

Office of Communications – December 2021

[Global Review of Agricultural Census Methodologies and Results (2006-2015)]

Corrigendum

Updated on [13 Dec 2021]

The following corrections were made to the PDF after it went to print.

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF
157 - 160	Annex table 2.1 - World and Regional totals	WORLD TOTAL (107) AMERICAS (29) ASIA (26)	WORLD TOTAL (119) AMERICAS (22) ASIA (29)
197	Annex table 2.7 – Europe	EUROPE (34) Montenegro Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Republic of Moldova	EUROPE (34) ² ² Eurostat reports gender breakdown only for managers, which include both holders (civil persons) that manage the holding themselves and managers that are not holders, including of legal units. Montenegro Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Republic of Moldova
207 - 208	Annex table 2.10 – world total and regional totals	World total: 37,3 17,7 13,6 <hr/> Africa: 23.4 (for Male) <hr/> Asia: 57 17 13	World total: 37,0 16,7 14,5 <hr/> Africa: 23.0 (for Male) <hr/> Asia: 33 16 14
95	Section 13.2.6 “legal status of the holder”	The available data on the legal status of the holders seem to confirm the hypothesis that corporations, cooperatives and government entities, although few, can manage large areas of land. In most countries, farms operated by juridical persons are fewer than 10 percent. Only 13 countries have more than 10 percent of the farms operated by juridical persons: Fiji (26 percent), France (22 percent), Saudi Arabia (20 percent), Uruguay (17 percent), Guam (16 percent), Czechia (14 percent), Iceland (14 percent), Costa Rica (13 percent), the United States of America (13 percent), Chile (11 percent) and Switzerland (10 percent). However, these persons control a significant part of the agricultural sector by operating a large proportion of the land: for instance, in Czechia and Chile, these farms managed 79 and 64 percent of the total holding area, respectively.	The available data on the legal status of the holders seem to confirm the hypothesis that corporations, cooperatives and government entities, although few, can manage large areas of land. In most countries, farms operated by juridical persons are fewer than 10 percent. Only 10 countries have more than 10 percent of the farms operated by juridical persons: France (22 percent), Uruguay (17 percent), Guam (16 percent), Czechia, Iceland, South Africa (14 percent each), Costa Rica, the United States of America (12 percent each), and Switzerland (10 percent). However, juridical persons control a significant part of the agricultural sector by operating a large proportion of the land: for instance, Namibia (95 percent of the total holding area), Slovakia (88 percent), Mauritius (80 percent), Czechia (79 percent), Bulgaria (66 percent), Peru (64 percent) and Hungary (62 percent).