

Annual Report on Forest and Forestry in Japan

Fiscal Year 2025

(Summary)

Forestry Agency

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan



The Annual Report on Forest and Forestry is a report which the Government of Japan (GOJ) submits to the Diet every year, in accordance with Article 10 of the Forest and Forestry Basic Act. This document is a summary of the annual report for fiscal year (FY) 2025.

Table of Contents

Special Topic: Towards Establishing the Sustainable Use and Regeneration of Forest
Resources～Linking Wood Use and Reforestation～1

Forest and Forestry Topics for FY20259

Chapter I Forest Management and Conservation12

Chapter II Forestry and Rural Communities in Hilly and Mountainous Areas21

Chapter III Wood Product Demand, Wood Use and Wood Industry26

Chapter IV National Forest Management31

Chapter V Reconstruction after the Great East Japan Earthquake.....33

Appendix 36

Towards Establishing the Sustainable Use and Regeneration of Forest Resources～Linking Wood Use and Reforestation～

Summary

Toward achieving a sustainable society, international efforts are being made to address the challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss. Forests play an important role as carbon sinks and as key components of ecosystems. Sustainable forest management and use of harvested wood contribute significantly to climate change mitigation, and interest in forest resources is increasing. At present, in Japan, planted forests established after World War II have reached maturity and are entering their period of use. In this context, various initiatives are being undertaken to promote wood use and reforestation, and efforts to link wood use and reforestation have also begun to emerge.

Amid global trends toward achieving a sustainable society, it is necessary to expand the sustainable use of wood by promoting both the increased use of wood in buildings and structures and the reforestation essential for ensuring the sustainability of wood use.

1. Global Trends toward Achieving a Sustainable Society and the Enhancement of Japan's Forest Resources

(1) Global Trends toward Achieving a Sustainable Society

Toward achieving a sustainable society, international efforts have been promoted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Fig. 1).

With regard to climate change, the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, while for biodiversity conservation, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was adopted in 2022. Based on these frameworks, Parties are advancing various initiatives.

In addressing climate change and conserving biodiversity, forests play an important role as carbon sinks and as key components of ecosystems.

By using harvested wood in buildings and other structures, it is possible to store carbon absorbed by forests over the long term. Wood also contributes to reducing carbon dioxide emissions, as it requires relatively less energy for manufacturing and processing than other materials.

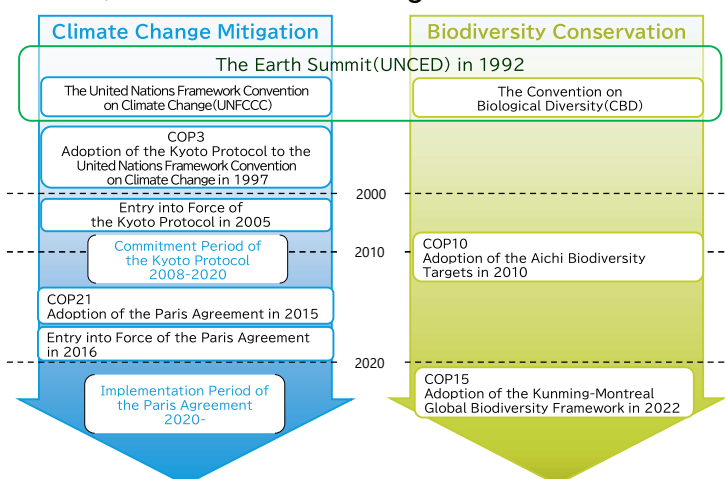


Fig. 1 Developments related to climate change and biodiversity

(2) Growing Interest in Forest Resources

International frameworks for assessing and disclosing climate- and nature-related risks associated with corporate activities are being developed, as exemplified by the publication of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in 2017 and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in 2023.

Interest is growing in the multiple functions of forests, including mitigating global warming and biodiversity conservation, as well as in the carbon storage and carbon dioxide emission reduction effects of wood use.

(3) Enhancement and Utilization of Japan's Forest Resources

Japan is one of the world's leading forest countries, with forests covering approximately two-thirds of its land area, and its forest area has been maintained for more than 70 years.

Following extensive logging during and after World War II, restoration planting was carried out. Subsequently, expansion planting was promoted to meet the strong demand for timber associated with Japan's postwar economic recovery. At present, approximately 60% of the planted forests are aged above 51 years and entering their period of use (Fig. 2). The supply of domestic wood has increased, and the volume of wood supplied through final harvesting has nearly doubled compared with 10 years ago (Fig. 3).

Amid global trends toward achieving a sustainable society, it is necessary to expand the sustainable use of wood by promoting both the increased use of wood in buildings and structures and the reforestation essential for ensuring the sustainability of wood use.

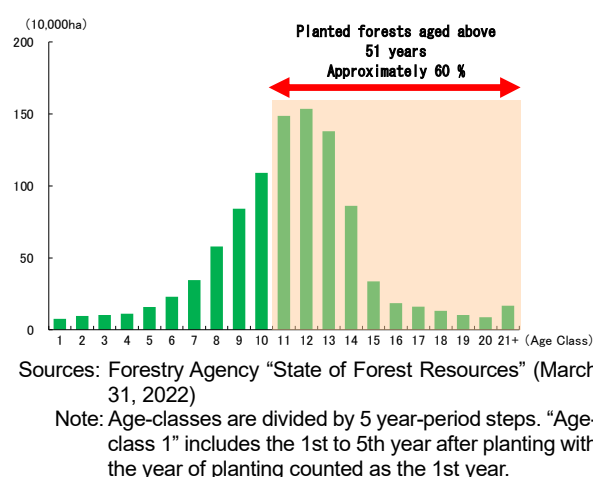


Fig. 2 Area of planted forest age class

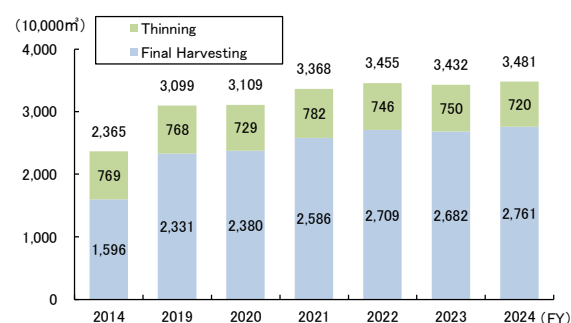


Fig. 3 Trends in domestic wood supply from final harvesting and thinning

2. Initiatives to Expand Wood Use

(1) Institutional and Technical Measures for Promoting Wood Use in Buildings

1) Institutional Measures

In the 1950s, following World War II, the Government of Japan (GOJ) pursued the fireproofing and non-wood construction of buildings due to the need for fire-resistant performance and shortages of forest resources. To this end, strict regulations were introduced, including requirements that large-scale buildings be constructed using non-wood materials.

Subsequently, regulations on wooden buildings have been revised to make them more

rational. As a result of the 1998 revision of the Building Standards Act, it became possible to construct even large-scale buildings using wood, provided that they met structural strength and fire-resistance requirements.

In 2010, the Act on Promotion of Use of Wood in Public Buildings was enacted, clarifying the policy that public buildings should, wherever possible, be constructed using wood or incorporate wood in their interior finishes. In 2021, a revision of the Act expanded its scope to cover all buildings, including private buildings, and promoted the use of wood in buildings (Act on Promotion of Use of Wood in Buildings to Contribute to the Realization of a Decarbonized Society).

2) Technical Measures

In addition to institutional measures, technical measures related to wood products have also been developed. The development and use of fire-resistant wooden materials and structural lumber certified under the Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) with assured strength performance have been advancing (Fig. 4).

The GOJ established a roadmap for the wider adoption of Cross Laminated Timber (CLT), which can be used in non-residential and mid- to high-rise buildings. The Forestry Agency is promoting the standardization of CLT panel dimensions and the development of standard models for wooden construction.

In the housing sector, the Forestry Agency is promoting the development of technologies for producing structural lumber for horizontal members in post-and-beam houses and for timber frame construction from domestically produced large-diameter logs.

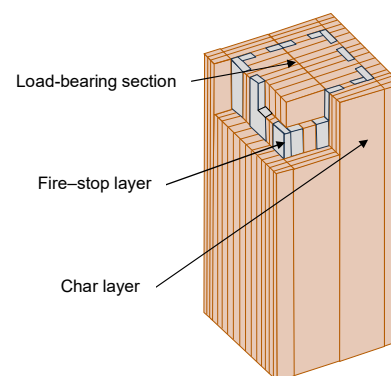
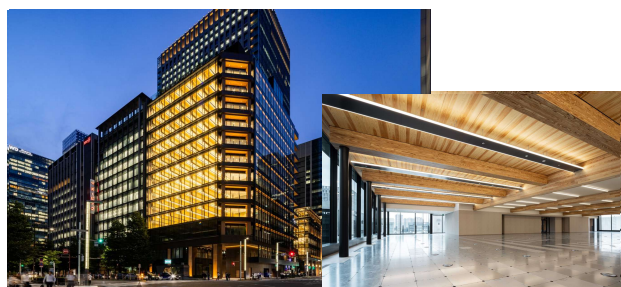


Fig. 4 Development of fire-resistant wooden materials

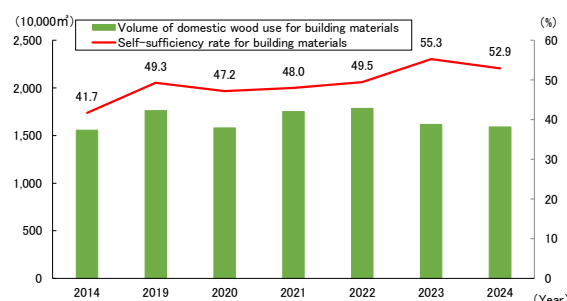
3) Advancement of Wood Use in Buildings

Amid progress in institutional and technical measures related to wood use, examples of efforts to promote wood use in non-residential and mid- to high-rise buildings are becoming more widespread (Fig. 5). In the housing sector, the share of domestic wood in structural lumber used for timber frame construction has increased to 20%. In addition, the share of domestic wood in building materials and other applications has been on an upward trend, reaching 52.9% in 2024 (Fig. 6).



Dai-ichi Life Kyobashi KINOTERRACE
(©Shimizu Corporation)

Fig. 5 Examples of wood use in mid- to high-rise buildings



Sources: Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

Fig. 6 Volume and self-sufficiency rate of domestic wood use for building materials

(2) New Developments in the Use of Wood in Buildings

In recent years, there has been a growing need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions throughout the entire lifecycle of buildings, from manufacture of material to demolition, namely whole life carbon (Fig. 7). In Japan, the institutionalization of life-cycle carbon assessment of buildings is being considered.

Furthermore, the “SHK Program”(Greenhouse Gas emissions accounting, reporting, and disclosure program), under which businesses that emit more than a certain amount of greenhouse gases are obliged to calculate their own emissions and report them to the national government, and the reported information is compiled and published by the national government, was revised to allow companies to deduct changes in carbon stocks resulting from forest management activities and wood use from their emissions(Fig. 8). These systems enable companies to quantify and demonstrate the effects of carbon dioxide emission reductions and carbon storage resulting from wood use in buildings.

The Forestry Agency published the “Guidelines for Indication of the Amount of Carbon Stored for Wood Used in Buildings” in 2021 and the “Guidance for Evaluation of Wood Use in Buildings” in 2024, thereby supporting companies in communicating the benefits of wood use to external stakeholders.

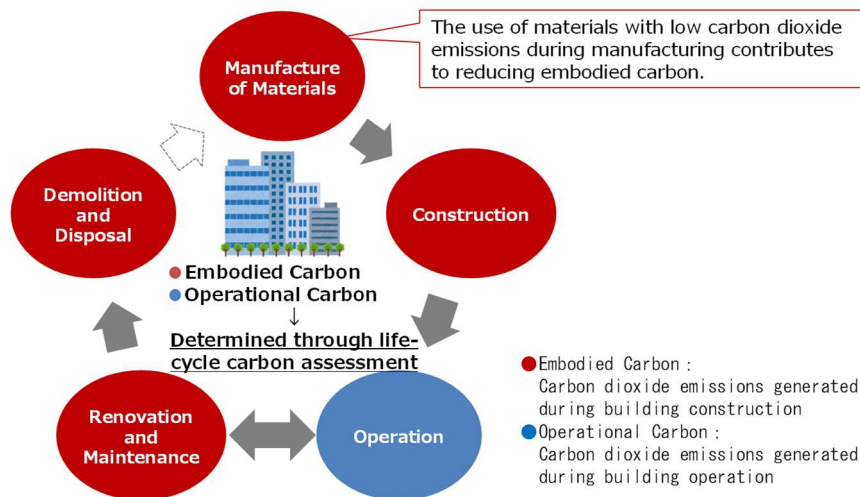


Fig. 7 Carbon Dioxide Emissions throughout the Whole Life Carbon of Buildings

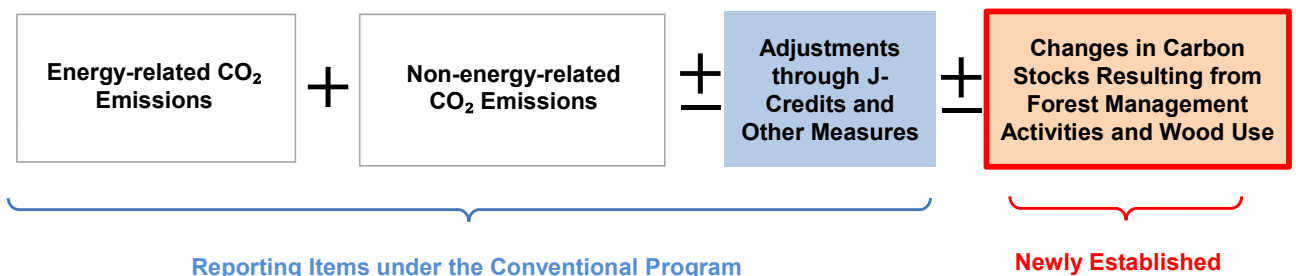


Fig. 8 Revision of the SHK Program

3. Initiatives to Promote Reforestation

(1) Selection of Forests Suitable for Forestry and the Aggregation and Consolidation of Such Forests under Forestry Management Entities

In forests suitable for forestry, such as those with high site productivity, gentle slopes, and close proximity to roads or settlements, it is necessary to carry out reforestation as part of regeneration following harvesting. The Forestry Agency is promoting the zoning of forests with favorable natural and social conditions. It is also promoting the development of forest road networks, which form the foundation of forest operations, in forests suitable for forestry.

Furthermore, in order to steadily advance reforestation, it is important to promote the aggregation and consolidation of forests under forestry management entities capable of sustaining forest management.

(2) Labor-Saving and Cost Reduction in Reforestation

Under conventional reforestation practices, challenges include the initial cost of reforestation exceeding revenues from standing timber sales and a decline in the number of silviculture workers. It is important to reduce the initial cost of reforestation, which accounts for approximately 70% of forest management costs, while also promoting labor-saving and other measures (Fig. 9).

Labor-saving and cost reduction are being promoted through the use of containerized seedlings, integrated harvesting and planting operations utilizing forestry machinery used for logging and extraction, and the reduction of weeding operations through the use of “elite tree” seedlings and other seedlings with superior growth performance.

The area under labor-saving and cost reduction of reforestation has been increasing, and its share of total planted area reached 60% in FY2024 (Fig. 10).

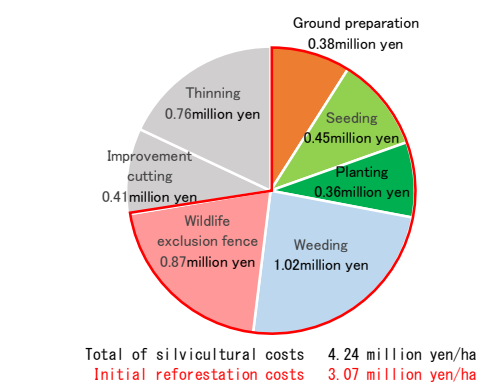


Fig. 9 Silvicultural Costs per Hectare including measures against wildlife damage

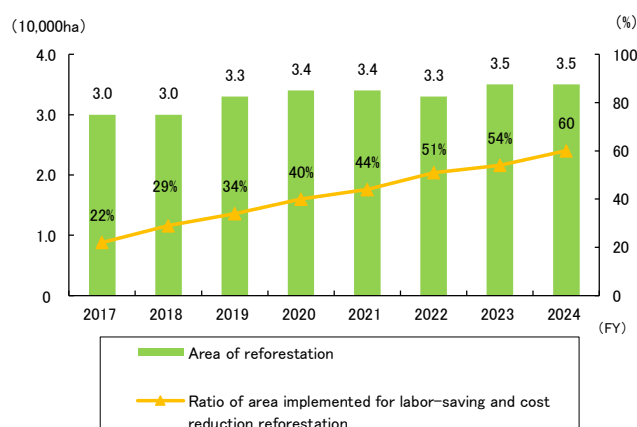


Fig. 10 Area of reforestation and ratio of area implemented for labor-saving and cost reduction reforestation

In March 2025, the Forestry Agency published the “Technological Guidelines for Labor-Saving and Cost Reduction in Reforestation” which compile technologies whose effectiveness has been widely recognized nationwide. To promote the dissemination of the technological guidelines, field workshops and training sessions were held in four regions in FY2025(Fig. 11).

In addition, to further advance labor-saving reforestation, it is promoting the development and demonstration of technologies such as electric compact carriers that can reduce the labor required for transporting seedlings and weeding machinery equipped with autonomous driving and/or remote operation functions (Fig. 12). To help reduce labor requirements on steep slopes, the use of drones for transporting seedlings and other reforestation materials is also becoming more widespread.

Purpose • To reduce reforestation costs and ensure successful forest establishment by providing the basic concepts, technical requirements, and operational considerations for existing labor saving and cost reduction technologies.	
Scope • Applicable to reforestation technologies aimed at establishing even-aged forests. (1) Target Tree Species • Sugi • Hinoki • Karamatsu (2) Target Operations • Ground preparation • Planting • Weeding	
Labor Saving and Cost Reduction Technologies Covered by the Guidelines (1) Mechanical ground preparation (2) Mechanical transport of seedlings (3) Planting of containerized seedlings (4) Integrated harvesting and planting operations (5) Low density planting (6) Reduction in the frequency of weeding (7) Reduction of weeding area (8) Development of ancillary facilities	

Compact carrier
(electric crawler-type wheelbarrow)

Weeding machinery equipped with
autonomous driving
(Expected to be commercialized
around 2027)

Fig. 11 Overview of the Technological Guidelines for Labor-Saving and Cost Reduction in Reforestation

Fig. 12 New Technologies for Labor - Saving Reforestation Operations

4. Initiatives Linking Wood Use and Reforestation

(1) Growing Expectations for Domestic Wood with Assured Sustainability

As sustainability-related information disclosure is increasingly required of companies, it has become important for them to verify, when procuring and using wood for their business activities, not only its legality but also that forest regeneration is ensured following harvesting.

Some companies have established their own wood procurement guidelines and are increasingly promoting the use of domestic wood and other materials as part of efforts to advance sustainable wood use. In addition, some companies that use wood in buildings are themselves engaged in forest cultivation activities.

With regard to wood supply and demand, the shortages and price increases of imported wood in 2021 highlighted concerns over the stability of imported wood supplies, resulting in growing demand for domestic wood. The importance of supplying domestic wood while ensuring sustainability is increasing.

(2) Initiatives Linking Wood Use and Reforestation to Ensure Sustainability

While expectations for domestic wood with assured sustainability are growing, wood prices have been declining over the long term. If reforestation continues to lag because revenues from standing timber sales are insufficient to cover reforestation costs, the sustainable supply of domestic wood and the multiple functions of forests could be adversely affected.

To ensure the sustainability of forest resources and wood use, it is important to improve productivity at each stage of the wood supply chain and secure appropriate profits for businesses. It is also important that prices in wood transactions be formed based on a shared understanding among stakeholders throughout the supply chain, from upstream to downstream, of the costs of forest cultivation, including reforestation.

The Forestry Agency has established guidelines aimed at ensuring fair transactions throughout the wood supply chain so that appropriate price negotiations can be conducted, and is encouraging industry associations to formulate voluntary action plans (Fig. 13).

In addition, there is a growing movement among businesses involved in the wood supply chain to collaborate in establishing funds to support reforestation costs. As of the end of FY2025, 30 reforestation support funds and similar schemes had been established in 20 prefectures across Japan (Fig. 14).

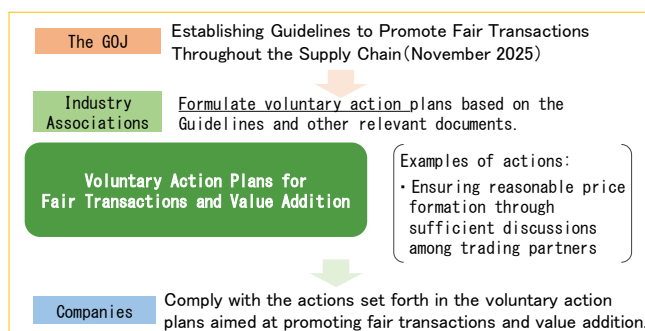


Fig. 13 Establishment of Guidelines for Promoting Fair Transactions

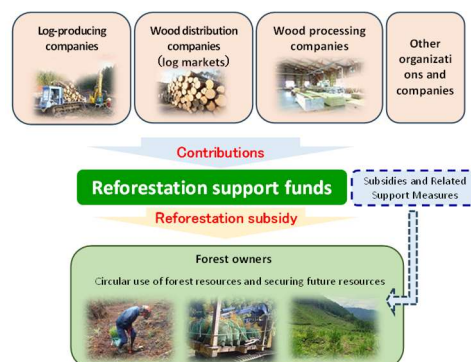


Fig. 14 Concept of a Reforestation Support Fund

5. Developing “Mori-no-Kuni Ki-no-Machi” (Forest Country and Wood Cities) Toward the Sustainable Use and Regeneration of Forest Resources

(1) Initiatives Toward Developing “Mori-no-Kuni, Ki-no-Machi”

The Forestry Agency launched initiatives to develop “Mori-no-Kuni, Ki-no-Machi,” which promote wood use in urban areas across Japan, with the aim of developing a nation befitting

a “Mori-no-Kuni” endowed with abundant forest resources. Since October 2025, the Forestry Agency has been inviting participation in the “Mori-no-Kuni, Ki-no-Machi Development Declaration” under which participants commit to promoting wood use in buildings and visualizing its benefits (Fig. 15). As of the end of March 2026, 435 local governments, companies, and other organizations have made the declaration, and participation continues to expand.

(2) Sustainable Use and Regeneration of Forest Resources Supported by Diverse Stakeholders

Against the backdrop of information disclosure in line with the recommendations of the TNFD, consideration of the institutionalization of life-cycle carbon assessment of buildings, and revisions to the SHK Program, companies are increasingly using wood and participating in forest management activities. In addition, participation from other sectors in initiatives for the sustainable use and regeneration of forest resources is also expected, including forest management financed through revenues from the sale of forest-derived J-Credits and new wood use, such as new materials derived from woody biomass that can serve as alternatives to fossil fuel-derived plastics. Furthermore, by advancing a wide range of initiatives across the forest, forestry, and wood industry, extending beyond wood use and reforestation, a virtuous cycle among forests, forestry, and the wood industry will be created, thereby establishing the sustainable use and regeneration of forest resources (Fig. 16).



Fig. 15 Mori-no-Kuni Ki-no-Machi Development Declaration



Fig. 16 Promotion of the Sustainable Use and Regeneration of Forest Resources

Forests and Forestry Topics for FY2025

Topic 1: Building Momentum for Wood Use through Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan

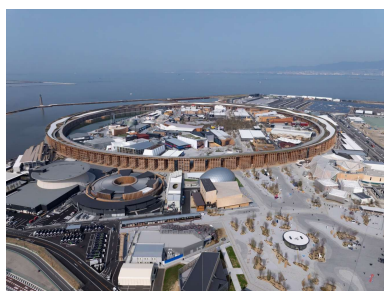
Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan was held from April to October 2025.

The Grand Ring, constructed as the symbol of the Expo, has a circumference of approximately 2 km and a height of 12 to 20 m. About 27,000 m³ of wood was used in its construction, and around 70% of the wood used was domestic wood.

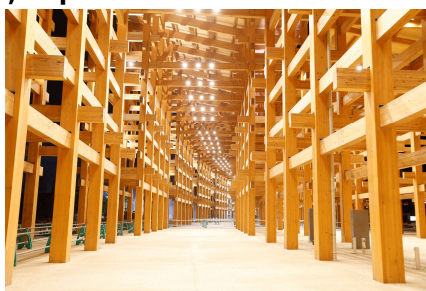
The Japan Pavilion presented by the GOJ was constructed using CLT made from Sugi wood.

After the closure of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan, a portion of the wood used in the Grand Ring is scheduled for reuse. It will be used for disaster-recovery public housing in Suzu City, Ishikawa Prefecture, which was affected by the Noto Peninsula Earthquake in 2024, and for facilities at GREEN×EXPO 2027, which is scheduled to be held in Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

The Grand Ring, the Symbol of Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan



(©Japan Association for the 2025 World Exposition)



(©Japan Association for the 2025 World Exposition)

The Japan Pavilion constructed using CLT



(©Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI))

Topic 2: Promoting “MORIGYO” for Regional Revitalization in Mountain Areas

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is promoting “MORIGYO” (promoting forest ecosystem services).

Examples of MORIGYO initiatives include the use of forest spaces for activities such as Shinrin-yoku, the use of forests as venues for corporate training, and forest management activities conducted through transactions of forest-derived J-Credits.

By providing diverse ecosystem services of forests, including cultural services, MORIGYO deepens the relationship between people and forests, generates benefits for forest owners, and contributes to the creation of rich and sustainable forests.



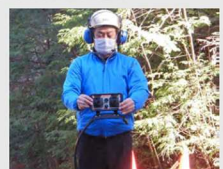
Topic 3: New Developments in Smart Forestry: ～Technology Development and Field Implementation～

The Forestry Agency has promoted the active adoption of advanced technologies, including machinery equipped with remote operation functions, in order to ensure occupational safety, improve productivity, and reduce workloads in forestry operations. Technologies that have already been put into practical use are being increasingly implemented in the field, and their benefits in improving productivity and reducing workloads are becoming evident. On the other hand, further efforts are needed to establish work systems tailored to diverse forest site conditions.

In addition, it is necessary to promote “Forestry Digital Transformation (DX),” which aims to fundamentally reform conventional business processes and business practices and improve efficiency from forest management to production and distribution by promoting the use of digital technologies and data sharing across entire regions.

In March 2026, the Forestry Agency established the “Vision for the Field Implementation of Smart Forestry Technologies,” which presents the need for smart forestry and the future vision to be pursued.

Examples of Smart Forestry Technologies

Tokushima City, Tokushima Prefecture  conventional operational system (Three-person teams) - Operation of a yarder 1 person - Log rigging operations 1 person - Log landing and processing operations 1 person New operational system (Two person teams) - Operation of a yarder and log rigging operations (By remote operation) 1 person - Operation of a yarder and log landing operations (By remote operation) 1 person Cable yarding grapple equipped with remote operation functions It is possible to remotely operate a cable yarding grapple. This makes it possible to reduce the number of workers required on steep slopes.	Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture  Forwarder equipped with remote operation functions+grapple The grapple operator can remotely control the forwarder and load logs onto it.  Remote controller
---	--

Topic 4: Showa 100～Passing Forests Built by Predecessors on to Future Generations～

The year 2026 marks the 100th anniversary of the first year of the Showa era (1926). The Showa era was a period during which Japan's forest resources were both utilized and developed.

During the 1930s and 1940s of the Showa era, large-scale logging was carried out to meet wood demand during and after World War II, resulting in an expansion of non-reforested areas. Consequently, restoration planting was promoted in response to the need for national land greening.

In the latter half of the 1950s, wood supply was unable to keep pace with growing demand for wood for housing construction and other purposes accompanying Japan's postwar economic recovery. From the late 1950s through the 1960s, the use of hardwood satoyama forests as fuelwood forests declined due to factors such as the shift from fuelwood to petroleum and gas, and demand for their conversion to planted forests increased. In response, emergency logging was promoted, and expansion planting, under which softwood trees were planted on logging sites, progressed.

Thereafter, wood demand was increasingly met by imported wood, forestry activities stagnated, and public needs and expectations regarding forests became more diverse. The role of forests in mitigation of global warming also came into focus, and there was a growing demand for the further enhancement of the multiple functions of forests.

Now, in the Reiwa era, forest resources have been enhanced through the reforestation carried out during the Showa era, and conditions have been established for the sustainable use and regeneration of forest resources. Taking into account the historical developments since the Showa era, it has become increasingly important to envision the future of forests and forestry and pass forests on to future generations.



Planting Around 1955
(Takayama City, Gifu Prefecture)

Topic 5: Recovery from the Ofunato City Forest Fire and Future Firefighting and Disaster Prevention Measures

On February 26, 2025, a large-scale forest fire occurred in Ofunato City, Iwate Prefecture. The fire spread rapidly due to factors such as record-low precipitation, dry conditions before and after the outbreak of the fire, strong winds, and topography. It resulted in damage covering approximately 3,370 ha, the largest area burned by a forest fire in Japan since 1964.

In April 2025, the Ofunato City Forest Regeneration Measures Council was established. With the participation of the GOJ and Iwate Prefecture, discussions were held on the regeneration of the affected forest land, and a Forest Regeneration Plan was formulated in March 2026.

The Plan designates approximately 1,280 hectares of planted forests for restoration, and the removal of fire-damaged trees has commenced. In areas where there is a risk of sediment and driftwood runoff caused by heavy rainfall, the installation of forest conservation facilities and other measures is being promoted.

Furthermore, in August 2025, the Forestry Agency and the Fire and Disaster Management Agency compiled a report on the future direction of fire and disaster prevention measures in light of the Ofunato City forest fire. The report set out measures including the establishment and appropriate issuance of forest fire advisories and forest fire warnings, the strengthening of public awareness and outreach activities related to forest fires, and the development of regions resilient to forest fires.

Based on the report, the Forestry Agency will work to implement specific measures, including the prevention of forest fires, in order to protect the lives and property of the public.



Firefighting Operations
(March 2025)



Field Survey of the Damage
(May 2025)



Removal of Fire-Damaged Trees
(January 2026)

Chapter I

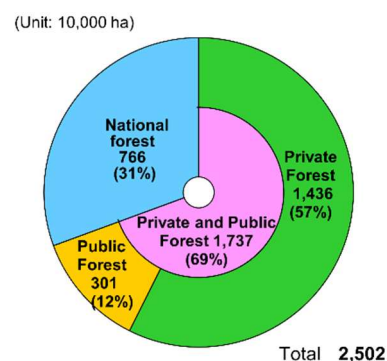
Forest Management and Conservation

1. Promoting Appropriate Management and Conservation of Forests

(1) Current State of Forests and Multiple Functions

Japan's forests cover about 25 million hectares, which accounts for two-thirds of the national land area. About 40% of them are planted forests. 64% of the planted forests are aged above 51 years and entering their period of use. The stock of forest is steadily expanding mainly on planted forests, reaching about 5.6 billion m³ by the end of March 2022. The forest area consists of private forest, public forest, and national forest, which account for 57%, 12%, and 31%, respectively (Fig. I-1). Forests contribute to the stability of people's lives and development of sustainable economy through their multiple functions including land conservation, water resource conservation, mitigating global warming, wood production and biodiversity conservation.

Through these multiple functions, forests also contribute to the achievement of SDGs and net-zero by 2050 and to the economic and social benefits of forestry and wood industry.



Source: Forestry Agency "State of Forest Resources" (March 31, 2022)

Fig. I-1 Forest area by owners

(2) The Fundamental Framework of Forest Plans for Appropriate Management and Conservation

To make sure forests perform their multiple functions sustainably, the GOJ formulates the Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry (latest revision in June 2021) in accordance with the Forest and Forestry Basic Act. The Basic Plan sets targets for the state of forests and the supply of forest products, and specifies measures to be taken by the GOJ.

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries formulates the Nationwide Forest Plan under the Forest Act. The Nationwide Forest Plan sets targets for forest management and conservation, the amount of logging, and reforestation areas to align with the Basic Plan for Forest and Forestry. Prefectural governors formulate Regional Forest Plans based on the Nationwide Forest Plan. Mayors of municipalities formulate Municipality Forest Plans, in accordance with the Regional Forest Plans, that indicate zoning and forestry road system plans according to the functions of forests to be emphasized.

(3) Research and Development

In the "Strategy for Research and Technology Development in Forest, Forestry, and Wood Industry" revised in March 2022, the Forestry Agency has stated a policy to promote the following development; (1) labor-saving and cost reduction of reforestation and silviculture technology; (2) development of superior seedlings; (3) prediction of the impact of climate change on domestic and foreign forests and forestry; (4) sophistication of monitoring technology to calculate forest removals with high accuracy; and (5) development of cross-laminated timber (CLT) utilization technology (6) Development of applications for glycol lignin and cellulose nanofibers(CNF) . Furthermore, the Forestry Agency updated the "Forestry Innovation Field Implementation Promotion Program" in July 2022 to accelerate

innovation in the forestry sector. Through initiatives based on this program, new challenges have emerged, including ensuring the safety of technologies put into practical use and diversifying technologies for the high value-added use of wood resources. In this context, in March 2026, the Forestry Agency established the “Vision for the Field Implementation of Smart Forestry Technologies” and the “Vision for the Social Implementation of new materials derived from woody biomass”.

Forestry promotion instructors assigned in each prefecture disseminate and instruct forestry technology to forest owners, forestry workers, municipal officials, and other related people. Furthermore, the Forestry Agency develops Foresters who support municipal governments’ forest administration and management.

2. Forest Management

(1) Promotion of Forest Management

In order to secure the multiple functions of forests for the future, appropriate forest management is required. It is achieved by appropriate and adequate forestry practice on planted forests, such as thinning and replanting after harvesting, and establishment of diverse forests depending on their natural conditions, such as diversification of logging age and inducement of coniferous planted forests into multi-layered forests or mixed forests.

To respond to these issues, the Forestry Agency supports forest management activities by private and public forest owners through forest management projects, while steadily promoting forest management in national forests ([Table I-1](#)).

(2) Steady implementation of reforestation

In order to secure the multiple functions of forests and sustainable use of forest resources for the future, appropriate logging and reforestation are required.

Furthermore, it is vital to enhance forest removals to contribute to net-zero by 2050. On the other hand, the carbon dioxide removals are decreasing, and the lack of progress in reforestation is an issue.

In order to realize the labor-saving and cost reduction of reforestation, the Forestry Agency is promoting “integrated harvesting and planting operations”, low density planting and omitting weeding. The proportion of the area implemented for labor-saving and cost reduction reforestation in FY2024 is 60%.

It is essential to improve the supply capacity of seedlings for reforestation due to the expected increase in harvesting of planted forests. In particular, the production proportion of containerized seedlings, which allow a longer planting period, should be increased to help reduce reforestation costs. About 66 million seedlings were produced for planting in FY2024, about 60% of which was raised using containers ([Fig. I-2](#)).

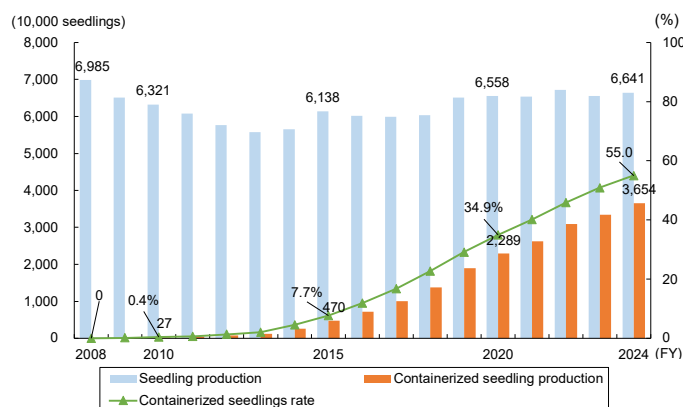
(Unit: 10,000 ha)

Type of work	Private and public forest	National forest	Total
Tree planting	2.5	1.0	3.5
Post establishment nurturing	30	11	41

Source: Survey by Forestry Agency

Table I-1 Forest management area (FY2024)

Furthermore, it is crucial to develop and supply varieties with superior growth aiming at the increase in carbon dioxide removals and forestry yield and the efficiency of afforestation and nurturing. The Forest Research and Management Organization has been developing the "elite trees" which are selected varieties with faster initial growth and good wood quality through crossbreeding and selection. The MAFF designates trees that meet criteria such as superior growth as the "specified mother trees" and promotes especially the designation of the "elite trees" in recent years. As of March 2026, 581 varieties have been designated as "specified mother trees" with superior growth, of which 398 are the "elite trees." The Forestry Agency is promoting the development of seed and hedge orchards to increase the seedlings derived from "specified mother trees".



Source: Survey by Forestry Agency

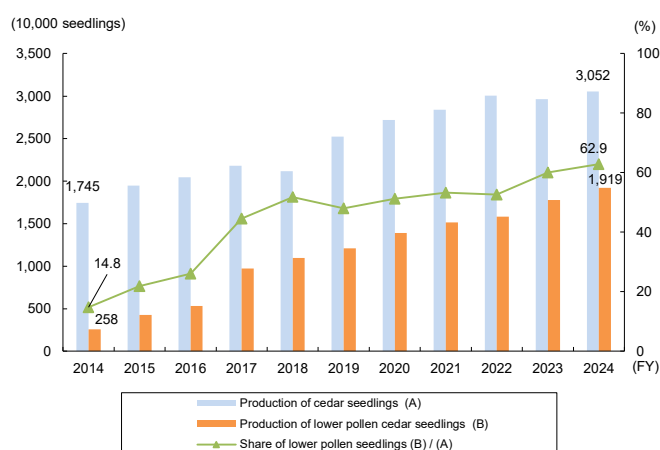
Fig. I-2 Production of seedlings for afforestation

(3) Countermeasures against Pollen Sources

The GOJ decided on "Overall Picture of the Measures Against Pollen Allergy" and compiled the "Measures Against Pollen Allergy Initial Intensive Corresponding Package" in FY 2023. The GOJ set a goal of reducing the area of Sugi forests which are sources of pollen, by about 20% in 10 years through measures to reduce pollen sources. Additionally, the goal is to halve the pollen emission in about 30 years. The following comprehensive measures will be implemented to reduce pollen sources: 1) accelerating logging and replanting, 2) expanding demand for cedar wood, 3) increasing production of lower pollen cedar seedlings, 4) improving forestry productivity and securing workforce.

Through this package, the Forestry Agency has designated approximately 1 million ha as areas for focused logging and replanting, promoting the consolidation of forests and advancing the implementation of integrated harvesting and replanting operations, as well as the necessary development of forestry road systems for these purposes.

In FY 2024, 19 million low-pollen cedar seedlings were produced, significantly increasing from FY 2014, accounting for about 60% of the total production of cedar seedlings (Fig. I-3).



Source: Survey by Forestry Agency

Note: The production of lower pollen cedar seedlings includes the seedlings of low-pollen cedar varieties and pollen-free cedar varieties.

Fig. I-3 Production of lower pollen cedar seedlings

(4) Development of Forestry Road Systems

The Forestry Agency promotes to develop forestry road systems, which are essential infrastructure for forestry and livelihood of rural communities in hilly and mountainous areas. Forestry road systems have been developed to reach the total length of 447 thousand km in FY2024 (Fig. I-4).

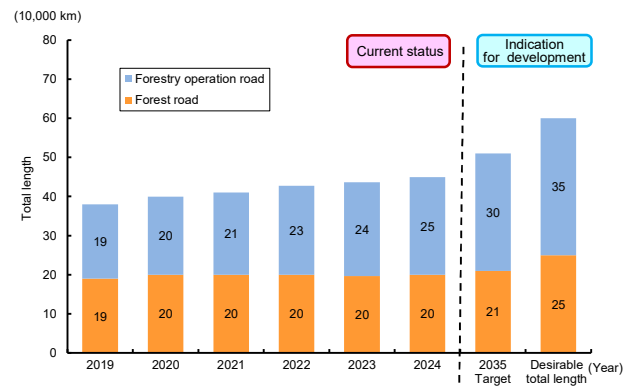
(5) Private Forest Management Entrustment System and Forest Environment Tax

Since small-scale forest ownership accounts for most private forests in Japan, consolidation is vital for promoting forest management. The Forestry Agency had promoted consolidation effort of forestry management entities, such as forest owners' cooperatives. The Private Forest Management Entrustment System was enforced in April 2019 through the Private Forest Management Entrustment Act, as forestry management entities faced difficulties in consolidating efforts. This was due to difficulties in tracking forest owners caused by generation changes and the declining interest in forest management.

Under the Private Forest Management Entrustment System, local municipalities can be entrusted with the management of forests whose owners are unable to manage appropriately. The municipalities can re-entrust the management of those forests that are suitable for forestry activities to private forestry operators who authorized by prefectural governments. For the forests which are not suitable for forestry activities and are required to fulfill multiple functions, the municipalities manage those entrusted forest by themselves. On the other hand, this system had issues such as insufficient cooperation between local stakeholders and municipalities, which has prevented consolidation, and insufficient systems within municipalities. In light of these issues, the Act Partially Amending the Private Forest Management Entrustment Act and the Forest Act enforced in April 2026. This act established a new system for promoting the circular use of forest resources through the consolidation of management and a system for corporations that support municipal affairs under contract.

Also in 2019, the Forest Environment Tax and Forest Environment Transfer Tax were established to provide local governments with the financial resources necessary for the maintenance and improvement of unmanaged forests with the aim of maintaining and enhancing the multiple functions of forests, such as preventing global warming, land conservation, and water resource conservation, provided by forests. While the Forest Environment Tax has been imposed on each individual as a national tax at a rate of 1,000 yen per capita per year since FY2024, the Forest Environment Transfer Tax has been transferred to all the municipalities in Japan for the expenses of their forest management activities since FY2019.

The utilization of the Forest Environment Transfer Tax is increasing yearly. The total amount of the utilization plan for FY2025 is 65.6 billion yen. The efforts are steadily progressing. For example, the area of forest management using this tax, such as thinning, is about ten times in FY2024 as large as the first year of FY2019.



Source: Forestry Agency

Note: Forestry roads include "operation roads used mainly by timber transport trucks".

Fig. I-4 Current status of forestry road systems and the indication for development

(6) Social Support and Participation in Forest Management

An increasing number of organizations, such as private companies and NPOs, are engaging in forest management activities in recent years. Active involvement of the private sector in forest management activities is driven by their growing interest in SDGs, prevention of global warming, conservation of biodiversity and ESG investment.

The J-Credit scheme operated by the MAFF, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of the Environment certifies the amount of greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals and embraces forest-based carbon removals methodologies since its inception in 2013. The cumulative number of registered forest projects under the scheme is 355, and the total issuance of credits certified through the forest methodologies up to FY2025 amounts to about 2.40 million ton-CO₂. The rapid increase of validated forest projects signals further expansion of removals credits in the years to come.

3. Forest Conservation

(1) Management and Conservation of Protection Forests

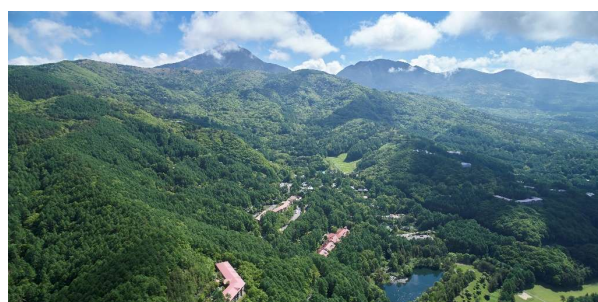
“Protection forests” are designated in accordance with the Forest Act when it is considered particularly necessary that they provide important public benefits. Felling and forest development are regulated in them. At the end of FY2024, 12.3 million ha of forests were designated as protection forests. Even when a forest, other than a protection forest, is diverted, the Forest Land Development Control System secures public benefits. Furthermore, since April 2026, regulations under the Forest Land Development Control System have been strengthened, including amendments to the Forest Act that established a new penalty for violations of permit conditions as well as the revision of permit criteria for the installation of large-scale solar power facilities. In addition, dangerous embankments are comprehensively regulated under nationwide uniform standards regardless of land use, including residential land, forestland, and cropland, according to the Act on the Regulation of Residential Land Development and Specific Embankments enforced in May 2023.

(2) Disaster Control

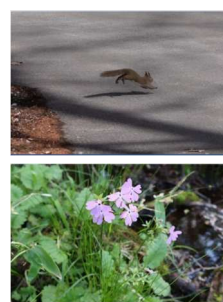
The Forestry Agency promotes integrated forest conservation projects including accurate clarification of mountain disaster hazard zones, restoration of devastated forests, and development of coastal forests. When natural disasters occur in mountainous areas, the Forestry Agency conducts immediate surveys and elaborates recovery works.

(3) Conservation of Forest Biodiversity

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) Part Two in December 2022, sets out the mission - commonly referred to as “nature positive” – to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and put nature on a path to recovery by 2030. As one of the key objectives for achieving this mission, the 30by30 target was established, aiming to conserve at least 30% of both terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). In this context, in Japan, a system was initiated in April 2023 to certify areas where biodiversity is being conserved through private-sector and other initiatives as ‘Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites’ (Shizen Kyōsei Sites) (Fig. I-5).



Forests in Tokyu Resort Town Tateshina
(Chino City, Nagano Prefecture)



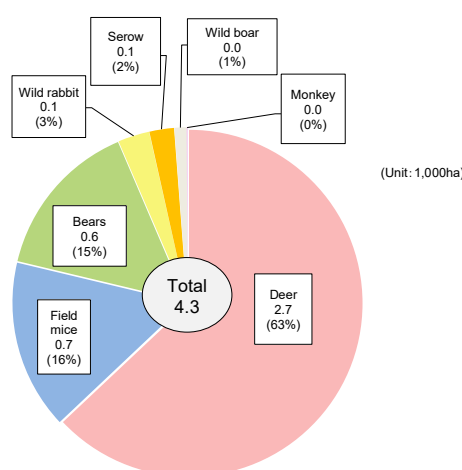
Animals and plants inhabiting
the managed area

Fig. I-5 Initiatives under Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites that contribute to biodiversity conservation

In addition to continuing existing biodiversity conservation measures, it is becoming increasingly important to ensure biodiversity in forests where forestry production activities have been carried out. To this end, in March 2024, the Forestry Agency established the 'Guidelines for Forestry Management to Enhance Forest Biodiversity'.

(4) Forest Damage by Wildlife, Pests and Forest Fire

Forest damage caused by wildlife is still serious though it is decreasing. In FY2024, about 4,256 ha of forests were damaged by wildlife, about 60% of which was caused by deer (Fig. I-6). The MAFF and Ministry of the Environment promote comprehensive measures including barrier fences installation and population control through capturing wildlife to prevent the damage. Incidents involving human injuries caused by bears have been occurring frequently in residential areas and forests. In this context, the Forestry Agency is working to conserve and improve bear habitats by promoting the conversion to mixed forests of conifers and broadleaf trees and to broadleaf forests, as well as prevention of damage caused by forest pests.



Source: Survey by Forestry Agency

Fig. I-6 Area of forests damaged by major wildlife species (FY2024)

Damage caused by pinewood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*) is the most serious forest pest damage in Japan, although it has been declining in the long term. In FY2024, 390 thousand m³ of trees were damaged by pinewood nematode due to high temperatures and low rainfall in the summer. To prevent the spread of this pest, the Forestry Agency promotes the propagating of pest-resistant seedlings, the implementation of prevention

measures with chemicals, and the extermination of the nematode and vector insects by logging and fumigation of affected trees.

In addition, damage caused by Japanese Oak Wilt, which is transmitted by oak platypodid beetle (*Platypus quercivorus*), has been spreading. In FY2024, 188 thousand m³ of trees were damaged in 44 prefectures. To prevent the spread of this pest, the Forestry Agency promotes the extermination of insects by fumigation of damaged trees and the prevention of insect invasion by applying adhesives to and covering with vinyl sheets on healthy trees.

In 2024, 831 forest fires occurred, burning 1,073 ha of forest. Furthermore, in both 2025 and 2026, large-scale forest fires occurred one after another in various places during winter to spring.

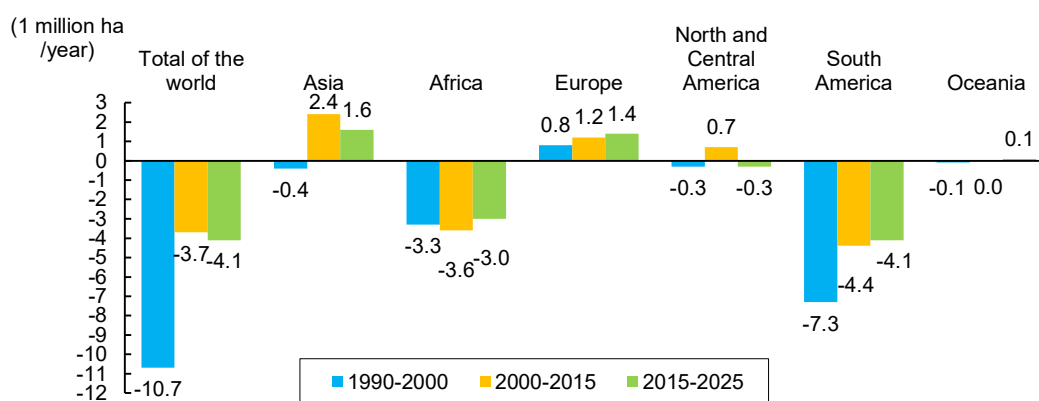
4. Advancing the Global Policy Agenda

(1) Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the global forest area in 2025 was estimated at about 4.1 billion ha, accounting for 32% of the total land area. The global forest area continues to decline, particularly in tropical regions of Africa and South America. The annual rate of net forest loss between 2015 and 2025 is estimated to be 4.12 million ha/year, compared with 10.70 million ha/year between 1990 and 2000. Although the rate of net forest loss has been halved compared to the 1990s, deforestation continues, and therefore it is necessary to continue making proactive efforts to halt it (Fig. I-7).

The GOJ promotes sustainable forest management by actively participating in international forest-related dialogues, such as the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the Montréal Process. Furthermore, the importance of not only sustainable forest management but also the promotion of wood use has been recognized at the G7 Hiroshima Summit and other international forums. The GOJ participated in the “Initiative on Advancing Sustainable Forest-based Bioeconomy Approaches” launched by Austria under the framework of the UNFF, and contributed to the promotion of wood use based on sustainable forest management, including by hosting an international symposium “WOOD, HEALTH AND SOUND” in September 2025.

In Japan, two forest certification schemes are in place, one is operated by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an international organization, and the other by the Sustainable Green Ecosystem Council (SGEC/PEFC-J), which was established as a domestic certification scheme in Japan, and was endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) in 2016. Approximately 10% of Japan’s forests are certified under FSC (about 0.43 million ha) and/or SGEC (about 2.21 million ha).



Source: Prepared by the Forestry Agency based on Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 (FAO)

Fig. I-7 Annual net change in forest area by decade and region, 1990–2025

(2) Global Warming and Forests

Global warming is one of the most serious environmental problems. The adverse impacts caused by rising global average temperature are a growing concern.

To realize net-zero by 2050, the GOJ aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 46% in FY2030 compared to FY2013 levels. In addition, in the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures approved by the Cabinet in February 2025, the GOJ set reduction targets: a 60% reduction by FY2035 and a 73% reduction by FY2040, both compared to FY2013 levels. Regarding forest removals, the estimation method has been revised to align with international standards, utilizing National Forest Inventory (NFI) data for direct estimation. As a result, the target for forest removals by FY 2040 has been set to ensure a reduction equivalent to 5.1% of FY2013 levels.

Promoting measures to enhance forest carbon sinks is essential for achieving the targets. These measures include implementing appropriate forest management and conservation practices as well as promoting wood use.

The GOJ has promoted “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of carbon stocks in developing countries” (REDD+). In addition, the GOJ has promoted climate change adaptation measures based on the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which was revised in May 2023.

(3) International Cooperation

The GOJ promotes sustainable forest management in developing countries by providing technical cooperation and financial assistance through bilateral and multilateral channels, including international organizations.

Japan’s technical cooperation is implemented through projects that optimally combine the dispatch of experts, the acceptance of training participants, the provision of equipment, and policy and technical training courses conducted via the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The GOJ also provides financial support through JICA, including loans for promoting afforestation and reforestation projects and developing human resources, as well as grants for the procurement of machinery and materials for forest management.

The GOJ also provides financial support for projects implemented by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and FAO. Through these projects, ITTO promotes sustainable forest management and wood use, while FAO supports efforts to disseminate approaches that balance forest conservation and agriculture to halt deforestation.



As global forest area continues to decline, deforestation and degradation caused by agriculture are progressing, particularly in Africa and South America. Therefore, harmonizing forests and agriculture is crucial for addressing climate change, conserving biodiversity, and achieving the SDGs. For this reason, the Forestry Agency and FAO launched a new project in October 2023 aimed at curbing global deforestation and degradation.

Under this project, a tool called the Solutions-tree was developed to help policymakers in each country formulate the most effective measures, tailored to their own circumstances, to curb deforestation and degradation. In developing this tool, the project analyzed measures implemented in various countries and assessed their cost-effectiveness. When users select, within the tool, a social model needed to curb deforestation and degradation, the tool presents effective policies and means of implementation appropriate to that model.

Furthermore, this project has held workshops in the regions of Asia-Pacific, Africa, and South America to promote the use of this tool. Through these efforts, it is expected that the implementation of effective approaches for achieving both sustainable forest management and agriculture will contribute to curbing global deforestation and degradation.



The Solutions-tree



Promotional activities at TICAD 9

Chapter II

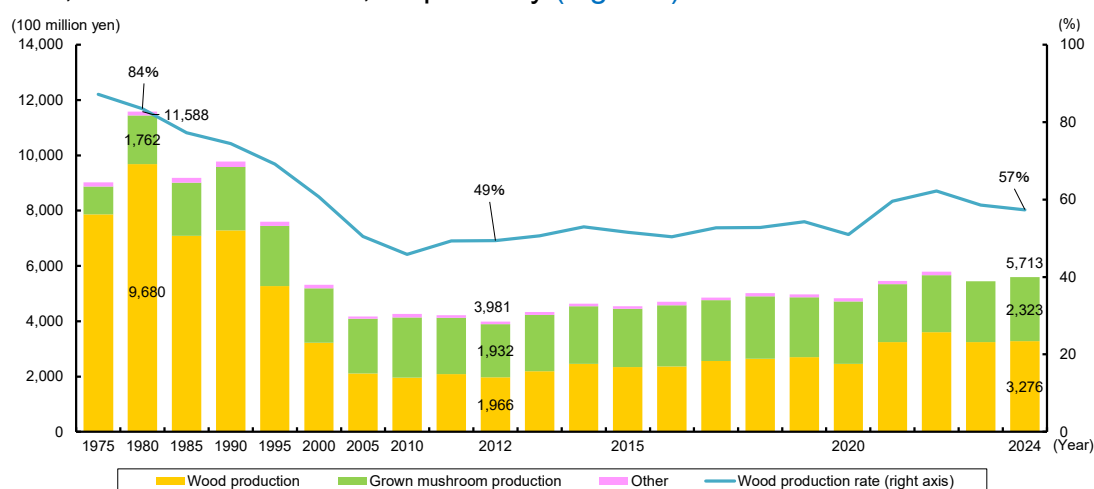
Forestry and Rural Communities in Hilly and Mountainous Areas

1. Forestry

(1) Forestry Production

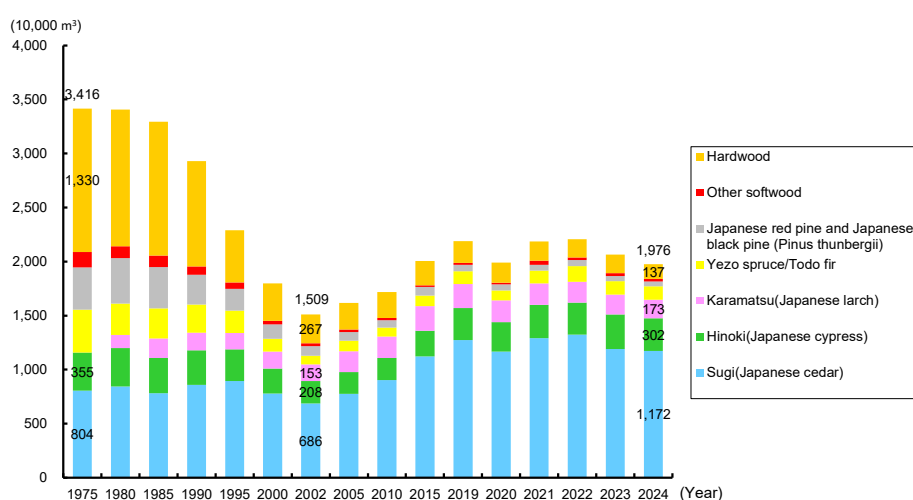
Total forestry output of Japan in 2024 was 571.3 billion yen, an increase of 2.9% from the previous year. Wood production accounted for about 60% of forestry output and was 327.6 billion yen in 2024, which was an increase of 0.8% from the previous year (Fig. II-1).

Supply of domestic wood totaled 34.81 million m³ in 2024. Of the supply, logs for sawn wood, plywood and chips accounted for 19.76 million m³. By tree species, the volume of Sugi (Japanese cedar) production was 59.3%, Hinoki (Japanese cypress) 15.3%, Japanese larch 8.8%, and hardwood 6.9%, respectively (Fig. II-2).



Source: MAFF "Forestry output"

Fig. II-1 Gross forestry output



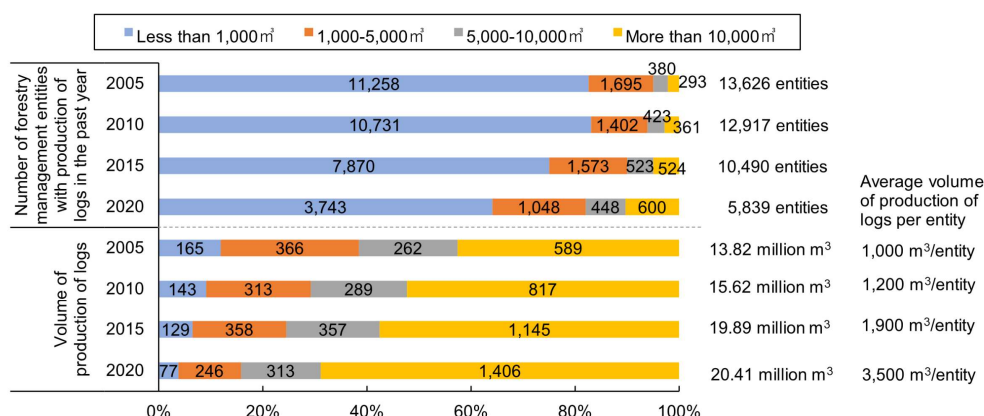
Source: MAFF "Report on supply and demand of lumber"

Fig. II-2 Domestic roundwood production

(2) Forestry Management

The number of forestry households in 2020 was 690 thousand, 88% of which owned less than 10 ha of forest area. Small-scale forest ownership remains dominant.

The number of forestry management entities is about 34,000, significantly decreasing from about 200,000 in 2005. On the other hand, the average volume of log production per forestry management entity has increased. In addition, the proportion of log volume by entities with the annual log production of more than 10,000 m³ has increased to 70%, indicating that the scale of entities is expanding (Fig. II-3).



Source: MAFF "Census of Agriculture and Forestry" (aggregate calculation after reclassification)

Fig. II-3 Number of forestry management entities by the scale of log production

Forest owners' cooperatives are the main players in forest management. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen their management base in terms of increasing profit return to forest owners and forestry workers.

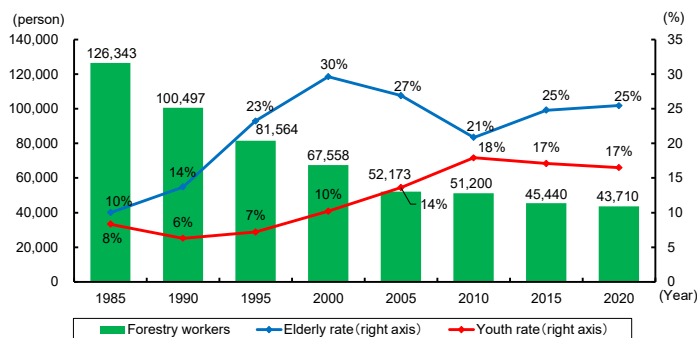
To strengthen the management skills of forestry management entities, the Forestry Agency has supported the development of "Forest Management Planners" who engage in selling woods strategically and sustainable forest management.

(3) Forestry Workers

The number of forestry workers in 2020 was 43,710, which leveled off after a long-term declining trend.

The proportion of young workers in forestry remains stable while that in all industries is on a declining trend (Fig. II-4).

Since the rate of occupational accidents in forestry is higher than in other industries, the Forestry Agency promotes safety patrol guidance to forestry management entities, and offers various training programs for forestry workers (Fig. II-5).

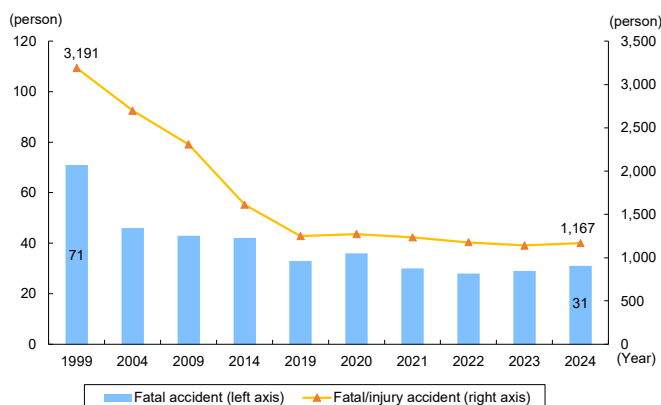


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "National Census"

Notes: 1. "Elderly rate" reflects the rate of people aged 65 or over.
2. "Youth rate" reflects the rate of people aged under 35.

Fig. II-4 Number of forestry workers

Permanent year-round employment rate of forestry workers is on a growing trend. On the other hand, the average annual salary for forestry workers is lower than in other industries. Therefore, the Forestry Agency is making efforts to improve their salary levels. Furthermore, in 2024, the GOJ has newly established the "Forestry Occupation" category in the National Trade Skill Tests, with the aim of contributing to the improvement of the skills of forestry workers, the enhancement of their working environment and social/economic status, and the reduction of labor accidents through improvements in safety.



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare "Report on Fatal Accidents" and "Report on occupational casualties"

Fig. II-5 Number of occupational accidents in forestry

Although the proportion of females engaged in forestry is lower than that of males, the opportunities that women play an active role such as the log production and forest surveys have increased due to the progress of the mechanization of forestry in recent years. In addition, some entities have developed the environments where women can work comfortably.

(4) Improvement of the Efficiency of Forestry Management

Consolidating Forestry Operations

Consolidation of forestry operations is necessary to improve productivity since most of the private forests in Japan consist of small-scale forest owners.

The Forestry Agency encourages such operations through the Collective Forest Management Plan System, the Private Forest Management Entrustment System and the development of Forest Practice Planners.

It is also promoted to provide forestry entities with forest information necessary for consolidating operations through forest land ledgers, in which each municipality consolidates ownership and boundary information, and "Forest Cloud Systems" introduced by prefectures for efficient information sharing among stakeholders.

Ensuring Occupational Safety and Improving Productivity

The Forestry Agency is promoting initiatives for "New forestry" that utilizes new technologies to ensure occupational safety and improve productivity, which makes it possible to significantly improve profitability of forestry, from logging to reforestation and silviculture processes. The introduction of "Elite trees" and of "Smart forestry", which utilizes ICT and new technologies such as forestry machinery equipped with autonomous driving and/or remote operation functions, is considered to be the key to realizing "New forestry". Furthermore, the Forestry Agency is promoting initiatives for "Digital Forestry Strategy Hubs" which aim to enhance the profitability of log production and distribution through the full utilization of digital technologies across entire regions.

2. Non-timber Forest Products

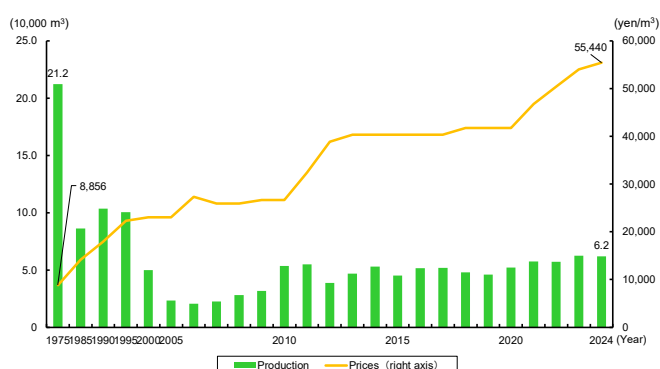
Non-timber forest products include variety of products such as mushrooms, edible nuts, wild vegetables, Japanese lacquer, bamboo, charcoal, and firewood. The value of non-timber forest products in 2024 was 243.7 billion-yen, accounting for about 40% of the forestry output. Non-timber forest products play key roles in stimulating rural economies and increasing income.

(1) Mushrooms

Mushrooms earned more than 90% of the value of non-timber forest products in 2024. Production of mushrooms has been 435 thousand tons in 2024, which has been a decrease of 0.2% from the previous year.

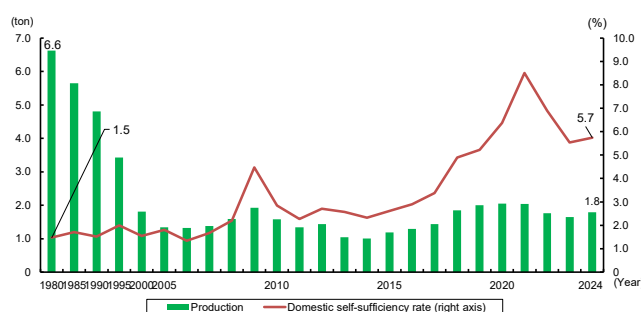
(2) Other Non-timber Forest Products

Total production of charcoal has been on a long-term declining trend and amounted to 16 thousand tons in 2024. Meanwhile, firewood production for sale had been increasing against the backdrop of growing outdoor demand, but in 2024 it totaled 62 thousand m³, which was a decrease of 1.0% from the previous year (Fig. II-6). Production of bamboo material was 26 thousand tons in 2024, a decrease of 2.2% from the previous year. Production of domestically produced lacquer has been increasing since the Agency for Cultural Affairs announced a policy to use domestically produced lacquer in principle for the preservation and restoration of national treasure and important cultural property buildings in 2015. Domestic production in 2024 was 1.8 tons, which was an increase of 8.5% from the previous year (Fig. II-7).



Source: MAFF "Non-timber Forest Products Data"

Fig. II-6 Production and prices of firewood for sale



Source: MAFF "Non-timber Forest Products Data"

Fig. II-7 Production of Japanese lacquer

3. Rural Communities in Hilly and Mountainous Areas

(1) Current State of Rural Communities in Hilly and Mountainous Areas

Rural communities in hilly and mountainous areas, where many people engage in forestry and other activities based on forests, play a significant role in securing the multiple functions of forests. "Mountain Village Areas Due for Development", designated pursuant to the Mountain Villages Development Act, cover about half of Japan's total land area, accounting for approximately 60% of the total forest area. These communities face several problems such as a decrease in job opportunities and an increase in abandoned farmland due to

continuing depopulation and the aging population.

On the other hand, there has been increasing interest by urban residents and foreign tourists in abundant forests, clear water, landscape and culture in rural communities in hilly and mountainous areas.

(2) Revitalization of Rural Communities in Hilly and Mountainous Areas

The MAFF has supported efforts to discover local resources such as non-timber forest products, hardwood and *gibiers* (game meat) and to improve the added value of these resources, in addition to developing the forestry and wood industry by utilizing forest resources.

In order to revitalize the community in rural communities in hilly and mountainous areas, the Forestry Agency is supporting collaborative activities for the continuous conservation, management, and utilization of satoyama forests by local residents and external stakeholders (such as the visitors who are closely connected to local people).

In recent years, there have been new movements to use forest spaces in diverse fields such as health promotion, tourism, and education as lifestyle change and values diversify. The Forestry Agency is disseminating “MORIGYO” (promoting forest ecosystem services).

In Obanazawa City, Yamagata Prefecture, a local group called “Hosono no Yama wo Aisuru Kai” promotes initiatives aimed at restoring degraded satoyama forests and enhancing the appeal of the region by making use of abundant local forest resources. In the forests of the Hosono district in Obanazawa City, firewood and charcoal were once widely used and were closely connected to local people’s daily lives. More recently, however, such uses have declined, and the forests have become increasingly overgrown with underbrush, posing a problem.

To address this problem, the group has been actively making use of local forest resources, including timber harvested through satoyama maintenance, sap from painted maple trees, and wild edible plants, in order to create new value. The harvested timber is used as firewood, the sap is sold as maple syrup, and the wild edible plants are supplied to restaurants in the district. In recent years, the group has also been working on the development of a craft beer made from locally produced maple syrup, persimmons, and hops.

The group also holds events where participants can experience planting warabi (bracken fern) seedlings, attracting many visitors from both within and outside the district, including tourists from overseas. Some participants have even relocated to the district through these experiences, contributing to local revitalization.



Maple syrup for sale



Newly developed craft beer



Warabi planting and wild edible plant harvesting event



1. Supply and Demand for Wood

(1) Global Wood Supply and Demand

In 2024, the global consumption of industrial roundwood increased by 2.0% from the previous year to 1,961 million m³.

The global imports of industrial roundwood decreased by 1.2% from the previous year to 98 million m³. China was the world's largest industrial roundwood importer in 2024, accounting for 36.8% of global imports of industrial roundwood.

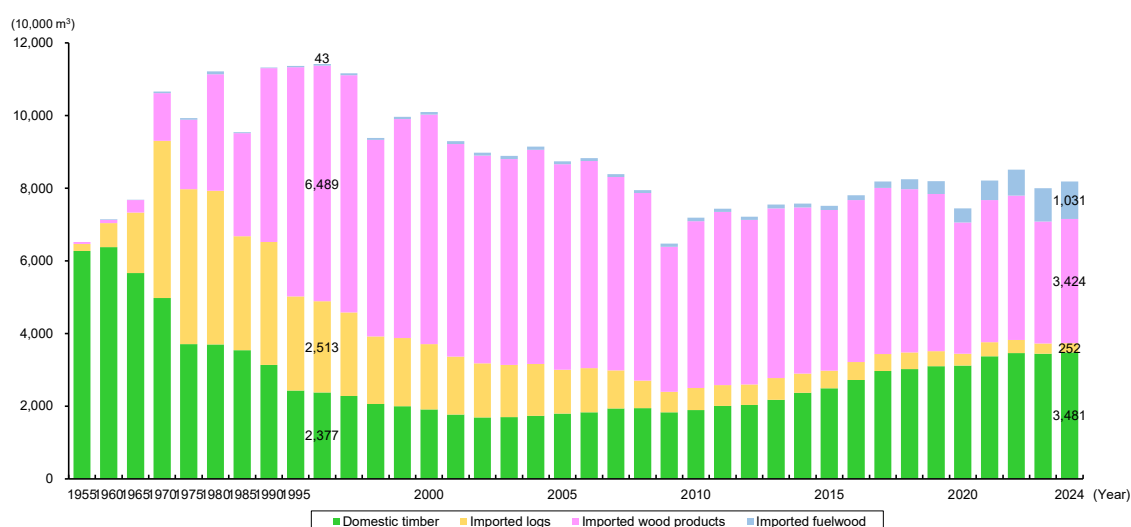
In 2024, the global production of sawn wood decreased by 0.3% from the previous year to 445 million m³. The global imports of sawn wood increased by 0.1% to 126 million m³. China was the world's largest sawn wood importer in 2024.

(2) Wood Supply and Demand in Japan

Japan's wood demand bottomed out in 2009 and has since recovered. The total wood demand in Japan in 2024 was 81.87 million m³ (roundwood equivalent), which was an increase of 2.5% from the previous year.

The domestic wood supply bottomed out in 2002 and has since recovered. It was 34.81 million m³ in 2024, which was an increase of 1.4% from the previous year (Fig. III-1).

The volume of imported wood in 2024 was 47.07 million m³, which was an increase of 3.2% from the previous year, due to an increase in the imports of wood products and fuelwood (Fig. III-1).



Source: Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

Fig. III-1 Wood supply in Japan

(3) Wood Prices

The prices of domestic roundwood and sawn wood products increased significantly in 2021 due to a shortage of imported materials as demand recovered with the post-COVID-19 economic recovery. Although prices have declined since 2022, they remained higher in

2025 than in 2020 before the price surge.

(4) Addressing Illegal Logging

The Clean Wood Act, enforced in 2017, stipulates that all business entities must endeavor to use legally harvested wood and wood products, and that wood-related business entities in particular shall endeavor to take measures to ensure the use of legally harvested wood and wood products they handle.

To further promote the distribution of legally harvested wood and wood products, the Act partially amending the Clean Wood Act, which requires upstream wood-related business entities and wood-related importers to confirm legality, was enforced in April 2025. Wood-related business entities that properly and reliably take measures that should be taken for ensuring the use of legally harvested wood and wood products may apply to a registering organization to obtain registration as a “Registered Wood-related Business Entities”. As of March 2026, 816 entities have been registered. In FY2025, the Forestry Agency supported initiatives related to legality confirmation by business entities and other activities. Furthermore, it operated a system for transmitting information such as the results of legality confirmation.

The GOJ supports the establishment of legal and sustainable supply chain in wood producing countries through the contribution to ITTO. Japan has joined the Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT) of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), which shares information and exchanges views regarding measures to combat illegal logging.

2. Wood Use

(1) Significance of Wood Use

Wood use in buildings stores carbon absorbed by forests for a long time and contributes to reducing construction-related carbon dioxide emissions since wood consumes less energy than other materials during manufacturing and processing. Wood used in buildings can be utilized as a substitute for fossil fuels, contributing to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

In addition, wood provides a comfortable and healthy indoor environment since it has humidity control function, high thermal insulation properties, and positive physiological and psychological effects.

(2) Wood Use in Buildings

In Japan, about 80% of low-rise (up to three stories) residential buildings are wooden on the basis of new building starts floor area. However, wooden buildings account for less than 10% of mid-to-high-rise (four stories and above) buildings and non-residential ones.

In recent years, as the technical and institutional environment for the use of wood has been developed to a certain extent, there is a growing number of leading examples of mid-to-high-rise and non-residential buildings with wooden structures. The Forestry Agency has been supporting the development of fire-resistant wooden materials and CLT in collaboration with other ministries and agencies. To further expand the use of wood, it is promoting wood use in private buildings and other structures through an agreement system for wood use promotion in buildings based on the Act on Promotion of Use of Wood in Buildings to Contribute to the Realization of a Decarbonized Society ([Fig. III-2](#)).

(3) Use of Woody Biomass

Use for New Material

High-value materials based from woody biomass, such as glycol lignin with excellent processability, heat resistance and strength, and cellulose nanofibers (CNF) that are both lightweight and strong, are being developed as alternatives to fossil-based materials. Glycol lignin is expected to be utilized for high-performance materials, and demonstration of large-scale manufacturing technology is underway.

As for CNF, manufacturing facilities are under operation in various places, and some products using CNF have been put into practical use, including additives for foods and paint.

Use for Energy

The quantity of woody biomass for energy has been increasing recently. Japan's fuelwood consumption including wood chips, wood pellets, firewood, and charcoal in 2024 increased by 11.0% from the previous year to 22.58 million m³. The increase was primarily due to the boom in woody biomass power plants.

The Forestry Agency is promoting the transportation and use of low-quality wood that has not been utilized. It is also encouraging heat-use and cogeneration, which has higher energy conversion efficiency.

(4) Spread of the Use of Wood among Consumers

The Forestry Agency has been promoting the “Kizukai Undo” (attention to wood use) initiative to disseminate the importance of wood use among consumers, including through the Japan Wood Design Award which acknowledges outstanding wood products and related activities that contribute to the re-discovery of the excellence and value of wood from the consumers' viewpoints.

The Forestry Agency has also been promoting “MOKUIKU” (education on the significance of wood use) activities to disseminate the excellence and significance of wood use among both adults and children (Fig. III-3).

(5) Wood Exports

Japan's wood exports have been increasing, driven by rising demand for Japanese wood in China and other countries. Roundwood exports in 2025 were 1.91 million m³, which was an increase of 5.1% from the previous year. Sawn wood exports were 0.20 million m³, which was an increase of 29.8% from the previous year. Plywood exports were 0.15 million m³, which was an increase of 35.0% from the previous year.



Tully's Coffee Roaster
Sagamiono Chuo Park Store
(Sagamihara City, Kanagawa Prefecture)



REVZO Shimbashi
(Minato City, Tokyo)

Fig. III-2 Buildings constructed under the agreement



Fig. III-3 Children playing at the MOKUIKU facility

3. Wood Industry

(1) State of the Wood Industry

The added value amount of lumber and the wood industry has been increasing in recent years. In 2023, the value rose to 1,022 billion yen.

(2) Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Wood Industry

The scaling-up and consolidation of sawmills and plywood mills are progressing to stabilize the supply of products with reliable quality and performance at low cost in order to strengthen global competitiveness of wood industry in Japan.

In order to strengthen local competitiveness of small and medium-sized sawmills, the Forestry Agency promotes their initiatives to produce a wide range of products, as well as to collaborate with local log producers, local builders, and other stakeholders to meet the needs of local communities.

In addition, it is essential to establish a supply system for Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) products of reliable quality and performance. The MAFF is working to rationalize the classification and criteria of the JAS in line with actual usage conditions, as well as supporting demonstrative use of JAS structural wood products.

(3) Development and Dissemination of Products and Technologies toward Utilization of Japan's Forest Resources

The Forestry Agency is promoting; 1) the development and dissemination of milling and drying technologies for large-diameter logs, the supply of which is expected to increase as Japan's forest resources grow; 2) the standardization of dimensions of CLT panels and other wood materials and the technological development of fire-resistant wooden materials in order to expand the wood use in non-residential and mid-to-high-rise buildings; and 3) the development of new products, such as domestic hardwood that has not been widely utilized to date.

(4) Each Sector of the Wood Industry

Sawmilling Industry

Shipments of sawn wood products have remained flat in recent years. In 2024, shipments rose to 7.60 million m³, which was a decrease of 4.5% from the previous year. The quantity of industrial round wood received by sawmills was 14.43 million m³ in 2024.

Glued Laminated Timber Manufacturing Industry

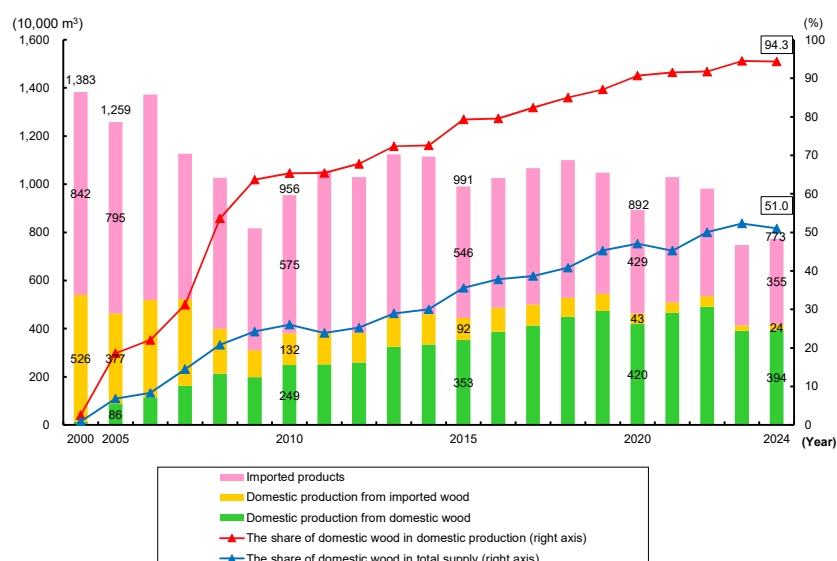
Glued laminated timber production in 2024 totaled 1.75 million m³ of which structural use accounted for 1.68 million m³. Japan's import of glued laminated timber products in 2024 stood at 0.77 million m³.

Plywood Industry

Production of plywood in 2024 was 2.51 million m³, which was a decrease of 1.0% from the previous year. Most of this – 2.23 million m³ - was for structural use, while 30 thousand m³ was used as concrete formwork.

The share of domestic wood in domestic plywood production in 2024 rose to 94.3% (3.94 million m³). In 2024, the total wood supply for plywood, including imported products, was 7.73 million m³. Domestic wood accounted for 51.0% of total wood supply for plywood in

Japan (Fig. III-4).



Source: Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

Fig. III-4 Supply of wood for plywood

Wood Chip Manufacturing Industry

Production of wood chips (excluding fuel use chips) in 2024 was 4.46 million tons, which was a decrease of 15.3% from the previous year.

Japan's import of wood chips in 2024 totaled 11.05 million tons, accounting for 71.3% of wood chip supply in Japan.

Particle Board and Fiberboard Industry

Production of particle board in 2024 was 0.88 million m³, which was a decrease of 5.4% from the previous year. Production of fiberboard in 2024 was 0.57 million m³, which was a decrease of 8.0% from the previous year.

Precut Processing Industry

"Precut lumber" refers to lumber that is pre-processed into the required shapes and sizes of building components, such as posts and beams, which enables quick and easy assembling of the components onsite.

The share of precut lumber in the lumber used for the post-and-beam construction method, which is one of the main construction methods for houses in Japan, reached 94% in 2024.

Wood Distribution Industry

In the distribution of domestic logs in 2023, 41.8% was sold directly from log producer to mills, 31.0% was sold through the timber market, while 27.3% was sold through the wood suppliers.

1. Roles of National Forests

(1) Distribution and Roles of National Forests

National forests occupy 7.58 million ha of land, which account for approximately 20% of the land area of Japan and approximately 30% of the forest area. They are widely distributed in the remote mountainous areas and headwaters areas, and they play important roles in fulfillment of the multiple functions of forests, including land conservation and watershed conservation.

National Forests, which have diverse ecosystems such as planted forests and primeval natural forests, are a place for the growth and habitat of various wildlife including rare species. They also provide fields for health and recreation in forests.

(2) National Forests Management

National forests, an important asset of the country, are managed by the Forestry Agency in an integrated manner under the National Forest Management Program.

2. Specific Initiatives under the National Forest Management Program

(1) Further Promotion of Management with Emphasis on Public Benefits

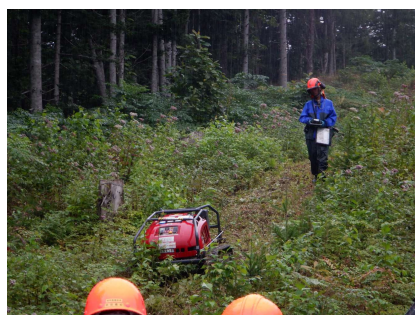
The Forestry Agency manages each national forest in accordance with the five forest types categorized based on the expected functions of “mountain disaster prevention”, “nature conservation”, “recreational use”, “comfortable environment development”, and “watershed conservation”.

Approximately 90% of national forests are designated as protection forests such as water resource conservation. The Forestry Agency improves devastated land and protection forests through forest conservation projects in order to ensure safe and secure life.

The Forestry Agency designates and manages “Protected Forests” and “Green Corridors” in order to conserve biodiversity. As of April 2025, Protected Forests are designated at 658 locations covering approximately 1,017,000 ha of land, which account for 13.4% of national forest area. There are 24 “Green Corridors”, which connect between Protected Forests, covering approximately 584,000 ha of land and accounting for 7.7% of national forest area. The Forestry Agency takes measures to protect rare wildlife species and to prevent deer and other animals from damaging forests.

(2) Contribution to Revitalizing Forest and Forestry

Through the organizations, technical capabilities and resources of the National Forest Management Program, the Forestry Agency is developing and disseminating technologies for labor-saving and low-cost forestry practices, such as utilization of drones and Information and Communication Technology (ICT), containerized seedlings and integrated harvesting and planting operations. Furthermore, it is also working to promote the dissemination and establishment of those technologies for private forest stakeholders through initiatives such as holding field workshops (Fig. IV-1).



Weeding with remotely operated machines



Weeding demonstration in planting rows designed for mechanized operations

Fig. IV-1 Field workshops on labor-saving and cost reduction of reforestation

In April 2020, the Timber Harvesting Rights System was enforced. Under this system, forestry management entities can acquire the right to steadily harvest trees in certain designated areas of national forests for a certain period, while ensuring multiple functions of the forest.

Furthermore, the Forestry Agency is promoting stable wood supply to lumber and plywood mills through “System Sales”. In addition, it is establishing cooperative forest management areas to collaborate with private forests to promote development of forestry road systems and forest operations.

(3) National Forests as “Forests for People”

The Forestry Agency provides various organizations (e.g. schools, voluntary groups, corporations, traditional woodworkers) with places for field activities such as forest environmental education and forest management practices, by designating forests for such activities within national forests. The Forestry Agency also undertakes “model projects” to manage forests in cooperation with local parties and nature conservation groups.

The Forestry Agency leases national forests to local governments and residents. “Recreation Forests” are managed and administered in partnership with municipalities and other stakeholders in local communities such as the tourist industry. In FY2024, a total of about 119 million people visited “Recreation Forests”.

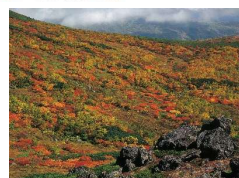
And 93 of “Recreation Forests” that have potential attractiveness as tourism resources were selected as “Japan’s Forests with Breathtaking Views” (Fig. IV-2). To encourage more people to visit these forests, the Forestry Agency has provided information on websites in English and has improved facilities by posting multilingual signs, and intensive environmental maintenance, such as facility repairs.



**Recreation
Forests of
JAPAN**



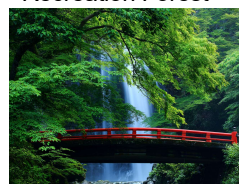
QR Code for “Japan’s Forests
with Breathtaking Views” website



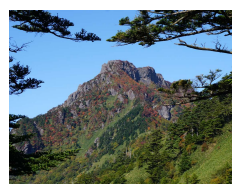
Tomuraushi
Recreation Forest



Goyozan
Recreation Forest



Meiji-no-Mori Minoh
Recreation Forest



Ishizuchi Recreation
Forest

Source: Forestry Agency

Fig. IV-2 Examples of “Japan’s Forests with Breathtaking Views”

1. Recovery of Forests, Forestry and the Wood Industry

(1) The Great East Japan Earthquake

On March 11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake, the largest earthquake ever recorded in Japan, hit the eastern part of Japan. It caused a strong earth tremor over a broad area and brought a great tsunami which devastated entire coastal communities along the eastern coast of the Tohoku region.

In July 2011, the GOJ developed the fundamental reconstruction policy, titled the Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, setting the timeframe for reconstruction at 10 years.

In March 2021, the GOJ established “Basic Guidelines for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake After the “Reconstruction and Revitalization Period””.

In June 2025, a revision of the guidelines was approved by the GOJ, clearly stating that full-scale restoration would commence after necessary conditions are put in place, including the establishment of guidelines to ensure the safety and security of workers, with a view to resuming forest management in areas where returning is difficult.

(2) Recovery of Forests

The Great East Japan Earthquake caused damages to forests and forest conservation facilities and forest roads in 15 prefectures. By FY2021, the recovery works had been completed.

Approximately 164.5 km of coastal disaster-prevention forests damaged by the tsunami required restoration work. The restoration work was completed on 163.7 km of them as of the end of March 2026. It is necessary to continue the project for growing the seedlings.

(3) Recovery of Forestry and the Wood Industry

The Great East Japan Earthquake damaged 115 wood processing/distribution facilities and 476 non-timber forest products facilities. Distribution of plywood materials and wood chips was disrupted as large-scale plywood and paper mills along the Pacific Coast were damaged.

The production of logs and wooden products has generally recovered to the respective levels before the earthquake.

27.5% (about 15,000) of “emergency temporary houses” were constructed with wood.

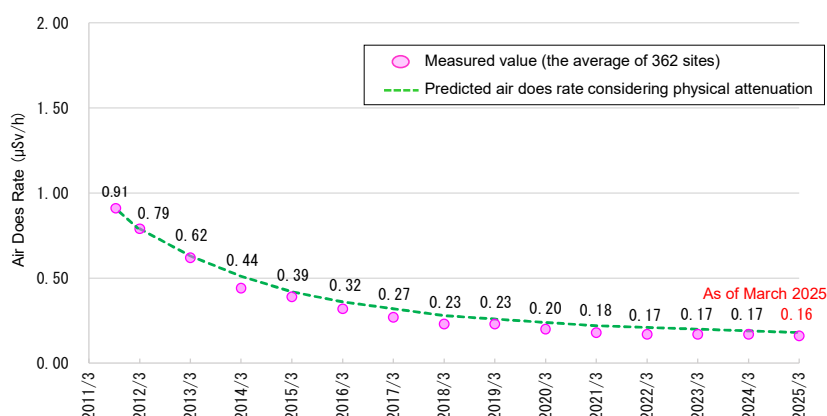
By the end of FY2020, approximately 25% of public housing built for disaster victims had been constructed with wood.

The use of wood has been promoted in the reconstruction of public buildings. Furthermore, woody biomass facilities such as power plants have been introduced in the disaster-affected prefectures, contributing to reconstruction.

2. Reconstruction after the Nuclear Accident

(1) Measures against Radioactive Substances in Forests

Air dose rate in forests in Fukushima Prefecture has been declining year by year (Fig. V-1).



Source: Forest planning division of Fukushima prefectural government,
the current state and prediction of radioactive materials in forests (FY 2024)

Fig. V-1 Changes of Air Dose Rate in forests in Fukushima Prefecture

The GOJ conducts monitoring and research about trends of distribution of radioactive substances within forests.

For decontamination of the forests, the measures in the vicinity of residence had been given top priority. Based on “Comprehensive Efforts towards the Regeneration of Forests and Forestry in Fukushima” (March 2016), the Forestry Agency is undertaking comprehensive projects to implement forest management such as thinning and to deal with radioactive substances, and projects to restore "satoyama forests" around residential areas.

With a view to resuming forest management in areas where returning is difficult, in FY 2025, the Forestry Agency established guidelines for the appropriate management of radiation exposure in forests where the air dose rate exceeds a certain standard.

To supply safe wood products to consumers, the Forestry Agency supports research and analysis on radioactivity in wood and the relevant work environment, and initiatives to develop arrangements for certifying the safety of wood products.

The Forestry Agency has been implementing the “Restoration of satoyama and hardwood forest project” in cooperation with people in Fukushima Prefecture since FY 2021 and promotes the restoration of satoyama hardwood forest for shiitake mushroom logs. Municipalities have established a plan (a restoration plan) for restoring log forests that set out the area of log forests to be regenerated, the implementation system, and other related matters. They carried out harvesting and regeneration of hardwood forests on a cumulative total of 790 ha by FY2024.

(2) Supply Safe Forest Products

The GOJ set standard limits for radioactive substances in foods at 100 Bq/kg for general foods. As of March 31, 2026, 22 items of non-timber forest products have shipping restrictions.

The production of shiitake mushrooms on sawdust medium has recovered to almost the level before the Great East Japan Earthquake, but that on logs has not recovered even now.

The Forestry Agency has collected, analyzed, and provided information on the supply and demand of mushroom logs in response to the decrease in production volume in Fukushima Prefecture and other mushroom log production areas, which has affected log procurement in many prefectures.

The Forestry Agency established Guidelines Concerning Management of Log Cultivation of Mushrooms to Decrease Radioactive Cesium. Shipping restrictions on mushrooms are to be lifted when cultivation is managed based on this guideline and it has been determined that no mushrooms are produced whose radioactivity exceeds the standard limits. The Forestry Agency supports the maintenance of simple greenhouses and equipment for measuring radioactive substances, which are necessary for safe mushroom production.

Since 2021, if a system for properly managing and inspecting mushrooms and edible wild plants is developed under the shipping and inspection policy set by prefectures, it can be possible to ship the products which are confirmed not to exceed the limit for general foods by non-destructive inspection. As a result, the shipments of Matsutake mushrooms, unpeeled bamboo shoots, Nameko mushrooms, Naratake mushrooms, Mukitake mushrooms and Kuritake mushrooms, Shiitake mushrooms, Maitake mushrooms have resumed in some restriction areas.

Appendix

1. Forestry-related Fundamental Figures

Item	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
i Nominal gross domestic product (GDP)	billion yen	543,395	537,385	510,140	548,867	554,074	573,569	584,901	616,033	634,226
Forestry	billion yen	218	156	210	242	295	335	348	317	313
Forestry / GDP	%	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05
ii Total number of workers	million	64.46	63.56	62.57	64.01	67.10	67.13	67.23	67.47	67.81
Forestry	million	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07
Forestry / Total # of workers	%	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
iii Land area of Japan	million ha	37.79	37.79	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80	37.80
iv Forest	million ha	25.15	25.12	25.10	25.08	25.05	25.05	25.02	25.02	25.02
Forest / Land area	%	67.5	67.4	67.3	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.1	67.1	67.1
v Protection forest	million ha	8.93	11.65	12.02	12.17	12.25	12.26	12.27	12.29	12.30
Protection forest / Forest	%	35.5	46.4	47.9	48.5	48.9	48.9	49.0	49.1	49.1
vi Growing stock of forest	billion m ³	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6
vii Total wood supply/demand	million m ³	101.01	87.42	71.88	75.16	74.38	82.08	85.03	79.91	81.87
Domestic production	million m ³	19.06	17.90	18.92	24.92	31.09	33.68	34.55	34.32	34.81
Import	million m ³	81.95	69.52	52.96	50.24	43.29	48.41	50.48	45.59	47.07
Self-sufficiency rate	%	18.9	20.5	26.3	33.2	41.8	41.0	40.6	42.9	42.5
viii New housing starts	million units	1.23	1.24	0.81	0.91	0.82	0.86	0.86	0.82	0.79
Proportion of wooden structure	%	45.2	43.9	56.6	55.5	57.6	58.7	55.6	55.4	57.1

Sources: i: Cabinet Office "Annual Report on National Accounts for FY2024"

ii: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey"

iii: Geospatial Information Authority of Japan "The Report of Statistical reports on the land area by prefectures and municipalities in Japan"

iv, v, vi: Forestry Agency.

vii: Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

viii: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism "Housing Starts"

Note: "Total wood supply/demand", "Domestic production" and "Import" in "vii" refer to the volume in roundwood equivalent.

2. Forestry Output

(Unit: billion yen)

Item	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Forestry output	531.15	417.05	425.70	454.47	482.83	545.42	579.06	555.33	571.31
Wood production	322.18	210.50	195.29	234.08	246.23	325.20	360.26	325.03	327.64
Softwood	265.33	177.41	170.16	198.19	179.02	251.70	278.78	233.03	225.23
Sugi (Japanese cedar)	123.78	87.53	93.50	118.09	107.39	147.26	167.45	131.37	129.09
Hardwood	54.72	31.71	23.76	19.51	15.82	15.25	14.53	15.64	13.01
Firewood and charcoal production	6.16	6.09	5.08	5.31	5.96	6.23	6.39	7.03	7.09
Grown mushroom production	196.89	198.50	218.91	210.52	225.93	209.13	206.64	219.81	232.27
Minor forestry products production	5.92	1.96	6.42	4.55	4.71	4.86	5.76	3.45	4.31
Forestry income produced	351.91	245.78	229.22	251.02	253.44	286.32	306.21	314.33	321.47

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) "Forestry Output"

Notes 1. "Wood production" includes the output of wood chips for fuel since 2011.

2. "Softwood" in wood production includes output of other softwood and wood for pulp.

3. "Fuelwood and charcoal production" includes the output of bamboo charcoal and charcoal dust since 2001.

4. "Grown mushroom production" includes the output of eryngii mushrooms and other varieties of grown mushrooms since 2001.

5. "Minor forestry products production" includes the output of Japan wax and Japanese lacquer since 2002, the output of wild grass (wild vegetables and wild herbs) since 2010 and the output of gibier since 2016.

6. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

3. Current State of Forest Resources

(Unit: 1,000 ha, million m³)

Classification			Total		Standing timber area (canopy cover more than 30%)				Treeless land (canopy cover less than 30%)		Bamboo groves
					Planted forest		Natural forest				
			Area	Growing stock	Area	Growing stock	Area	Growing stock	Area	Growing stock	
Total			25,025	5,560.20	10,093	3,545.49	13,553	2,013.72	1,204	0.99	175
National forest	Subtotal		7,657	1,300.55	2,247	553.73	4,756	746.21	653	0.60	0
	Under the Forestry Agency's jurisdiction	Subtotal	7,587	1,295.37	2,243	553.32	4,696	741.44	649	0.60	0
		State-owned	7,510	1,276.54	2,176	534.72	4,693	741.22	640	0.60	0
		Government reforestation	77	18.83	66	18.61	2	0.22	8	0	-
		Other	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-
	Under other Agencies' jurisdiction		70	5.18	5	0.41	61	4.77	4	-	-
	Private and public forest	Subtotal		17,368	4,259.65	7,846	2,991.76	8,796	1,267.50	551	0.39
Public forest		Subtotal	3,009	659.13	1,334	427.73	1,548	231.11	121	0.30	6
		Prefecture	1,296	268.78	534	156.28	710	112.25	52	0.24	1
		Municipality/Property ward	1,713	390.36	800	271.44	838	118.86	69	0.06	5
Private forest		14,311	3,596.71	6,500	2,562.28	7,220	1,034.34	426	0.09	165	
Others		47	3.81	12	1.75	28	2.05	4	0	3	

Source Forestry Agency

Notes 1. Data cover the forests defined in Article 2 of the Forest Act.

2. "Others" refers to forests that are not subject to the "Regional Forest Plans" for non-national forest under Article 5 of the Forest Act, and for national forest under Article 7-2 of the Forest Act.

3. Figures are as of March 31, 2022.

4. Symbol of "-" means "not applicable".

5. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

4. Planted Area by Tree Species

(Unit: ha)

	Total	Softwood					Hardwood
		Sugi (Japanese cedar)	Hinoki (Japanese cypress)	Matsu (Pine)	Karamatsu (Japanese larch)	Other	
2000	(31,316)	(8,223)	(11,574)	(233)	(2,524)	(4,954)	(3,808)
	28,480	7,967	10,745	223	2,493	4,014	3,038
2005	(25,584)	(5,216)	(7,096)	(226)	(3,534)	(5,728)	(3,784)
	22,498	5,011	6,307	183	3,423	4,611	2,963
2010	(18,756)	(4,132)	(2,820)	(247)	(4,604)	(4,265)	(2,688)
	16,388	3,844	2,262	237	4,418	3,381	2,246
2015	(19,429)	(5,537)	(2,039)	(185)	(4,467)	(5,250)	(1,950)
	16,607	5,390	1,930	168	4,027	3,450	1,642
2020	(22,777)	(7,571)	(1,894)	(309)	(6,681)	(4,412)	(1,910)
	20,686	7,359	1,738	294	6,198	3,445	1,653
2021	(23,015)	(8,207)	(2,230)	(249)	(6,662)	(3,760)	(1,906)
	20,266	7,477	1,798	210	6,271	2,901	1,609
2022	(24,133)	(9,127)	(2,298)	(205)	(6,732)	(3,907)	(1,864)
	20,796	8,253	1,673	168	6,153	3,033	1,516
2023	(25,325)	(9,949)	(2,261)	(194)	(7,204)	(3,930)	(1,787)
	22,354	9,033	1,696	106	6,830	3,240	1,448
2024	(24,900)	(10,157)	(2,287)	(173)	(6,877)	(3,885)	(1,520)
	22,398	9,317	1,691	102	6,604	3,425	1,259

Source Forestry Agency

Notes 1. Figures do not include national forest.

2. Figures in parentheses refer to the total area which includes area planted as lower layer of multi-layered forest.

3. Matsu includes Japanese red pine and Japanese black pine.

5. Planted Forest Area by Age Classes

(Unit: 1,000 ha)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI
1985	604	895	1,263	1,691	1,762	1,569	947	337	240	205	178	137	111	83	148						
1989	436	700	943	1,351	1,691	1,746	1,413	777	270	224	183	151	118	93	79	52	62				
1994	278	421	699	937	1,336	1,686	1,719	1,388	735	262	213	172	139	112	86	67	105				
2001	131	226	350	589	874	1,149	1,599	1,677	1,522	946	353	204	171	144	112	89	62	52	70		
2006	88	168	227	352	593	873	1,143	1,582	1,649	1,500	918	345	200	168	141	106	90	62	120		
2011	73	114	159	231	347	584	852	1,111	1,565	1,631	1,473	921	345	194	164	138	105	87	174		
2016	68	102	114	164	224	348	582	846	1,108	1,529	1,592	1,428	893	340	190	162	135	104	86	172	
2021	77	97	103	112	159	229	346	580	842	1,092	1,487	1,535	1,380	861	337	186	161	133	103	88	168

Source Forestry Agency

Notes 1. Figures are as the end of each fiscal year.

2. The maximum age class of planted forests for each year is as follows: 1985 is age-class XV, 1989 and 1994 are age-class XVII, 2001, 2006, and 2011 are age-class XIX, 2016 is age-class XX, and 2021 is age-class XXI. Age classes beyond these are included in the respective maximum age class for each year.

3. Data cover the forests defined in Article 5 or Article 7-2 of the Forest Act.

6. Thinned Area and Use of Thinnings

(FY)	Thinned area (1,000 ha)			Volume of thinnings used (million m ³)					
	Total	Private and public forest	National forest	Total	Private and public forest				National forest
					Subtotal	Sawnwood	Roundwood	Others	
2010	556	445	110	6.65	4.43	2.70	0.42	1.31	2.22
2015	452	341	112	8.13	5.65	2.97	0.35	2.32	2.48
2016	440	319	121	8.23	5.76	2.95	0.30	2.51	2.47
2017	410	304	106	8.12	5.56	2.75	0.28	2.53	2.56
2018	370	269	101	7.46	4.94	2.37	0.25	2.32	2.52
2019	365	268	98	7.68	5.21	2.53	0.30	2.37	2.47
2020	357	261	96	7.29	4.79	2.26	0.29	2.25	2.50
2021	365	269	96	7.82	5.00	2.45	0.30	2.25	2.82
2022	329	236	93	7.46	4.80	2.37	0.24	2.18	2.66
2023	307	222	85	7.50	4.60	2.15	0.24	2.21	2.90
2024	292	208	84	7.20	4.45	2.00	0.29	2.16	2.75

Source Forestry Agency

Notes 1. Volumes are in roundwood equivalent.

2. "Sawnwood" means the wood such as wood building materials and wood packaging materials.

3. "Roundwood" means the wood such as scaffolding timber and stakes.

4. "Others" includes the wood such as wood chip and wood powder (sawdust).

5. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

7. Forest Area by Owners

	2015		2020	
	Forest area (ha)	Proportion of total area (%)	Forest area (ha)	Proportion of total area (%)
Total	17,626,761	100.0	17,616,863	100.0
Private	13,563,827	77.0	13,560,696	77.0
Public	3,370,380	19.1	3,407,898	19.3
Prefecture	1,271,571	7.2	1,310,110	7.4
Public corporation	391,189	2.2	351,519	2.0
Municipality	1,406,063	8.0	1,434,838	8.1
Property ward	301,557	1.7	311,431	1.8
Incorporated Administrative Agencies	692,554	3.9	648,269	3.7

Source MAFF "Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

Notes 1. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

2. "Incorporated Administrative Agencies" include Independent Administrative Agencies, National University Corporations and Special Corporations.

8. Number of Forestry Management Entities and their Forest Areas

(Unit: entity, ha)

	Total		Less than 3 ha		3-5 ha		5-20 ha		20-50 ha		50-100 ha		100 ha or more	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Total	34,001	3,322,691	1,520	628	6,236	22,979	15,220	148,280	6,045	176,477	2,151	142,598	2,829	2,831,728
Corporation	4,093	1,245,256	983	210	201	757	765	8,398	611	19,542	423	29,441	1,110	1,186,908
Private company	1,994	663,822	656	114	90	322	372	3,868	270	8,221	143	9,562	463	641,736
Cooperative	1,608	314,120	271	87	65	256	268	3,229	267	8,842	229	16,117	508	285,588
Agricultural cooperative	47	15,354	-	-	1	3	4	40	8	298	4	283	30	14,730
Forest owners' cooperative	1,388	212,763	238	87	51	198	229	2,751	234	7,702	209	14,682	427	187,343
Other cooperatives	173	86,003	33	-	13	55	35	438	25	842	16	1,152	51	83,516
Other corporations	491	267,314	56	8	46	179	125	1,301	74	2,480	51	3,763	139	259,583
Non-corporation	29,080	723,038	536	417	6,031	22,207	14,399	139,244	5,374	154,949	1,648	107,263	1,092	298,959
Individual	27,776	616,223	494	398	5,883	21,634	13,940	134,299	5,093	146,131	1,484	95,694	882	218,067
Public	828	1,354,397	1	1	4	15	56	638	60	1,986	80	5,894	627	1,345,862

Source MAFF "2020 Census of Agriculture and Forestry"

Notes 1. The symbol "-" means "not applicable".

2. "Forestry management entities" corresponds to one of the followings. The entities (I) own more than 3 hectares of forest, and also have conducted forestry or have established a "Forest Management Plan" for the past five years, (II) have been entrusted with forestation or (III) have harvested more than 200 m³ of logs for the past one year through the entrustment and the purchase of standing trees.

9. Roundwood Production

(Unit: 1,000 m³)

			2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Relative change from the previous year (%)
Total			17,034	16,166	17,193	20,049	19,882	21,847	22,082	20,647	19,763	▲ 4.3
By tree species	Softwood	Subtotal	13,707 (80)	13,695 (85)	14,789 (86)	17,815 (89)	18,037 (91)	20,088 (92)	20,386 (92)	18,926 (92)	18,398 (93)	▲ 2.8
		Sugi (Japanese cedar)	7,671	7,756	9,049	11,226	11,663	12,917	13,238	11,917	11,716	▲ 1.7
		for sawnwood	7,258 <57>	6,737 <58>	6,695 <63>	7,869 <66>	7,841 <68>	8,630 <67>	8,900 <69>	8,120 <66>	8,088 <68>	▲ 0.4
		Hinoki (Japanese cypress)	2,273	2,014	2,029	2,364	2,722	3,079	2,971	3,180	3,019	▲ 5.1
		Akamatsu (Japanese red pine), Kuromatsu (Japanese black pine)	1,034	783	694	779	570	529	559	494	459	▲ 7.1
		Karamatsu (Japanese larch), Ezomatsu (Yezo spruce), Todomatsu (Sakhalin fir)	2,410	2,910	2,816	3,268	2,940	3,183	3,362	3,078	2,972	▲ 3.4
		Other	319	232	201	170	142	380	256	257	232	▲ 9.7
		Hardwood	3,327 (20)	2,471 (15)	2,404 (14)	2,236 (11)	1,845 (9)	1,759 (8)	1,696 (8)	1,721 (8)	1,365 (7)	▲ 20.7
	By use	Sawnwood	12,798 (75)	11,571 (72)	10,582 (62)	12,004 (60)	11,615 (58)	12,861 (59)	12,937 (59)	12,271 (59)	11,956 (60)	▲ 2.6
Plywood		138 (1)	863 (5)	2,490 (14)	3,356 (17)	4,195 (21)	4,661 (21)	4,912 (22)	3,909 (19)	3,951 (20)	1.1	
Chips		4,098 (24)	3,732 (23)	4,121 (24)	4,689 (23)	4,072 (20)	4,325 (20)	4,233 (19)	4,467 (22)	3,856 (20)	▲ 13.7	

Source MAFF "Wood Supply and Demand Report"

- Notes
- Figures in parentheses refer to the percentage of each to total volume.
 - Figures in angle brackets refer to the percentage of Sugi for sawnwood to the volume for sawnwood of all species.
 - Roundwood Production excludes forest residue.
 - Total figures is the sum of "Sawnwood", "Plywood" and "Chips".
 - Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.
 - Production of roundwood for LVL is added to "Plywood" since 2017.

10. Wood Supply and Demand Chart (roundwood equivalent)

(Unit: 1,000 m³)

Demand / Supply		Demand						Domestic consumption										Export																																																																						
		Industrial use				Wood for mushroom production		Fuel wood		Industrial use				Wood for mushroom production		Fuel wood		Industrial use				Fuel wood																																																																		
Supply	Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154																																																												
																													Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel																																								
																																																	Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel																				
																																																																					Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel
Domestic production	Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154																																																												
																													Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel																																								
																																																	Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel																				
																																																																					Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel
Import	Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154																																																												
																													Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel																																								
																																																	Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel																				
																																																																					Total	Subtotal	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel	Subtotal	Roundwood	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Other	Subtotal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood chips for fuel

Source Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart", 2024

Notes 1. Figures in parentheses of the volume of pulp and chips and fuel wood, for example wood chips from mill residue or construction waste, are not included in the "total" and "subtotal".

2. "Forest residue" refers to branches or roots carried into mills for use.

3. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

11. Wood Supply/Demand (roundwood equivalent)

(Unit: 1,000 m³)

	Wood supply/demand				Wood demand for industrial use by sector				Wood supply for industrial use by source	
	Total	Wood for industrial use	Fuel wood	Wood for mushroom production	Sawnwood	Plywood	Pulp and chips	Others	Domestic production	Import (roundwood and wood products)
1955	65,206	45,278	19,928	...	30,295	2,297	8,285	4,401	42,794	2,484
1960	71,467	56,547	14,920	...	37,789	3,178	10,189	5,391	49,006	7,541
1965	76,798	70,530	6,268	...	47,084	5,187	14,335	3,924	50,375	20,155
1970	106,601	102,679	2,348	1,574	62,009	13,059	24,887	2,724	46,241	56,438
1975	99,303	96,369	1,132	1,802	55,341	11,173	27,298	2,557	34,577	61,792
1980	112,211	108,964	1,200	2,047	56,713	12,840	35,868	3,543	34,557	74,407
1985	95,447	92,901	572	1,974	44,539	11,217	32,915	4,230	33,074	59,827
1990	113,242	111,162	517	1,563	53,887	14,546	41,344	1,385	29,369	81,793
1995	113,698	111,922	721	1,055	50,384	14,314	44,922	2,302	22,916	89,006
2000	101,006	99,263	940	803	40,946	13,825	42,186	2,306	18,022	81,241
2005	87,423	85,857	1,001	565	32,901	12,586	37,608	2,763	17,176	68,681
2010	71,884	70,253	1,099	532	25,379	9,556	32,350	2,968	18,236	52,018
2015	75,160	70,883	3,962	315	25,358	9,914	31,783	3,829	21,797	49,086
2020	74,380	61,392	12,746	242	24,597	8,919	26,064	1,812	21,980	39,412
2021	82,084	67,142	14,695	246	26,179	10,294	28,743	1,926	24,127	43,015
2022	85,031	67,494	17,327	209	26,263	9,820	29,547	1,865	24,144	43,351
2023	79,914	59,369	20,353	191	21,791	7,474	27,797	2,307	22,934	36,435
2024	81,874	59,128	22,593	154	22,317	7,729	26,851	2,232	22,369	36,759

Source Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

Notes 1. "Others" includes items such as roundwood for export.

2. The symbol "..." means "unknown or lack of investigation".

3. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

4. "Fuel wood" includes wood chip for fuel utilized by woody biomass power plants since 2014.

12. Trend of self-sufficiency rate for wood

(Unit: 1,000 m³)

		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Relative change from the previous year (%)	
Total wood supply/demand		101,006	87,423	71,884	75,160	74,380	82,084	85,031	79,914	81,874	2.5	
Wood for industrial use		99,263	85,857	70,253	70,883	61,392	67,142	67,494	59,369	59,128	▲ 0.4	
Wood for mushroom production		803	565	532	315	242	246	209	191	154	▲ 19.4	
Fuel wood		940	1,001	1,099	3,962	12,746	14,695	17,327	20,353	22,593	11.0	
Domestic production		19,058	17,899	18,923	24,918	31,090	33,675	34,554	34,323	34,809	1.4	
Import		81,948	69,523	52,961	50,242	43,290	48,409	50,477	45,591	47,065	3.2	
Self-sufficiency rate (%)		18.9	20.5	26.3	33.2	41.8	41.0	40.6	42.9	42.5	▲ 0.4	
Wood demand for industrial use by sector	Total	Total	99,263	85,857	70,253	70,883	61,392	67,142	67,494	59,369	59,128	▲ 0.4
		Domestic production	18,022	17,176	18,236	21,797	21,980	24,127	24,144	22,934	22,369	▲ 2.5
		Import	81,241	68,681	52,018	49,086	39,412	43,015	43,351	36,435	36,759	0.9
		Self-sufficiency rate (%)	18.2	20.0	26.0	30.8	35.8	35.9	35.8	38.6	37.8	▲ 0.8
	Sawnwood	Subtotal	40,946	32,901	25,379	25,358	24,597	26,179	26,263	21,791	22,317	2.4
		Domestic production	12,798	11,571	10,582	12,004	11,615	12,861	12,937	12,271	11,958	▲ 2.6
		Import	28,148	21,330	14,797	13,354	12,982	13,318	13,326	9,520	10,359	8.8
		Self-sufficiency rate (%)	31.3	35.2	41.7	47.3	47.2	49.1	49.3	56.3	53.6	▲ 2.7
	Plywood	Subtotal	13,825	12,586	9,556	9,914	8,919	10,294	9,820	7,474	7,729	3.4
		Domestic production	138	863	2,490	3,530	4,195	4,661	4,912	3,909	3,944	0.9
		Import	13,687	11,723	7,066	6,384	4,724	5,633	4,908	3,565	3,785	6.2
		Self-sufficiency rate (%)	1.0	6.9	26.1	35.6	47.0	45.3	50.0	52.3	51.0	▲ 1.3
	Pulp and chips	Subtotal	(6,537)	(7,974)	(6,192)	(6,667)	(5,634)	(7,210)	(6,242)	(6,127)	(5,423)	▲ 11.5
		Domestic production	42,186	37,608	32,350	31,783	26,064	28,743	29,547	27,797	26,851	▲ 3.4
		Import	4,749	4,426	4,785	5,202	4,420	4,744	4,563	4,778	4,283	▲ 10.4
		Self-sufficiency rate (%)	37,437	33,181	27,565	26,581	21,644	24,000	24,983	23,019	22,568	▲ 2.0
	Others	Subtotal	11.3	11.8	14.8	16.4	17.0	16.5	15.4	17.2	16.0	▲ 1.2
		Domestic production	2,306	2,763	2,968	3,829	1,812	1,926	1,865	2,307	2,232	▲ 3.3
		Import	337	316	379	1,061	1,750	1,862	1,732	1,976	2,184	10.5
		Self-sufficiency rate (%)	1,969	2,447	2,589	2,767	62	65	134	331	48	▲ 85.5
Wood for mushroom production	Subtotal	14.6	11.4	12.8	27.7	96.6	96.6	92.8	85.6	97.9	12.3	
	Domestic production	803	565	532	315	242	246	209	191	154	▲ 19.4	
	Import	803	565	532	315	242	246	209	191	154	▲ 19.4	
	Self-sufficiency rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fuel wood	Subtotal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	
	Domestic production	...	...	...	(12,473)	(13,029)	(12,887)	(12,594)	(12,584)	(12,704)	1.0	
	Import	940	1,001	1,099	3,962	12,746	14,695	17,327	20,353	22,593	11.0	
	Self-sufficiency rate (%)	233	159	155	2,806	8,868	9,301	10,201	11,197	12,287	9.7	
Fuel wood	Subtotal	707	842	943	1,156	3,878	5,394	7,126	9,156	10,306	12.6	
	Domestic production	24.8	15.9	14.1	70.8	69.6	63.3	58.9	55.0	54.4	▲ 0.6	
	Import	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Self-sufficiency rate (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Source Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

Notes 1. Self-sufficiency rate is calculated by domestic production divided by total or subtotal in each category.

2. "Others" includes items such as roundwood for export.

3. Figures in parentheses refer to the volume of wood chip from mill residue or construction waste. They are not included in the "total" and "subtotal".

4. Symbol of "-" means "not applicable."

5. The symbol "..." means "unknown or lack of investigation".

6. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

7. "Fuel wood" includes wood chip for fuel utilized by woody biomass power plants since 2014.

8. Among "relative change from the previous year", "self-sufficiency rate" field is the difference from the previous year.

13. Wood Supply by Country (roundwood equivalent)

(Unit: 1,000 m³, %)

			2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Imported wood	North America	Subtotal	(28.9) 28,700	(18.8) 16,129	(19.2) 13,506	(17.5) 12,415	(14.8) 9,068	(14.6) 9,835	(14.7) 9,937	(13.8) 8,168	(13.3) 7,889
		U.S.A	14,460	6,844	5,838	6,057	5,488	5,590	6,174	5,329	5,132
		Canada	14,240	9,285	7,668	6,359	3,580	4,245	3,763	2,839	2,757
	Southeast Asia	Subtotal	(13.7) 13,569	(12.2) 10,511	(8.9) 6,287	(8.3) 5,848	(6.9) 4,215	(6.7) 4,504	(6.7) 4,492	(6.1) 3,626	(6.2) 3,644
		Malaysia	6,690	5,888	3,773	2,917	1,771	1,820	1,730	1,227	1,282
		Indonesia	5,858	4,137	2,304	2,804	2,333	2,625	2,669	2,313	2,281
		Others	1,021	486	209	127	111	59	92	85	81
	Russia Federation		(7.5) 7,429	(8.6) 7,411	(3.3) 2,343	(2.9) 2,081	(3.3) 2,050	(3.3) 2,202	(2.4) 1,606	(1.4) 845	(1.5) 913
	Europe		(4.7) 4,675	(6.9) 5,937	(7.1) 4,967	(7.6) 5,374	(9.3) 5,695	(7.9) 5,311	(9.1) 6,139	(7.0) 4,146	(8.7) 5,161
	Others	New Zealand	(4.4) 4,374	(3.4) 2,878	(3.9) 2,720	(2.3) 1,638	(1.8) 1,086	(1.9) 1,291	(1.6) 1,083	(1.6) 968	(1.7) 995
		Chile	(3.8) 3,795	(4.6) 3,952	(6.7) 4,726	(5.6) 3,987	(4.9) 2,994	(3.7) 2,457	(3.3) 2,208	(3.0) 1,805	(3.0) 1,797
		Australia	(8.7) 8,604	(10.2) 8,729	(11.0) 7,722	(6.6) 4,662	(4.3) 2,628	(5.1) 3,432	(5.2) 3,505	(6.0) 3,586	(5.0) 2,937
		China	(2.5) 2,445	(3.0) 2,544	(3.0) 2,084	(2.8) 1,967	(2.6) 1,591	(3.2) 2,144	(2.4) 1,588	(2.0) 1,206	(2.0) 1,181
		Viet Nam				(7.6) 5,418	(9.5) 5,840	(11.0) 7,364	(11.3) 7,599	(12.0) 7,112	(11.9) 7,027
		Other	(7.7) 7,651	(12.3) 10,591	(10.9) 7,663	(8.0) 5,696	(6.9) 4,245	(6.7) 4,476	(7.7) 5,193	(8.4) 4,974	(8.8) 5,213
	Subtotal		(81.8) 81,241	(80.0) 68,681	(74.0) 52,018	(69.2) 49,086	(64.2) 39,412	(64.1) 43,015	(64.2) 43,351	(61.4) 36,435	(62.2) 36,759
Domestic wood		(18.2) 18,022	(20.0) 17,176	(26.0) 18,236	(30.8) 21,797	(35.8) 21,980	(35.9) 24,127	(35.8) 24,144	(38.6) 22,934	(37.8) 22,369	
Total		99,263	85,857	70,253	70,883	61,392	67,142	67,494	59,369	59,128	

Sources Ministry of Finance "Trade Statistics of Japan", Forestry Agency "Wood Supply and Demand Chart"

Notes 1. Figures refer to the sum of domestic/imported roundwood volume and imported products volume (sawnwood, plywood, and pulp and chips) converted into roundwood equivalent.

2. "Others" of "Southeast Asia" includes Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon.

3. "Others" of "Others" includes African countries.

4. "Others" of "Others" includes Viet Nam until 2014.

5. Figures in parentheses refer to the percentage of each volume to the "total" volume of each year.

6. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

14. Number of Mills/Factories and Production Volume

		Unit	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sawnwood	Number of mills	mill	11,692	9,011	6,569	5,206	4,115	3,948	3,804	3,749	3,547
	Arrival of logs	1,000 m ³	26,526	20,540	15,762	16,182	14,851	16,650	16,363	15,061	14,428
	Shipment	1,000 m ³	17,231	12,825	9,415	9,231	8,203	9,091	8,600	7,965	7,603
Plywood	Number of mills	mill	354	271	192	185	173	158	155	164	154
	Arrival of logs	1,000 m ³	5,401	4,636	3,811	4,218	4,626	5,093	5,355	4,137	4,188
	Surface-untreated plywood production	1,000 m ³	3,218	3,212	2,645	2,756	2,999	3,172	3,059	2,532	2,506
	Surface-treated plywood production	1,000 m ³	1,534	1,037	647	524	551	494	516	519	487
Glued laminated timber	Number of factories	factory	281	259	182	157	148	132	140	143	135
	Production	1,000 m ³	892	1,512	1,455	1,485	1,740	1,982	1,659	1,675	1,754
Cross laminated timber	Number of factories	factory	...	...	...	...	11	11	9	10	9
	Production	1,000 m ³	...	...	...	...	13	15	15	18	21
Wood chips	Number of mills	mill	2,657	2,040	1,577	1,424	1,196	1,082	1,110	1,119	1,073
	Production	1,000 tons	...	6,005	5,407	5,745	4,753	6,070	5,278	5,260	4,455
		(1,000 m ³)	10,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources MAFF "Wood Supply and Demand Report", Japan Laminated Wood Products Association

Notes 1. "Sawnwood" excludes sawmills with output power less than 7.5kW.

2. Figures of LVL are added to figures of "Plywood" since 2017.

3. Figures of glued laminated timber are based on the data from Japan Laminated Wood Products Association until 2016.

4. "Wood chips" excludes chips for fuel.

5. The symbol "..." means "unknown or lack of investigation".

Full text (in Japanese) of the “Annual Report on Forest and Forestry for FY2025” is available on the website of the Forestry Agency:

<https://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/j/kikaku/hakusyo/r7hakusyo/index.html>

Please refer to those texts for further information on the issues contained in this brochure, or ask the Annual Report Group of the Forestry Agency:

Annual Report Group
Policy Planning Division, Forest Policy Planning Department,
Forestry Agency
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF)
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 100-8952
JAPAN

Contact of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
https://www.contactus.maff.go.jp/rinya/form/rinsei/inquiry_rinya_160801.html



Kiguri, the mascot character of
Annual Report on Forest and
Forestry