



Japan's Climate Action through Sustainable Forest Management and Wood Use

Promoting Climate Change Mitigation Measures in the Agriculture and Forestry Sectors and Blue Carbon

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林野庁

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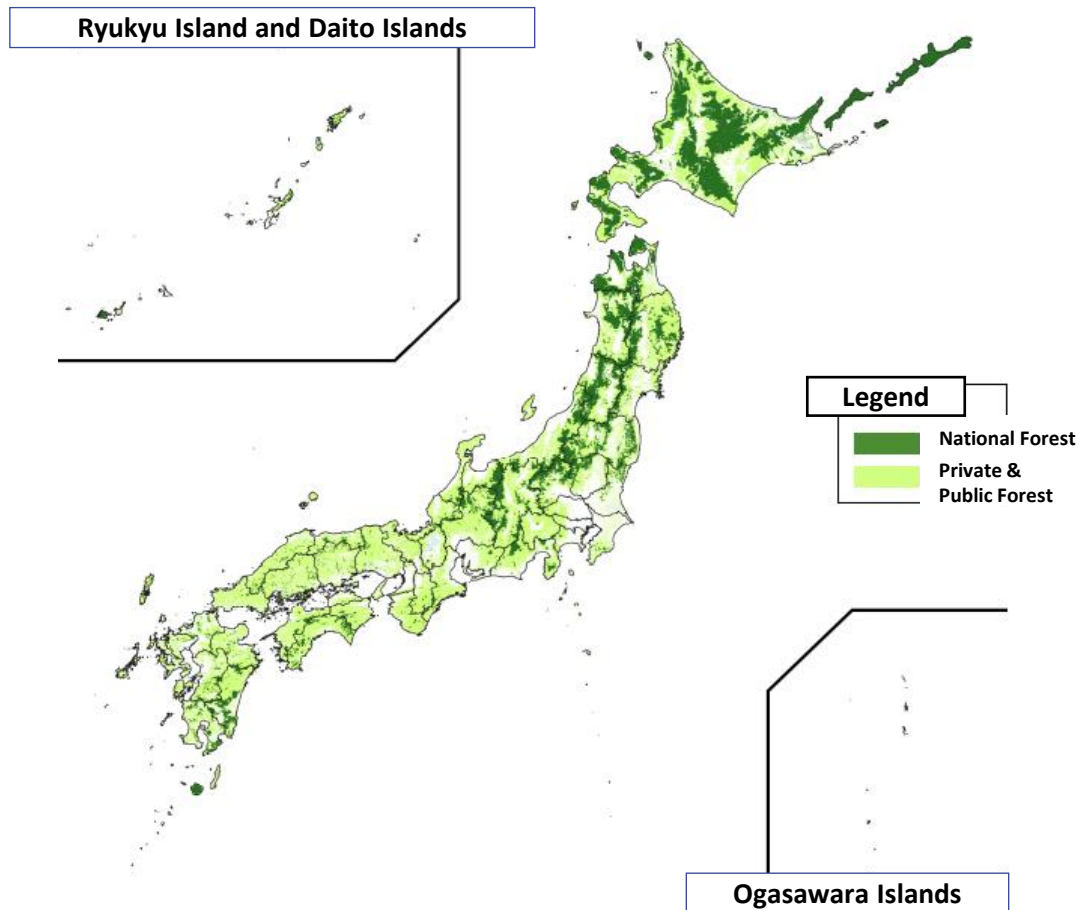
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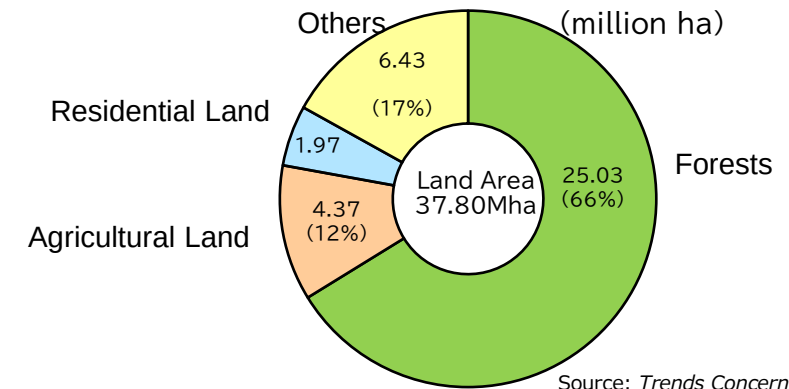
Current State of Forests in Japan

- Japan's forest area is about 25 million hectares, covering roughly two-thirds of the country's land area.
- Of this, 31% are national forests, 12% are publicly owned, and 57% are privately owned.
- The forest area consists of approximately 42% planted forests and 58% natural forests.

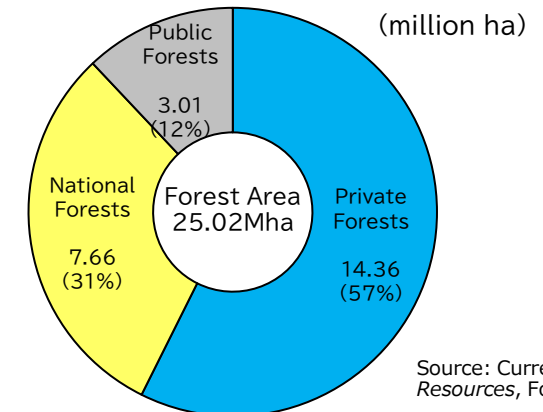
■ Area of National Forest and Private & Public Forest



■ National Land Area and Forest Area



Source: Trends Concerning Land in FY2024, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (land area values are as of 2020)

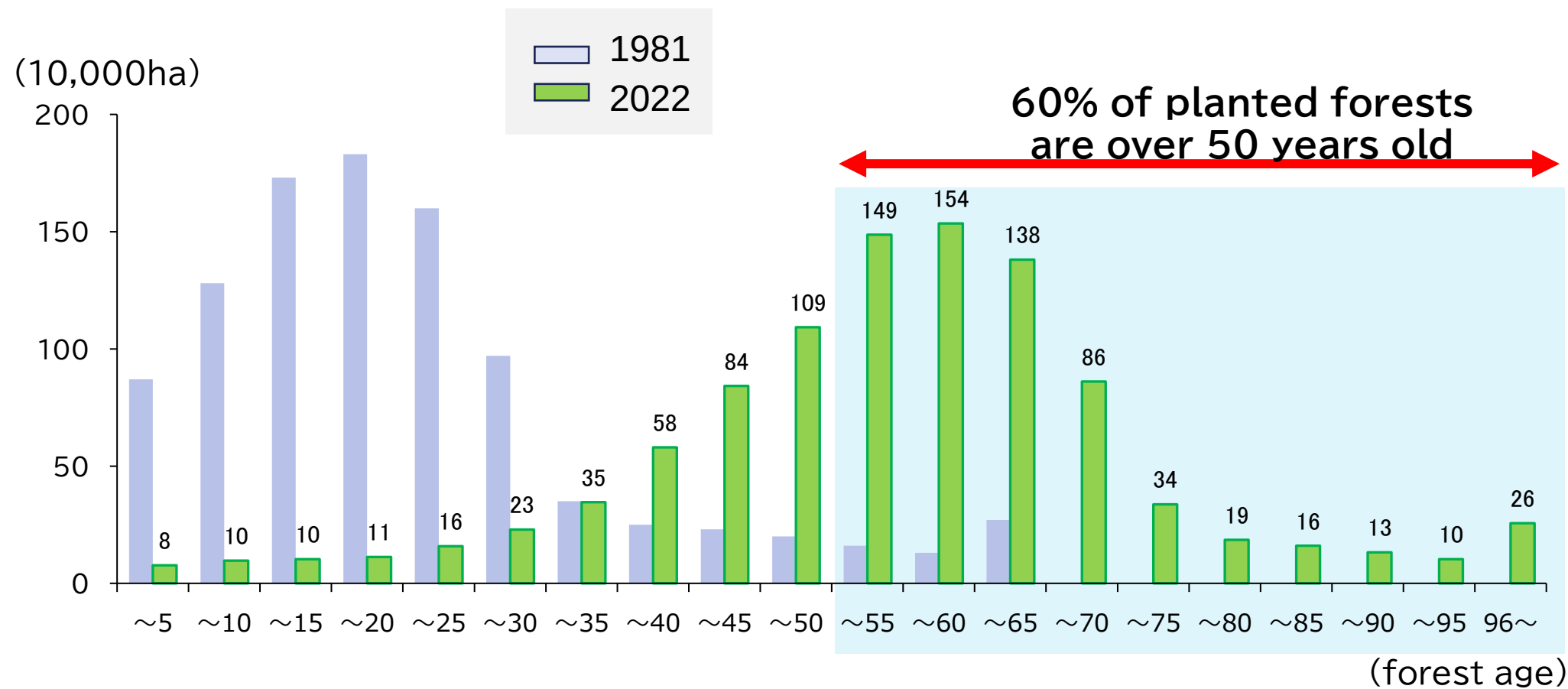


Source: Current Status of Forest Resources, Forestry Agency

Area of Planted Forests

■ Planted forests, such as cedar and cypress, are generally at a stage where they are ready to be fully utilized as forest resources, with an increasing number of stands over 50 years old.

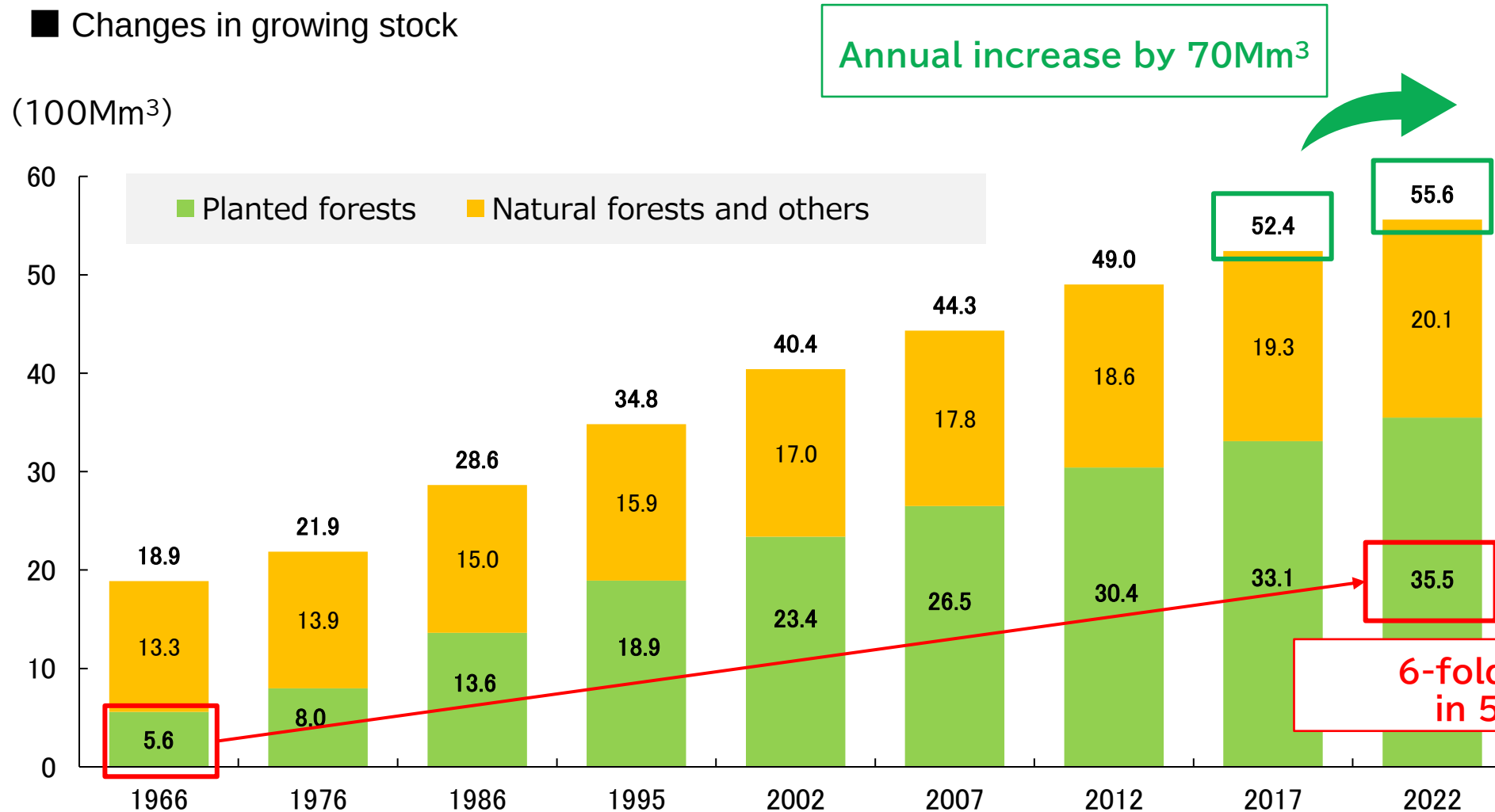
■ Age distribution of planted forests



Source: Current Status of Forest Resources, Forestry Agency (as of March 31, 2022)

Trends in Forest Growing Stock

- The forest growing stock (volume) is 5.6 billion m³, increasing annually by 70 million m³ mainly in planted forests.
- The growing stock of planted forests has expanded sixfold between 1966 and 2022.



Global Warming Countermeasures and Forests

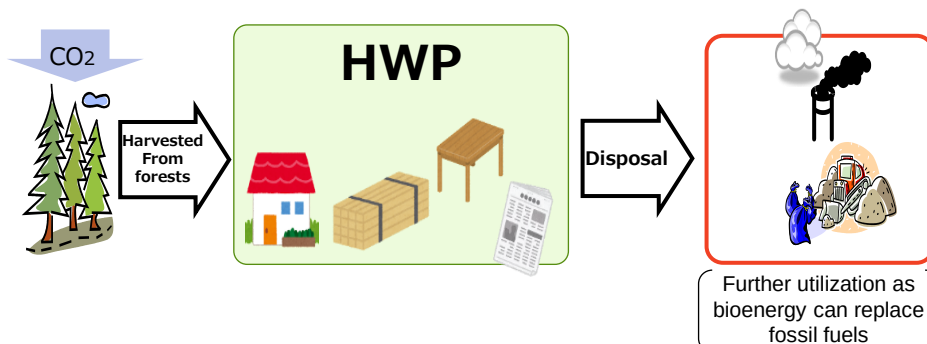
- Japan revised the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures on February 18, 2025.
- To prevent global warming, it is important not only to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but also to take measures using sinks such as forests.
- Japan is promoting measures to secure forest absorption in the medium to long term and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

■ Accounting method for forest sink

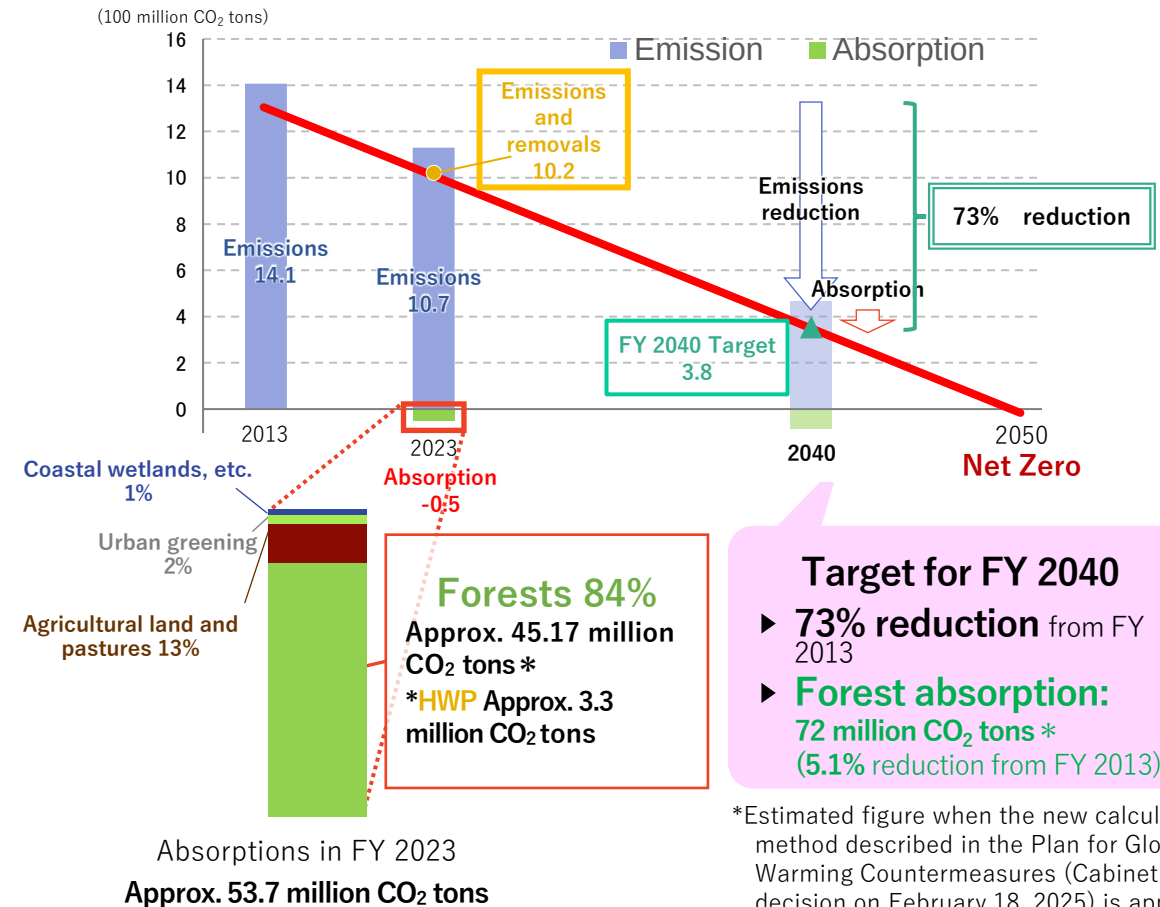
Forest Management



Wood use



■ Japan's Achievements and Targets for Reducing and Absorbing Greenhouse Gas Emissions



*Estimated figure when the new calculation method described in the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (Cabinet decision on February 18, 2025) is applied

*National Institute for Environmental Studies, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Absorptions in FY 2023

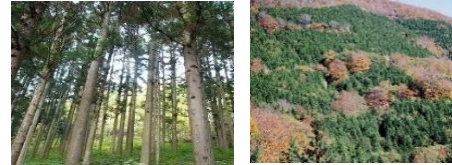
*Due to rounding, the cumulative total of each element does not necessarily equal the total.

Basic Plan for Forests and Forestry (June 2021, Cabinet decision)

- Basic Policy: “Green Growth” through forests, forestry, and the timber industry, aiming to achieve a prosperous, carbon-neutral society by properly managing forests and enhancing the sustainability of the forestry and timber industries, while promoting their growth and development.

Appropriate management and use of forest resources

- Securing proper logging and reforestation (land suitable for forestry)
- Forest development such as mixed forests of conifers and broad leaf trees (land NOT suitable for forestry)
- National resilience through forest management and conservation
- **Securing and enhancing forest absorption through thinning and reforestation**



Development of initiatives for “New forestry”

- With innovation, positive transition of harvesting → reforestation and income (elite trees, automated operating machinery etc.)
- Improving forest worker income and occupational safety
- Fostering long-term and sustainable forestry business entities



Strengthening the competitiveness of the wood industry

- Low-cost supply of JAS dried materials, etc. (large-scale)
- Multi-item production such as high value boards (small and medium, local)
- Use of wood in daily life (hardwood furniture, etc.)



Creation of the “Second forests” in urban areas

- **Use of wood in urban and non-residential sectors**
- Use of fire-resistant materials and CLT, etc., and
- standardization of specification design
- Promotion of wood product export and **use of biomass in thermoelectricity**

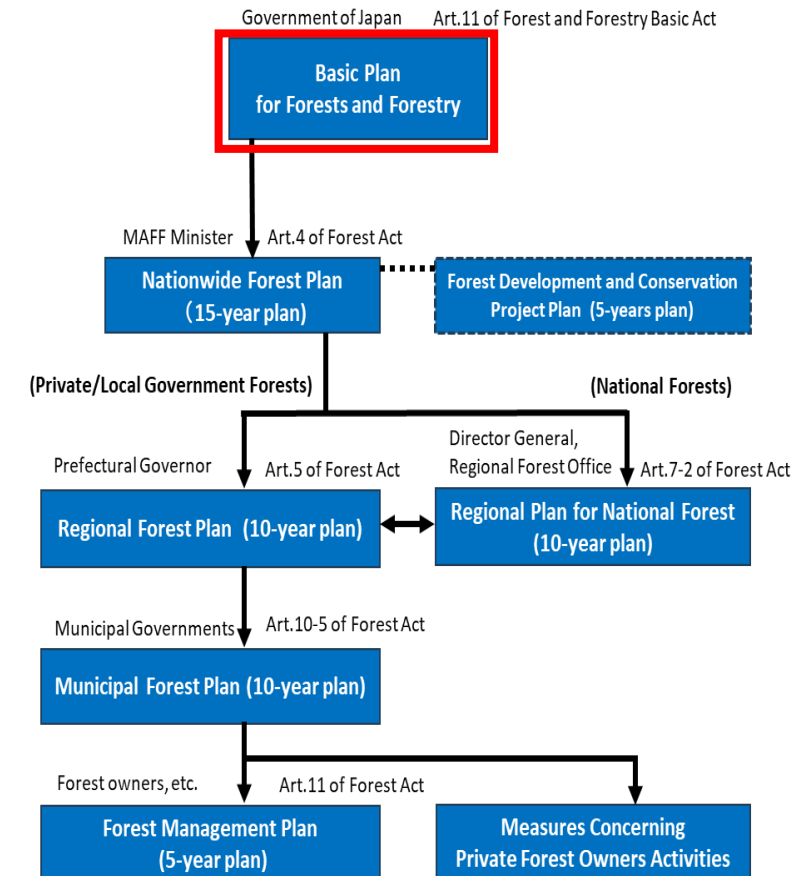


Creation of new value for mountain villages

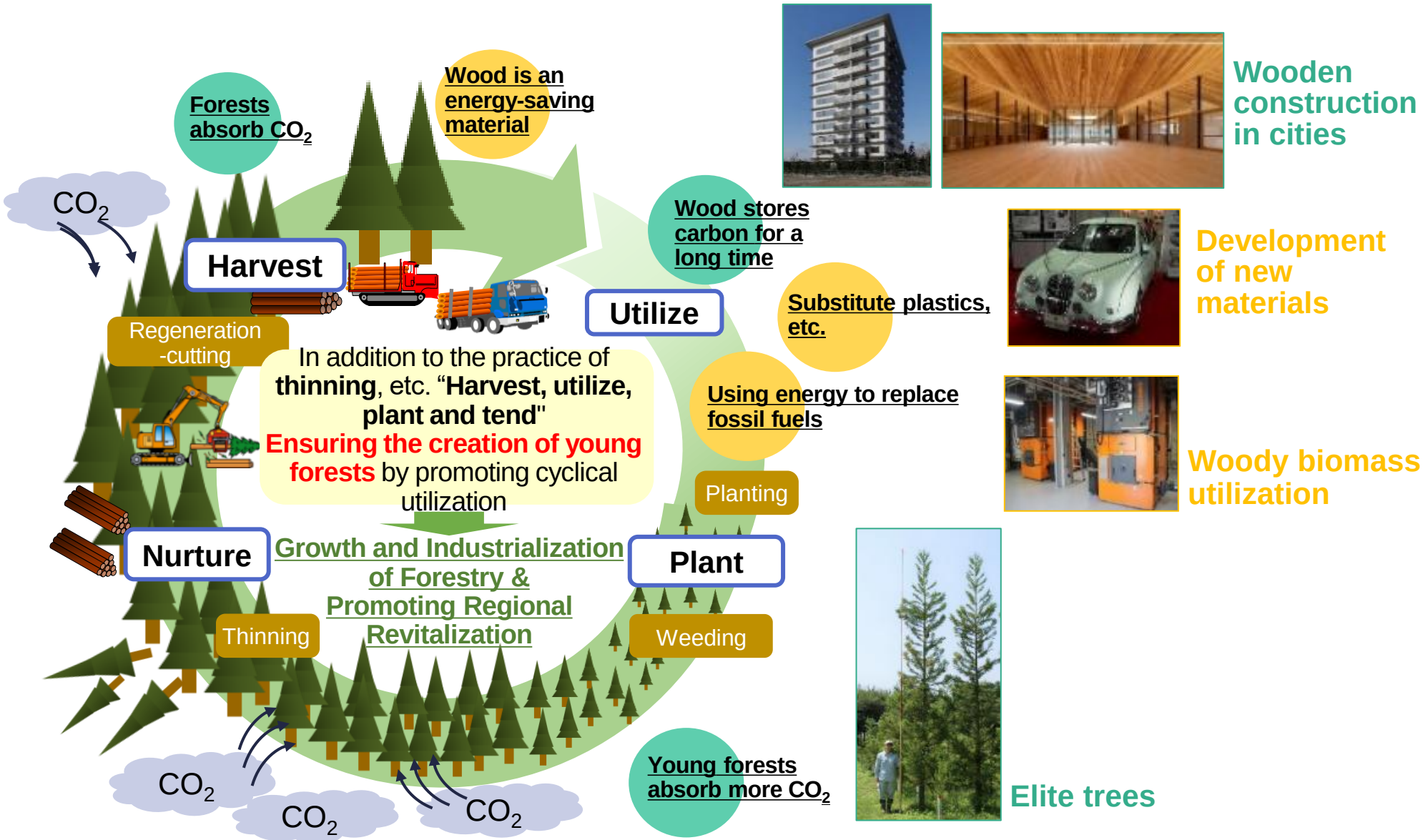
- Use of local resources (combined agriculture and forestry, mushrooms, etc.)
- Village development and revitalization (collaborative activities such as satoyama management, etc.)
- Promotion of the forest-related service industry, expansion of related population



Forest Planning System of Japan



Sustainable and Circular Use of Forest Resources



Source: Forestry Agency, Current Situation of forests and forestry in Japan



Thank you
ありがとうございます