



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

17 November 2025 @ COP30 Japan Pavilion

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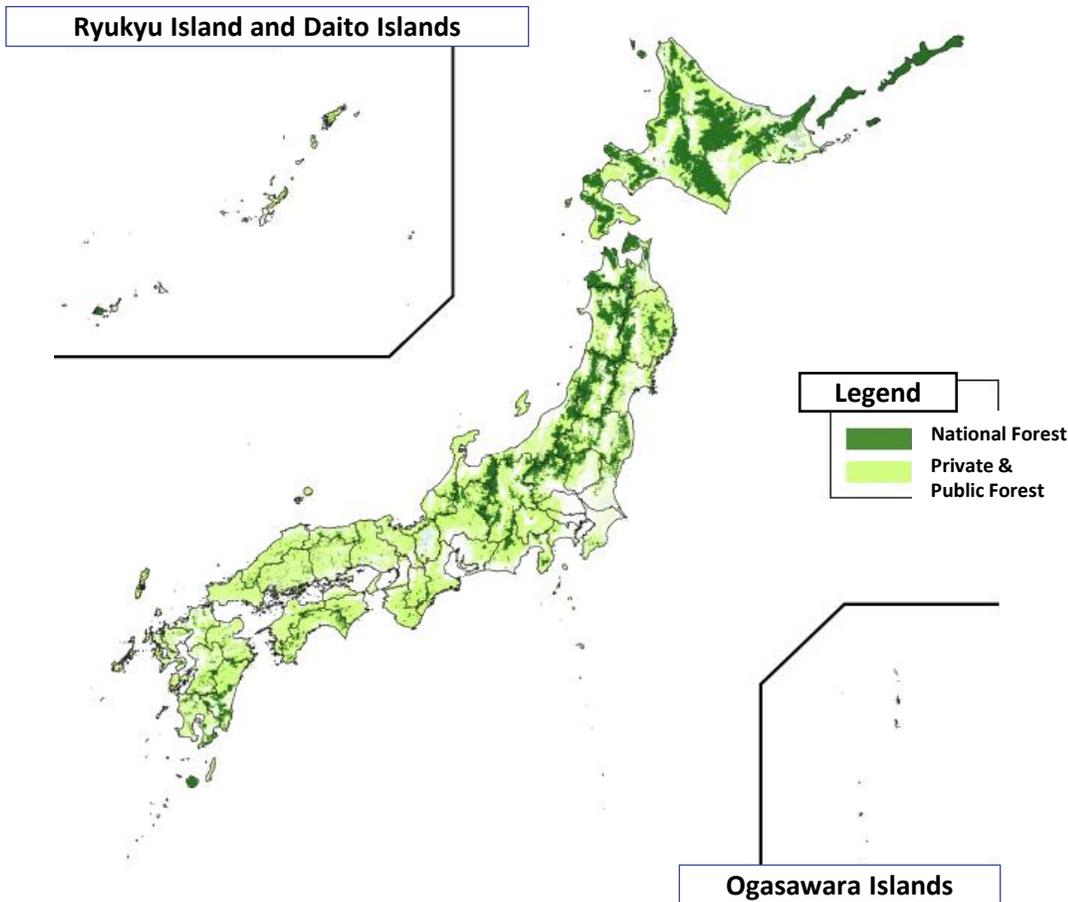
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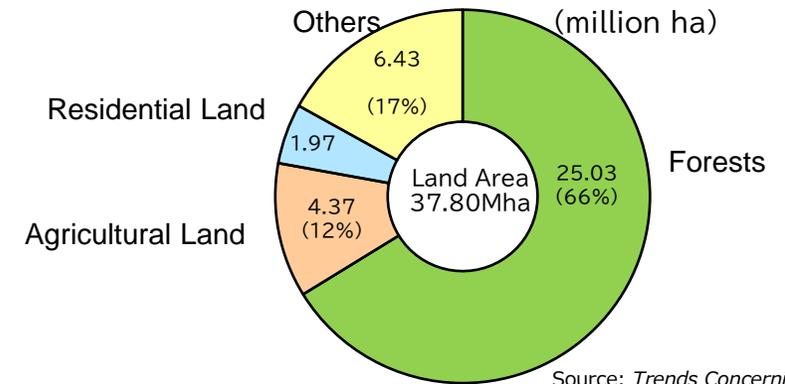
Current State of Forests in Japan

- 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.

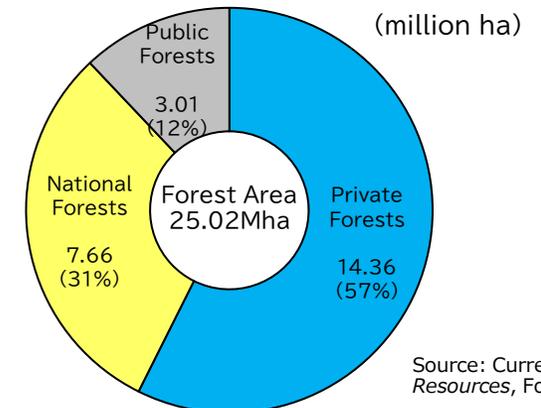
■ Area of National Forest and Private & Public Forest



■ 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)

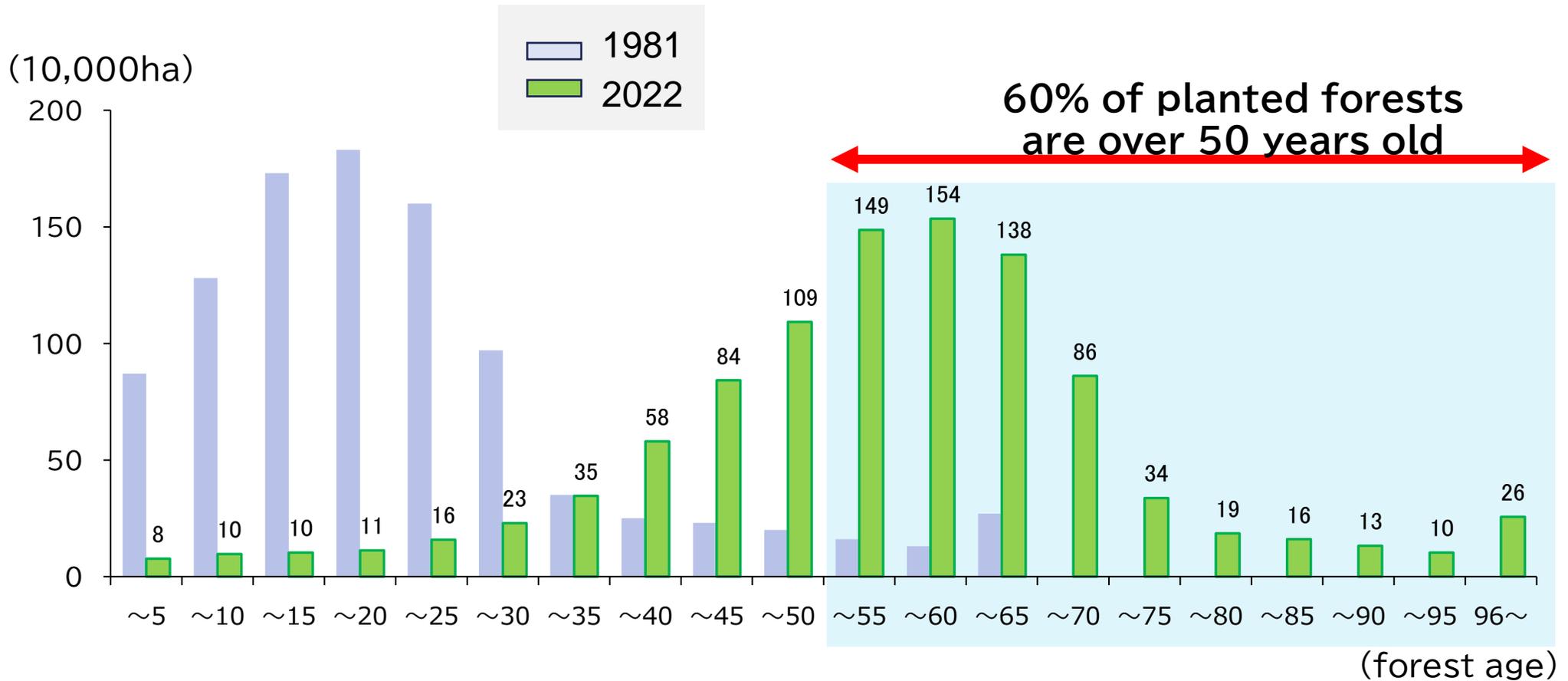


Source: Current Status of Forest Resources, Forestry Agency

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

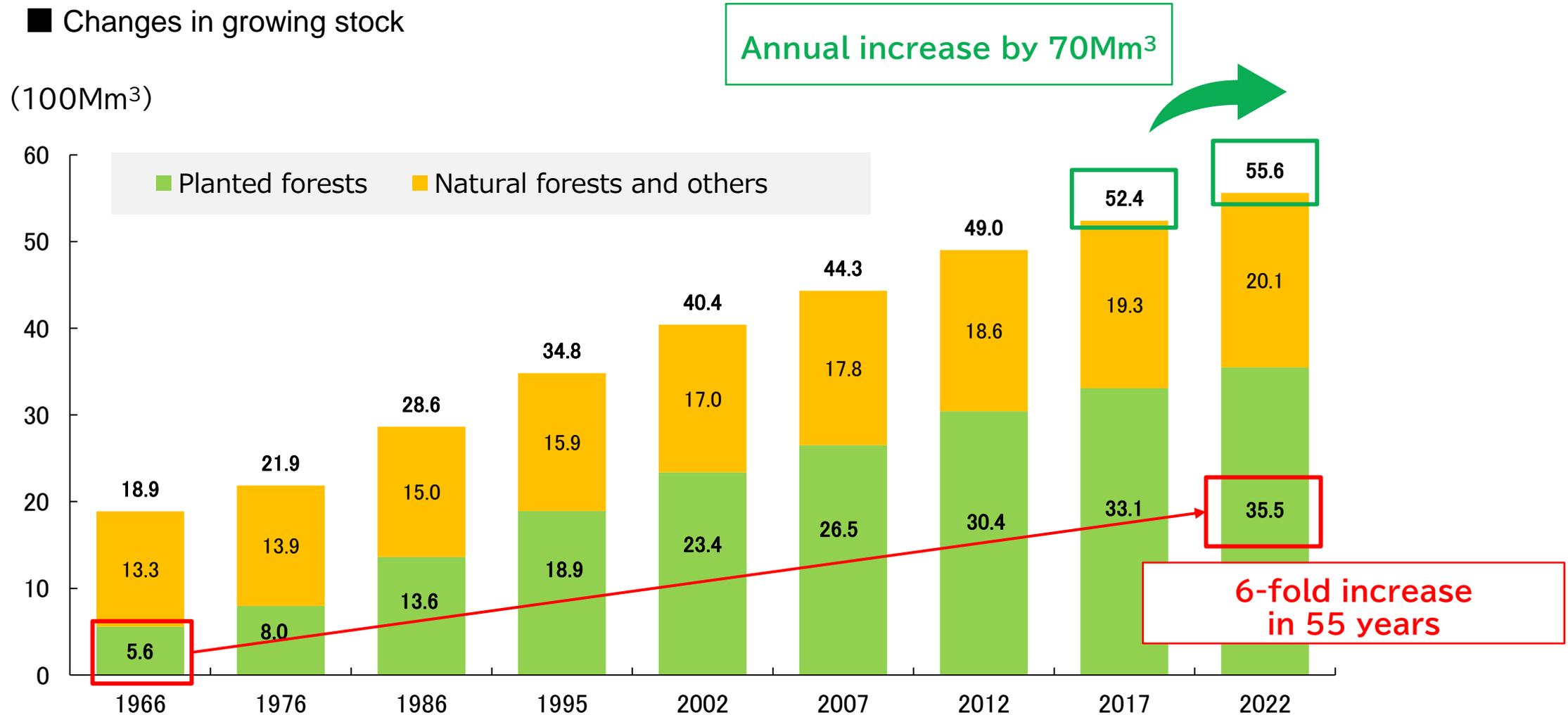


Source: *Current Status of Forest Resources*, Forestry Agency (as of March 31, 2022)

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.

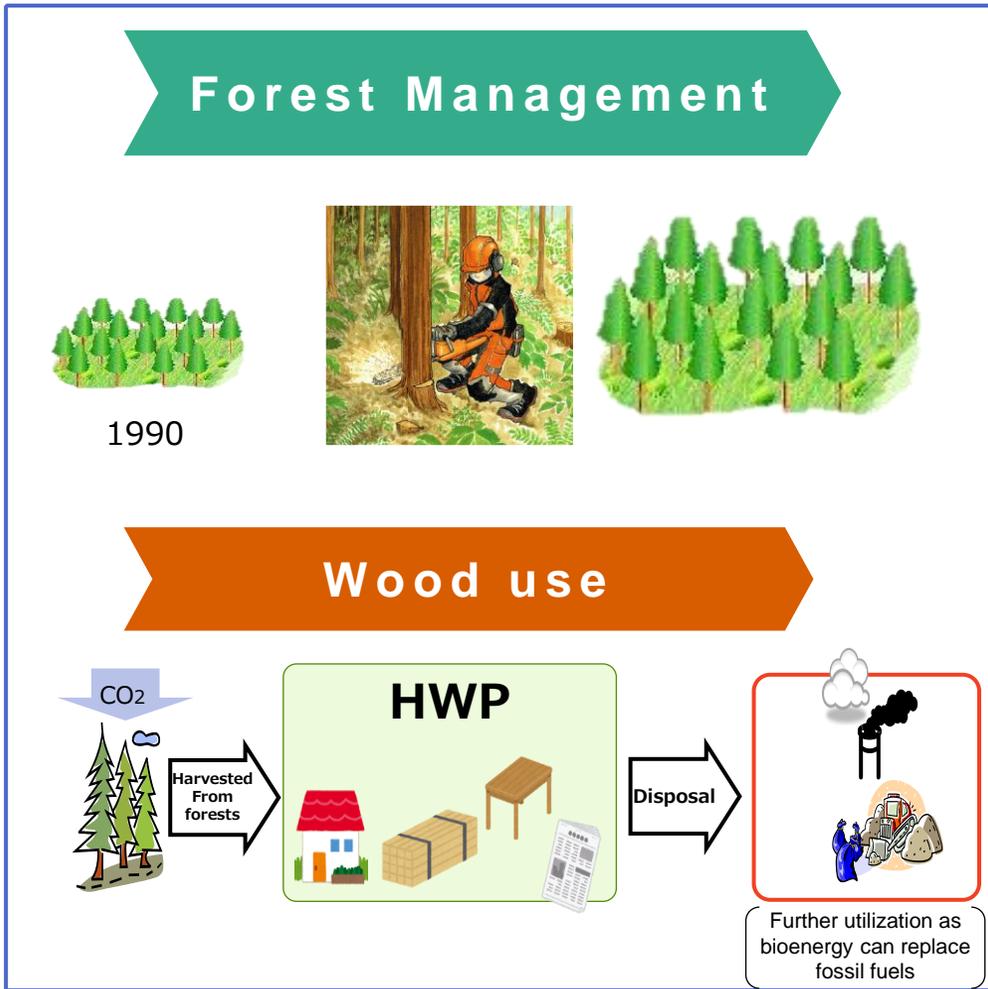
■ Changes in growing stock



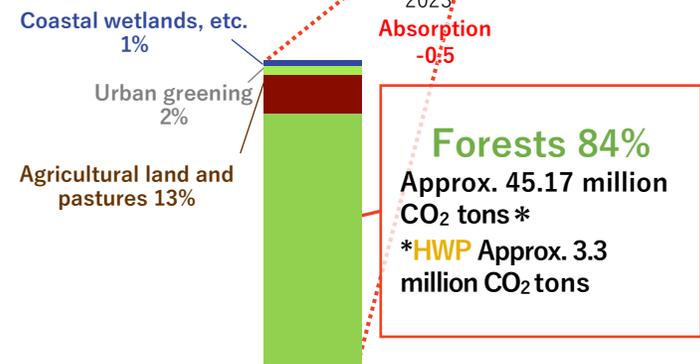
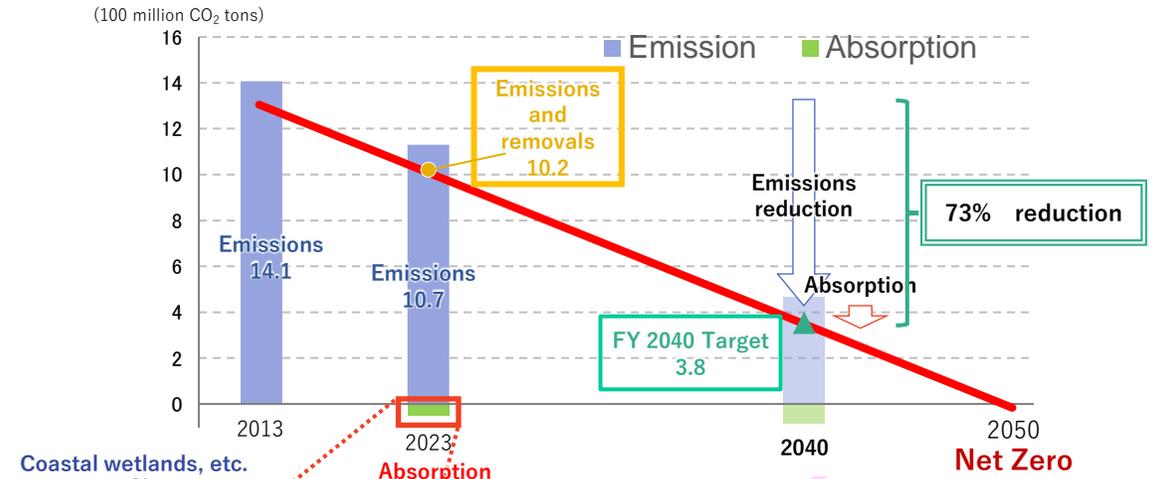
Global Warming Countermeasures and Forests

- 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



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



Target for FY 2040

- ▶ 73% reduction from FY 2013
- ▶ **Forest absorption: 72 million CO₂ tons*** (5.1% reduction from FY 2013)

*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**

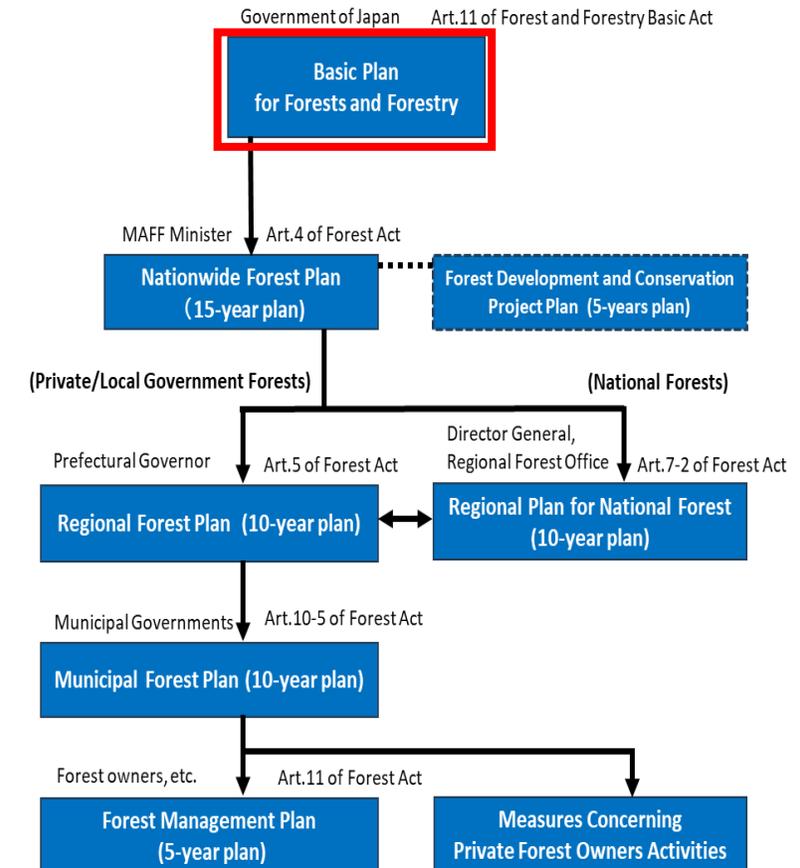


Creation of new value for mountain villages

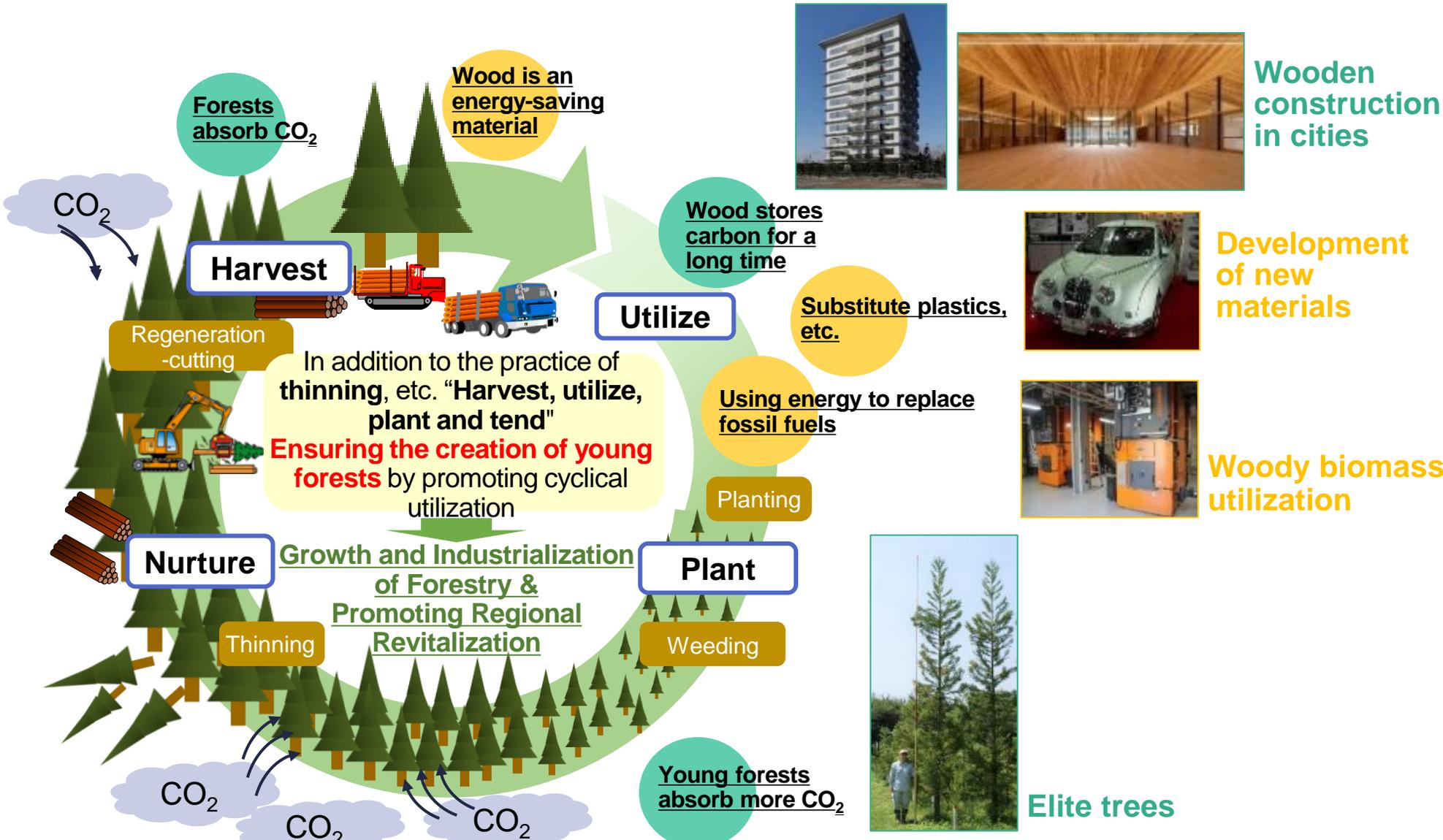
- Use of local resources (combined agriculture and forestry, mushrooms, etc.)
- Village development and revitalization (collaborative activities such as satoyama management, etc.)
- Promotion of the forest-related service industry, expansion of related population



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