

Outline of the Act on the Revision, etc. of Related Acts to Promote Reform for Increasing Independence and Autonomy of Local Communities (The 14th Consolidative Act on Decentralization)

Office for Decentralization Reform,
Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

March 15, 2024
Cabinet Decision

Basic Principles

- ◆ From 2014, regarding the decentralization reform, the **“Recruitment of Proposal Method” was introduced.**
- ◆ Taking into consideration the “Proposal for the Response Guidelines for the 2023 Proposals, etc. from the Various Regions” (22 December, 2023 Cabinet Decision), establishment of the related laws will be conducted.

* The response guidelines (extract): “Concerning the matters for which measures should be taken in response to amendment of the laws, the basic activity will be presentation of the necessary omnibus bill, etc. to the 2024 ordinary Diet session”.

Main History

2013

March: Headquarters for Promoting Decentralization Reform was inaugurated (Chief: Prime Minister).

2014

April: the execution policy for the recruitment of proposals concerning the decentralization reform was determined.
(Afterwards, the 5th -13th omnibus acts were enacted)

2023

Late June: hearing was conducted with the proposing organization.
Middle of July: 1st hearing was conducted with the relevant ministries.
Early September: 2nd hearing was conducted with the relevant ministries.

November 16: The Decentralization Reform Committee of experts authorizes the “Proposal for the Response Guidelines for the 2023 Proposals, etc. from the Various Regions”.

December 22: Headquarters for Promoting Decentralization Reform determines the “Proposal for the Response Guidelines for the 2023 Proposals, etc. from the Various Regions”.

“ The above guidelines were approved by Cabinet decision.

2024

March 15: The “Bill on the Revision, etc. of Related Acts to Promote Reform for Increasing Independence and Autonomy of Local Communities” was approved by Cabinet decision.

Outline of the Matters of the Amended Act (8 matters and 9 laws)

- (i) Establishment of a structure for information coordination for homecoming birth, etc.
(Maternal and Child Health Act)
- (ii) Extension of the expiration date of special provisions, etc., which allows a person to become a childcare teacher, etc. in a child center in coordination between kindergarten and nursery center, with only either a kindergarten teacher's license or a nursery teacher qualification
(Act Partially Amending the Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care, etc. of Preschool Children; Education Personnel Certification Act).
- (iii) Extension of the implementation period of projects eligible for the national treasury's sharing of public school's facility improvement expenses (within 2 business years → within 3 business years).
(Act on National Treasury's Sharing of Expenses for Facilities of Compulsory Education Schools, etc.)
- (iv) Elimination of the need for graduates of training schools for registered dietitians to obtain a registered dietitian license as a qualification to sit for the National Examination for Registered Dietitians.
(Dietitians Act)
- (v) Abolition of the functions via prefectures related to online veterinarian notification.
(Veterinarians Act)
- (vi) Utilization of designated confirmation and inspection bodies related to examination and inspection of notifications of plans for buildings owned or managed by the national government, prefectures, or municipalities that have building officials.
(Building Standards Act).
- (vii) Revision of related documents subject to the inspection system for the register of Real Estate Brokers, etc.
(Real Estate Brokerage Act)
- (viii) Elimination of the need for notification based on the Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands in relation to land that was offered for purchase based on the Productive Green Land Act.
(Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands)

Date of enforcement

- (1) April 1, 2025
- (2) If (1) is difficult to do so → on the date individually determined other than (1) 1

Establishment of a structure for information coordination for homecoming birth, etc. (Maternal and Child Health Act)

Current Situation

- **There is no structure in place concerning information sharing** on health checkups, etc. for expectant and nursing mothers, etc. between the municipalities of the hometown and the place of domicile.

*Under the current Act, the municipality of the place of domicile is able to request information concerning health checkups only from the municipality in which the expectant and nursing mothers, etc. have resided in the past.



Problem

Effective Date:

- (i) The day in which 3 months have elapsed from the day of promulgation
- (ii) The date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 3 years from the day of promulgation

- In the municipality of the hometown, **it is difficult to provide close support for expectant and nursing mothers, etc., such as consultation services and visits by public health nurses, etc., that takes into account of their physical and mental conditions.**



After the Review

- Enable requests for information to be made **between the municipality of the hometown and the municipality of domicile**, regardless of whether or not the person has resided in the area in the past.

* Furthermore, work is in progress to enable these municipalities to request information on postpartum care and other services in addition to health checkups.

- In the future, as Digital Transformation (DX) in maternal and child health progresses, **foundations for information coordination, such as the Health Insurance Claims Review & Reimbursement services**, can be utilized to build a system where information sharing can be done online.



Result

- The municipality of the hometown can also obtain information on health checkups, etc. of the expectant and nursing mothers, etc., **enabling effective support for expectant and nursing mothers, etc. who have returned to their hometown.**
- **Enables prompt and efficient information sharing** between the municipality of the hometown and municipality of domicile.



Extension of the deadline for special provisions, etc. which allows a person to become a childcare teacher, etc. in a child center in coordination between kindergarten and nursery center, with only either a kindergarten teacher's license or a nursery teacher qualification

(Act Partially Amending the Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Childcare, etc. of Preschool Children; Education Personnel License Act)

Effective Date:

- (i) Date of promulgation *Extension of special measures (1) and (2) for 5 years
- (ii) April 1, 2027 *Excluding senior childcare teachers and advanced skill childcare teachers from the subject of the special measures in (1)

Current Situation

○Nursery school teachers, etc., working in child center in coordination between kindergarten and nursery center must **have both a kindergarten teacher's license and a nursery teacher's license.**

Special measures*
*By the end of FY 2024
For 10 years from the enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Certified Children Centers

- (1) A person may **become a childcare teacher, etc.** with **either one** of the following licenses or qualifications: a kindergarten teacher license, or a nursery teacher qualification.
- (2) Those who **hold only one** license/qualification and have a certain level of **work experience** may **obtain the other license/qualification** by acquiring a certain **number of credits**, etc.

Problem

○**The special measures may expire and it is likely to become difficult to secure childcare teachers, etc. at child centers in coordination between kindergarten and nursery center.**

While the percentage of childcare teachers, etc. who hold both requirements has been steadily improving in recent years, **the number of employees holding only one of the two requirements was approximately 12,000, as of April 1, 2022, due to the increase in the number of facilities.** (8% of childcare teachers, etc. at child centers in coordination between kindergarten and nursery center).

After the Review

Extension of special measures for 5 years

▪ However, the special measures that allow a person to become **a senior or advanced skill childcare teacher** with only one of the licenses or qualifications will be extended for **2 years.**

*Make efforts to promote acquisition of the dual requirements within the special exception period, by raising awareness of the dual requirement system, formulating personnel plans at each facility, and publicizing the status of dual requirement acquisition.



Result

○**The number of child-care providers and human resources for child-care services will be secured for the time being.**



○**Enables each facility and municipality to make systematic efforts to acquire qualifications required for childcare teachers, etc. within the special exception period.**

Extension of the implementation period of projects eligible for the National Treasury's share of public school's facility improvement expenses

(from within 2 business years → within 3 business years) (Act on National Treasury's Sharing of Expenses for Facilities of Compulsory Education Schools, etc.)

Effective Date: April 1, 2025

Current Situation

- **Projects that are scheduled to be completed within 2 years are eligible** for the National Treasury's share of public school's facility development project expenses.

*Administrative procedures policy for the National Treasury's share of public school's facility improvement expenses based on the Act on National Treasury's Sharing of Expenses for Facilities of Compulsory Education Schools, etc. (notification by the director of the division)

- **In this Act**, there is a provision that assumes that the implementation period of the National Treasury expense-sharing project is **2 business years or less**.

*Secondary schools, etc. and special needs education schools



Problem

- With the introduction of a 2-day holiday workweek in the construction industry, and the application of working hour regulations to the construction industry since 2024, **there will be cases in which the project period exceeds 2 business years**.
- Currently, projects that exceed 2 business years are not eligible for National Treasury expense-sharing projects, and **local governments and public organizations may be forced to bear the cost** of such projects on their own.



After the Review

- The laws and regulations will be revised to **include projects that are implemented over a 3 years period to be eligible for National Treasury expense-sharing project in cases for new extension projects of elementary and junior high schools, etc.**

*The law revision targets secondary schools, etc., and special needs education schools (except for those listed on the left; it will become possible to implement the project for 3 business years by revising the administrative procedures policies (notice by the director of the division), etc.).



Result

- The implementation period for projects eligible for the National Treasury expense-sharing projects will be extended, and each local government will be **able to carry out the improvement of the public school's facilities in a more systematic manner** by equalizing the financial burden.

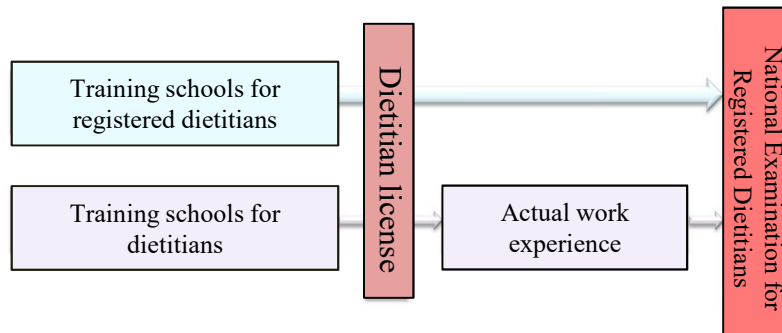


Elimination of the need for graduates of training schools for registered dietitians to obtain a registered dietitian license as a qualification to sit for the National Examination for Registered Dietitians (Dietitians Act)

Effective Date: April 1, 2025

Current Situation

- Graduates of training schools for registered dietitians* **must obtain a dietitian license in order to meet the qualifications to sit for the National Examination for Registered Dietitians.**



*Including those who are expected to graduate from training schools for registered dietitians. The same applies below.

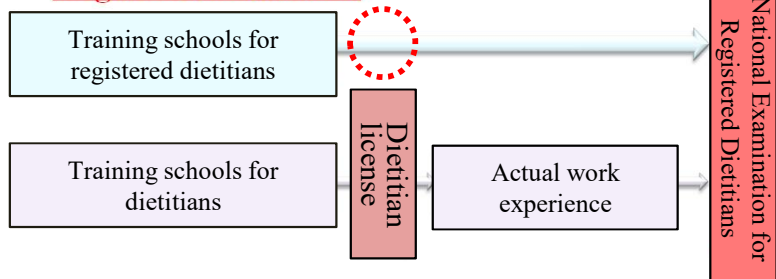
Problem

- There is a need for the graduates of training schools for registered dietitians to obtain a dietitian license in order to meet the qualifications to take the examination, and the **application procedure and payment of the application fee** are becoming a burden for those graduates.
- For prefectures, it is becoming a burden **to issue etc., the dietitian licenses** in order to meet the qualifications to take the examination.



After the Review

- Concerning graduates of training schools for registered dietitians, it is **no longer necessary to obtain a dietitian license as a qualification to sit for the National Examination for Registered Dietitians***.



*Graduates of training schools for dietitians, are required to have a dietitian license to obtain actual work experience, which is necessary as a qualification to sit for the National Examination for Registered Dietitians.

Result

- Graduates of training schools for registered dietitians are **no longer required to obtain a dietitian license** in order to meet the qualifications to sit for the National Examination for Registered Dietitians, thus **reducing their burden.**
- Prefectures **will no longer be required to issue etc., dietitian licenses** for graduates of training schools for registered dietitians, in order for them to meet the qualifications to take the exam, thus **reducing their burden.**



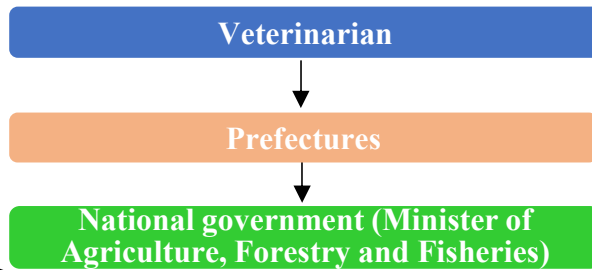
Abolition of the Functions via Prefectures Related to Online Veterinarian Notification (Veterinarians Act)

Current Situation

○ Veterinarians must notify the national government of their address, name, place of work, etc. **via the prefecture** of domicile once every 2 years

○ Notification is submitted on **paper** or **online***

<Notification Process> *Online notification started in FY 2022



Enforcement date: The day on which 3 months has elapsed from the day of promulgation

Problem

Prefectures



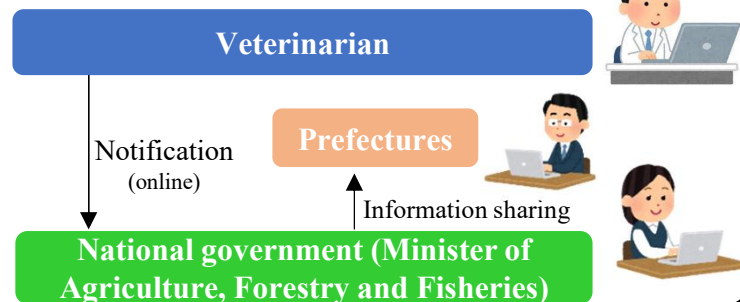
○ Even in the case of online notification, prefectures are required to send the notification to the national government on the system, which **causes administrative burdens.**

After the Review

○ In the case of online notification, the notification **does not need to go through the prefectural government**, and the veterinarian should submit the notification **directly to the national government**

*Paper notification will continue to go through prefectures for the convenience of notifiers

<In case of online >



Result

○ This will improve the efficiency related to process the notification **at the prefectural level**, and **reduce the administrative burden**



Utilization of designated confirmation and inspection bodies related to examination and inspection of notifications of plans for buildings owned or managed by the national government, prefectures, or municipalities that have building officials. (Building Standards Act)


Enforcement Date: Date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of promulgation

Current Situation

○The entity that may examine and inspect, etc. buildings will differ depending on the type of the construction owner.

Construction owner		The national government/prefecture/municipality with building officials (plan notification*)	Private sector (building confirmation)
Entity for examination and inspection, etc.	Building officials	○	○
	Designated confirmation and inspection bodies	×	○

*Plan notification: If the construction owner who intends to construct a building or do major repairs or remodeling is the national government, a prefecture, or a municipality, the head of the national government bodies, etc. must notify a building official of that plan instead of building confirmation prior to the start of the construction work.



Problem

○ **When the number of plan notifications increases rapidly*** due to reconstruction of aging public housing or reconstruction of public facilities in the event of a major disaster, it **becomes difficult** for the building officials to **smoothly conduct examination and inspection, etc.**


*Due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, the number of notifications tripled from the usual years in Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures (2014).



After the Review

○ **Designated confirmation and inspection bodies will also be able to examine and inspect** buildings owned or managed by the national government, prefectures, or municipalities that have building officials.

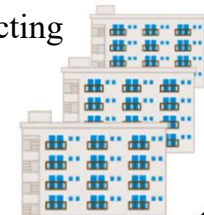
Construction owner		The national government/prefecture/municipality with building officials (plan notification*)	Private sector (building confirmation)
Entity for examination and inspection, etc.	Building officials	○	○
	Designated confirmation and inspection bodies	○	○



Result

○ It will become possible to conduct examination and inspection smoothly.

○ By reducing workload of building officials, it will become possible for them to focus on other work other than examination work (audit, correcting violations, disposition, etc.).



Revision of Related Documents Subject to the Inspection System for the Register of Real Estate Brokers, etc. (Real Estate Brokerage Act)


Enforcement Date: April 1, 2025

Current Situation

Inspection system based on the Real Estate Brokerage Act

In order to enable consumers, etc., who conducts transactions with a Real Estate Broker to select an appropriate broker, **prefectures must make the following documents available for public inspection:**

- Register of Real Estate Brokers
- License application documents
- Change notification documents




***The policy of reviewing** the inspection of the register of Real Estate Brokers has been indicated as being **based on digital completion** ("Process chart for review of analog regulations based on digital principles" (temporary digital administrative research Committee. December 21, 2022)).

Problem

When inspection is digitized:

- All documents listed on the left that are submitted in paper form will need to be **digitized (e.g., PDF format), This will place a heavy administrative burden on prefectures.**
- Some of them contain personal information such as names and addresses, and there are **issues from the viewpoint of privacy protection.**



While taking into consideration the purport of the inspection system, re-examine the information that should be subject to inspection.

After the Review

- For the documents subject to inspection, while taking the purport of the inspection system into consideration:
 - **rationalize the documents to be inspected to the extent that it does not interfere with the selection of a Real Estate Broker by a person who wishes to inspect them;**
 - **exclude information that constitutes as privacy information.**

○ Information to be excluded from inspection

- A document pledging that the applicant does not fall under any of the disqualification requirements; photographs of the office
- Addresses of officers, etc.; names and addresses of full-time Real Estate Transaction Specialist,


etc.

***In addition to the preparations of provisions accompanying the above, information that continues to be subject to inspection and that has been delegated to the Ministerial Order is to be clearly stated in the law.**

Result

- Allowing for the **reduction of administrative burden on prefectures** related to digitization ~~related to digitization and protection of privacy~~, while taking into account the purport of the inspection system.

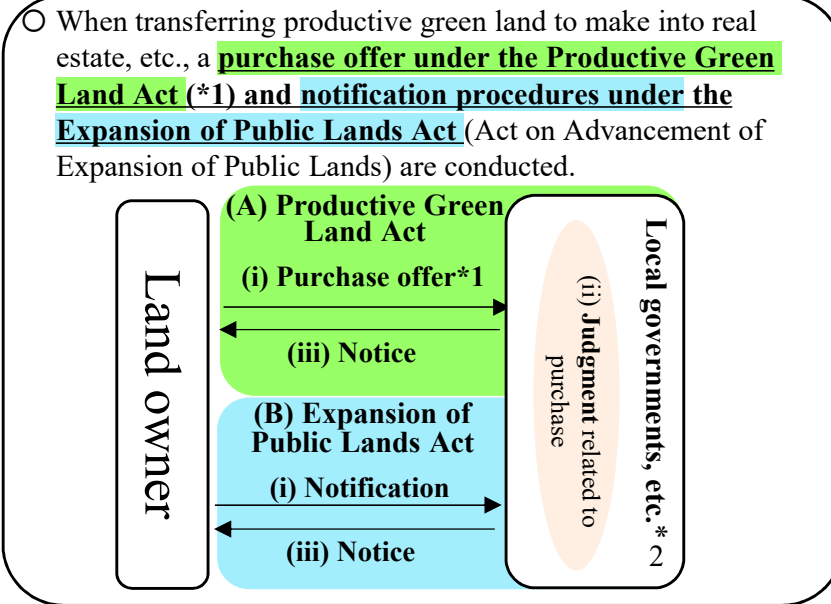
***For procedures on license application, etc., the system environment is being improved, and the system is scheduled to go online sequentially from FY2024.**



Elimination of the need for notification based on the Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands in relation to land that was offered for purchase based on the Productive Green Land Act (Act on Advancement of Expansion of Public Lands)

Enforcement date: the day on which 3 months have elapsed from the date of promulgation

Current Situation

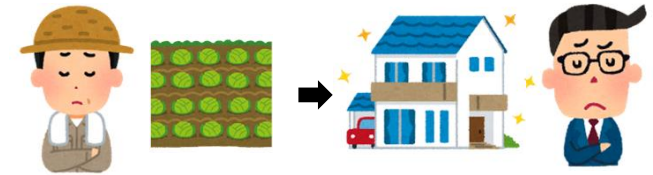


Problem

○ Similar procedures for **purchase offer (A)** and **notification (B)** are required, creating a **double burden** on land owners and local governments.

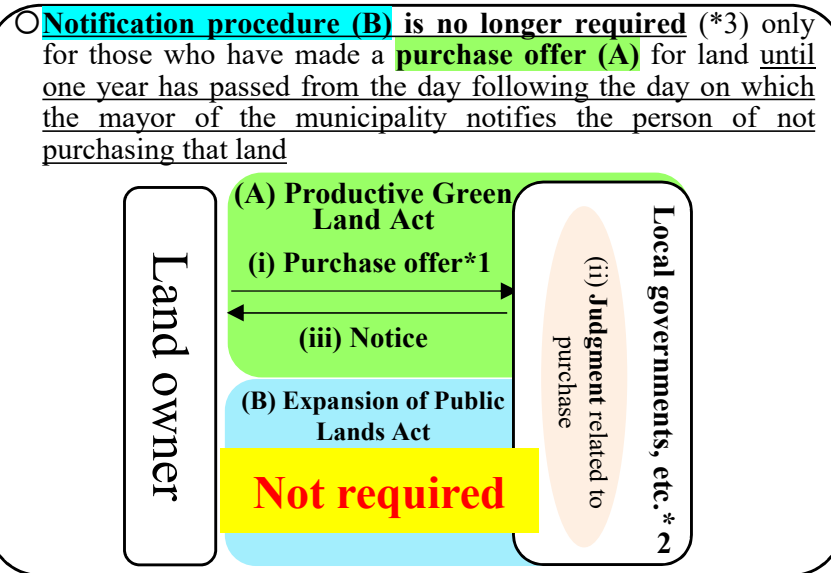


○ Requirement of both procedures cause **delays in land transactions**



(*1) A purchase offer can be made in cases such as when 30 years have passed since the designation of the land as a productive green land.
 (*2) Municipalities under the Productive Green Land Act, and prefectures or cities under the Expansion of Public Lands Act, each receives offers or notifications, and inquire the local governments and public land development corporations and other organizations (local governments, etc.) on whether or not they wish to purchase the land, for which each organization will make a judgement.

After the Review



Result

○ **Eliminates the double burden** on land owners and local governments.

○ Shorter time to transfer land, **thereby facilitating land transactions.**



(※3) In addition to productive green land, the same measures will be taken for specified productive green land (those, of which designation will be extended for 10 years etc., after 30 years have passed from its designation as productive green land)

地域の自主性及び自立性を高めるための改革の推進を図るための関係法律の整備に関する法律(第14次地方分権一括法)の概要

内閣府地方分権改革推進室

令和6年3月15日
閣議決定

基本的考え方

- ◆ 平成26年から、地方分権改革に関する「**提案募集方式**」を**導入**
 - ◆ 「令和5年の地方からの提案等に関する対応方針」(令和5年12月22日閣議決定)を踏まえ、関係法律の整備を行うもの
- ※ 対応方針(抜粋):「法律の改正により措置すべき事項については、所要の一括法案等を令和6年通常国会に提出することを基本とする。」

主な経緯等

- 平成25年
3月 地方分権改革推進本部(本部長:内閣総理大臣)発足
- 平成26年
4月 地方分権改革に関する提案募集の実施方針 決定
(以後、第5次～第13次 一括法成立)
- 令和5年
6月下旬 提案団体からのヒアリング
7月中旬 関係府省からの1次ヒアリング
9月上旬 関係府省からの2次ヒアリング
11月16日 地方分権改革有識者会議「令和5年の地方からの提案等に関する対応方針案」了承
12月22日 地方分権改革推進本部において、「令和5年の地方からの提案等に関する対応方針」決定
" 同方針を閣議決定
- 令和6年
3月15日 「地域の自主性及び自立性を高めるための改革の推進を図るための関係法律の整備に関する法律案」閣議決定

法改正事項の概要(8事項9法律)

- ① 里帰り出産等における情報連携の仕組みの構築
(母子保健法)
- ② 幼稚園教諭免許状・保育士資格のいずれか一方のみで幼保連携型認定こども園の保育教諭等となることができる特例等の期限の延長
(就学前の子どもに関する教育、保育等の総合的な提供の推進に関する法律の一部を改正する法律、教育職員免許法)
- ③ 公立学校施設整備費国庫負担事業の対象となる事業の実施期間の延長(2か年度以内→3か年度以内)
(義務教育諸学校等の施設費の国庫負担等に関する法律)
- ④ 管理栄養士養成施設卒業者に係る管理栄養士国家試験の受験資格としての栄養士免許取得の不要化
(栄養士法)
- ⑤ オンラインによる獣医師の届出に係る都道府県経由事務の廃止
(獣医師法)
- ⑥ 国、都道府県又は建築主事を置く市町村の建築物の計画通知に対する審査・検査等に係る指定確認検査機関の活用
(建築基準法)
- ⑦ 宅地建物取引業者名簿等の閲覧制度に係る対象書類の見直し
(宅地建物取引業法)
- ⑧ 生産緑地法に基づく買取申出のあった土地に係る公有地の拡大の推進に関する法律に基づく届出の不要化
(公有地の拡大の推進に関する法律)

施行期日

- (1) 令和7年4月1日
- (2) (1)により難しい場合 → (1)以外の個別に定める日

里帰り出産等における情報連携の仕組みの構築（母子保健法）

現
行

- 里帰り先と住所地の市町村間で、妊産婦等の健康診査等に関する**情報共有の仕組みが整備されていない。**

※現行法では、住所地の市町村から過去に妊産婦等が居住したことがある市町村に対してのみ、健康診査に関する情報提供を求めることが可能。



支障

施行日：

- ①公布の日から起算して3月を経過した日
- ②公布の日から3年を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日

- 里帰り先の市町村において、**妊産婦等の心身の状況に応じた相談対応や保健師等の訪問など、妊産婦等に寄り添った支援が困難となっている。**



見
直
し
後

- 過去の居住の有無に関係なく、**里帰り先と住所地の市町村間で**情報提供を求めることを可能とする。

※上記のほか、健康診査に加えて産後ケア等の情報提供を求めることができるようにする。

- 今後、母子保健DXの推進により、**社会保険診療報酬支払基金等の情報連携基盤を活用**できるようにし、オンライン上で情報共有を可能にする仕組みを整備。



効果

- 里帰り先の市町村においても、妊産婦等の健康診査等に関する情報が得られることで、**里帰りをした妊産婦等へ、より効果的な支援が可能に。**
- 里帰り先と住所地の市町村間において、**迅速かつ効率的な情報共有が可能となる。**



幼稚園教諭免許状・保育士資格のいずれか一方のみで
 幼保連携型認定こども園の保育教諭等となることができる特例等の期限の延長
 (就学前の子どもに関する教育、保育等の総合的な提供の推進に関する法律の一部を改正する法律、教育職員免許法)

現
行

○幼保連携型認定こども園で勤務する保育教諭等は、
幼稚園教諭免許状と保育士資格の併有が必要。

特例措置※

※令和6年度末まで
 認定こども園法一部改正法
 施行から10年間

- (1) 幼稚園免許状・保育士資格の**いずれか一方**の
 免許状・資格のみで**保育教諭等となる**ことができる。
- (2) 免許状・資格の**一方のみ**を持ち、一定の勤務経験を有する者は、一定の**単位を修得**すること等で、
もう一方の免許状・資格を取得できる。

支障

施行日:

- ①公布の日 ※特例措置(1)(2)を5年間延長
- ②令和9年4月1日 ※特例措置(1)の対象から主幹
 保育教諭・指導保育教諭を除く

○**特例措置の期限が到来し、幼保連携型認定こども園
 で保育教諭等の確保が困難になるおそれ。**

併有する保育教諭等の割合は近年着実に
 改善しているが、一方で、**施設数の増加に伴い、
 いずれか一方のみを有する職員数自体は
 令和4年4月1日時点で1万2千人程度。**
 (幼保連携型認定こども園の保育教諭等の8%)

見
直
し
後

特例を5年間延長

・ただし、いずれか一方の免許状・資格
 のみで**主幹保育教諭・指導保育教諭と
 なる**ことができる特例の延長は**2年間**と
 する。

※併有に向けた制度の周知、各施設に
 おける人事計画の策定、併有状況の公表などを通じ、特例期間内に併有が促
 進されるよう取り組む。



効果

○**当面の保育の受け皿・
 保育人材の確保が図られる**



○**特例期間内に保育教諭等に必要な
 資格の取得について各施設、自治体
 で計画的な取り組みが可能に**

公立学校施設整備費国庫負担事業の対象となる事業の実施期間の延長 (2か年度以内→3か年度以内) (義務教育諸学校等の施設費の国庫負担等に関する法律)

施行日: 令和7年4月1日

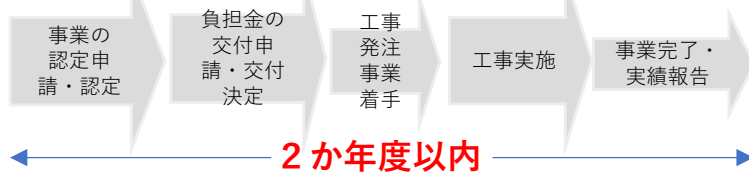
現
行

○公立学校施設整備費国庫負担事業は、**2か年度以内に事業が完了予定のものが交付の対象。**

※義務教育諸学校等の施設費の国庫負担等に関する法律に基づく公立学校施設整備費国庫負担事業の事務処理方針(課長通知)

○**本法律において、国庫負担事業の実施期間が2か年度以内であることを前提とした規定が存在**

※中等教育学校等・特別支援学校



支障

○建設業において週休2日制が導入され、また、令和6年度から建設業に労働時間規制が適用される中、**事業期間が2か年度を超える場合がある。**

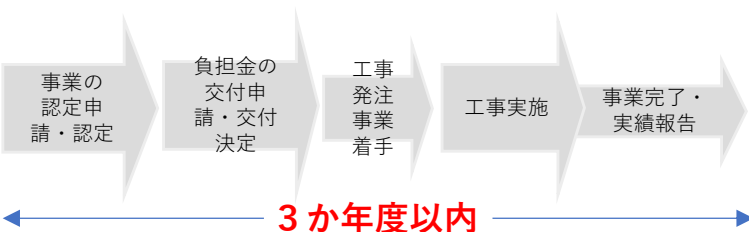
○2か年度を超える事業については、現行では国庫負担事業の対象にならず、**地方公共団体が単独で負担せざるを得ない事態が生じ得る。**



見
直
し
後

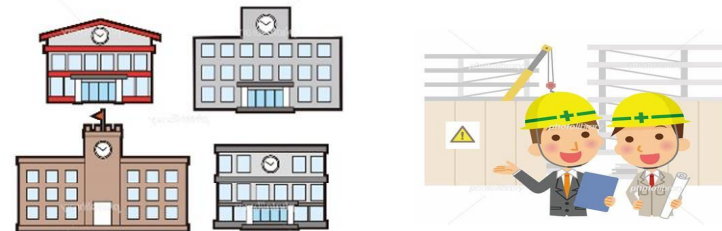
○本法律等を改正し、**小・中学校等の新增築事業については、事業の実施期間が3か年度にわたる場合も、国庫負担事業の対象となる。**

※法改正の対象は中等教育学校等及び特別支援学校(左記以外は事務処理方針(課長通知)等の改正で3か年度の事業実施が可能)



効果

○国庫負担事業の対象となる事業の実施期間が延長され、各地方公共団体は、財政負担が平準化されることで、**公立学校の施設整備をより計画的に行うことが可能**となる。

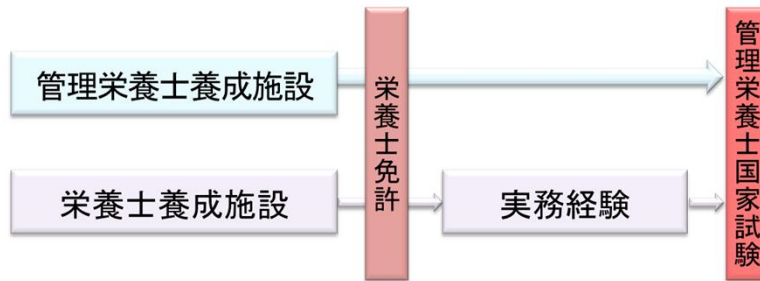


管理栄養士養成施設卒業者に係る 管理栄養士国家試験の受験資格としての栄養士免許取得の不要化（栄養士法）

施行日：令和7年4月1日

現
行

- 管理栄養士養成施設卒業者※は、管理栄養士国家試験の受験資格を満たすために、栄養士免許を取得する必要がある。



※管理栄養士養成施設卒業見込者を含む。以下同じ。

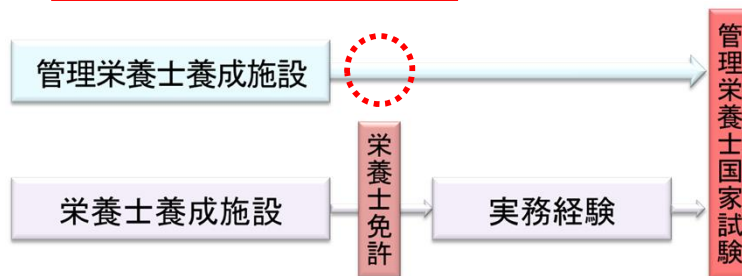
支障

- 管理栄養士養成施設卒業者にとっては、受験資格として栄養士免許を取得する必要があり、その申請手続や申請手数料の支払いが負担となっている。
- 都道府県にとっては、受験資格を満たすために栄養士免許の交付等を行わなければならない、負担となっている。



見
直
し
後

- 管理栄養士養成施設卒業者については、管理栄養士国家試験の受験資格として栄養士免許を取得することを不要とする※。



※栄養士養成施設卒業者は、管理栄養士国家試験の受験資格として実務経験を経る必要があるため、栄養士免許を取得する必要がある。

効果

- 管理栄養士養成施設卒業者は、管理栄養士国家試験の受験資格を満たすために栄養士免許の取得を行う必要がなくなり、負担が軽減される。
- 都道府県は、管理栄養士養成施設卒業者に対して、受験資格を満たすための栄養士免許の交付等を行う必要がなくなり、負担が軽減される。



オンラインによる獣医師の届出に係る都道府県経由事務の廃止（獣医師法）

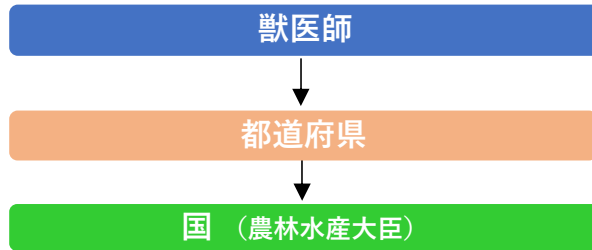
施行日：公布の日から起算して3月を経過した日

現
行

○獣医師は、2年ごとに、住所、氏名、勤務先等を住所地の**都道府県を経由**して国に届け出なければならない

○届出は**紙**又は**オンライン**(※)により提出される

<届出の流れ> (※)令和4年度からオンライン届出を開始



支障

都道府県



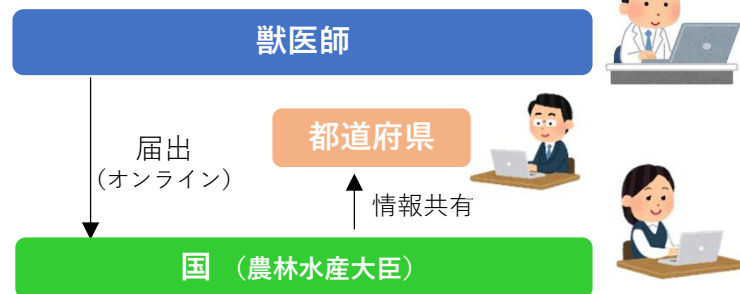
○オンラインによる届出の場合も、都道府県はシステム上での国への送付処理を要するため、**事務負担が発生**

見
直
し
後

○オンラインによる届出の場合、**都道府県経由を不要**とし、獣医師が直接、国に届け出ることとする

※紙での届出は、届出者の利便性確保のため、現行どおり都道府県を経由

<オンラインの場合>



効果

○都道府県における届出に係る作業の効率化が図られ、**事務負担が軽減**



国、都道府県又は建築主事を置く市町村の建築物の計画通知に対する 審査・検査等に係る指定確認検査機関の活用（建築基準法）

施行日：公布の日から6月を超えない範囲
内で政令で定める日

現
行

○建築主の種類によって、建築物を審査・検査等
できる主体が異なる。

建築主		国/都道府県/建築 主事を置く市町村 (計画通知※)	民間 (建築確認)
審査・ 検査等 の主体	建築主事	○	○
	指定確認検査 機関	×	○

※計画通知：建築物の建築主が国、都道府県又は建築主事を置く市町村である場合においては、当該国の機関の長等は、工事に着手する前に、建築確認に代えて、建築計画を建築主事に通知しなければならない。



支障

○老朽化した公営住宅の建替えや大規模災害時の公共施設の再建により**計画通知が急増※した**
場合に、建築主事が円滑に審査・検査等することが困難となる。

※ 東日本大震災により、宮城県及び福島県では例年の3倍に増加（平成26年）。



見
直
し
後

○国、都道府県又は建築主事を置く市町村の建築物についても、**指定確認検査機関による審査・検査等を可能とする。**

建築主		国/都道府県/建築 主事を置く市町村 (計画通知)	民間 (建築確認)
審査・ 検査等 の主体	建築主事	○	○
	指定確認検査 機関	○	○



効果

- 円滑な審査・検査等が可能となる。
- 建築主事の業務負担が軽減されることで、審査業務以外の業務（監査・違反是正・処分等）にも注力可能に。



宅地建物取引業者名簿等の閲覧制度に係る対象書類の見直し（宅地建物取引業法）

施行日：令和7年4月1日

現
行

宅地建物取引業法に基づく閲覧制度

宅地建物取引業者と取引する消費者等が、適切な業者を選定できるよう、**都道府県は、以下の書類を一般の閲覧に供しなければならない。**

- ・ 宅地建物取引業者名簿
- ・ 免許申請書類
- ・ 変更届出書類



※宅地建物取引業者名簿等の閲覧は**デジタル完結を基本とする見直しの方針**が示された（「デジタル原則を踏まえたアナログ規制の見直しに係る工程表」（令和4年12月21日デジタル臨時行政調査会））。

支障

閲覧がデジタル化される場合、

○紙媒体で提出される左記の書類については、**全て電子化(PDF形式等)する必要があり、都道府県の事務負担が大きい。**

○氏名や住所など個人情報が含まれるものもあり、**プライバシー保護の観点から課題**がある。



閲覧制度の趣旨を踏まえつつ、閲覧対象とすべき情報について改めて検討

見
直
し
後

○閲覧の対象書類について、当該制度の趣旨を踏まえ、

- ・ **閲覧希望者による宅地建物取引業者の選定に支障が生じない範囲内で合理化し、**
- ・ **プライバシー情報に当たるものを除外する。**

○ 閲覧対象から除外する情報

- ・ 欠格要件に該当しないことを誓約する書面、事務所の写真
- ・ 役員等の住所、専任の宅建士の氏名・住所
等

※上記に伴う規定の整備を行うとともに、引き続き閲覧対象とする情報であって、省令に委任していたものについては、法律上明記することとする。

効果

○閲覧制度の趣旨を踏まえつつ、デジタル化に係る**都道府県の事務負担の軽減・プライバシーの保護**が図られる。

※免許申請等手続について、システム環境整備を進めており、令和6年度より順次オンライン化される予定。

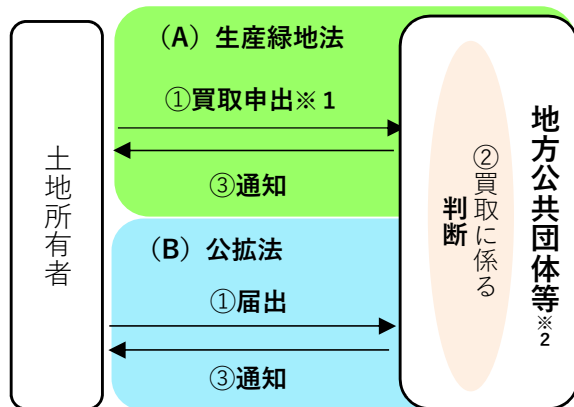


生産緑地法に基づく買取申出のあった土地に係る 公有地の拡大の推進に関する法律に基づく届出の不要化（公有地の拡大の推進に関する法律）

施行日：公布の日から起算して3月を経過した日

現
行

- 生産緑地を譲渡して宅地などにする場合、**生産緑地法の買取申出**(※1)と、**公拡法**(公有地の拡大の推進に関する法律)の**届出手続**が行われる

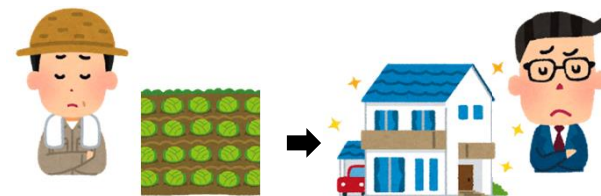


支障

- **買取申出(A)**と**届出(B)**の同様の手続が必要であり、土地所有者や地方公共団体に**二重の負担**が生じる



- 両手続があることにより**土地取引の遅延**が生じる

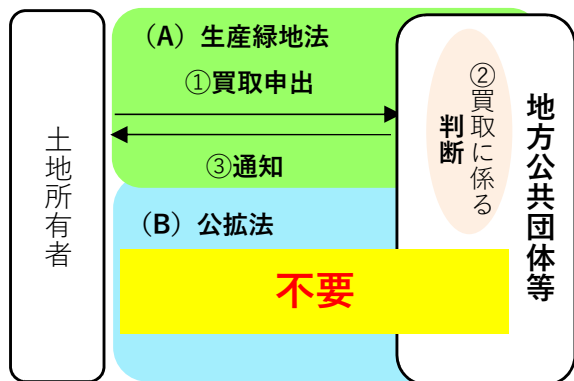


(※1) 生産緑地指定から30年を経過した場合などに買取申出が可能

(※2) 生産緑地法では市町村が、公拡法では都道府県又は市がそれぞれ申出又は届出を受け、地方公共団体、土地開発公社など(地方公共団体等)に買取希望の有無を照会し、各団体が判断

見
直
し
後

- **買取申出(A)**を行った土地について、**市町村長から買い取らない旨の通知があった日の翌日から起算して1年を経過する日までの間**、当該申出をした者に限り、**届出手続(B)**を**不要**に(※3)



効果

- 土地所有者や地方公共団体の**二重の負担が解消**される
- 土地の譲渡までの時間が短縮され、**土地取引が円滑化**



(※3) 生産緑地に加え、特定生産緑地(生産緑地の指定から30年を経過したもののうち、指定が10年間延長等がされるもの)についても、同様の措置を行う