

## **PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND THE ROLE OF BIOLOGICAL SEQUESTRATION UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENTS**

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Historically, humans have contributed to carbon dioxide emission in two ways: fossil fuel burning and deforestation. Initially, land use changes (deforestation) were the principle source of carbon emissions. One approach to address the issue of increasing carbon emissions is to maintain and increase the stock of sustainably managed forests. Throughout much of the world, largely the temperate regions, the gross annual forest volume growth exceeds annual volumes harvested. Obviously by managing forests in a sustainable fashion, net carbon emissions can be managed and reduced. Furthermore, planted forests as well as natural forests can contribute to sequestration services. However KP scheme picks up only one forest function relates to carbon sinks, though land management policies and measures can cost-effectively address multiple global problems simultaneously. This compels to utilize forests for carbon sequestration under the harmonization with various forest functions and services. The basic purpose of this presentation is to examine the rational and potential for forests carbon sequestration in the contexts of the Kyoto Protocol and Sustainable Forest Management.