FAOSTAT Land Use Domain – Country Notes, release June 2025

COUNTRY NOTES

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, countries reported using the older FAO definition, which excluded "Coastal waters" as a subcomponent. World country area and land area aggregates exclude Antarctica.
Agriculture	"Agriculture" is defined since 2013 as the sum of "Agricultural Land" and 'Farm buildings and Farmyards'', in line with the UN Systems of Economic and Environmental Accounting for agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (SEEA AFF). For country data prior to the year 2013, the value of "Agriculture" is set equal to "Agricultural Land."
Forest land	Data on forest land area are sourced from the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) for FRA years (1990, 2000, 2010, 2015, 2020) and linearly interpolated between FRA years. Data for 2021, 2022, 2023 are linearly extrapolated using the 2020 FRA value and the 2015-2020 growth rate. Some countries report forest land area data within the Land Use, Irrigation and Agricultural practices questionnaire that are different from the FRA data. In such cases, there may be a mismatch between total land area and the sum of its subcomponents.
Albania	"Farm buildings and Farmyards", the Country has informed that this land category includes area under greenhouses.
Afghanistan	1. Since 2021 "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. 2. The category "Temporary crops" was computed as the sum of data for "Land area under rain-fed cultivation" and "Land area under irrigated cultivation", sourced from the Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook 2023–24.

Andorra	Department of Statistics land use data were matched to FAO categories and used as follows:
	    o *Temporary crops = Tobacco + Potatoes + Vegetable garden + Fodder + Various*
	    o Temporary meadows and pastures = *Hay*
	    o Temporary fallow = *Fallow land*
	    o Permanent crops = *Vineyard*

Angola	Area of Arable land was estimated using harvested area of temporary crops. For rice and maize, harvested area data were multiplied by cropping intensity values of 2 and 1.13, respectively, sourced from FAO (2018): *The future of food and agriculture – Alternative pathways to 2050*. FAO, Rome. https://www.fao.org/global-perspectives-studies/food-agriculture-projections-to-2050/en/
Argentina	1. Since 2021 "Agricultural land" and its sub-components were revised by FAO to reconcile 2018 data reported in the "FAO Questionnaire 2020" or in "National Agricultural Census, 2018 Preliminary results". Official data points were linearly interpolated as follows and using official data reported in the FAO Questionnaire (unless otherwise indicated): i) "Temporary meadows and pastures": Interpolation between 2005 and 2018; ii) "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 iii) "Permanent meadows and pastures": Interpolation between 2002 and 2018.

	2. Official temporary crops data for 2012 were dynamically carried forward until 2023 using the growth rate of total harvested area of temporary crops. As in all similar estimations, it is possible that drops which follow closely trends in harvested area may represent underestimations of temporary crops area, which is thought to be more stable (see for instance the drop in 2023).
Armenia	1. Since 2020 "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 "Farm buildings and Farmyards" over the years 2013-2019 were estimated 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 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 Temporary meadows and pastures.'' The latter were instead included in "Permanent meadows and pastures.''
	    b. For 1961-2003, "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 ''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 '' Farm buildings and Farmyards 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 farm buildings and farmyards.
	 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. "Permanent crops" is the sum of land under fruit trees, nut trees, plantation or berry fruits, nurseries, cut flowers, cultivated turf and grapevines;
	 4. Temporary crops data were estimated using values from the Australian Bureau of Statistics provided for Broadacre Crops (wheat, barley, oats, canola, chickpeas, lentils, lupins, sugarcane, maize, rice, sorghum, cotton).
	 5. "Farm buildings and Farmyards" corresponds to the Country land category "Land mainly used for other agricultural purposes (including feedlots, piggery and poultry sheds)";

	6. 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 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	1. Since 2022 data for "Permanent crops" and parent categories (Cropland, Agricultural land, Agriculture and Other land) were adjusted by FAO for the period 2012-2022, as follows: In the absence of official values reported via the FAO Land Use Questionnaire, the land use category "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. 2. The National definition of "forest land" includes both tea gardens and rubber plantations (*Bangladesh Statistical Yearbook 2020*). Therefore, the data disseminated for ''Permanent Crops" and ''Cropland'' area may be underestimates, missing these two nationally important permanent crops.
Belarus	1. No data were provided by the Country nor estimated by FAO for "Farm buildings and Farmyards". 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.
Belgium	For the year 2023, data for "Country area", "Land area", "Arable land", "Inland waters", "Coastal waters", "Cropland area under protective cover", and "Permanent crops" were sourced from STATBEL, *Exploitations agricoles et horticoles* database. "Agricultural land", "Temporary meadows and pastures", "Temporary fallow", and "Permanent meadows and pastures" were sourced from EUROSTAT.
Benin	"Temporary crops" data were dynamically carried-forward using total harvested area growth rates. At the same time, the 2023 value was a repeat of the 2022 value, despite significant increases in harvest area, which may have been due to increases in maize double cropping.
Bermuda	Since 2013 data on "Country area" category includes data on "Coastal waters".
Bhutan	Since 2016 data on "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 FAO Land Use Questionnaires; to be noted that the reported data exceed "Inland waters".
Brazil	Since 2019 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 ''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 "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. New data were received by the county for cropland area for the year 2022 and are published accordingly.

Notes were provided along with data for the following categories:
"Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities": Total area available for inland aquaculture production which includes the aquaculture production and facilities area used.
"Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities": Total area available for marine aquaculture production which includes the aquaculture production and facilities area used.
"EEZ waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities": Total area available for marine aquaculture production which includes the aquaculture production and facilities area used. The marine aquaculture farms in Brazil are established in the country EEZ.
"EEZ waters used for capture fisheries": 100% of the Brazilian EEZ can be used for fisheries. However, from its area buffer zones from Oil and Gas productions facilities and marine protected areas for instance, may affect and deny the rights for fisheries in country.

Bulgaria	1. Data for the following land use classes were sourced from EUROSTAT, mapped as follows:
	   o Agricultural land = *"Utilised agricultural area"*
	   o Arable land = "Arable land"
	   o Temporary fallow = "Fallow land"
	   o Permanent crops = "Permanent crops"
	   o Permanent meadows and pastures = "Permanent grassland"
	2. "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.
	3. 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.
	4. 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.
	5. Data for 2019 on "Coastal waters used for capture fisheries" was officially provided in FAO Questionnaire 2020 although area of "Costal waters" was reported not available.

Canada	In 2022 the country provided revised data for "Country area", "Land area", and "Inland waters" along with explanatory notes, as follows: i)"Country area", starting in 2021 area of Coastal waters was added to the continental land explaining the large increase. In 2021, the Census of the Environment team published the area of coastal waters, which was unknown in previous years; ii) "Inland waters", data for2016-2020 are using 2016 as the reference year; whereas 2021 boundary files are more accurate covering more areas of the very small water bodies; iii) "Land area" is calculated as balance Total area - Inland water area. Therefore, the increase in "Inland waters" and the corresponding drop in "Land area" for the year 2021 is not real but rather due to a more accurate measurement; vi) Area of "Coastal waters", prior to 2021 is not available; it was first published in June 2022 by the Census of the Environment team, (more information at: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-

quotidien/220608/dq220608b-eng.htm)Since 2019, and of relevance to this data release, STATCAN revised: 1the time series on ''Agriculture'' and its sub-components for the period 1961-2017 to better align with FAO definitions, as follows:

a. ''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. "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 "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, disseminated values for ''Cropland'' area were smaller while 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 "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''.

Chile	1. Some data not provided for the year 2023 were sourced from the *Informe Anual de Medio Ambiente* published by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)*, for specific classes, matched as follows:
	  o Country area = *"Superficie de la tierra, ségun tipo de uso – Total"*
	  o Inland waters = *"Superficie de la tierra, ségun tipo de uso – Cuerpos de agua"*
	  o *"Land area"* was calculated as the difference between the above categories.
	2. *Furthermore, "Country area"* was carried backward to 2019, while *"Inland waters"* data were extended back to 2014.
	3. The country informs that "Permanent crops" data includes, for the year 2023, data from both the Viticulture Cadastre and the Fruit Cadastre, and only from the latter for years or years 2021 and 2022, due to the timing of the underlying surveys.

China	This note applies to data disseminated under ''China, mainland'' only. 1. "Cropland" data are being revised in accordance with data reported in FAO Land Use questionnaires and Governmental websites. "Cropland" data were adjusted for the years 2010-2022 following new officially reported value for 2019. Cropland sub-components, along with "Agriculture" and "Agricultural land" categories were also adjusted to reflect this revision. In previous releases, data in the years 1997-2014 were revised to align to land category "Cultivated land" reported in China Statistical yearbooks 4. 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.
China, Taiwan Province of	1. Land use data are based on information published in the Agriculture Statistics Yearbooks 2020, 2021, available at: https://eng.coa.gov.tw/ws.php?id=2505661 2. Data for "Land area equipped for irrigation were sourced from the Ministry of Agriculture publication: *Agricultural Land and the Natural Environment*, using variable *"Area benefiting from irrigation and drainage – Total"* 3. Additional data were sourced from the Taiwan Land and Cultivated Land Use dataset, matched to FAO categories as follows: a. Agricultural land = "farm land area short term rice" + "farm land area short term not rice"+ "farm land area short term leisure" + "farm land area long term all" + " farm land area long term leisure".

	b.	Cropland = "farm land area short term rice" + "farm land area short term not rice"+ "farm land area short term leisure" + "farm land area long term all" + " farm land area long term leisure".
	c.	Temporary fallow = "Farm land area long term leisure".

Costa Rica	The country informs on the nature of data provided officially via the questionnaire as follows:

1. "Country area" is based on continental area data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) and the Water Account from the Central Bank of Costa Rica (BCCR).
2. "Cropland", "Arable land", "Permanent crops" and "Land area equipped for irrigation": for the years 2020 to 2023, is provided the only available official data from the 2014 National Agricultural Census conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC).
   For "Cropland" this figure includes the sum of tillage areas and permanent crop areas. For "Permanent crops" this include all areas reported as pasture.
3. "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities", according to INCOPESCA, the data cover Pacific coast production of snapper, oysters, and shrimp in cages.
4. "Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)", information is provided by the National Geographic Institute (IGN).
5. "EEZ waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities", the figures are drawn from INCOPESCA and refer to the same Pacific coastal aquaculture areas for snapper, oysters, and shrimp.
6. "Forest land" data are taken from the FRA-FAO 2025 report prepared in 2023. This report is based on the 2021 Costa Rica Forest and Other Land Cover Map (MTBOT) and includes projections. It also incorporates forest plantation areas from the National Registry of Forestry Projects, given that MTBOT's remote sensing approach did not capture all plantation areas. These adjustments were reviewed and approved by the FRA-FAO team.
7. "Permanent meadows and pastures" are sourced from the land cover maps of the REDD+ Secretariat. The spatial resolution for the entire REDD+ historical series is approximately 30 by 30 meters per pixel.
8. "Agriculture area under organic agriculture - of which: Agriculture area certified organic" data are drawn from records maintained by the State Phytosanitary Service.
9. "Land used for aquaculture": Based on INCOPESCA estimates, about 15 percent of the total pond area is used for infrastructure such as roads and facilities.
10. "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" data are sourced from INCOPESCA and include production of shrimp, tilapia, trout, pangasius, and prawns.
11. "Coastal waters" data reported by the National Geographic Institute (IGN).

Colombia	1.	Break in time series in 2017 for the "Agriculture" category and its sub-components which was reported by the country since questionnaires 2020 and due to changes in surveyed area frame was adjusted by FAO and increased area coverage that affected data reported by the Country.
	2.	Since 2020 "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.

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. In the 2024 Questionnaire the country further specified that kitchen gardens are included under "Temporary crops".
	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 "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: "Farm buildings and Farmyards."
5. Starting in the year 2013, data on "Country area" include "Coastal waters". 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: 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. 3. Data on organic agriculture and certified organic agriculture may not match the sum of the sub-categories of organic areas under cropland and 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. The country indicated that all official data for 2023 are provisional, except for "Country area", "Land area", "Inland waters", and data on organic areas. 3. The country informed that figures on organic land are provided by the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment.
Denmark	1. Since 2021 the country revised the whole time series for "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters". 2. Starting with year 2013, "Permanent crops" includes area of Christmas trees.
Dominican Republic	1. "Country area data and its subcomponents for the year 2019 were officially provided by the country and used to gap-fill following years. The country informed that relevant data categories for years previous to 2019 are being analyzed and may be subject to revisions in future. 2. Official data for ''permanent crops'' were available only for the years 1987, 2003, and 2012. From 2013 to 2023, they were estimated by FAO using the harvested area of permanent crops as proxy.
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 "Permanent meadows and pastures". Notes were provided along with data for the following categories: "Cropland area under conventional tillage" refers to tilled area under temporary crops and the use of some types of machinery for soil preparation (e.g., tractors, walking tractors, shovel and hoe) "Cropland area under zero or no tillage" refers to sown area of temporary crops for which no work was carried out for preparation of soil before planting.

Estonia	1. In the years prior to 2003 the "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 permanent meadows and pastures organic and certified organic because they may include other land under agriculture organic and certified organic. 3. Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
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.
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Data for "Permanent meadows and pastures" were sourced from the *Falkland Islands Department of Agriculture*, *Farming Statistics*, and matched with "Total hectares" figures.
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	Since 2022 the Country reported revised and new values starting from 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) "Temporary crops" and "Farm buildings and Farmyards" were reported for the first time; v) "Cropland", "Arable land", "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 "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.
Finland	Since 1997, the category "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).
France	1. Data exclude land in Overseas Departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion). Notes on these departments are reported separately. 2. Starting with the 2024 questionnaire (data for the period 2020-2023), the reported "Country area" for France was revised upward to include all land areas, as previous figures excluded ''Paris Capital District'' and "Coastal waters". Signaled with a break in 2020. 3. Accordingly, data for "Inland waters" and "Coastal waters" were disseminated as official for the period 2020-2023. They were furthermore carried backward as FAO estimates, to maintain consistency across the series. 4. The country revised 2020-2022 data for: "Agricultural land," "Cropland," "Temporary crops," "Temporary meadows and pastures," "Temporary fallow," and "Agricultural area under organic agriculture."

	5. Data for the following land use classes were sourced from the official AGRESTE platform of the Ministry of Agriculture, matched as follows:
	     a. "Permanent meadows and pastures – cultivated" = *"Prairies naturelles ou semées depuis plus de 5 ans"*
	     b. "Cropland area under protective cover" = *"Fraises sous serres" + "Concombre sous serres" + "Cantaloups et autres melons sous serres" + "Tomate sous serres"*

French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, Réunion	1. Data for the following land use classes were sourced from the official AGREST platform of the Ministry of Agriculture, matched as follows:
	   o Country area = "Surface totale"
	   o Agricultural land = "Surface Agricole utilisée du Département/de la Région"
	   o Cropland = "Surface Agricole utilisée du Département/de la Région" – "Surfaces toujours en herbe des exploitations" – "Surfaces toujours en herbe (S. T. H.) hors exploitations (collectifs et hors champ)"
	   o Arable land = "Surface Agricole utilisée du Département/de la Région" – "Surfaces toujours en herbe des exploitations" – "Surfaces toujours en herbe (S. T. H.) hors exploitations (collectifs et hors champ)" – "Cultures permanentes hors STH"
	   o Temp. meadows and pastures = Prairies artificielles et temporaires
	   o Temporary fallow = "Jachères"
	   o Permanent crops = "Cultures permanentes hors STH"
	   o Perm. meadows and pastures = "Surfaces toujours en herbe des exploitations" + "Surfaces toujours en herbe (S. T. H.) hors exploitations (collectifs et hors champ)"
	   o Perm. meadows & pastures – Cultivated = "Prairies naturelles ou semées depuis plus de 6 ans"
	   o Cropland area under protective cover = sum of items " ...sous serres"
	
	 Temporary crops and Permanent meadows & pastures - Nat. growing was computed as follow:
	
	   o Temporary crops = Arable land – Temporary meadows and pastures – Temporary fallow
	   o Permanent meadows & pastures – Nat. growing = Permanent meadows and pastures – Permanent meadows & pastures – Cultivated
	
	 The break in the series observed in 2020 for items flagged with 'B' is due to a data revision following the 2020 Census, for which reconciliation has not yet been completed. Additional details are available at: https://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr/agreste-web/disaron/SAA-SeriesLongues/detail/.
	
	 2. Data on organic land were sourced from the database of the *Agence française pour le développement et la promotion de l'agriculture biologique*, available at:https://www.agencebio.org/observatoire-de-la-production-bio-nationale/

French Polynesia	1. Since 2021 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. The country 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	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 "Farm buildings and Farmyards".
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".
4. The country reported that the data on "Permanent meadows and pastures", "Area actually irrigated", and "Cropland area actually irrigated" refer exclusively to areas in open land.
5. The country clarified that data on "Land used for aquaculture" is collected every three years, with the most recent data available from 2023. This data only accounts for the water surface of recirculation systems, not the entire production area. Similarly, data on "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" is also collected every three years, with the latest data from 2023. This data includes only ponds and enclosures/pens. Data for other aquaculture facilities are recorded in cubic meters, which cannot be converted into surface area.

Georgia	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". 3. Data for "Temporary crops" for the year 2014, originally reported through the 2015 FAO questionnaire as 254 thousand hectares, were replaced with updated figures sourced from the National Statistics Office of Georgia (*GEOSTAT*). The time series reported in the FAO questionnaire corresponds to the variable *"Sown areas of annual crops"*, as disseminated by GEOSTAT. Following a revision of the 2014 data by GEOSTAT, the updated figure was incorporated into FAOSTAT. Additional details are available on the national website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/196/agriculture Note that the 2014 value for "Arable land" does not exactly align with the sum of its sub-components. This discrepancy is due to the ongoing revision of "Temporary crops" data for 2014, which was not available for the other related land use classes.
Ghana	Land use category "Arable land" was revised over the period 1997–2020 by linear interpolation of 1997 official value and 2020 new value officially reported by the country. The category "Cropland" was recalculated accordingly. The time series on "Permanent meadows and pastures" was reduced to balance the increase in the area under "Cropland". The revision resulted in an ten year average increase of 67 percent for Cropland and a decrease of 27 percent for "Permanent meadows and pastures" by using linear interpolation.
Greece	Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
Greenland	"Country area" refers to area free from ice.
Guadeloupe	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.
Hungary	1. Starting with the year 2010, data for "Permanent meadows and pastures" exclude unutilized grassland area.

2. The country informed that data on farm buildings and other land related to agricultural activity are collected only in specific years. Additionally, data for 2021 and 2022 cover greenhouses and kitchen gardens.
3. The reported area for "Permanent meadows and pastures" exceeds the sum of cultivated and naturally growing areas. The country clarified that *"in line with EU legislation, this category also includes permanent grassland no longer used for production purposes but still eligible for subsidy payments. These areas are maintained in a condition suitable for grazing or cultivation without requiring preparatory actions beyond usual agricultural methods and machinery and are therefore eligible for financial support."*.

Iceland	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". 3. The country informed that the 2023 figure for "Coastal Waters Used for Aquaculture or Holding Facilities" is an estimate.
India	For the year 2023, data for the following land use classes were sourced from the publication *Land Use Statistics at a Glance 2022–23*, issued by the *Directorate of Economics and Statistics*, matched as follows: a. Agricultural Land = *Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands + Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops + Current Fallows + Net Area Sown*. b. Agricultural Area Actually Irrigated = *Net Irrigated Area* (same methodology applied in 2020). c. Cropland = *Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops + Current Fallows + Fallow Land Other Than Current Fallows + Net Area Sown*. d. Temporary Fallow = *Current Fallows + Fallow Land Other Than Current Fallows*. e. Permanent Meadows and Pastures = *Permanent Pastures + Other Grazing Lands* (same as in 2020).
Indonesia	1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia informed FAO that National land use concepts, definitions and classification may differ from FAO. 2. The country reported 2021 official data for "Country area" and "Land waters" without indicating area of "Inland waters". Since 2021, "Land area" and "Inland waters" data were revised by FAO for the years 2000-2015 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 2019 value calculated as the balance of 2019 official data on "Country area" − "Land area". The order of magnitude of the revised "Inland waters" value was cross checked with value of MODIS-LC class "Inland water bodies" in Land Cover FAOSTAT domain. Note that "Country area" does not always equal the sum of "Land area" and "Inland waters". Data on 'Coastal waters' are not available. 3. Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1. Starting in year 2005, data for "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.

	3.	Land used for aquaculture, the Country informs that this category includes the area of ponds or canals related to the two activities of reproduction and breeding of aquaculture.
Iraq	4.	The Country informs via the questionnaire that data do not include the Kurdistan region.

Ireland	Since 2022 the break in time series due to change in data collection methodology (data after 2007 are sourced from administrative records) for the two categories: "Temporary meadows and pastures" and "Permanent meadows and pastures", was adjusted as follows:

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 "Permanent meadows and pastures" was set equal to EUROSTAT "Permanent grassland"; "Temporary meadows and pastures" was derived as a balance ("Agricultural land" – "Permanent meadows and pastures" – "Temporary crops" – "Temporary fallow");

iii)   In the year 2001, the difference resulting from "Temporary meadows and pastures" 2002 "old" – "revised" was subtracted from the 2001 value of same category and added to "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 Permanent meadows and pastures" – "Permanent meadows and pastures – Naturally growing";

v)   For years in the period 1961–2000 (for which details of "Temporary meadows and pasture" were not collected by FAO) data were harmonized based on information available in the EUROSTAT Crop Production database for category "Temporary grasses and grazings". Data on this category were subtracted from EUROSTAT categories "Arable land" and added to "Permanent grassland" for replacing FAOSTAT categories "Arable land" and "Permanent meadows and pastures" respectively. The revised data for "Permanent meadows and pastures" presented an upward peak between the 1974 figure and 1975–1987 data; it was repaired by liner interpolation of 1974 and 1988 data points.

vi)   For years in the period 1961-2000, the categories "Cropland", "Agricultural land" and "Agriculture" were recalculated to maintain consistency with the revised sub-components mentioned above.

The revision resulted generally across the time-series in a decrease in area of "Cropland" and a corresponding increase in "Permanent meadows and pastures."

Isle of Man	1.	Data on "Temporary meadows and pastures" refer to temporary grasslands, i.e., in use for less than 10 years.
	2.	Data for the following land use classes were sourced from the *Agriculture Statistics* section of the government website, matched as follows:

a.   *Agricultural land = "Total Land Use"*

b.   *Temporary crops = "Arable"*

c.   *Permanent meadows and pastures - Naturally growing = "Rough"*

Israel	Data for the categories "Country area" and "Land area" include the Golan Heights.

Italy	1.	Since 2021 the Country revised 2000–2018 data for "Country area", "Land area" and "Inland waters" due to measurements carried out on more detailed cartography. Therefore, in non-reported years In the years 2018 and 2019 data on "Agriculture" and its sub-component "Agricultural land" were officially provided without indication of the other sub-component "Farm buildings and Farmyards". The

	Country informs that "Farm buildings and Farmyards" category is collected every three years in structural surveys (IFS).
	2. For the year 2023, data for the following land use classes were sourced from EUROSTAT, matched as follows:
	a. Temporary fallow = "Fallow land"
	b. Permanent crops = "Permanent crops"
	c. Permanent meadows and pastures = "Permanent grassland"
	d. Temporary meadows and pastures = "Plants harvested green from arable land" + "Temporary grasses and grazings" + "Leguminous plants harvested green"
Japan	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. In this data release, break in time series for categories "Permanent meadows and pastures" and "Temporary meadows and pastures" were repaired as follows: i.) "Permanent meadows and pastures" previously dropped in 2000 was reinstated using data reported in national agricultural censuses and surveys for national category "Grassland other than forest"; ii.) "Temporary meadows and pastures" previously disseminated data included all herbaceous forage crops in addition to pastures starting in 2013. The complete series, which starts in 2001, was adjusted by using official data on "Forage and manure crops" available in National Statistical Yearbooks for the years 2001-2005. Data for the period 2006-2012 were calculated by linear interpolation of 2005 and 2013 official data points.
	4. "Agricultural land", starting in 2000 was adjusted to include reinstated area under "Permanent meadows"
	5. "Temporary crops" was adjusted as difference "Arable land" – "Temporary meadows and pastures, revised data" to balance the revision.
	6. An additional note reported in FAO Land Use Questionnaires relating to "Temporary meadows and pastures" informs: "The survey on forage and fertilizer crops was abolished in 2016, only data on forage crops can be provided".
Kazakhstan	7. In the years 2019 and 2020 the sum of "Permanent meadows and pastures" sub-components, "cultivated" and "naturally growing", does not match parent category. Data are disseminated as officially reported in FAO questionnaires and may be subject to revision in future data disseminations.
Kenya	1. Since the year 2012 data on "Cropland area actually irrigated" are sourced from the country statistical abstracts; they refer to area cropped under all irrigation schemes.
	2. "Temporary fallow" was estimated using the global average proportion of "Arable land" and its sub-components. However, following bilateral discussions with the country, it should be noted that these estimates may not accurately reflect the actual structure of the country's land use sector.
Latvia	1. Starting with the year 1995, land use statistics were re-calculated to exclude unutilized agricultural area.
	3. 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	1. Data on "Cropland" include "kitchen gardens".
	2. Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
	3. "Coastal waters" were reported for the first time in the 2023 Questionnaire, covering the years 2020-2023. Official "Country area" figures include "Land area" and "Inland waters" but exclude "Coastal waters".
Malaysia	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.
Maldives	5.	Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
Malta	6.	Data on "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were provided officially via FAO Questionnaires without reporting the area of "Coastal waters".
Mauritius		In 2022 the Country provided up-to-date figure for "Country area" in alignment with new boundaries amended and published in the Local Government Act of 2011. The new area is effective since 2011. "Coastal waters" was also officially reported for the year 2021, however it was not included in "Country area". The other Country area sub-components were imputed by FAO as follows: "Inland waters" as carry-forward; of category "Land area" was revised starting in 2011 as balance "Country area updated"- "Inland waters".
Mexico	1.	"Country Area" and "Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)" were updated by the country since 2020.
	2.	The time series for "Inland waters" is calculated as the difference between "Country Area" and "Land area". Following a revision of "Country Area" from 2000 onward, "Inland waters" was updated accordingly, with the assumption that "Country area" figures do not include "Coastal waters". These data were cross-checked against the "*Inland water bodies*" land cover class, as disseminated in the Land Cover domain of FAOSTAT (CCI-LC).
	3.	A break in the time series was identified in 2020 for the categories "Agriculture," "Agricultural land," "Cropland," "Arable Land," "Temporary Meadows and Pastures," and "Permanent Crops." This discontinuity, reported by the country in the 2024 questionnaire, results from a comprehensive review of official data conducted at the national level.
	4.	Since data release 2022 the category " Farm buildings and Farmyards " 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".
	5.	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".
	6.	Since data release 2020, "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 "Permanent meadows and pastures" was due to changes in the country reporting the area under "Permanent meadows and pastures - Cultivated".
	7.	The Country informed FAO that data on "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).
	8.	The country informed that "Permanent Meadows and Pastures – Cultivated" includes pastures and meadows considered perennial, regardless of whether they are less than 5 years old.
Mongolia	1.	Since 2021 "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 water" and increased "Land area" data.
	2.	The country informed that, starting in 2023, and in accordance with Resolution No. 432 of 2022 by the Government of Mongolia titled "Procedure for Managing the Unified Land Fund Report", areas designated for special state needs -such as 'Inter-province reserve pastures' and 'Hayfields for the State Feed Reserve'- are now included in the total area of hayfields and pastures. Therefore, land allocated for special needs has been excluded from agricultural land.
Montenegro	1.	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 data comparability over time.
	2.	*Inland waters* were computed as the difference between *Country area* and *Land area*. Following a revision of *Country area* data for the year 2023, the *Inland waters* series was updated accordingly.

	3.	For the year 2023, data for the following land use classes were sourced from EUROSTAT, matched as follows:
		   a. Agricultural land = "Utilised agricultural area"
		   b. Arable land = "Arable land"
		   c. Temporary fallow = "Fallow land"
		   d. Permanent crops = "Permanent crops"
		   e. Permanent meadows and pastures = "Permanent grassland"

Myanmar	1.	Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".

	2.	For the year 2023, data for the following land use classes were sourced from the *Myanmar Agricultural Statistics* platform of the *Myanmar Central Statistical Organization*, matched as follows:
		   a. *Cropland* = "*Occupied Area*"
		   b. *Temporary fallow* = "*Current Fallows*"
		   c. *Permanent meadows and pastures - Naturally growing* = "*Grazing Grounds & Cattle Paths*"
		   d. *Land area equipped for irrigation* = "*Irrigated Area*"

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	1.	Data on "Inland waters used for capture fisheries", officially reported in FAO Questionnaires were not consistent with data reported for "Inland waters".

	2.	For the year 2023, data for the land use class "Agriculture" were sourced from the Nepal Statistical Year Book and matched with the "Agriculture" category.
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.	Reported data refer to Netherlands.
	2.	Break in time series due to classification of temporary meadows and pastures in category "Permanent meadows and pastures" up to 1999 was repaired by FAO using data available in EUROSTAT Crop Production database. The area of category "Temporary grasses and grazings" was added to FAOSTAT data on "Arable land" and excluded from "Permanent meadows and pastures".
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	1.	In the years 2008–2020, data disseminated for "Country area" and the two sub-components "Land area" and "Inland waters" were those officially provided by the country. To note that starting in 2008 the sum of sub-components exceeds the "Country area".
	2.	Data on "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially provided in FAO Questionnaire without reporting data for category "Coastal waters".
New Zealand		In this data release, the break in time series in year 2002, which is described below, was repaired by FAO as follows: i) for the period 1961-2001, "Cropland" was based on official data points sourced from National Statistical yearbooks and national GHG inventory to UNFCCC; "Arable land" was calculated as balance "Cropland, revised data" – "Permanent crops"; ii) for the period 1991-2001, "Permanent meadows and pastures" was imputed by linear interpolation of 1990 and 2002 data. Value for 1990 was reported in national yearbooks as still excluding arable fodder and fallow land; and iii) for the period 1961-2001, parent land use categories were adjusted to reflect data revision. In previous dissemination, data until 2001 referred to "Arable land" including other non-agricultural land on farms, and "Permanent meadows and pastures" including fallow land and arable fodder.
Norway	1.	The country informed that data refer to Kingdom of Norway; "Country area" include "Coastal waters", starting with the year 2013; and "Agricultural land" refers to utilized agricultural area operated by agricultural holdings.
	2.	The country informed that "Temporary fallow" include land used for green manure; "Temporary meadows and pastures" and "Permanent meadows and pastures" refer to meadows and pastures that can be ploughed, regardless of the frequency of ploughing; "Permanent meadows and pastures – Cultivated" refers to meadows that can be harvested by machines; "Naturally growing meadows and pastures" refers to areas that cannot be harvested by machines.
Oman		The category "Temporary meadows and pastures" refers to the national land use category "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	1.	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. This latter category was reporting without indicating the area under "Coastal waters".

	2.	In the years 2014-2017, data disseminated for "Country area" and the two sub-components "Land area" and "Inland waters" were those officially provided by the country. To note that the sum of sub-components does not match the "Country area".
Paraguay		The country informed that data on "Agriculture area actually irrigated" refer exclusively to "Temporary crops". Also, "Land used for aquaculture" includes only data on fish farming for Tilapia, Pacu, and others (e.g., catfish, carp, surubí, etc.).
Peru	1.	In FAO Questionnaire 2020 the Country informed that "Cropland" data refer to small and medium producers.
	2.	Starting in 2022 data on "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: i) "Land left fallow", "Idle land" and "Non-cultivated Agricultural land" are included in "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".
	3.	Data for intercensal years were calculated by linear interpolation.
Philippines		Data on "Coastal waters used for capture fisheries" and "EEZ waters used for capture fisheries" were officially provided via FAO Land Use questionnaires with the following notes for the year 2021 "Continental Shelf Area of the Philippines" and "Total EEZ Area of the Philippines" respectively. To note that data for categories "Coastal waters" and "Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)" were not reported.
Poland	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.
	3.	The country reported that "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" include only fishponds, specifically facilities with an area of at least 10 hectares.
Portugal	1.	No data were provided by the Country nor estimated by FAO for "Farm buildings and Farmyards". This category was reported in FAO Questionnaire as not available.
	2.	The country informed that "Inland waters" data for 2020–2023 refer to mainland Portugal only.
	3.	The Country informs that data on "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" and "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were provided according to National definitions, which do not fully comply with FAO's, as follows: Inland waters, also known as internal waters, are subject to the total sovereignty of the country as much as if they were a real part of its land territory. The inland waters include the area of all aquaculture establishments, located on land, estuary, lagoons, and areas between tides. Thus estuary, lagoon areas, lagoons and intertidal areas as considered covered in inland waters. "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" includes waters at the boundary of a state or nation that are held to be within the jurisdiction of that nation or state, especially those ocean waters lying within 1 or 12 nautical miles (about 1,8 or 22 kilometers) offshore. Here are also included the units of the autonomous region of Madeira.
Puerto Rico		Up to the year 1997 data on "Temporary fallow" were included in "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.
Republic of Moldova	For the years 2020 to 2023. data for the land use class "Temporary meadows and pastures" were sourced from the official *Statbank* platform of the *National Bureau of Statistics* and matched with the "Forage crops" data.
Russian Federation	1. Data on "Country area" exclude the areas of the White Sea and the Sea of Azov. 2. The country revised the "Country area" data for 2020–2022. It specified that the "Country area" excludes the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR), Luhansk People's Republic (LPR), and the Zaporizhzhia and Kherson regions. 3. The country informed that "Temporary crops" refers to the sown areas of agricultural crops excluding perennial grasses; "Temporary fallow" refers to the area of clean fallow land (including black fallow) in agricultural organizations (according to the data from the Federal State Statistics Service); "Cropland area under protective cover" refers to the total area of greenhouses (winter, spring) in agricultural organizations (according to the data from the Federal State Statistics Service). 4. From 2018 to 2023, data for the land use class "Permanent crops" were sourced from the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2024.
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.
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)).
Slovakia	Break in time series for "Permanent meadows and pastures" in 2004 due to change in data reporting by the country.
Slovenia	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. 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. 4. The country informed that "Country area" and "Coastal waters" are provided in whole numbers (in 1000 hectares), while the "Inland waters" area is reported with higher precision. 5. The country clarified that "Farm buildings and farmyards" exclude residential buildings and include only farm-related buildings and structures. 6. "Inland Waters" refers to the water area classified as *"water up to the border where water is visible on orthophotos"* rather than being *"limited by the banks regardless of whether water is present"*.

	7. "Land Used for Aquaculture" includes only the area of ponds and tanks, excluding associated buildings.
Spain	Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
Sudan (former)	8. 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	Since 2022 "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.
	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.
South Sudan	Data for "Cropland" includes abandoned agricultural land. "Country area" and the two sub-components "Land area" and "Inland waters" were those officially provided by the country. To note that the sum of sub-components does not match the "Country area".

Suriname	1. For the year 2023, data for the following land use classes were sourced from the *11th Environment Statistics Publication 2019-2023* of the *General Bureau for Statistic*, matched as follows:
	  a. Arable land = "Annual crops"
	  b. Permanent crops = "Perennial crops" + "Semi-perennial crops"
	2. Data for "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" in 2020 were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".

Sweden	3. Since 2021: 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	1. The Country informs that data for 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. Values for intermediary years were calculated using the average annual growth rate (AAGR). After 2016, provisional estimates have been derived from various indirect sources. Greenhouse crops have been excluded from this total, as they are accounted for under the category "Land under protective cover". 2. 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-year period). 3. "Agricultural area organic, total": refers to organic area in the agricultural utilized area (UAA). Data for category "Farm buildings and Farmyards" include

4. The country informed that for the years 1983, 1995, 2007, and 2016, the Federal Statistical Office reports forest land as including forest areas (excluding bush forests) and scattered forest on agricultural land. These figures exclude wooded areas used for agricultural purposes (e.g., heavily wooded pastures categorized under permanent meadows and pastures), resulting in lower totals than those reported in the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). Intermediary years were calculated using AAGR, and from 2016 onward, values are based on provisional estimates from indirect sources. Additionally, for the years 1983, 1995, 2007, and 2016, inland waters include lakes and rivers as reported by the Federal Statistical Office. Intervening years were calculated using the average annual growth rate, while values from 2016 onward are assumed to remain constant.

5. The country informed that data from the *Agricultural Structure Survey*, conducted by the *Federal Statistical Office*, were matched to FAO categories as follows:
    a. *"Temporary crops"* = open land, market gardening, and horticulture, excluding fallow land and land under protective cover.
    b. *"Temporary meadows* and pastures" = *artificial meadows*.
    c. *"Temporary fallow" = fallow land*.
    d. *"Permanent crops" = perennial crops* along with other useful agricultural areas, excluding *hedgerows, groves, and bedding areas*.
    e. *"Permanent meadows and pastures – Cultivated"* = pastures and meadows included in useful agricultural areas, in addition to bedding areas.
    f. *"Permanent meadows and pastures - Naturally growing"* are estimated as the difference between *Agricultural land* and the Us*eful Agricultural Area (UAA)* reported in the Agricultural Structure Census. This category primarily includes *summer pastures* and other *agricultural land outside the UAA* (e.g., hobby farming). Since it is derived as a residual, annual variations should be interpreted with caution. It is more appropriate to analyze trends over periods of 5 to 10 years.
    g. *"Farm buildings and Farmyards"* includes (i) *Farm buildings and adjacent land,* based on the Federal Statistical Office's area statistics for the years 1983, 1995, 2007, and 2016. Intermediate years were calculated using the average annual growth rate (AAGR). From 2016 onward, values remain constant. (ii) *Cropland under protective cover* includes greenhouse horticultural crops, greenhouse market gardening, and other greenhouse crops, as reported in the Agricultural Structure Census.
    h. "*Agriculture area actually irrigated* is estimated based on extrapolations from sample survey data.
    i. "*Agriculture area under organic agriculture"* excludes summer pastures (classified as permanent natural meadows and pastures), unlike the Land Use Questionnaire. To calculate the share of organic agriculture, the total agricultural land should be reduced by the area of permanent natural meadows and pastures. "*Permanent meadows and pastures area under organic agriculture"*: Unlike the Land Use Questionnaire, this sum does not include summer pastures (category: Permanent natural meadows and pastures).
    j. "*Cropland area under protective cover"* also exclude summer pastures, following the same approach used for total organic area.
    k. "*Forestry"* includes forest lands and other wooded lands.

Tajikistan	For the year 2023, data for the land use classes Country area", "Arable land", "Permanent crops", and "Permanent meadows and pastures" were sourced from the *Statistical Yearbook 2024* of the national Agency for Statistics (T*AJSTAT)*.
Togo	Data for the two categories "Coastal waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities and used for capture fisheries" were officially reported in FAO Land Use questionnaire without indication of area under "Coastal waters".
Tunisia	Data for "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	Data on "Country area" exclude the area of the Sea of Azov.
	"Agriculture area actually irrigated" and "Cropland area actually irrigated", the Country informs that data refer to agricultural enterprises, excluding households. In addition, information provided by Ukraine excludes statistical data concerning "Information provided by Ukraine excludes statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and the Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia regions. The information is presented without prejudice to relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, which reaffirm the territorial integrity of Ukraine"., including UN General Assembly resolution 68/262 of 27 March 2014, UN Security Council resolution 2202 (2015) of 17 February 2015, and UN General Assembly 73/263 of 22 December 2018 which reaffirm territorial integrity of Ukraine."

United Arab Emirates	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 "Permanent crops", starting with the year 2009, reflects a documented decrease in area under date palm plantations.
	 3. For the year 2022, data for the following land use classes were sourced from the *United Arab Emirates Ministry of Cabinet Affairs* website, matched as follows:
	     a. Arable land = "Vegetables" + "Field Crops & Fodders" + "Fallow"
	     b. Temporary crops = "Vegetables" + "Field Crops & Fodders"
	     c. Temporary fallow = "Fallow"
	     d. Farm buildings and Farmyards = "Other land use"
	     e. Permanent crops = "Fruit trees"

United Republic of Tanzania	Data for "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	1. 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. (*Statistical abstract of US 2010, U.S. Geography Division U.S. Bureau of Census*). 2. "Country area" and "Land area" data for the period 2014 to 2023 are based on the most recent official figures provided by the country through the 2013 FAO questionnaire. However, updated data are available on the *U.S. Census Bureau* website (https://data.census.gov/profile?g=010XX00US), which report the "Country area" as 3,809,525 square miles (approximately 986,662 thousand hectares), and

the "Land area as 3,532,316 square miles (approximately 914,866 thousand hectares).

3. The 2022 official data for "Temporary meadows and pastures" and "Temporary fallow" were sourced from the Agricultural Census. The land use category "Temporary meadows and pastures" corresponds to "Other pasture and grazing land" as reported in the Census, while "Temporary fallow" aligns with the Census category "Cropland in summer fallow". To ensure continuity, linear interpolation was applied to fill the gaps between the census years.

Uruguay	1. 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). 2. For the year 2023, data for the following land use classes were sourced from the *Anuario Estadístico Nacional 2024* published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, matched as follows: a. Country area = *"Área Terrestre"* b. "Land area" = *"Suma total de los departamentos"* c. "Inland waters = *"Suma de los lagos artificiales del Río Negro"* d. "Temporary crops" = *"Area sembrada de Arroz"* + *"Area sembrada de Cana de azu'car"* + *"Superficie de chacra total"* (chacras net cultivated area of the two crop seasons, excl. rice and sugar cane) + "Superficie de la papa de primavera y de otoño" + *"Superficie de cultivos hortícolas"* (Superficie de cultivos hortícolas protegidos + a campo)
Uzbekistan	In 2022 i) data on "Farm buildings and Farmyards", 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	For the time series 1961-1991, 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	1. Since 2021 the Country revised data on "Land area" and "Inland waters" for 2005-2018 and "Country area" for 2012. 2. Data on "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities" were sourced from the National Statistical Office database and matched with the sum of "Water for fish (inland aquaculture)," "Water for shrimp (inland aquaculture)," and "Water for other aquatic products (inland aquaculture)." Note that 2023 data are preliminary.
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.
Zimbabwe	Data on the two categories "Inland waters used for aquaculture or holding facilities and for capture fisheries" were provided officially in FAO Land Use Questionnaires; to be noted that the reported data exceed "Inland waters".
Slovakia; United Kingdom of Great Britain	No data were provided by the Country nor estimated by FAO for "Farm buildings and Farmyards". This category was reported in FAO Questionnaire as not available, although data on "Agriculture" and its other sub-component "Agricultural land" were officially provided.

and Northern Ireland	
American Samoa; Angola; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Guyana; Liberia; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mozambique; Nigeria; Pacific Islands Trust Territory; Paraguay; Sao Tome and Principe; United Republic of Tanzania; Tuvalu	In 2023 the negative imbalance of "Other land" due to overlaps of land use categories was repaired. "Agriculture" components were reduced to balance the overlaps; official information was used where possible. "Other land" category was recalculated as "Land area"-"Agriculture"- "Forest land". 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 have exceeded the "Total land area". Areas of possible overlap in reporting included 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 previous data dissemination, whenever "Other land" resulted in negative imbalance, this category was not disseminated. It was nonetheless used to compute World, Regions, and special groups aggregates consistently.