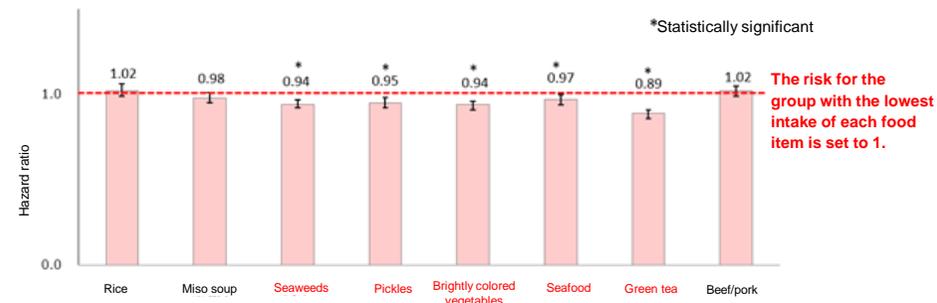




9 Food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry

<Main future efforts>

- Formulating the “Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI (Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation)” (May 2021) as a new policy to enhance productivity potentials and ensure sustainability in a compatible manner of food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors through innovation. Setting targets for innovative technologies and production systems to achieve carbon neutrality, etc., and promoting their development and social implementation.
 - A Complete shift to horticultural facilities that do not use fossil fuels by 2050 through the development of fast heatable heat pumps.
 - Establishing technology for next-generation organic agriculture by 2040, and increasing in organic farming to 25% (1 million hectares) of farmland by 2050.
 - Establishing technologies for the electrification and hydrogenation of agricultural and forestry machinery and fishing boats by 2040.
 - Establishing a cyclical use of “harvesting, using, and planting” for planted forests, and promoting reforestation using F1 plus trees and increased use of wood.
 - Achieving zero CO₂ emissions from the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry by 2050.
- Working out specific targets for the use of forests, timber, and marine resources to achieve negative emissions.
 - Establishing technology for constructing high-rise wooden buildings by 2040 through the development of wooden building materials and standardization of construction methods.
 - Establishing a method to measure the amount of CO₂ absorbed and stored by blue carbon, and aiming to reflect it in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and others.



- The group with a high rate of Japanese food intake had a lower risk of death, e.g., 14% less all-cause mortality, 11% less cardiovascular disease mortality, and 11% less heart disease mortality.
- For the eight main Japanese food items, the risk of death was reduced by 11% for green tea, 6% for seaweeds, and 6% for brightly colored vegetables.

Source: Materials from Tohoku University and National Cancer Center joint research

Benefits to people's lives in 2050

- Incorporating wood into daily life will contribute to more comfortable living, such as higher sleep efficiency, and increased consumption of Japanese food will contribute to the extension of healthy life expectancy.
 - The use of wood for interior decoration will contribute to the realization of the positive effects of wood on the body and mind, such as improved sleep efficiency and healing/relaxing effects.
 - The healthy life expectancy of the public will be extended through the increased consumption of healthy and nutritionally balanced Japanese-style dietary habits, in addition to the stable supply of food.