwards reflecting the upward revision of permanent crops. The other land use categories were recalculated in order to balance the above changes.

- Belarus**
1. No data were provided by the Country nor estimated by FAO for "Land under protective cover". This category was reported in the FAO Questionnaire as not available, although data on "Agriculture" and its other sub-component "Agricultural land" were officially provided.
 2. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, the Country revised data on "Land area" and "Inland waters" for 1992–2012 and 2017.

Bermuda Since 2013, data on "Country area" category includes data on "Coastal waters".

Bhutan Since 2016, data on "Land under permanent crops" category have been reported in FAO Questionnaire to cover a reduced number of crops (i.e. Apple, Orange, Areca nut and Cardamom).

- Bosnia and Herzegovina**
1. Since 2013, data collection methodology of "Agricultural land" category and its components has changed to align to European Union legislation.
 2. Data on "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were provided officially in the 2020 FAO Questionnaire.

Brazil Since 2019 and of relevance to this data release, data for "Agriculture" and its sub-components (i.e., Agricultural land and Cropland; temporary and permanent crops, fallow, permanent meadows and pastures) were revised by FAO in collaboration with National experts at the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária* (EMBRAPA). Revised figures now incorporate information from the 2017 National Agricultural Census (previously not available), and better align the 1961-2017 FAOSTAT time-series with data from published national Censuses (1960, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1995, 2006, 2017).

As a result of the 2019 revision, disseminated area of "Cropland" and area of "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" were smaller compared to values disseminated in previous FAOSTAT data releases, in particular for values after the year 1995. For instance, for the year 2016, area of "Cropland"

was 63 M ha, while it was 88 M ha in releases prior to 2019. Similarly, for the year 2016, the area of "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" was 172 M ha, whereas it was 191 M ha in releases prior to 2019. The differences were balanced by an equivalent increase in "Other land" in order to keep total country area constant.

Bulgaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Land area equipped for irrigation" has a break in time series in 2003, due to changes in definition applied by the Country to align to EUROSTAT category "Irrigable area," collected via Farm Structure Survey. 2. The 2018 value of "Coastal waters" was reported by the Country for the first time in the FAO Questionnaire 2019, alongside the value of "Country area", but without specifying data for the other two sub-components. Carry-forwards of 2009 official data for "Land area" and 2007 official data for "Inland waters" were thus performed to gap-fill the corresponding 2018 values. It should be noted that 2018 value of "Country area" reported by the Country, is smaller than the sum of its three sub-components. 3. The following categories and relevant notes were reported in Questionnaire 2019 as follows: "Inland waters used for capture fisheries": Total area of waters, mainly dams, ponds, lakes, etc., excl. river Danube; "Inland waters used for capture fisheries": Bulgarian section of river Danube; "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" and "Coastal waters used for capture fisheries": includes/overlaps coastal waters and EEZ. 4. Data for 2019 on "Coastal waters used for capture fisheries" was officially provided in FAO Questionnaire 2020 although area of "Coastal waters" was reported not available.
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Canada Since 2019, and of relevance to this data release, STATCAN revised: 1) "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters"; and 2) the time series of "Agriculture" and its sub-components for the period 1961-2017 to better align with FAO definitions, as follows:

- a. "Land under Permanent Crops" was revised to exclude forested areas and other non-agriculture land uses on farms. Additional country notes specify that area of Christmas trees is excluded for the years 1961-1991 but included for 1992-2017;
- b. "Land under Temporary meadows and pastures" was revised to substitute area under national land use category "Tame or seeded pastures" with area under national land use category "Tame hay";
- c. Area under national land use category "Tame or seeded pastures" was added to "Land under permanent meadows and pastures," in addition to the area already included therein under national land use category "Natural land for pasture," with the following additional note: data include "Wetlands" for 1961-1981; they exclude it for 1982-2017.

As a result of the changes, compared to releases prior to 2019, currently disseminated values for "Cropland" area were smaller while "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" were generally larger. For instance, on average over the period 2008-2017, area of "Cropland" was 10 million ha less; area of "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" was 5 million ha greater; and thus "Agricultural Land" area was 5 million ha less than disseminated prior to 2019. This apparent decrease in total agricultural area was balanced, within the total land use area of the country, by an equivalent increase in "Other land".

China	<p>This note applies to data disseminated under "China, mainland" only.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Cropland" data in the years 1997-2014 were revised to align to land category "Cultivated land" reported in the relevant, publicly available China Statistical yearbooks. 2. Forest data for "China, mainland" also include data for "China, Hong Kong SAR", "China, Macao SAR" and "Taiwan, Province of China". Forest data for "China, mainland" and the aggregate "China" are the same.
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China, Taiwan Province of Land use data are based on information published in the Agriculture Statistics Yearbook 2020, edited 2021 consulted on-line at: <https://eng.coa.gov.tw/ws.php?id=2505661>

Colombia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a break in time series in 2017 for the "Agriculture" category and its sub-components, due to changes in surveyed area frame and increased area coverage that affected data reported by the Country. 2. In this data release, "Country area" value for 2020 differs from previous year values. It was officially reported via the FAO Land Use Questionnaire with a note informing that the value is in compliance with the Rural and Agricultural Master Framework 2020.
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Croatia 1. Since the reported year 2005, data for "Agricultural land" include kitchen gardens in addition to arable land, gardens, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, meadows and pastures.

2. During the period 1996 to 2004, agricultural land was recalculated as follows: i) non-cultivated arable land was separated from the arable land and gardens; and ii) other state-owned land not used for agricultural production – as derived from the national cadaster – was separated from areas of meadows and pastures.
3. Starting in year 2013, data on “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” include common land that was previously not included in the survey methodology.
4. In the years 2014-2019, the Country provided “Agriculture” and “Agricultural land” data in the FAO Questionnaire, but reported as not available the other “Agriculture” sub-component: “Land under protective cover.”
5. Starting in the year 2013, data on “Country area” include “Coastal waters”
6. In this data release, the Country revised data on “Country area” for 2003 and 2012, “Land area” for 2003–2018 and Coastal waters for 2013–2018.

Czechia

1. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release: i) the break in time series for Agriculture category and its sub-components was moved from year 2013 to year 2002. Reconciled data in the years 2002-2012 were sourced from EUROSTAT database and in alignment to information in National Statistical Yearbooks reporting a change in methodology as follows: “Since 2002, all data have been measured and grossed up for the agricultural sector only and do not include households of the population out of the agricultural sector.” ; ii) the Country revised data on “Land area” in the years 2008–2011, 2016 and 2018 and on “Inland waters” in the years 2000, 2006, 2008 and 2009. In 2018, the sum of "Land area" and "Inland waters" slightly exceeds the "Country area," specifically by 1000 ha.
2. Data on organic agriculture and certified organic agriculture may not match the sum of the sub-categories of organic areas under cropland and land under permanent meadows and pastures, because they may include other land under agriculture organic and certified organic.

Czechoslovakia Since 1993, Czech Republic (Czechia) and Slovakia are shown separately. Data on "Forest land" (for the years 1990-1992) have been calculated by adding the "Forest land" of each country.

Cyprus

1. Data on “Country area”, “Land area”, “Inland waters” and “Forest land” refer to the whole territory of the Republic of Cyprus. Agriculture and its subcomponents cover only the Government controlled area.
2. 2020 data on “Agriculture” and its subcomponents and on “Irrigation” are preliminary.

Denmark

1. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, the country revised the whole time series for “Country area”, “Land area” and “Inland waters”.
2. Starting with year 2013, "Land under permanent crops" includes area of Christmas trees.

Ecuador Since 2014, the methodology for calculating the land use categories has been revised and the sample framing of the agricultural land area survey has been reformulated. This has resulted in data differences in particular for “Land under permanent meadows and pastures”.

Estonia

1. In the years prior to 2003, the "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" excludes the grassland area cultivated for more than 5 years (Environment in figures 2003", Statistical office of Estonia).
2. Data on items relating to organic agriculture and certified organic agriculture may not match the sum of the sub-components cropland and land under permanent meadows and pastures organic and certified organic because they may include other land under agriculture organic and certified organic.

Ethiopia PDR Since 1993, Eritrea and Ethiopia are shown separately. Data on "Forest land" (for the years 1990-1992) have been calculated by adding the "Forest land" of each country.

**Eritrea;
Ethiopia** Due to lack of official information on "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters", these categories were estimated by FAO using FAOSTAT Land Cover data, as follows: i) “Country area” was computed as the sum of all disseminated CCI_LC classes; ii) “Inland waters” was estimated using CCI_LC class “Inland water bodies”; and iii) “Land area” was calculated as difference between “Country area” and “Inland waters”

Faroe Islands In this data release, the Country reported revised and new values for the year 2020 via the FAO Land Use Questionnaire as follows: i) “Inland waters” and “Coastal waters” were reported for the first time; ii) “Country area” value changed to include “Coastal waters” other than “Land area” and “Inland waters”; iii) “Land area”, previously set to equal “Country area”, was revised as to exclude “Inland waters”; iv) “Land under temporary crops” and “Land under protective cover” were reported for the first time; v) “Cropland”,

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	<p>“Arable land”, “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” were revised, while the split into “Cultivated and Naturally growing” was provided for the first time. Changes described in points i) to iii) were reported in FAOSTAT with flag B to highlight a break in the time series. Data for the two categories “Arable land” and “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” were reconciled backwards by FAO by using FAOSTAT Land Cover CCI-LC classes “Herbaceous crops” and “Grassland”. The yearly change of the land cover classes was applied to the 2020 value of the two categories respectively. Then, the split into “Cultivated” and “Naturally growing” subcomponents of Permanent meadows and pastures, was computed by applying the share of 2020 official values. Parent land use categories, such as “Agriculture”, “Agricultural land” and “Other land” were adjusted accordingly.</p>
Finland	<p>Since 1997, the category "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" only refers to natural meadows and grazing land in-use (The 2004 Yearbook of Farm Statistics, Information Centre of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland).</p>
France	<p>Data exclude land in Overseas Departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion). Notes on these departments are reported separately.</p>
French Polynesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, the Country reported revised data for “Country area” and “Land area” in the years 2000–2018 and informed FAO that: “Land area” is a geodetic area measured on islands perimeter, therefore it is including the "Inland waters" area. The data is a measure aggregate from 2004 to 2017. Two islands need to be actualized with this methodology. As soon as new data are available, they will be provided to FAO”. 2. In this data release the Country has informed that the decrease in "Agriculture area under organic agriculture" is due to an owner of coconut plantations that stopped reporting the certified area.
Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Agricultural land" excludes the area under bogs and heaths, which was approximately 1782 (1000 ha) in the year 2004, 1746 (1000 ha) in the year 2008, 1668 (1000 ha) in 2009 and 1836 (1000 ha) in 2010. According to the Country land use classification this area should be included under "Agricultural land" (more information on http://www.destatis.de). 2. For years 2014-2020, reported data on “Agriculture” do not match the sum of the sub-components “Agricultural land” and “Land under protective cover”. 3. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, break in time series for “Inland waters” in 2016. The Country informed FAO that since 2016, “Inland waters” refers to total of flowing waters, port basins and bodies of standing water; whereas the marine area from the area survey was reported under “Coastal waters”.
Georgia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Country informs via the questionnaire that data do not cover occupied territories of Georgia (Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and Tskhinvali region). 2. Break in time series in year 2004 for “Cropland”, its sub-component and parent categories due to change in data coverage. Up to year 2003, data refer to total cropland, while since 2004 data cover agricultural holdings only. The sample frame was also updated: for 2004–2014 it is based on the Agricultural Census 2004, while after 2014 it is based on the Agricultural Census 2014”.
Ghana	<p>In this data release, land use categories “Cropland” and its sub-components “Arable land” and “Land under permanent crops” were revised over the period 1997–2019 as follows: i) “Cropland” by using linear interpolation between 1997 and 2019 official values; ii) “Land under permanent crops” by using linear interpolation between 1997 and 2020; and iii) “Arable land” as the balance “Cropland” – “Land under permanent crops”.</p>
Greenland	<p>"Country area" refers to area free from ice.</p>
Guadeloupe	<p>Starting in 2011, the French overseas collectivity of Saint-Martin (French Part) and Saint Barthélemy are no longer part of Guadeloupe and are shown separately in FAOSTAT. Data on "Forest land" for the years 1990-2010 were calculated by adding the "Forest land" area of the three overseas territories.</p>
Hungary	<p>Starting with the year 2010, data for “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” exclude unutilized grassland area.</p>
Iceland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a break in the time series in year 2018 for categories “Land area” and “Inland waters” due to revised area measurement methodology, especially for “Inland waters”, and to a physical increase of the “Land area”. 2. For Irrigation categories the Country informed that irrigation systems are based on portable equipment and that no permanent installations are in use. Thus “Land area equipped for irrigation” was set equal to “areas actually irrigated”.

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Indonesia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia informed FAO that National land use concepts, definitions and classification may differ from FAO. 2. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, "Land area" and "Inland waters" data were revised by FAO for the years 2000-2015 in order to improve the existing time series. "Land area" refers to "carry-backwards" of 2016 official value received via FAO Questionnaire; "Inland waters" refers to "carry-backwards" of 2016 value calculated as the balance of 2016 official data on "Country area" – "Land area". The order of magnitude of the revised "Inland waters" value was cross checked with value of CCI-LC class "Inland water bodies" in Land Cover FAOSTAT domain. The revision was notified to the Country focal point and it is pending validation.
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting in year 2005, data for "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" refer to rangelands in "good" and "fair" conditions and exclude "poor" condition rangelands. 2. Data on "Country area" reported via the latest FAO Land Use Questionnaire, 2021 reverted to a value that had been revised in the past. The change has not been implemented in this data release, pending verification with the national questionnaire focal point; "carry-forward" of last year disseminated value was performed for this category.
Iraq	The Country informs via the questionnaire that data do not include the Kurdistan region.
Ireland	<p>In this data release, the break in time series due to change in data collection methodology (data after 2007 are sourced from administrative records) for the two categories: "Land under temporary meadows and pastures" and "Land under permanent meadows and pastures", was adjusted as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) From 2015 onward, data disseminated were those officially reported via the FAO Land Use Questionnaires; ii) For years covering the period 2002–2014, data were recalculated based on information from the EUROSTAT Crop Production database. Specifically, FAOSTAT category "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" was set equal to EUROSTAT "Permanent grassland"; "Land under temporary meadows and pastures" was derived as a balance ("Agricultural land" – "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" – "Land under temporary crops – "Land with temporary fallow"); iii) In the year 2001, the difference resulting from "Land under temporary meadows and pastures 2002 "old" – "revised" was subtracted from the 2001 value of same category and added to "Land under permanent meadows and pastures"; iv) For years covering the period 2001-2014, the land use categories "Cropland" and "Arable land" were adjusted using the sum of revised subcomponents; "Permanent meadows & pastures – Cultivated" was recalculated as the balance of "revised Land under permanent meadows and pastures" – "Permanent meadows and pastures – Naturally growing"; v) For years in the period 1990–2000 (for which details of "Land under temporary meadows and pasture" were not collected by FAO), the 2002 difference noted in iii. above was subtracted from "Arable land" and added to "Land under permanent meadows and pastures"; vi) For years in the period 1961-1989, "Arable land" and "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" were carried backwards from the corresponding 1990 value; vii) For years in the period 1961-2000, the categories "Cropland", "Agricultural land" and "Agriculture" were recalculated in order to maintain consistency with the revisions of sub-categories mentioned above. <p>The 2022 revision overall resulted generally across the time-series in a decrease in area of "Cropland" and a corresponding increase in "Land under permanent meadows and pastures."</p>
Isle of Man	Data on "Land under temporary meadows and pastures" refer to temporary grasslands, i.e., in use for less than 10 years.
Israel	Data for the categories "Country area" and "Land area" include the Golan Heights.
Italy	Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, the Country revised 2000–2018 data for "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters" due to measurements carried out on more detailed cartography.
Japan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data on "Land area equipped for irrigation" refer to cultivated paddy fields. 2. Data on "Agriculture area actually irrigated" refer to paddy rice for grain. 3. Starting with year 2013, the "Land under temporary meadows and pastures" category includes all herbaceous forage crops in addition to pastures. An additional note provided with the FAO Questionnaire 2019 reads: "The survey on forage and fertilizer crops was abolished in 2016, but only the data on forage crops can be provided from 2017."

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Latvia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting with the year 1995, land use statistics were re-calculated to exclude unutilized agricultural area. 2. Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, the Country revised data on “Country area”, “Land area” and “Inland waters” due to change in measurement methodology.
Lithuania	Data on "Cropland" include "kitchen gardens".
Malaysia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data on "Land area equipped for irrigation" and all areas “actually irrigated” only refer to rice paddy planted area. 2. Until the year 2012, “Land used for aquaculture” includes area of coastal waters and inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities 3. The following aquaculture and fisheries areas: “Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities”, “Coastal waters used for capture fisheries” and “EEZ used for aquaculture or holding facilities” were provided officially in the FAO Questionnaires. 4. In the years 2013-2020, “Country area” data were revised by the country via FAO Questionnaires, without specifying data for the two sub-components “Land area” and “Inland waters”. Gap-filling of the two sub-components was performed by “carry-forward” of 2003 official value for “Land area” and 2003 balance “Country area”-“Land area” for “Inland waters”. It should be noted that the sum of the two sub-components exceeds the revised “Country area” data.
Malta	In the years 2013–2019 data on “Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities” were provided officially via FAO Questionnaires.
Mexico	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In this data release, the category "Land under protective cover" was deleted by the country; the previously reported area referring to cropped land under protective cover (e.g., area under greenhouses) is included in “Cropland”. 2. Areas under organic agriculture decreased in 2018 due to change in survey methodology that excludes small organic produces. Source: "The World of Organic Agriculture Statistics and Emerging Trends 2020, IFOAM and FiBL Organics International". 3. Since 2020 and relevant to this data release, “Agriculture” category and its sub-components were revised for the years 2008-2018. Data in the years 2014-2018 were officially reported by the Country, they were reconciled to 2007 data based on Agricultural Census by linear interpolation. The break in time series in 2008 for "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" was due to changes in country reporting the area under "Permanent meadows and pastures - Cultivated". 4. The Country informed FAO that data on "Land with temporary fallow" corresponded to "agricultural land not cultivated." In 2007, the reported value was four times as large as the value reported for "Land with temporary fallow," in the 2007 National Agricultural Census (https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/programas/cagf/2007/tabulados/Tabulado_VIII_CAGyF_13.pdf).
Mongolia	Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release, "Land area" and "Inland waters" were revised in cooperation with the National Statistical Office, as follows: 2001–2018 data were aligned to the country "Unified Land Database reports". Previous year data, 1961-2000, were imputed by “carry-backwards 2001 values. There is a break in the revised time series in 2004; according to “Unified Land Database report”, a portion of land with water resources was moved under special state protection land in 2003. This resulted in a decreased "Inland waters" and increased "Land area" data.
Montenegro	Starting with the year 2013, data collection for “Agricultural land” statistics follows the methodology of the Agricultural Census and Sampling Surveys, replacing the previous long-standing method of calculating crop area statistics based on cadastral data. The change affects the data comparability over time.
Namibia	Data on "Permanent meadows and pastures, area under organic agriculture" were removed starting in 2017 due to non-reporting of this area. This resulted in a decrease of the "Agriculture area under organic agriculture". Source: "The World of Organic Agriculture Statistics and Emerging Trends 2020, IFOAM and FiBL Organics International".
Nepal	Data on “Inland waters used for capture fisheries”, officially reported in FAO Questionnaires were not consistent with data reported for “Inland waters”.
Netherlands	Break in time series in year 2000 for “Arable land” along with parent category “Cropland” and “Land under permanent meadows and pastures”. Until 1999, the area under temporary meadows and pastures was classified in “Land under permanent meadows and pastures”. After 1999, it was included in “Arable land”.

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Netherlands Antilles	Starting with the year 2011, data for the former Dutch Caribbean dependency: Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (Dutch part) are disseminated separately. Data on "Forest land" (for the years 1990-2010) were calculated by adding the "Forest land" of each dependency.
New Caledonia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the years 2008–2020, data disseminated for "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters" were those officially provided by the country. 2. In the years 2013–2020, data on "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially provided in FAO Questionnaire.
New Zealand	Break in time series in year 2002. Until 2001, "Arable land" category included other non-agricultural land in farms, and "Land under Permanent meadows and pastures" category included fallow land and arable fodder. After 2001, both categories do not contain these additional components, and are thus better aligned with FAO definitions.
Norway	Starting with the year 2013, data on "Country area" include "Coastal waters".
Oman	The category "Land under temporary meadows and pastures" refers to the area of perennial fodder crops.
Pacific Islands	Starting with the year 1991, data for the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau are disseminated separately. Data of "Forest land" in 1990 is calculated by adding data for each trust territory.
Panama	Data on Aquaculture and Fisheries categories were reported by the Country with the following notes: "Land used for aquaculture" refers to land used for growing shrimps; "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" refers to growing of tilapias; and "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" refers to mariculture concessions.
Peru	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In FAO Questionnaire 2020, the Country informed that "Cropland" data refer to small and medium producers. 2. In this data release, data on "Land with temporary fallow" and parent categories ("Arable land", "Cropland", "Agricultural land", and "Agriculture") were revised by FAO for the years 1972-2014; the national census category "Non-cultivated agricultural land" was added to ensure consistency with data reported by the country in recent years. Official data from national agricultural censuses in the years 1972, 1996 and 2012 were used as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) "Land left fallow", "Idle land" and "Non-cultivated Agricultural land" are included in "Land with temporary fallow"; ii) "Arable land" additionally includes the census categories "Temporary crops" and part of "Associated crops"; iii) "Cropland" is the sum of categories covered in "Arable land" and census categories "Actual Permanent crops" (excluding permanent pastures and forestry) and the remaining area under "Associated crops". <p>Data for intercensal years were calculated by linear interpolation.</p>
Poland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting with the year 2002, "Agricultural land" is the total land area covered by agricultural holdings. 2. In 2017, the sum of "Land area" and "Inland waters" exceeds the "Country area" slightly, i.e. by 2000 ha.
Portugal	No data were provided by the Country nor estimated by FAO for "Land under protective cover". This category was reported in FAO Questionnaire as not available, although data on "Agriculture" and its other sub-component "Agricultural land" were officially provided. In FAO Questionnaire 2021 the country revised data for "Agriculture" which resulted in a 29 per cent increase the new 2107 value. We are verifying reasons for the area increase.
Puerto Rico	Up to the year 1997, data on "Land with temporary fallow" were included in "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" (Facts and figures on Agriculture in Puerto Rico 1996", Office of Agricultural Statistics and "Census of Agriculture, 1998", USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, United States of America).
Republic of Korea	Data on "Land area equipped for irrigation" refer to areas of irrigated paddy rice.
Russian Federation	Data on "Country area" exclude the areas of the White Sea and the Sea of Azov.
Saint Helena	Data for Saint Helena include those for Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
Samoa	In 1989 "Land under permanent crops" category was adjusted to reflect the decrease of the area under coconut plantations.

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Serbia	The Country has informed that starting from 1999, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia has not at disposal and may not provide available certain data relative to Kosovo and Metohia. (References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))
Serbia and Montenegro	Land use categories, other than "Country area", "Land area" and "Forest land", exclude figures for Kosovo and Metohija, for the period 1999–2005 (References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)).
Slovenia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main source of data reported to FAO via Land Use, Irrigation and Agricultural Practices Questionnaire, is "Land use database (LU)" by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food of Slovenia (MAFF). MAFF LU is in some cases a mix of land use and land cover approach and is mainly updated by interpretation of VHR orthophoto. 2. The definitions of MAFF LU classes are not fully compliant with definitions of FAO Land Use categories; this might affect data comparability with other countries. 3. MAFF LU main use (and reason for its creation) is the control of EU common agricultural policy (EU CAP). MAFF LU methodology slightly varies over time in order to adopt to EU CAP rules; this might affect data (time series) comparability. 4. MAFF LU data accuracy and (number of) auxiliary data sources used for its updates increase over time; this might also affect data (time series) comparability.
Sudan (former)	Starting with the year 2012, South Sudan and Sudan are shown separately. Data on "Forest land" for the years 1990-2011 were calculated by adding the "Forest land" of each country.
South Sudan and Sudan	<p>In this data release "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters" have been revised. Previous estimates calculated by FAO using FAOSTAT CCI_LC Land Cover statistics were replaced by data officially provided by the Countries via the FAO Land Use Questionnaire.</p> <p>Data for the above-mentioned categories, as well as data for "Agriculture" and its sub-components, were not reconciled to data of Sudan (former), resulting in inconsistent values before and after 2012.</p>
South Sudan	Data for "Cropland" includes abandoned agricultural land.
Sweden	Since 2021 and of relevance to this data release: i) "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters" categories were revised in cooperation with the National Statistical Office as follows: data for 2012–2018 to reflect change in measurement methods; 1961-2011 data were imputed by "carry-backwards" 2012 values; ii) starting with the year 2013, data on "Country area" was reported including "Coastal waters"; and iii) "Agriculture" and its sub-components in years 2000-2018 were revised to harmonize to EUROSTAT database Crop production in EU standard humidity [apro_cpsh1]. Extracted on 09.10.2020.
Switzerland	The Country informs that data for the category "Agricultural land" cover more than the utilized agricultural area (UAA), such as: i) agricultural area in scattered forests; ii) pastures in forests and summer pastures. Area of "Permanent meadows and pastures – naturally growing" is calculated as a residual of "Agricultural land" - ("Cropland" + "Permanent meadows and pastures_Cultivated"). Summer pastures occupy most of the area under this category; furthermore "Permanent meadows and pastures_Naturally growing" (and its main land use category, "Land under Permanent meadows and pastures") may include pastures in forests and other agricultural areas. This methodological issue should be taken into consideration in data analysis (for instance, annual change should be interpreted with caution; trends should be rather computed over a 5-10 years period). "Agricultural area organic, total": refers to organic area in the agricultural utilized area (UAA).
Tunisia	Data for "Land under Temporary crops" for the period 2004-2008 include temporary meadows and pastures.
Türkiye	Data for "Agriculture area under organic agriculture" include the collection and harvesting from plants grown naturally in non-agricultural areas not treated with prohibited inputs (Turkish Ministry of Agriculture).
Ukraine	<p>Data on "Country area" exclude the area of the Sea of Azov..</p> <p>"Cropland area actually irrigated" and "Permanent meadows and pastures area actually irrigated", the Country informs that data refer to agricultural enterprises, excluding households. In addition, information provided by Ukraine excludes statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. Statistical data in relation to Ukraine is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions,</p>

	including UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014 and UN Security Council resolution 2202 (2015) of 17 February 2015, which reaffirm territorial integrity of Ukraine.”
United Arab Emirates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data on “Country area” were reported in FAO Questionnaires without the sub-components “Inland waters” and “Coastal waters”. These categories were estimated by FAO as follows: i) by using FAOSTAT Land Cover data, specifically CCI_LC class “Inland water bodies,” for “Inland waters”; and ii) by applying the balance “Country area” – “Land area” – “Inland waters” to estimate “Coastal waters”. 2. The country focal point informed FAO that the marked decrease in area under “Land under permanent crops”, starting with the year 2009, reflects a documented decrease in area under date palm plantations.
United Republic of Tanzania	Data for "Land under permanent meadows and pastures" are limited to the area suitable for livestock grazing (that is, not infested with tsetse fly) ("Agricultural sector development strategy": Ministry of Agriculture, United Republic of Tanzania, www.kilimo.go.tz).
United States of America	Starting with the year 2008, data on "Country area" and "Land area" differ from previous values in the time series. These updates show increases in total water area and decrease in land area for nearly every state. (<i>Statistical abstract of US 2010, U.S. Geography Division U.S. Bureau of Census</i>).
Uruguay	Data on "Country area" are the sum of departments' areas and area of the artificial lakes of the Río Negro. The "Land area" was defined as Country area minus the artificial lakes of the Rio Negro (Yearbook of Uruguay).
Uzbekistan	In this data release, i) data on “Land under protective cover, previously reported in FAO Questionnaire 2019, were reported as not available and removed from the database; ii) “Country area”, “Land area” and “Inland waters” were officially revised by the Country in the years 2000-2018.
USSR	Data on "Country area" include the White Sea (9 million hectares) and the Sea of Azov (3.73 million hectares). Starting with the year 1992, data for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are disseminated separately under Asia; while data for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine are disseminated separately under Europe. "Forest land" data for the years 1990-1991 were re-calculated by adding the "Forest land" of each independent country.
Viet Nam	In this data release, the Country revised data on “Land area” and “Inland waters” for 2005-2018 and “Country area” for 2012.
Yugoslavia SFR	Starting with the year 1992, data for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia are disseminated separately. Data for "Forest land" (for the years 1990-1991) were re-calculated by adding the "Forest land" area of each independent country.
Slovakia; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	No data were provided by the Country nor estimated by FAO for “Land under protective cover”. This category was reported in FAO Questionnaire as not available, although data on “Agriculture” and its other sub-component “Agricultural land” were officially provided.
American Samoa; Angola; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Liberia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mozambique; Nigeria; Pacific	<p>Due to the use of different data sources and overlaps in definitions and classifications, in the years 1990-2020 the sum of the areas of all relevant land use categories may exceed the "Total land area". Areas of possible overlap in reporting may include i) forest and agriculture land with tree cover, such as rubber plantations or permanent tree crops; ii) rangelands; iii) agro-forestry; and iv) shifting cultivation. In such cases the resulting negative imbalance was included in “Other land” and not disseminated. It was nonetheless used to compute World, Regions, and special groups aggregates consistently.</p> <p>Since 2020 and of relevance to this data release, the negative imbalance for “Other land” was set to zero by reducing the value of “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” where possible, i.e., i) no negative value for “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” was generated; and ii) data for “Land under permanent meadows and pastures” or the broader category “Agricultural land” were not official. The resulting time series of the adjusted “Land under permanent meadows and pastures”, “Agricultural land” and “Other Land” may show breaks in the adjusted years.</p> <p>The adjustment of “Other land” as described above resulted in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All the negative “Other land” values were set to zero for: Angola (1990-2018); Costa Rica (1990–1991); Guyana (1990–2018); Mozambique (1990–2018); Nigeria (1993–2020); Pacific Islands

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Islands Trust Territory; Trust Territory (1990); Paraguay (1990); United Republic of Tanzania (1990–1996); and Tuvalu (1990–2000);

Paraguay; Sao Tome and Principe; 2. Negative “Other land” values were set to zero only in the years in parenthesis for El Salvador (1990–1995 and 1997–1998); Gabon (1990–2018); Guinea-Bissau (1994–2018); Liberia (1991–2018); and Marshall Islands (2013–2019);

United Republic of Tanzania; 3. No negative “Other land” values was possible to set to zero for American Samoa (1990–2020); Equatorial Guinea (1990–2002); Ghana (1997); Micronesia (Federated States of) (1991–2020); and Sao Tome and Principe (1990–2019).

Tuvalu Summary table below provides “Other land” data adjustment by country/year.

Summary table: “Other land” data adjustment, by country and year.

Country	All set to zero (no longer negative imbalance, listed years repaired)	Set to zero in the listed years	None set to zero (negative imbalance not repaired as per listed years)
American Samoa			1990–2020
Angola	1990–2018		
Costa Rica	1990–1991		
El Salvador		1990–1995 1997–1998	
Equatorial Guinea			1990–2002
Gabon		1990–1994 1996–2018	
Ghana			1997
Guinea-Bissau		1990, 1994–2018	
Guyana	1990–2018		
Liberia		1991–2018	
Marshall Islands		2013–2020	
Micronesia (Federated States of)			1991–2020
Mozambique	1990–2018		
Nigeria	1993–2020		
Pacific Islands Trust Territory	1990		
Paraguay	1990		
United Republic of Tanzania	1990–1996		
Sao Tome and Principe			1990–2019
Tuvalu	1990–2000		