

# Outline of the Act Partially Amending the Act on the Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions, in Order to Secure Farmland and Effectively Utilize that Land for a Stable Food Supply

## Background

As the global food supply and demand becomes unstable due to the changes in international conditions, and as domestic farmland area and number of farmers continue to decline, it is necessary to take the following measures in farmland-related systems to ensure a stable supply of food to the people in the future

- Securing farmland, the foundation for domestic agricultural production
- Promoting the use of farmland by those who use it appropriately and efficiently

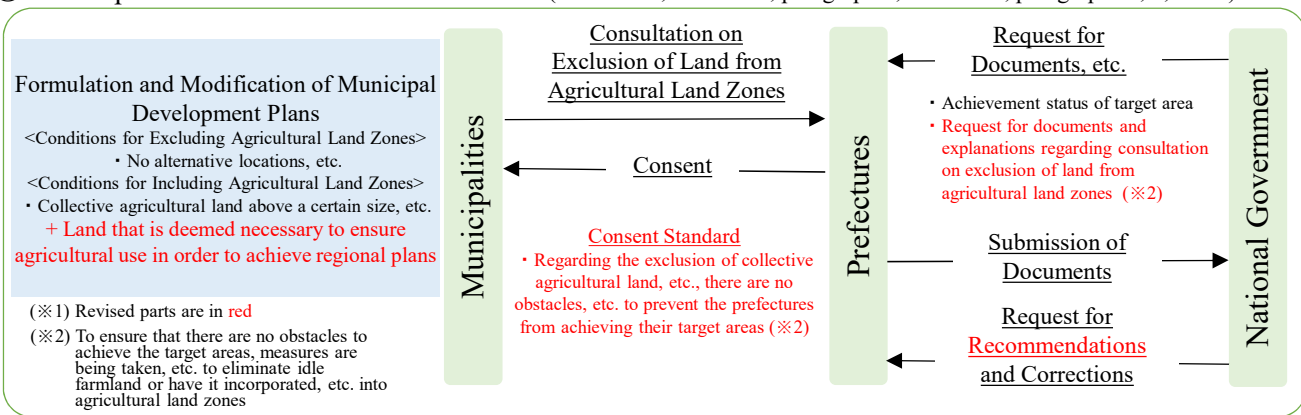
※ Arable land area (Source: Statistics on Arable Land and Crop Area): 4.61 million ha (2009) → 4.3 million ha (2023)

## Outline of the Act

Secure Farmland, the Foundation of Agricultural Production

### 1. Amendment of the Act on the Establishment of Agricultural Promotion Regions

- ① Clarify the policy objective, which is to secure a stable supply of food and the agricultural land necessary for this purpose, and based on this, the responsibilities of the national and local governments, and the matters to be included in the basic national guidelines and basic prefectural policies will also be clarified (Article 1, Article 1-2, Article 3-2, paragraph 2 and Article 4, paragraph 2)
- ② Develop measures to secure farmland (Article 5-2, Article 10, paragraph 3, Article 13, paragraphs 2, 5, and 6)



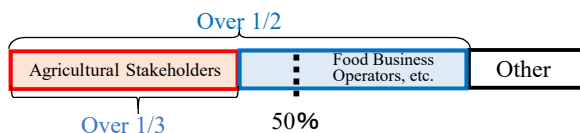
### 2. Amendment of the Cropland Act

- ① Make stricter procedures for farmland conversion
  - a. Establish a system for periodic reporting by those who receive permission to convert farmland to prevent unsuitable conversions (Article 4, paragraph 7 and Article 5, paragraph 3)
  - b. Establish a system to publicize when a person who has committed a violation and has been ordered to take measures, such as restoring the property to its original condition, etc., does not take those ordered measures by the deadline of those orders, etc. (Article 51, paragraph 3)
- ② Develop measures to ensure appropriate and efficient use of farmland
  - a. Add the status of personnel assigned to farm work, and compliance with agricultural laws and regulations as examples of permission requirements for acquiring rights to farmland (Article 3, paragraph 2)
  - b. Clarify that, with respect to a corporation qualified to own farmland, if shares with veto rights are issued, agricultural stakeholders should hold the majority of voting rights at its class shareholders' meeting (Article 2, paragraph 3)

### 3. Amendment of the Act on Reinforcement of the Agricultural Management Framework

- ① Expedite and mandate procedures for establishing rights for owners of idle farmland within regional planning areas (Article 22-7)
- ② In order to strengthen the management framework of corporate entities that serve as a receptacle for people and farmland in the region, a special exception will be made for voting rights requirements when a corporation qualified to own farmland receives certification from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries for a plan to develop agricultural management through collaborative measures with food business operators through investment. (Chapter 3-2, etc.)

<Concept for Exceptions to Voting Requirements>



<Measure to Dispel Concerns in Rural Areas>

- Regarding requirements for plan certification, provisions include being a person who holds a position in the regional plan, having a certain track record as a certified farmer, and using farmland appropriately, etc.
- The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries certifies each conversion of farmland, etc.
- The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries supervises even after the plan is certified, etc.

Promote Appropriate and Efficient Use of Farmland

## Effective Date

The date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one year from the date of promulgation

# 食料の安定供給のための農地の確保及びその有効な利用を図るための農業振興地域の整備に関する法律等の一部を改正する法律の概要

## 背景

国際情勢の変化等による世界の食料需給の不安定化や、国内の農地面積及び農業者の減少が進む中、将来にわたる国民への食料の安定供給の確保に向け、農地関連制度において以下の対応が必要

○ 国内の農業生産の基盤である農地の確保

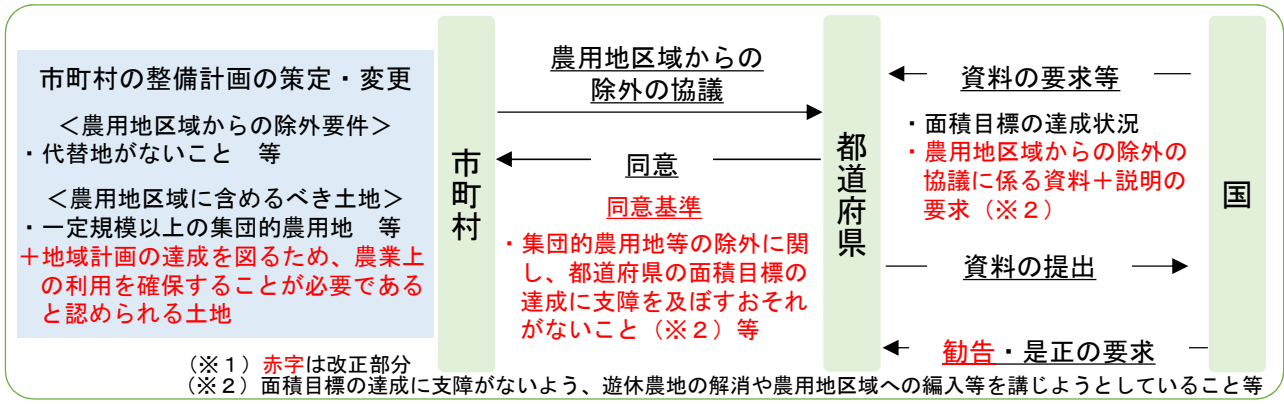
○ 農地を適正かつ効率的に利用する者による農地の利用の促進

※ 耕地面積(出典：耕地及び作付面積統計)  
461万ha(平成21年)→430万ha(令和5年)

## 法律の概要

### 1. 農業振興地域の整備に関する法律の改正

- ① 目的規定に食料の安定供給の確保及びそのために必要な農用地等を確保する旨を明記し、これを踏まえ、国と地方公共団体の責務及び国の基本指針・都道府県の基本方針の面積目標に係る記載事項を明確化 (第1条、第1条の2、第3条の2第2項及び第4条第2項)
- ② 農地の確保のための措置の整備 (第5条の2、第10条第3項、第13条第2項、第5項及び第6項)



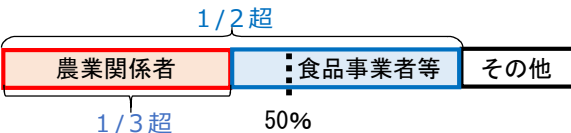
### 2. 農地法の改正

- ① 農地転用に係る手続の厳格化
  - ア 不適切な転用を防止するため、農地転用の許可を受ける者が定期報告を行う仕組みを構築 (第4条第7項及び第5条第3項)
  - イ 違反転用を行い原状回復等の措置命令を受けた者が、当該命令に係る期限までに当該命令に係る措置を講じない等の場合に、その旨を公表する仕組みを創設 (第51条第3項)
- ② 農地の適正かつ効率的な利用の確保のための措置の整備
  - ア 農地の権利取得の許可要件の例示として、農作業に従事する者の配置の状況、農業関係法令の遵守状況を追加 (第3条第2項)
  - イ 農地所有適格法人について、拒否権付株式を発行している場合には、その種類株主総会においても農業関係者が議決権の過半を占めるべきことを明確化 (第2条第3項)

### 3. 農業経営基盤強化促進法の改正

- ① 地域計画区域内の遊休農地の担い手への権利設定に係る手続を迅速化・義務化 (第22条の7)
- ② 地域における人と農地の受け皿となる法人経営体の経営基盤強化に向け、農地所有適格法人が、出資により食品事業者等との連携措置を通じて農業経営を発展させるための計画について、農林水産大臣の認定を受けた場合に、議決権要件の特例を措置 (第3章の2等)

<議決権要件の特例のイメージ>



<農村現場の懸念払拭措置>

- ・計画の認定要件として、地域計画に位置付けられている者であること、認定農業者としての一定の実績を有すること、農地を適正に利用する者であること等を規定
- ・農地の転用等を農林水産大臣が都度認定
- ・計画認定後も農林水産大臣が監督 等

## 施行期日

公布の日から起算して1年を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日

農業生産の基盤である農地の確保

農地の適正かつ効率的な利用の促進