

行政機関の保有する情報の公開に関する法律

Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs

(平成十一年五月十四日法律第四十二号)

(Act No. 42 of May 14, 1999)

第一章 総則

Chapter I General Provisions

(目的)

(Purpose)

第一条 この法律は、国民主権の理念にのっとり、行政文書の開示を請求する権利につき定めること等により、行政機関の保有する情報の一層の公開を図り、もって政府の有するその諸活動を国民に説明する責務が全うされるようにするとともに、国民の的確な理解と批判の下にある公正で民主的な行政の推進に資することを目的とする。

Article 1 The purpose of this Act to further disclose the information held by administrative organs by providing for the right to request the disclosure of administrative documents in accordance with the principle of sovereignty of the people, and thereby ensure the government's accountability to the people regarding its various activities, and contribute to the advancement of a fair and democratic administration under the people's appropriate understanding and criticism.

(定義)

(Definitions)

第二条 この法律において「行政機関」とは、次に掲げる機関をいう。

Article 2 (1) The term "administrative organ" as used in this Act means the following organs:

一 法律の規定に基づき内閣に置かれる機関（内閣府を除く。）及び内閣の所轄の下に置かれる機関

(i) organs established within the Cabinet based on the provisions of laws (excluding the Cabinet Office) and organs under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet;

二 内閣府、宮内庁並びに内閣府設置法（平成十一年法律第八十九号）第四十九条第一項及び第二項に規定する機関（これらの機関のうち第四号の政令で定める機関が置かれる機関にあっては、当該政令で定める機関を除く。）

(ii) the Cabinet Office, the Imperial Household Agency, and organs prescribed in Article 49, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Cabinet Office Establishment Act (Act No. 89 of 1999) (for the organs that establish the organs specified by

Cabinet Order referred to in item (iv) among those organs, excluding the organs specified by that Cabinet Order);

三 国家行政組織法（昭和二十三年法律第二百十号）第三条第二項に規定する機関（第五号の政令で定める機関が置かれる機関にあつては、当該政令で定める機関を除く。）

(iii) organs prescribed in Article 3, paragraph (2) of the National Government Organization Act (Act No. 120 of 1948) (for the organs that establish the organs specified by Cabinet Order referred to in item (v), excluding the organs specified by that Cabinet Order);

四 内閣府設置法第三十九条及び第五十五条並びに宮内庁法（昭和二十二年法律第七十号）第十六条第二項の機関並びに内閣府設置法第四十条及び第五十六条（宮内庁法第十八条第一項において準用する場合を含む。）の特別の機関で、政令で定めるもの

(iv) organs referred to in Article 39 and Article 55 of the Act for Establishment of the Cabinet Office, and Article 16, paragraph (2) of the Imperial Household Agency Act (Act No. 70 of 1947), and extraordinary organs referred to in Article 40 and Article 56 (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Imperial Household Agency Act), which are specified by Cabinet Order;

五 国家行政組織法第八条の二の施設等機関及び同法第八条の三の特別の機関で、政令で定めるもの

(v) facilities referred to in Article 8-2 of the National Government Organization Act, and extraordinary organs referred to in Article 8-3 of that Act, which are specified by Cabinet Order; and

六 会計検査院

(vi) the Board of Audit.

2 この法律において「行政文書」とは、行政機関の職員が職務上作成し、又は取得した文書、図画及び電磁的記録（電子的方式、磁気的方式その他人の知覚によっては認識することができない方式で作られた記録をいう。以下同じ。）であつて、当該行政機関の職員が組織的に用いるものとして、当該行政機関が保有しているものをいう。ただし、次に掲げるものを除く。

(2) The term "administrative document" as used in this Act means documents, pictures, and electronic or magnetic records (a record made by electronic method, magnetic method, or any other method that cannot be perceived by human senses; the same applies below) which have been prepared or obtained by employees of an administrative organ in the course of duties, and held by the administrative organ for organizational use by its employees; provided, however, that the following matters are excluded:

一 官報、白書、新聞、雑誌、書籍その他不特定多数の者に販売することを目的として発行されるもの

(i) things published for the purpose of selling to many and unspecified persons,

- such as official gazettes, white papers, newspapers, magazines, and books:
- 二 公文書等の管理に関する法律（平成二十一年法律第六十六号）第二条第七項に規定する特定歴史公文書等
- (ii) specified historical public records and archives as defined in Article 2, paragraph (7) of the Public Records and Archives Management Act (Act No. 66 of 2009); and
- 三 政令で定める研究所その他の施設において、政令で定めるところにより、歴史的若しくは文化的な資料又は学術研究用の資料として特別の管理がされているもの（前号に掲げるものを除く。）
- (iii) things that are specially preserved as historical or cultural materials, or materials for academic research in research institutes or other facilities specified by Cabinet Order (excluding those stated in the preceding item), pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

第二章 行政文書の開示

Chapter II Disclosure of Administrative Documents

（開示請求権）

(Right to Request Disclosure)

第三条 何人も、この法律の定めるところにより、行政機関の長（前条第一項第四号及び第五号の政令で定める機関にあつては、その機関ごとに政令で定める者をいう。以下同じ。）に対し、当該行政機関の保有する行政文書の開示を請求することができる。

Article 3 Any person may make a request to the head of an administrative organ (for the organs specified by Cabinet Order referred to in paragraph (1), items (iv) and (v) of the preceding Article, the person specified by Cabinet Order for each of those organs; the same applies below) disclosure of administrative documents held by the administrative organ.

（開示請求の手續）

(Procedure of Request for Disclosure)

第四条 前条の規定による開示の請求（以下「開示請求」という。）は、次に掲げる事項を記載した書面（以下「開示請求書」という。）を行政機関の長に提出してしなければならない。

Article 4 (1) A request for disclosure under the provisions of the preceding Article (referred to as "request for disclosure") must be made by submitting a document stating the following matters (referred to as "written request for disclosure" below) to the head of an administrative organ:

一 開示請求をする者の氏名又は名称及び住所又は居所並びに法人その他の団体にあつては代表者の氏名

(i) the name and domicile or residence of the person making the disclosure request, and the name of the representative for a corporation or other

organizations;

二 行政文書の名称その他の開示請求に係る行政文書を特定するに足りる事項

(ii) the name of the administrative documents or other matters sufficient for identifying the administrative documents related to the request for disclosure.

2 行政機関の長は、開示請求書に形式上の不備があると認めるときは、開示請求をした者（以下「開示請求者」という。）に対し、相当の期間を定めて、その補正を求めることができる。この場合において、行政機関の長は、開示請求者に対し、補正の参考となる情報を提供するよう努めなければならない。

(2) If the head of an administrative organ finds that there is a formal deficiency in the written request for disclosure, they may specify a reasonable period of time and ask the person making the request (referred to as "disclosure requester" below) to correct the request. In such a case, the head of the administrative organ must endeavor to provide the disclosure requester with information that will serve as reference in making the correction.

（行政文書の開示義務）

(Obligation to Disclose Administrative Documents)

第五条 行政機関の長は、開示請求があったときは、開示請求に係る行政文書に次の各号に掲げる情報（以下「不開示情報」という。）のいずれかが記録されている場合を除き、開示請求者に対し、当該行政文書を開示しなければならない。

Article 5 If a request for disclosure has been made, unless any of the information stated in each of the following items (referred to as "non-disclosure information" below) is recorded in the administrative documents related to the request for disclosure, the head of an administrative organ must disclose the administrative documents to the disclosure requester.

一 個人に関する情報（事業を営む個人の当該事業に関する情報を除く。）であって、当該情報に含まれる氏名、生年月日その他の記述等（文書、図画若しくは電磁的記録に記載され、若しくは記録され、又は音声、動作その他の方法を用いて表された一切の事項をいう。次条第二項において同じ。）により特定の個人を識別することができるもの（他の情報と照合することにより、特定の個人を識別することができることとなるものを含む。）又は特定の個人を識別することはできないが、公にすることにより、なお個人の権利利益を害するおそれがあるもの。ただし、次に掲げる情報を除く。

(i) information concerning an individual (excluding information concerning the business of an individual who operates a business), which enables to identify a specific individual based on the name, date of birth or other descriptions of the individual (meaning all the matters stated or recorded, or expressed using sound, motion, or other means in documents, pictures, or electronic or magnetic records; the same applies in paragraph (2) of the following Article) included in the information (including the matters which makes it possible to

identify a specific individual by comparing the information with other information), or information which is not able to identify a specific individual, but has a risk of harming the rights and interests of the individual when it is made public; provided, however, the following information is excluded:

イ 法令の規定により又は慣行として公にされ、又は公にすることが予定されている情報

(a) information that is made public pursuant to the provisions of laws and regulations or by customary practice, or information that is planned to be made public;

ロ 人の生命、健康、生活又は財産を保護するため、公にすることが必要であると認められる情報

(b) information which is found necessary to be made public in order to protect a person's life, health, livelihood, or property;

ハ 当該個人が公務員等（国家公務員法（昭和二十二年法律第百二十号）第二条第一項に規定する国家公務員（独立行政法人通則法（平成十一年法律第百三号）第二条第四項に規定する行政執行法人の役員及び職員を除く。）、独立行政法人等（独立行政法人等の保有する情報の公開に関する法律（平成十三年法律第百四十号。以下「独立行政法人等情報公開法」という。）第二条第一項に規定する独立行政法人等をいう。以下同じ。）の役員及び職員、地方公務員法（昭和二十五年法律第二百六十一号）第二条に規定する地方公務員並びに地方独立行政法人（地方独立行政法人法（平成十五年法律第百十八号）第二条第一項に規定する地方独立行政法人をいう。以下同じ。）の役員及び職員をいう。）である場合において、当該情報とその職務の遂行に係る情報であるときは、当該情報のうち、当該公務員等の職及び当該職務遂行の内容に係る部分

(c) if the individual is a public employee, etc. (meaning national public employees as defined in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the National Public Service Act (Act No. 120 of 1947) (excluding officers and employees of the agency engaged in administrative execution as defined in Article 2, paragraph (4) of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Act No. 103 of 1999)), officers and employees of incorporated administrative agencies, etc. (meaning the incorporated administrative agencies, etc. as defined in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Act on Access to Information Held by Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Act No. 140 of 2001; referred to as the "Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act" below), local public employees as defined in Article 2 of the Local Public Service Act (Act No. 261 of 1950)), and officers and employees of local incorporated administrative agencies (meaning local incorporated administrative agencies as defined in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Local Incorporated Administrative Agency Act (Act No. 118 of 2003); the same applies below)), and the information is related to the performance of their duties, the portion of the information concerning the occupation of

the public employee, etc. and the content of the performance of duties.

一の二 個人情報の保護に関する法律（平成十五年法律第五十七号）第六十条第三項に規定する行政機関等匿名加工情報（同条第四項に規定する行政機関等匿名加工情報ファイルを構成するものに限る。以下この号において「行政機関等匿名加工情報」という。）又は行政機関等匿名加工情報の作成に用いた同条第一項に規定する保有個人情報から削除した同法第二条第一項第一号に規定する記述等若しくは同条第二項に規定する個人識別符号

(i)-2 anonymized personal information held by administrative organs prescribed in Article 60, paragraph (3) of the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Act No. 57 of 2003) (limited to information that constitutes anonymized personal information files held by the administrative organs prescribed in paragraph (4) of that Article; referred to as "anonymized personal information held by administrative organs" below in this item), or descriptions as defined in Article 2, paragraph (1), item (i) of that Act or individual identification codes as defined in paragraph (2) of that Article deleted from personal information held by administrative organs prescribed in Article 60, paragraph (1) of that Act used for creating the anonymized personal information held by administrative organs.

二 法人その他の団体（国、独立行政法人等、地方公共団体及び地方独立行政法人を除く。以下「法人等」という。）に関する情報又は事業を営む個人の当該事業に関する情報であって、次に掲げるもの。ただし、人の生命、健康、生活又は財産を保護するため、公にすることが必要であると認められる情報を除く。

(ii) information concerning a corporation or other organizations (excluding the national government, incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations, local governments, and local incorporated administrative agencies; referred to as "corporation or other organizations" below), or information concerning the business of an individual who operates a business, which is stated in the following sub-items, provided, however, this does not include information found necessary to be made public in order to protect a person's life, health, livelihood, or property.

イ 公にすることにより、当該法人等又は当該個人の権利、競争上の地位その他正当な利益を害するおそれがあるもの

(a) information that has a risk of harming the rights, competitive position, or other legitimate interests of the corporation or other organizations, or the individual, when made public;

ロ 行政機関の要請を受けて、公にしないとの条件で任意に提供されたものであって、法人等又は個人における通例として公にしないこととされているものその他の当該条件を付することが当該情報の性質、当時の状況等に照らして合理的であると認められるもの

(b) information provided voluntarily in response to a request by an administrative organ on condition that it will not be made public, for which

setting the condition of not making it public as a custom for a corporation or other organizations, or an individual, and other such conditions is found to be reasonable in light of the nature of the information or the circumstances at that time and other factors.

三 公にすることにより、国の安全が害されるおそれ、他国若しくは国際機関との信頼関係が損なわれるおそれ又は他国若しくは国際機関との交渉上不利益を被るおそれがあると行政機関の長が認めることにつき相当の理由がある情報

(iii) information for which there are reasonable grounds for the head of an administrative organ to find that there is a risk of harming national security, damaging the trust relationship with other countries or international organizations, or result in a disadvantage during negotiations with other countries or international organizations, when made public;

四 公にすることにより、犯罪の予防、鎮圧又は捜査、公訴の維持、刑の執行その他の公共の安全と秩序の維持に支障を及ぼすおそれがあると行政機関の長が認めることにつき相当の理由がある情報

(iv) information for which there are reasonable grounds for the head of an administrative organ to find that the information has a risk of hindering the prevention, suppression, or investigation of crime, the maintenance of prosecution, the execution of punishment, and other matters concerning maintenance of public safety and public order, when made public;

五 国の機関、独立行政法人等、地方公共団体及び地方独立行政法人の内部又は相互間における審議、検討又は協議に関する情報であつて、公にすることにより、率直な意見の交換若しくは意思決定の中立性が不当に損なわれるおそれ、不当に国民の間に混乱を生じさせるおそれ又は特定の者に不当に利益を与え若しくは不利益を及ぼすおそれがあるもの

(v) information concerning deliberations, reviews, or discussions conducted internally or mutually between national government organs, incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations, local governments and local incorporated administrative agencies, for which there is a risk of unjustly harming the frank exchange of opinions or the neutrality of decision making, unjustly causing confusion among the people, or wrongfully provide benefits or cause disadvantages to specific individuals, when made public;

六 国の機関、独立行政法人等、地方公共団体又は地方独立行政法人が行う事務又は事業に関する情報であつて、公にすることにより、次に掲げるおそれその他当該事務又は事業の性質上、当該事務又は事業の適正な遂行に支障を及ぼすおそれがあるもの

(vi) information concerning the affairs or business conducted by a national government organ, an incorporated administrative agency or other corporations a local government or a local incorporated administrative agency, which pose the following risks or has the risk of hindering the proper performance of affairs or business due to its nature, when made public:

イ 監査、検査、取締り、試験又は租税の賦課若しくは徴収に係る事務に関し、正確な事実の把握を困難にするおそれ又は違法若しくは不当な行為を容易にし、若しくはその発見を困難にするおそれ

(a) risk of making it difficult to understand the accurate facts concerning affairs related to audits, inspections, surveillance, examinations, or imposition or collection of tax, or risk of facilitating illegal or wrongful acts regarding the affairs or making it difficult to discover those acts;

ロ 契約、交渉又は争訟に係る事務に関し、国、独立行政法人等、地方公共団体又は地方独立行政法人の財産上の利益又は当事者としての地位を不当に害するおそれ

(b) risk of unjustly harming the economic benefit of the national government, incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations, local governments or local incorporated administrative agencies concerning the affairs related to contracts, negotiations, or legal disputes or the position as the concerned party;

ハ 調査研究に係る事務に関し、その公正かつ能率的な遂行を不当に阻害するおそれ

(c) risk of unjustly hindering the fair and efficient performance of affairs related to research and study;

ニ 人事管理に係る事務に関し、公正かつ円滑な人事の確保に支障を及ぼすおそれ

(d) risk of hindering the impartial and smooth human resources practices related to the affairs concerning human resources management;

ホ 独立行政法人等、地方公共団体が経営する企業又は地方独立行政法人に係る事業に関し、その企業経営上の正当な利益を害するおそれ

(e) risk of harming the proper profit arising from business operations of companies managed by incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations, or local governments, or business related to local incorporated administrative agencies.

(部分開示)

(Partial Disclosure)

第六条 行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書の一部に不開示情報が記録されている場合において、不開示情報が記録されている部分を容易に区分して除くことができるときは、開示請求者に対し、当該部分を除いた部分につき開示しなければならない。ただし、当該部分を除いた部分に有意の情報が記録されていないと認められるときは、この限りでない。

Article 6 (1) If non-disclosure information is recorded in a part of an administrative document related to a request for disclosure, and it is possible to easily divide and remove the part that has the non-disclosure information recorded, the head of an administrative organ must disclose the part after removing that part to the disclosure requester; provided, however, that this

does not apply if it is found that significant information is not recorded in the part after removing that part.

2 開示請求に係る行政文書に前条第一号の情報（特定の個人を識別することができるものに限る。）が記録されている場合において、当該情報のうち、氏名、生年月日その他の特定の個人を識別することができることとなる記述等の部分を除くことにより、公にしても、個人の権利利益が害されるおそれがないと認められるときは、当該部分を除いた部分は、同号の情報に含まれないものとみなして、前項の規定を適用する。

(2) If the information referred to in item (i) of the preceding Article (limited to information that can identify a specific individual) is recorded in an administrative document related to a request for disclosure, and it is found that removing the descriptions such as name or date of birth which can identify a specific individual does not have the risk of harming the rights and interests of an individual, the provisions of the preceding paragraph is applied by deeming that the part after removing that part as not being included in the information referred to in that item.

（公益上の理由による裁量的開示）

(Discretionary Disclosure Due to Public Interest Grounds)

第七条 行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書に不開示情報（第五条第一号の二に掲げる情報を除く。）が記録されている場合であっても、公益上特に必要があると認めるときは、開示請求者に対し、当該行政文書を開示することができる。

Article 7 Even when non-disclosure information (excluding the information stated in Article 5, item (i)-2) is recorded in an administrative document related to a request for disclosure, if the head of an administrative organ finds that it is particularly necessary for public interest, they may disclose the administrative document to the disclosure requester.

（行政文書の存否に関する情報）

(Information concerning the Existence or Non-Existence of Administrative Documents)

第八条 開示請求に対し、当該開示請求に係る行政文書が存在しているか否かを答えるだけで、不開示情報を開示することとなるときは、行政機関の長は、当該行政文書の存否を明らかにしないで、当該開示請求を拒否することができる。

Article 8 When non-disclosure information is to be disclosed by merely answering whether the administrative document related to a request for disclosure exists or not for a request for disclosure, the head of an administrative organ may refuse the request for disclosure without clarifying whether the administrative document exists or not.

（開示請求に対する措置）

(Measures Concerning Requests for Disclosure)

第九条 行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書の全部又は一部を開示するときは、その旨の決定をし、開示請求者に対し、その旨及び開示の実施に関し政令で定める事項を書面により通知しなければならない。

Article 9 (1) When disclosure is to be made for all or a part of the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure, the head of an administrative organ must make a decision for the disclosure and notify the disclosure requester in writing of that fact and the matters specified by Cabinet Order concerning the implementation of the disclosure.

2 行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書の全部を開示しないとき（前条の規定により開示請求を拒否するとき及び開示請求に係る行政文書を保有していないときを含む。）は、開示をしない旨の決定をし、開示請求者に対し、その旨を書面により通知しなければならない。

(2) If the head of an administrative organ decides not to disclose all of the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure (including when refusing a request for disclosure pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Article and when administrative documents related to a request for disclosure are not held), they must make a decision on not making a disclosure and notify the disclosure requester in writing of that fact.

（開示決定等の期限）

(Due Date for Disclosure Decisions)

第十条 前条各項の決定（以下「開示決定等」という。）は、開示請求があった日から三十日以内にしなければならない。ただし、第四条第二項の規定により補正を求めた場合にあつては、当該補正に要した日数は、当該期間に算入しない。

Article 10 (1) The decisions referred to in the items of the preceding Article (referred to as "decision on disclosure or non-disclosure") must be made within thirty days from the date the request for disclosure has been made; provided, however, that if a correction is requested pursuant to the provisions of Article 4, paragraph (2), the number of days required for the correction is not to be included in that period.

2 前項の規定にかかわらず、行政機関の長は、事務処理上の困難その他正当な理由があるときは、同項に規定する期間を三十日以内に限り延長することができる。この場合において、行政機関の長は、開示請求者に対し、遅滞なく、延長後の期間及び延長の理由を書面により通知しなければならない。

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when there are reasonable grounds such as difficulties in handling administrative affairs, the head of an administrative organ may extend the period prescribed in that paragraph for up to thirty days. In such a case, the head of an administrative organ must promptly notify the disclosure requester in writing of the extended period and the reasons for the extension.

(開示決定等の期限の特例)

(Special Provisions on Due Date for Decisions on Disclosure or Non-Disclosure)

第十一条 開示請求に係る行政文書が著しく大量であるため、開示請求があった日から六十日以内にそのすべてについて開示決定等を行うことにより事務の遂行に著しい支障が生ずるおそれがある場合には、前条の規定にかかわらず、行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書のうちの相当の部分につき当該期間内に開示決定等をし、残りの行政文書については相当の期間内に開示決定等をするれば足りる。この場合において、行政機関の長は、同条第一項に規定する期間内に、開示請求者に対し、次に掲げる事項を書面により通知しなければならない。

Article 11 If there is a risk of causing significant hindrance to the performance of affairs when making decisions on disclosure or non-disclosure for all of the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure within sixty days from the date the request for disclosure has been made because of the large volume of the administrative documents, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, it is sufficient for the head of an administrative organ to make a decision on disclosure or non-disclosure for a reasonable portion of the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure within that period, and make a decision on disclosure or non-disclosure for the remaining administrative documents within a reasonable period of time. In such a case, the head of an administrative organ must notify the disclosure requester in writing of the following matters within the period prescribed in paragraph (1) of that Article:

一 本条を適用する旨及びその理由

(i) the fact that this Article is to be applied and the reasons for this; and

二 残りの行政文書について開示決定等をする期限

(ii) the due date for making a decision on disclosure or non-disclosure for the remaining administrative documents.

(事案の移送)

(Transfer of Cases)

第十二条 行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書が他の行政機関により作成されたものであるときその他他の行政機関の長において開示決定等を行うことにつき正当な理由があるときは、当該他の行政機関の長と協議の上、当該他の行政機関の長に対し、事案を移送することができる。この場合においては、移送をした行政機関の長は、開示請求者に対し、事案を移送した旨を書面により通知しなければならない。

Article 12 (1) The head of an administrative organ may transfer a case to the head of another administrative organ if the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure has been prepared by another administrative organ, or there are legitimate grounds for the head of another administrative organ to make a decision on disclosure or non-disclosure, after deliberating with the head of that other administrative organ. In such a case, the head of the

administrative organ that has transferred the case must notify the disclosure requester in writing of the fact that the case has been transferred.

2 前項の規定により事案が移送されたときは、移送を受けた行政機関の長において、当該開示請求についての開示決定等をしなければならない。この場合において、移送をした行政機関の長が移送前にした行為は、移送を受けた行政機関の長がしたものとみなす。

(2) When a case has been transferred pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the head of the administrative organ who has received the transfer must make a decision on disclosure or non-disclosure for the request for disclosure. In such a case, the acts conducted before the transfer by the head of the administrative organ who transferred the case are deemed to be the acts conducted by the head of the administrative organ who has received the transfer.

3 前項の場合において、移送を受けた行政機関の長が第九条第一項の決定（以下「開示決定」という。）をしたときは、当該行政機関の長は、開示の実施をしなければならない。この場合において、移送をした行政機関の長は、当該開示の実施に必要な協力をしなければならない。

(3) In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, when the head of the administrative organ that has received the transfer makes a decision referred to in Article 9, paragraph (1) (referred to as "disclosure decision" below), that head of the administrative organ must implement the disclosure. In such a case, the head of the administrative organ who has transferred the case must provide the necessary cooperation in implementing the disclosure.

（独立行政法人等への事案の移送）

(Transfer of Cases to Incorporated Administrative Agencies and Other Corporations)

第十二条の二 行政機関の長は、開示請求に係る行政文書が独立行政法人等により作成されたものであるときその他独立行政法人等において独立行政法人等情報公開法第十条第一項に規定する開示決定等を行うことにつき正当な理由があるときは、当該独立行政法人等と協議の上、当該独立行政法人等に対し、事案を移送することができる。この場合においては、移送をした行政機関の長は、開示請求者に対し、事案を移送した旨を書面により通知しなければならない。

Article 12-2 (1) When administrative documents related to a disclosure request has been prepared by incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations, or there are legitimate grounds for incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations to make decisions on disclosure or non-disclosure prescribed in Article 10, paragraph (1) of Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act, the head of an administrative organ may transfer the case to that incorporated administrative agency after deliberating with the head of the administrative organ. In such a

case, the head of the administrative organ that has transferred the case must notify the disclosure requester in writing of the fact that the case has been transferred.

2 前項の規定により事案が移送されたときは、当該事案については、行政文書を移送を受けた独立行政法人等が保有する独立行政法人等情報公開法第二条第二項に規定する法人文書と、開示請求を移送を受けた独立行政法人等に対する独立行政法人等情報公開法第四条第一項に規定する開示請求とみなして、独立行政法人等情報公開法の規定を適用する。この場合において、独立行政法人等情報公開法第十条第一項中「第四条第二項」とあるのは「行政機関の保有する情報の公開に関する法律（平成十一年法律第四十二号）第四条第二項」と、独立行政法人等情報公開法第十七条第一項中「開示請求をする者又は法人文書」とあるのは「法人文書」と、「により、それぞれ」とあるのは「により」と、「開示請求に係る手数料又は開示」とあるのは「開示」とする。

(2) When a case has been transferred pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act is applied by deeming the administrative documents to be the corporate documents as defined in Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act held by the incorporated administrative agency or other corporation that has received the transfer and deeming the request for disclosure to be the request for disclosure prescribed in Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act made to the incorporated administrative agency or other corporation that has received the transfer. In such a case, the term "Article 4, paragraph (2)" in Article 10, paragraph (1) of the Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act is to be replaced with "Article 4, paragraph (2) of the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 42 of 1999)"; and the phrases "the person making a disclosure request or the corporate documents," "pays respectively" and "a fee for the disclosure request or a disclosure" in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Incorporated Administrative Agencies' Information Disclosure Act are to be replaced with "the corporate documents", "pays", and "a disclosure", respectively.

3 第一項の規定により事案が移送された場合において、移送を受けた独立行政法人等が開示の実施をするときは、移送をした行政機関の長は、当該開示の実施に必要な協力をしなければならない。

(3) If a case has been transferred pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) and an incorporated administrative agency or other corporation which has received the transfer is to implement the disclosure, the head of the administrative organ who has transferred the case must provide the necessary cooperation in implementing the disclosure.

(第三者に対する意見書提出の機会の付与等)

(Granting of Opportunity to Submit a Written Opinion to Third Parties)

第十三条 開示請求に係る行政文書に国、独立行政法人等、地方公共団体、地方独立行政法人及び開示請求者以外の者（以下この条、第十九条第二項及び第二十条第一項において「第三者」という。）に関する情報が記録されているときは、行政機関の長は、開示決定等をするに当たって、当該情報に係る第三者に対し、開示請求に係る行政文書の表示その他政令で定める事項を通知して、意見書を提出する機会を与えることができる。

Article 13 (1) When information concerning a person other than the national government, incorporated administrative agencies or other corporations, local governments, local incorporated administrative agencies and the disclosure requester (referred to as "third party" in this Article, Article 19, paragraph (2), and Article 20, paragraph (1)) is recorded in the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure, the head of an administrative organ may notify the third party related to the information of the indication of the administrative documents related to the disclosure request and other matters specified by Cabinet Order, and provide them with an opportunity to submit a written opinion, when making a decision on disclosure or non-disclosure.

2 行政機関の長は、次の各号のいずれかに該当するときは、開示決定に先立ち、当該第三者に対し、開示請求に係る行政文書の表示その他政令で定める事項を書面により通知して、意見書を提出する機会を与えなければならない。ただし、当該第三者の所在が判明しない場合は、この限りでない。

(2) In the cases that fall under any of the following items, the head of an administrative organ must notify the third party in writing of the indication of the administrative documents related to the request for disclosure and other matters specified by Cabinet Order, and provide them with an opportunity to submit a written opinion, before making a disclosure decision; provided, however, that this does not apply to cases in which the whereabouts of the third party is unknown:

一 第三者に関する情報が記録されている行政文書を開示しようとする場合であって、当該情報が第五条第一号ロ又は同条第二号ただし書に規定する情報に該当すると認められるとき。

(i) when the administrative document in which information concerning a third party is recorded is to be disclosed, and it is found that the information falls under the information prescribed in Article 5, item (i), sub-item (b) or the proviso of item (ii) of that Article; and

二 第三者に関する情報が記録されている行政文書を第七条の規定により開示しようとするとき。

(ii) when the administrative document in which information concerning a third party is recorded is to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of Article 7.

3 行政機関の長は、前二項の規定により意見書の提出の機会を与えられた第三者が当

該行政文書の開示に反対の意思を表示した意見書を提出した場合において、開示決定をするときは、開示決定の日と開示を実施する日との間に少なくとも二週間を置かなければならない。この場合において、行政機関の長は、開示決定後直ちに、当該意見書（第十九条において「反対意見書」という。）を提出した第三者に対し、開示決定をした旨及びその理由並びに開示を実施する日を書面により通知しなければならない。

- (3) If the third party who has been given the opportunity to submit a written opinion pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs submits a written opinion manifesting the intention of opposition to disclosure of the administrative document, the head of the administrative organ, when making a disclosure decision, must allow at least two weeks between the day of the disclosure decision and the day of implementing the disclosure. In such a case, upon making the disclosure decision, the head of the administrative organ must promptly notify the third party that submitted the written opinion (referred to as a "written opposition opinion" in Article 19) in writing that the disclosure decision has been made, the grounds for its decision, and the date of implementation of the disclosure.

(開示の実施)

(Implementation of Disclosure)

第十四条 行政文書の開示は、文書又は図画については閲覧又は写しの交付により、電磁的記録についてはその種別、情報化の進展状況等を勘案して政令で定める方法により行う。ただし、閲覧の方法による行政文書の開示にあつては、行政機関の長は、当該行政文書の保存に支障を生ずるおそれがあると認めるときその他正当な理由があるときは、その写しにより、これを行うことができる。

Article 14 (1) The disclosure of administrative documents is implemented by inspection or by the delivery of copies for documents or pictures, and by the method specified by Cabinet Order by taking into consideration the type of the record and the progress of development of information technology for electronic or magnetic records; provided, however, that in disclosing administrative documents by the method of inspection, if the head of an administrative organ finds that the inspection is likely to hinder the preservation of the administrative documents or there are other legitimate grounds, the disclosure may be implemented by using a copy of the documents or pictures.

2 開示決定に基づき行政文書の開示を受ける者は、政令で定めるところにより、当該開示決定をした行政機関の長に対し、その求める開示の実施の方法その他の政令で定める事項を申し出なければならない。

- (2) The person who is to receive the disclosure of administrative documents based on a disclosure decision, must report the method of implementing the disclosure they desire and other matters specified by Cabinet Order to the head of the administrative organ who has made the disclosure decision, pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

3 前項の規定による申出は、第九条第一項に規定する通知があった日から三十日以内にしなければならない。ただし、当該期間内に当該申出をすることができないことにつき正当な理由があるときは、この限りでない。

(3) The report under the provision of the preceding paragraph must be made within thirty days from the date the notice prescribed in Article 9, paragraph (1) has been given; provided, however, that this does not apply if there are legitimate grounds for not being able to make the report within that period.

4 開示決定に基づき行政文書の開示を受けた者は、最初に開示を受けた日から三十日以内に限り、行政機関の長に対し、更に開示を受ける旨を申し出ることができる。この場合においては、前項ただし書の規定を準用する。

(4) The person who has received disclosure of administrative documents based on a disclosure decision may make a proposal to the head of the administrative organ on the intention to receive further disclosure, limited to within 30 days from the day they received the initial disclosure. In such a case, the proviso of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis.

(他の法令による開示の実施との調整)

(Coordination with Implementation of Disclosure by Other Laws and Regulations)

第十五条 行政機関の長は、他の法令の規定により、何人にも開示請求に係る行政文書が前条第一項本文に規定する方法と同一の方法で開示することとされている場合（開示の期間が定められている場合にあつては、当該期間内に限る。）には、同項本文の規定にかかわらず、当該行政文書については、当該同一の方法による開示を行わない。ただし、当該他の法令の規定に一定の場合には開示をしない旨の定めがあるときは、この限りでない。

Article 15 (1) If an administrative document related to a request for disclosure is to be disclosed to any person in the same method as the method prescribed in the main clause of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article (if the period for disclosure is specified, limited to within that period), the head of an administrative organ is not to disclose the administrative documents in that same method; provided, however, that this does not apply if there are provisions in other laws and regulations providing that disclosure is not to be implemented in certain cases.

2 他の法令の規定に定める開示の方法が縦覧であるときは、当該縦覧を前条第一項本文の閲覧とみなして、前項の規定を適用する。

(2) When the disclosure method prescribed by the provisions of other laws and regulations is public inspection, the preceding paragraph is applied by deeming that the public inspection is the inspection referred to in the main clause of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article.

(手数料)

(Fees)

第十六条 開示請求をする者又は行政文書の開示を受ける者は、政令で定めるところにより、それぞれ、実費の範囲内において政令で定める額の開示請求に係る手数料又は開示の実施に係る手数料を納めなければならない。

Article 16 (1) A person who makes a request for disclosure or a person that receives disclosure of administrative documents must pay a fee for the request for disclosure in an amount specified by Cabinet Order within the scope of actual costs, or a fee for the implementation of disclosure, respectively.

2 前項の手数料の額を定めるに当たっては、できる限り利用しやすい額とするよう配慮しなければならない。

(2) When specifying the amount of the fee referred to in the preceding paragraph, consideration must be given to make the amount as user-friendly as possible.

3 行政機関の長は、経済的困難その他特別の理由があると認めるときは、政令で定めるところにより、第一項の手数料を減額し、又は免除することができる。

(3) When the head of an administrative organ finds that there are economic difficulties or other special reasons, they may grant a reduction or an exemption of the fee referred to in paragraph (1), pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

(権限又は事務の委任)

(Delegation of Authority or Affairs)

第十七条 行政機関の長は、政令（内閣の所轄の下に置かれる機関及び会計検査院にあっては、当該機関の命令）で定めるところにより、この章に定める権限又は事務を当該行政機関の職員に委任することができる。

Article 17 The head of an administrative organ may, pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order (for organs under the jurisdiction of the Cabinet, and the Board of Audit, orders by those organs), delegate to an employee of the administrative organ the authority or affairs prescribed in this Chapter.

第三章 審査請求等

Chapter III Requests for Review

(審理員による審理手続に関する規定の適用除外等)

(Exclusion from Application of Provisions on Review Proceedings by Review Officers)

第十八条 開示決定等又は開示請求に係る不作為に係る審査請求については、行政不服審査法（平成二十六年法律第六十八号）第九条、第十七条、第二十四条、第二章第三節及び第四節並びに第五十条第二項の規定は、適用しない。

Article 18 (1) The provisions of Article 9, Article 17, Article 24, Chapter II, Section 3 and Section 4, and Article 50, paragraph (2) of the Administrative Complaint Review Act (Act No. 68 of 2014) do not apply to a request for review

of a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an inaction related to a disclosure request.

2 開示決定等又は開示請求に係る不作為に係る審査請求についての行政不服審査法第二章の規定の適用については、同法第十一条第二項中「第九条第一項の規定により指名された者（以下「審理員」という。）」とあるのは「第四条（行政機関の保有する情報の公開に関する法律（平成十一年法律第四十二号）第二十条第二項の規定に基づく政令を含む。）の規定により審査請求がされた行政庁（第十四条の規定により引継ぎを受けた行政庁を含む。以下「審査庁」という。）」と、同法第十三条第一項及び第二項中「審理員」とあるのは「審査庁」と、同法第二十五条第七項中「あったとき、又は審理員から第四十条に規定する執行停止をすべき旨の意見書が提出されたとき」とあるのは「あったとき」と、同法第四十四条中「行政不服審査会等」とあるのは「情報公開・個人情報保護審査会（審査庁が会計検査院の長である場合にあっては、別に法律で定める審査会。第五十条第一項第四号において同じ。）」と、「受けたとき（前条第一項の規定による諮問を要しない場合（同項第二号又は第三号に該当する場合を除く。）にあっては審理員意見書が提出されたとき、同項第二号又は第三号に該当する場合にあっては同項第二号又は第三号に規定する議を経たとき）」とあるのは「受けたとき」と、同法第五十条第一項第四号中「審理員意見書又は行政不服審査会等若しくは審議会等」とあるのは「情報公開・個人情報保護審査会」とする。

(2) In applying the provisions of Chapter II of the Administrative Complaint Review Act to a request for review of a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an inaction related to a disclosure request, the phrase "a person who has been designated pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1) (referred to as a "review officer" below)" in Article 11, paragraph (2) of that Act is deemed to be replaced with "an administrative authority to which a request for review has been filed (including an administrative authority that has taken over documents and articles pursuant to the provisions of Article 14; referred to as "reviewing agency" below) pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 (including the Cabinet Order based on Article 20, paragraph (2) of the Act on Access to Information Held by Administrative Organs (Act No. 42 of 1999)); the term "review officer" in Article 13, paragraphs (1) and (2) of that Act is deemed to be replaced with "reviewing agency"; the term "has been filed or a written opinion stating that a stay of execution prescribed in Article 40 should be issued has been submitted by a review officer" in Article 25, paragraph (7) of that Act is deemed to be replaced with "has been filed"; the terms "Administrative Complaint Review Board, etc." and "has received a report to its consultation from the Administrative Complaint Review Board, etc. (or when a review officer's written opinion has been submitted in the case where the consultation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article is not necessary (excluding the cases falling under item (ii) or (iii) of the relevant paragraph), or when deliberations prescribed in item (ii) or (iii) of the relevant paragraph have been held in the cases falling under item (ii) or (iii) of the

relevant paragraph) in Article 44 of that Act are deemed to be replaced with "Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review Board (if the President of the Board of Audit is the reviewing agency, a review board specified separately by laws; the same applies in Article 50, paragraph (1), item (iv))" and "has received a report to its consultation from the Administrative Complaint Review Board, etc.", respectively; and the phrase "the review officer's written opinion or the written report from the Administrative Complaint Review Board, etc. or the Council, etc." in Article 50, paragraph (1), item (iv) of that Act is deemed to be replaced with "Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review Board".

(審査会への諮問)

(Consultation with the Review Board)

第十九条 開示決定等又は開示請求に係る不作為について審査請求があったときは、当該審査請求に対する裁決をすべき行政機関の長は、次の各号のいずれかに該当する場合を除き、情報公開・個人情報保護審査会（審査請求に対する裁決をすべき行政機関の長が会計検査院の長である場合にあっては、別に法律で定める審査会）に諮問しなければならない。

Article 19 (1) When there is a request for review related to a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an inaction related to a disclosure request, the head of the administrative organ who should make an administrative determination on the request for review must consult with the Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection Review Board (when the head of the administrative organ who should make an administrative determination on the request for review is the President of the Board of Audit, a review board specified separately by laws), unless the case falls under either of the following cases:

一 審査請求が不適法であり、却下する場合

(i) if the request for review is not in accordance with the law and is to be dismissed; or

二 裁決で、審査請求の全部を認容し、当該審査請求に係る行政文書の全部を開示することとする場合（当該行政文書の開示について反対意見書が提出されている場合を除く。）

(ii) if the entire request for review has been approved by an administrative determination, and it is decided that all of the administrative documents related to the request for review is to be disclosed (excluding the cases in which a written opposition opinion on the disclosure of the administrative documents has been submitted).

2 前項の規定により諮問をした行政機関の長は、次に掲げる者に対し、諮問をした旨を通知しなければならない。

(2) The head of an administrative organ who has made a consultation pursuant

to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must notify the following persons of the fact that a consultation has been made.

一 審査請求人及び参加人（行政不服審査法第十三条第四項に規定する参加人をいう。以下この項及び次条第一項第二号において同じ。）

(i) the requestor for review and intervenor (meaning the intervenor prescribed in Article 13, paragraph (4) of the Administrative Complaint Review Act; the same applies below in this paragraph and paragraph (1), item (ii) of the following Article);

二 開示請求者（開示請求者が審査請求人又は参加人である場合を除く。）

(ii) the disclosure requester (except when the person is the requestor for review or an intervenor); and

三 当該審査請求に係る行政文書の開示について反対意見書を提出した第三者（当該第三者が審査請求人又は参加人である場合を除く。）

(iii) a third party that has submitted a written opposition opinion on the disclosure of the administrative documents related to the request for review (excluding the cases in which the third party is the requestor for review or an intervenor).

（第三者からの審査請求を棄却する場合等における手続等）

(Procedures When Dismissing Requests for Review from Third Parties)

第二十条 第十三条第三項の規定は、次の各号のいずれかに該当する裁決をする場合について準用する。

Article 20 (1) The provisions of Article 13, paragraph (3) apply mutatis mutandis to the cases in which the administrative determination falls under any of the following items:

一 開示決定に対する第三者からの審査請求を却下し、又は棄却する裁決

(i) an administrative determination to dismiss or reject the request for review from a third party against a disclosure decision;

二 審査請求に係る開示決定等（開示請求に係る行政文書の全部を開示する旨の決定を除く。）を変更し、当該審査請求に係る行政文書を開示する旨の裁決（第三者である参加人が当該行政文書の開示に反対の意思を表示している場合に限る。）

(ii) an administrative determination to change the disclosure or non-disclosure decision related to a request for review (excluding a decision to disclose all of the administrative documents related to a request for disclosure), and to disclose the administrative documents related to that request for review (limited to the case in which an intervenor who is a third party has manifested the intention to oppose the disclosure of the administrative documents).

2 開示決定等又は開示請求に係る不作為についての審査請求については、政令で定めるところにより、行政不服審査法第四条の規定の特例を設けることができる。

(2) Concerning a request for review of a disclosure decision, etc. or of any

inaction related to a disclosure request, special provisions for the provisions of Article 4 of the Administrative Complaint Review Act may be established pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order

(訴訟の移送の特例)

(Special Provisions on the Transfer of Litigations)

第二十一条 行政事件訴訟法（昭和三十七年法律第百三十九号）第十二条第四項の規定により同項に規定する特定管轄裁判所に開示決定等の取消しを求める訴訟又は開示決定等若しくは開示請求に係る不作為に係る審査請求に対する裁決の取消しを求める訴訟（次項及び附則第二項において「情報公開訴訟」という。）が提起された場合においては、同法第十二条第五項の規定にかかわらず、他の裁判所に同一又は同種若しくは類似の行政文書に係る開示決定等又は開示決定等若しくは開示請求に係る不作為に係る審査請求に対する裁決に係る抗告訴訟（同法第三条第一項に規定する抗告訴訟をいう。次項において同じ。）が係属しているときは、当該特定管轄裁判所は、当事者の住所又は所在地、尋問を受けるべき証人の住所、争点又は証拠の共通性その他の事情を考慮して、相当と認めるときは、申立てにより又は職権で、訴訟の全部又は一部について、当該他の裁判所又は同法第十二条第一項から第三項までに定める裁判所に移送することができる。

Article 21 (1) When a litigation demanding revocation of a disclosure or non-disclosure decision, or revocation of an administrative determination on a request for review related to a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an inaction related to a request for disclosure (referred to as "information disclosure litigation" in the following paragraph and paragraph (2) of the Supplementary Provisions) has been filed to the specified court with jurisdiction prescribed in Article 12, paragraph (4) of the Administrative Case Litigation Act (Act No. 139 of 1962), notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12, paragraph (5) of that Act, if an action for judicial review (meaning an action for judicial review prescribed in Article 3, paragraph (1) of that Act; the same applies in the following paragraph) on a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an inaction related to a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or a request for disclosure for the same, or the same type or similar administrative documents is pending at another court, if the specified court with jurisdiction finds it appropriate in consideration of the address or location of the party, the address of witness to be examined, commonality of the issues or evidence, and other circumstances, the court may transfer all or a part of the litigation to that other court or a court prescribed in Article 12, paragraphs (1) through (3) of that Act, in response to a proposal or by its own authority.

2 前項の規定は、行政事件訴訟法第十二条第四項の規定により同項に規定する特定管轄裁判所に開示決定等又は開示決定等若しくは開示請求に係る不作為に係る審査請求に対する裁決に係る抗告訴訟で情報公開訴訟以外のものが提起された場合について準用する。

(2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to the cases in which an action for judicial review on a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an administrative determination on a request for review of a disclosure or non-disclosure decision or an inaction related to the disclosure request, other than an information disclosure lawsuit, has been filed to the specified court with jurisdiction prescribed in Article 12, paragraph (4) of the Administrative Case Litigation Act pursuant to the provisions of that paragraph.

第四章 補則

Chapter IV Auxiliary Provisions

(開示請求をしようとする者に対する情報の提供等)

(Provision of Information to Persons who Intend to Make Requests for Disclosure)

第二十二條 行政機関の長は、開示請求をしようとする者が容易かつ的確に開示請求をすることができるよう、公文書等の管理に関する法律第七条第二項に規定するもののほか、当該行政機関が保有する行政文書の特定に資する情報の提供その他開示請求をしようとする者の利便を考慮した適切な措置を講ずるものとする。

Article 22 (1) To enable a person intending to make a request for disclosure to do so easily and accurately, the head of an administrative organ is to provide information that contributes to identifying the administrative documents held by the administrative organs and take other appropriate measures that take into consideration the convenience of the person intending to make the request for disclosure, in addition to what is provided for in Article 7, paragraph (2) of the Public Records and Archives Management Act.

2 総務大臣は、この法律の円滑な運用を確保するため、開示請求に関する総合的な案内所を整備するものとする。

(2) To ensure the smooth implementation of this Act, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications is to develop general information centers concerning request for disclosure.

(施行の状況の公表)

(Publication of the Implementation Status)

第二十三條 総務大臣は、行政機関の長に対し、この法律の施行の状況について報告を求めることができる。

Article 23 (1) The Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications may request a report on the implementation status of this Act from the head of administrative organs.

2 総務大臣は、毎年度、前項の報告を取りまとめ、その概要を公表するものとする。

(2) Every fiscal year, the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications is to

compile the report referred to in the preceding paragraph, and publicize its outline.

(行政機関の保有する情報の提供に関する施策の充実)

(Enhancement of Measures on the Provision of Information Held by Administrative Organs)

第二十四条 政府は、その保有する情報の公開の総合的な推進を図るため、行政機関の保有する情報が適時に、かつ、適切な方法で国民に明らかにされるよう、行政機関の保有する情報の提供に関する施策の充実に努めるものとする。

Article 24 To comprehensively promote disclosure of information it holds, the government is to endeavor to enhance measures related to the provision of information held by administrative organs in order to ensure that the information held by administrative organs is clarified to the people in a timely and appropriate manner.

(地方公共団体の情報公開)

(Disclosure of Information by Local Governments)

第二十五条 地方公共団体は、この法律の趣旨にのっとり、その保有する情報の公開に関し必要な施策を策定し、及びこれを実施するよう努めなければならない。

Article 25 In accordance with the purpose of this Act, local governments must endeavor to formulate and implement necessary measures for the disclosure of the information that they hold.

(政令への委任)

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

第二十六条 この法律に定めるもののほか、この法律の実施のため必要な事項は、政令で定める。

Article 26 Beyond what is provided for in this Act, Cabinet Order specifies necessary matters for implementing this Act.

附 則

Supplementary Provisions

1 この法律は、公布の日から起算して二年を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日から施行する。ただし、第二十三条第一項中両議院の同意を得ることに関する部分、第四十条から第四十二条まで及び次項の規定は、公布の日から施行する。

(1) This Act comes into effect on the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding two years from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the part of provisions of Article 23, paragraph (1) concerning obtaining the consent of both Houses, and the provisions of Article 40 through Article 42, and the following paragraph, come into effect from the date of

promulgation.

2 政府は、この法律の施行後四年を目途として、この法律の施行の状況及び情報公開訴訟の管轄の在り方について検討を加え、その結果に基づいて必要な措置を講ずるものとする。

(2) Approximately four years after this Act comes into effect, the government is to review the implementation status of this Act and the state of control of information disclosure litigations, and take necessary measures based on the results of the review.