

Outline of the Act on the Revision, etc. of Related Acts to Promote Reform for Increasing Independence and Autonomy of Local Communities (Act No. 58 of 2023) (The 13th Consolidative Act on Decentralization)

Office for Decentralization Reform,
Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

Enacted on June 13, 2023
Promulgated on June 16, 2023

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 2022 Proposals, etc. from the Various Regions」(April 20th, 2022 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 2023 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 -12th omnibus acts were enacted)
- 2022
Middle of July: hearing was conducted with the proposing organization.
Beginning of August: 1st hearing was conducted with the relevant ministries.
Middle of October: 2nd hearing was conducted with the relevant ministries.
November 11th: The Decentralization Reform Committee of experts authorizes the “Proposal for the Response Guidelines for the 2022 Proposals, etc. from the Various Regions”.
December 20th: Headquarters for Promoting Decentralization Reform determines the “Proposal for the Response Guidelines for the 2022 Proposals, etc. from the Various Regions”.
The above guidelines were approved by Cabinet decision.
- 2023
March 3rd: 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.
June 13rd: the Act on the Revision, etc. of Related Acts to Promote Reform for Increasing Independence and Autonomy of Local Communities approved and enacted
June 16th: the Act on the Revision, etc. of Related Acts to Promote Reform for Increasing Independence and Autonomy of Local Communities (Act No. 58 of 2023) promulgated

Outline of the Matters of the Amended Act

Revision, etc. of the Requirements/Frame Regarding Local Governments

- 1) In the victim certification investigation necessary to issue the disaster victim certificate, internal use of information concerning the dwelling of the victim for purposes other than the specific purpose for which it was retained will be made possible. (Basic Act on Disaster Management)
- 2) The provisions on the duty to make efforts related to preparation of the municipal traffic safety plan and the municipal traffic safety implementation plan will be revised to be “enabling” provisions. (Basic Act on Traffic Safety Measures)
- 3) The required prior consultation with the prefectures regarding the certification and approval of kindergarten and daycare center by designated cities, etc. will be revised to prior notification. (Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care of Preschool Children)
- 4) Concerning affairs based on the Act on Special Measures for the Facilitation of Use of Owner-unknown Land, the Forest Act, and the Act on Waste Management and Public Cleansing (And 5 other laws*), use of the basic register of residents network system will be made possible.
*Real Property Registration Act, Act on Adjustment of Registration and Administration of Land for Which the Heading Section Owner is Unknown, Cropland Act, Act on Promotion of the Cropland Intermediary Management Program, Forest Management Law (Residential Basic Book Act)
- 5) For public university corporations, the annual plan and the evaluation of the results of the business activities related to each business year will be abolished (Indicators for proper business management will be added to the medium-term plan) (Local Incorporated Administrative Agency Act)
- 6) Concerning the network system for wide-area issuance of family register certificates, etc., utilization by municipalities conducting requests for official use will be made possible. (Family Register Act)
- 7) Concerning the building officials, etc. that conduct building certification, along with allowing the practical experience that is required at the time of the qualifying examination to be acquired by the time of registration, it will be made possible for second-class architects who have passed the qualifying examination and have a certain amount of experience to be appointed as assistant building officials, etc. that only conduct building certification for small scale buildings, etc. (Building Standards Act)

List of Revised Laws (7 Laws)

Revision, etc. of the Requirements/Frame Regarding Local Governments (7 Laws)

[Basic Act on Disaster Management]

- In the victim certification investigation necessary to issue the disaster victim certificate, internal use of information concerning the dwelling of the victim for purposes other than the specific purpose for which it was retained will be made possible.

[Basic Act on Traffic Safety Measures]

- The provisions on the duty to make efforts related to preparation of the municipal traffic safety plan and the municipal traffic safety implementation will be revised to be “enabling” provisions.

[Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care of Preschool Children]

- The required prior consultation with the prefectures regarding the certification and approval of kindergarten and daycare centers by designated cities, etc. will be revised to prior notification.

[Residential Basic Book Act]

- Concerning affairs based on the Act on Special Measures for the Facilitation of Use of Owner-unknown Land, the Forest Act, and the Act on Waste Management and Public Cleansing (And 5 other laws*), use of the basic register of residents network system will be made possible.

*Real Property Registration Act, Act on Adjustment of Registration and Administration of Land for Which the Heading Section Owner is Unknown, Cropland Act, Act on Promotion of the Cropland Intermediary Management Program, Forest Management Law

[Local Incorporated Administrative Agency Act]

- For public university corporations, the annual plan and the evaluation of the results of the business activities related to each business year will be abolished (Indicators for proper business management will be added to the medium-term plan).

[Family Register Act]

- Concerning the network system for wide-area issuance of family register certificates, etc., utilization by municipalities conducting requests for official use will be made possible.

[Building Standards Act]

- Concerning the building officials, etc. that conduct building certification, along with allowing the practical experience that is required at the time of the qualifying examination to be acquired by the time of registration, it will be made possible for second-class architects who have passed the qualifying examination and have a certain amount of experience to be appointed as assistant building officials, etc. that only conduct building certification for small scale buildings, etc.

In the victim certification investigation necessary to issue the disaster victim certificate, internal use of information concerning the dwelling of the victim for purposes other than the specific purpose for which it was retained will be made possible. (Basic Act on Disaster Management)

(Effective Date: June 16, 2023)

Current Situation

- Concerning the damaged dwellings, etc., if an **application for a disaster victim certificate is filed**, the municipalities will **conduct a victim certification investigation**.
- In the investigation, **information including blueprints showing the structure and the overall configuration of the dwelling** is necessary.
- If it were possible to obtain the above information by using **the fixed asset taxation ledger**, the investigation could be done more quickly. However, as the information in the ledger, etc. is **considered to be a "secret"** that must not be divulged under the Local Tax Act, it **cannot be used**.



Problems

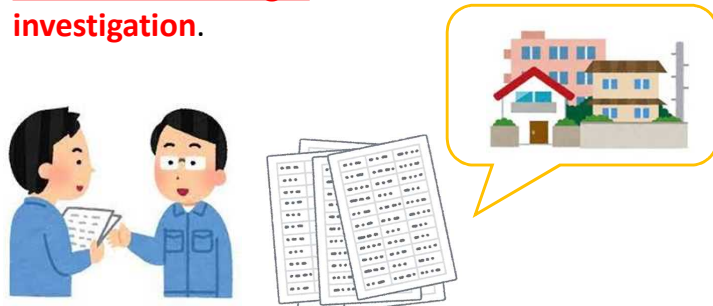
- As the ledger cannot be used, it is necessary to take steps such as preparing the blueprints onsite, which results in **lengthening the time required to conduct the victim certification investigation**.
- Although the "dwelling structure (wooden, non-wooden)" is the basic information for the victim certification, it is sometimes **difficult to grasp the information onsite**.

➔ **Issuance of the disaster victim certificate is delayed.**



After the Revision

- It will be **possible to use information in the fixed asset taxation ledger in the victim certification investigation**.



Result

- It will become possible to **quickly and smoothly issue the disaster victim certificate**.

➔ **This will contribute to increasing the speed and efficiency of the reconstruction of the livelihoods of disaster victims.**



The provisions on the duty to make efforts related to preparation of the municipal traffic safety plan and the municipal traffic safety implementation plan will be revised to be “enabling” provisions.

(Basic Act on Traffic Safety Measures)

(Effective Date: June 16, 2023)

Current Situation

- Municipalities are to make efforts to prepare the **municipal traffic safety plan** and the **municipal traffic safety implementation plan**.
(Duty to Make Efforts)
- For some municipalities, the **content** of their plans and the plans prepared by the prefecture* **overlap**.
*prefectural traffic safety plan and the prefectural traffic safety implementation plan

Problems

- Given that a duty to make efforts exists, even municipalities that consider **an original plan to be unnecessary** are forced to prepare a plan from the perspective of **the responsibility to make explanations to outside parties**, and this **creates an administrative burden**.



After the Revision

- The provisions on the duty to make efforts related to the municipal traffic safety plan will be **revised to be “enabling” provisions**.



Result

- Based on **the circumstances of the region**, it will be possible to **more flexibly decide whether or not a municipality should prepare a plan**.
- The administrative burden of preparing a plan will be reduced, and it will become possible to place even **more focus on the implementation of traffic safety measures**, which will **contribute to improving the traffic safety of residents**.



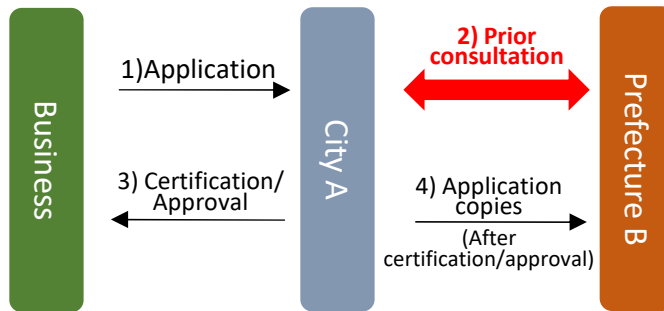
The required prior consultation with the prefectures regarding the certification and approval of kindergarten and daycare centers by designated cities, etc. will be revised to prior notification.

(Act on Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care of Preschool Children)

(Effective Date: September 16, 2023)

Current Situation

- When the heads of designated cities*1 intend to **certify or authorize** kindergarten and daycare centers, **procedures for “prior consultation”** with the prefectural governor **are required**.



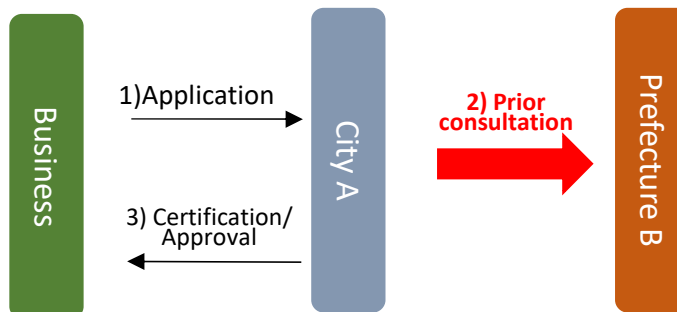
Problems

- When a matter falls under certification/authorization statutory requirements, in principle, a designated city, etc. is to **conduct certification/authorization**.
- According to recent operating trends, from the perspective of wide area adjustment, prefectures have not provided any opinions to designated cities regarding certification/authorization.
- The head of the designated city conducts prior consultation with the prefectural governor, and after the certification/authorization, resends documents such as a copy of the application, etc. to the prefectural governor, which creates duplication of procedures and becomes a burden on the designated city.



After the Revision

- The **prior consultation** of the head of the designated city with the prefectural governor will be **revised to prior notification**.



Result

- **The procedures** related to the **certification/notification** conducted by designated cities, etc. **will be made more efficient**, and the **administrative burden** of local governments **will be reduced**.



*1 This refers to designated cities and core cities.

*2 Kindergarten and daycare centers other than authorized child care centers with combined kindergarten and daycare facilities are “certified, authorized child care center with combined kindergarten and daycare facilities are “authorized”.

Concerning affairs based on the Act on Special Measures for the Facilitation of Use of Owner-unknown Land, the Forest Act, etc., use of the basic register of residents network system will be made possible

(Residential Basic Book Act)

(Effective Date: September 16, 2023)

Current Situation

To conduct 1) administrative affairs* for the search for land owners based on **the Owner-unknown Land Act** (Note 1) and 2) administrative affairs* for preparation of the forest land register based on **the Forest Act**, **concerning copies of the resident record, a request by a local government (request for official use) and attachment to an application, etc. is necessary.**

It is necessary to quickly determine the current address of the land owner.

Owner-Unknown Land



*In addition to the above administrative affairs, concerning the administrative affairs of the following laws as well, the use of the basic register of residents network system will be made possible as the measures for owner-unknown land: (1) Real Property Registration Act, (2) Act on Adjustment of Registration and Administration of Land for Which the Heading Section Owner is Unknown, (3) Cropland Act, (4) Act on Promotion of the Cropland Intermediary Management Program, (5) Forest Management Law (Note 2)

Problems

- As the number of requests for official use are huge, and some cases require multiple requests, in addition to taking considerable time to determine the current address of the owners, etc., for the person implementing the activity (local governments, etc.) and for the municipalities as well the burden becomes considerable.

Person Implementing the Activity
(Local Governments, etc.)



Requests for Official Use

Issuance of Copies of the Resident Record

Municipalities



- Also in the cases where copies of the resident record are necessary as attachment documents for applications, etc., the administrative burden is placed on the municipalities



After the Revision

Affairs based on the Owner-Unknown Land Act will be added to **the affairs that can utilize the basic register of residents network system.**

- Through the use of the basic register of residents network system:
- **Requests for official use will become unnecessary;**
 - **Attachment of copies of the resident record will become unnecessary.**



Result

- It will become possible to quickly determine the current address of owners, etc., which **will contribute to the smooth conduct of various administrative affairs.**
- Affairs related to response to requests for official use and the issuance of copies of the resident record by municipalities **will be reduced**, which will lead to **more efficient conduct of administrative affairs.**
- The number of applications documents, etc. will be reduced, and **the procedural burden of applications, etc. will be lightened.**



(Note 1) Act on Special Measures for the Facilitation of Use of Owner-unknown Land (Act No. 49 of 2018)

(Note 2) Measures will be taken to make it possible to use the basic register of residents network system for affairs based on the Act on Waste Management and Public Cleansing (Act No. 137 of 1970) as well.

For public university corporations, the annual plan and the evaluation of the results of the business activities related to each business year will be abolished (Indicators for proper business management will be added to the medium-term plan) (Local Incorporated Administrative Agency Act)

(Effective Date: June 16, 2023)

Current Situation

○ For **public university corporations**, the following matters are **required for each business year**:

- Preparation of **annual plan**;
- Preparation of a business results report, and **annual evaluation** by an evaluation committee.



Affiliated organization of the head of the incorporating organization

*For national university corporations, both the annual plan and the annual evaluation were abolished in April, 2022.

Problems

- Public university corporations: even though they have midterm plans (6 years), they have **the burden of making annual plans and reports**
- Local governments (incorporating organizations): **the administrative burden of the annual evaluation is large.**



They are not able to sufficiently engage in improvement of educational quality or contribution to local communities.

After the Revision

○ Following the example of national university corporations, **the annual plan and annual evaluation will be abolished.** (*)

The number of interim reports of the midterm plan will be reduced from 6 to 2.



(*) In accordance with the abolishment of the annual plans, indicators regarding the implementation status of measures that should be taken to achieve the midterm objectives were added to the matters stated in the midterm plan.

Result

- Opportunities for obtaining higher education in their regions are provided, and the public university corporations can conduct activities as intellectual and cultural centers in the communities.

Public universities will be able to concentrate their energies on activities that contribute to their true role in society!

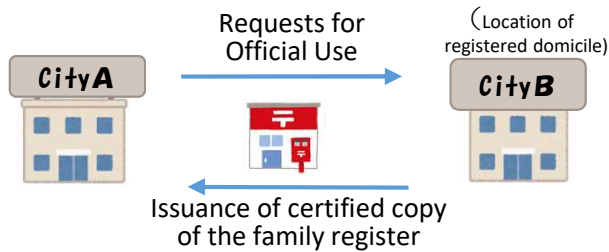


Concerning the Network System for Wide-area Issuance of Family Register Certificates, etc., Utilization by Municipalities Conducting Requests for Official Use Will Be Made Possible (Family Register Act)

(Effective Date: the enforcement date provided for in Article 1, paragraph (5) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act Partially Amending the Family Register Act (Act No.17 of 2019))

Current Situation

- For example, in order to determine the owner of a vacant house, when the municipality makes a **request for official use** for a certified copy of the family register, **a request to the municipality that is the location of the registered domicile of the owner is necessary.**



Problems

- As requests for official use are **often made** to the municipality that is the location of the registered domicile **using postal mail**, there are cases where it **takes around 1 month** to obtain a certified copy of the family register.
- Concerning the unknown owner of a vacant house, it takes time to determine the owner.

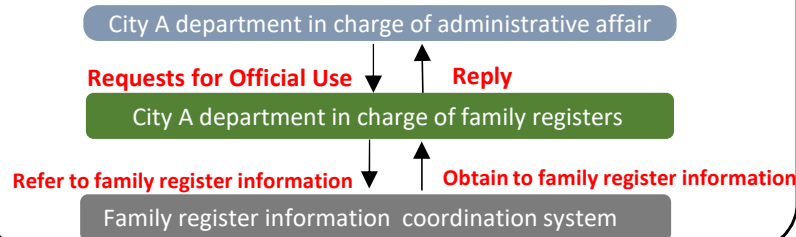
This has a serious effect on the living environment of the community residents.

Vacant house for which the owner is unknown



After the Revision

- The responsible person in the department in charge in the municipality can make a request to the department in the same municipality that is in charge of family registers, and it will **be possible to use the family register information coordination system** (Scheduled to begin operation at the end of the 2023 business year) to **obtain the family register information.**(Note)



Result

- Contribution to **making the administrative affairs related to requests for official use** in municipalities **more efficient**
- The municipalities **can quickly issue requests or warnings to resolve the situation related to dangerous vacant houses that are insufficiently managed.**



(Note) According to the Act Partially Amending the Family Register Act (Act No.17 of 2019), regarding the individual, measures are already being taken to make it possible to request a certified copy of the family register from a municipality other than the location of registered domicile (Comes into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 5 years from the date of promulgation (May 31, 2023)).

Revision of the qualifications for persons to take the qualifying examination for building regulation conformity inspectors (Building Standards Act)

Current Situation

- The **building officials** that conduct building certification for the local governments must be persons who have passed the qualifying examination for building regulation conformity inspectors and have been registered by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- To take the qualifying examination for building regulation conformity inspector, a person must **have “passed the examination for first-class architect, and have practical experience (more than 2 years of experience related to building administration)”**.



(Effective Date: the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 1 year from the date of promulgation.)

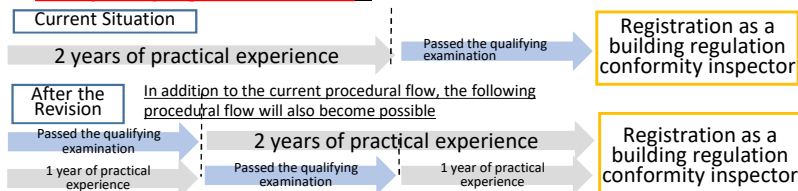
Problems

- While it is desirable that many building administration personnel obtain practical experience, there is **limit to the number of personnel** that can be assigned to departments that would allow them to accumulate practical experience. As a result, **the obtainment of practical experience** of the personnel who could not be assigned to the relevant departments **is delayed**, and **the opportunity to take the qualifying examination** for building regulation conformity **inspector is also delayed**.
 - The number of persons who took or passed the qualifying examination has decreased, and due to the aging of the persons with qualifications, **a shortage of persons to conduct the affairs related to building certification** has arisen.
- ⇒ **Obstacles** have arisen in **continuously and stably obtaining building officials**.



After the Revision

- **The practical experience** that is specified as a requirement for taking the qualifying examination **will become a registration requirement** for building regulation conformity inspector (The practical experience **will not be required at the stage of taking the qualifying examination**).



- It will be made possible for persons who have passed the examination for second-class architect to take the qualifying examination, and the second-class architects who have passed the qualifying examination will be able to conduct affairs related to building certification that is limited to small-scale buildings as assistant building officials.

Result

- Due to the increased opportunities to take the qualifying examination, the persons who have passed the examination will be able to accumulate practical experience, and it will be possible to appoint them building officials within a short time period.
- Through securing of assistant building officials who are in charge of building certification of small-scale buildings, it will be possible to increase the number of people in charge of handling affairs related to building certification.

The continuous and stable securing of building officials, etc. will lead to the securing of the implementation system for affairs related to building certification.



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（令和5年法律第58号）（第13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5年6月13日成立
令和5年6月16日公布

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4年の地方からの提案等に関する対応方針」（令和4年12月20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5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12次 一括法成立）

令和4年

7月中旬 提案団体からのヒアリング

8月上旬 関係府省からの1次ヒアリング

10月中旬 関係府省からの2次ヒアリング

11月11日 地方分権改革有識者会議「令和4年の地方からの提案等に関する対応方針案」了承

12月20日 地方分権改革推進本部において、「令和4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5年

3月3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

6月13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」可決・成立

6月16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」

（令和5年法律第58号）公布

法改正事項の概要

地方公共団体に対する義務付け・枠付けの見直し等

① 罹災証明書の交付に必要な被害認定調査において、被災者の住家に関する情報を、その保有に当たって特定された利用目的以外の目的のために内部利用可能に

（災害対策基本法）

② 市町村交通安全計画及び市町村交通安全実施計画の作成に係る努力義務規定を「できる」規定に見直し

（交通安全対策基本法）

③ 指定都市等における認定こども園の認定又は認可に係る都道府県への事前協議を事前通知に見直し

（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）

④ 所有者不明土地の利用の円滑化等に関する特別措置法、森林法及び廃棄物の処理及び清掃に関する法律（他5法律※）に基づく事務について、住民基本台帳ネットワークシステムの利用を可能に

※不動産登記法、表題部所有者不明土地の登記及び管理の適正化に関する法律、農地法、農地中間管理事業の推進に関する法律及び森林経営管理法

（住民基本台帳法）

⑤ 公立大学法人における年度計画及び各事業年度に係る業務の実績等に関する評価について、廃止（中期計画に適正な業務運営のための指標を追加）

（地方独立行政法人法）

⑥ 戸籍証明書等の広域交付について、公用請求を行う市町村による利用を可能に

（戸籍法）

⑦ 建築確認等を行う建築主事等について、資格者検定の受験時に必要な実務経験を登録までに習得すれば良いこととするとともに、小規模な建築物に係る建築確認等のみを行う建築副主事等として、資格者検定に合格した二級建築士等で一定の実務経験を習得した者からの任命を可能に

（建築基準法）

地方公共団体に対する義務付け・枠付けの見直し等(7法律)

〔災害対策基本法〕

- ・ 罹災証明書の交付に必要な被害認定調査において、被災者の住家に関する情報を、その保有に当たって特定された利用目的以外の目的のために内部利用可能に

〔交通安全対策基本法〕

- ・ 市町村交通安全計画及び市町村交通安全実施計画の作成に係る努力義務規定を「できる」規定に見直し

〔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〕

- ・ 指定都市等における認定こども園の認定又は認可に係る都道府県への事前協議を事前通知に見直し

〔住民基本台帳法〕

- ・ 所有者不明土地の利用の円滑化等に関する特別措置法、森林法及び廃棄物の処理及び清掃に関する法律(他5法律*)に基づく事務について、住民基本台帳ネットワークシステムの利用を可能に

※不動産登記法、表題部所有者不明土地の登記及び管理の適正化に関する法律、農地法、農地中間管理事業の推進に関する法律及び森林経営管理法

〔地方独立行政法人法〕

- ・ 公立大学法人における年度計画及び各事業年度に係る業務の実績等に関する評価について、廃止(中期計画に適正な業務運営のための指標を追加)

〔戸籍法〕

- ・ 戸籍証明書等の広域交付について、公用請求を行う市町村による利用を可能に

〔建築基準法〕

- ・ 建築確認等を行う建築主事等について、資格者検定の受検時に必要な実務経験を登録までに習得すれば良いこととするとともに、小規模な建築物に係る建築確認等のみを行う建築副主事等として、資格者検定に合格した二級建築士等で一定の実務経験を習得した者からの任命を可能に

罹災証明書の交付に必要な被害認定調査において、被災者の住家に関する情報を、その保有に当たって特定された利用目的以外の目的のために内部利用可能に（災害対策基本法）

（施行日：令和5年6月16日）

現
行

- 市町村は、被災住家等について罹災証明書の申請があった場合は、**被害認定調査**を実施
- 調査に当たっては、**住家の構造や住家の全体構成を示す図面等の情報**が必要
- 上記情報を得るために、**固定資産課税台帳等**を利用できれば調査の迅速化につながるが、地方税法上漏らしてはならない「**秘密**」に該当するため、**利用できない**



支障

- 台帳を利用できないため、住家の図面を現地で作図する必要があるなど、**被害認定調査に時間を要する**
- 被害認定の基礎情報である「住家の構造（木造・非木造）」が、**現地では把握困難**な場合がある

➡ **罹災証明書の発行が遅延**



見
直
し
後

- 被害認定調査において、**固定資産課税台帳等の情報の利用を可能**とする



効果

- 迅速・円滑な罹災証明書の発行**が可能に

➡ **被災者の生活再建の円滑化・迅速化に寄与**



市町村交通安全計画及び市町村交通安全実施計画の作成に係る努力義務規定を「できる」規定に見直し（交通安全対策基本法）

（施行日：令和5年6月16日）

現
行

- 市区町村は、市町村交通安全計画及び市町村交通安全実施計画を作成するよう努めるものとする（**努力義務**）
- 市区町村によっては、これらの計画と都道府県が作成する計画（※）と**内容が重複する**
（※）都道府県交通安全計画及び都道府県交通安全実施計画

支障

- 独自の計画を不要と考える市区町村も、努力義務である以上、対外的な説明責任等の観点から、計画を作成せざるを得ず、**事務負担が生じている**



見
直
し
後

- 市町村交通安全計画等の作成に係る努力義務規定を、「**できる**」規定化する



効果

- 地方の実情に応じて、市区町村が**計画作成の要否をより柔軟に判断**できる
- 計画作成の事務負担を軽減して、**交通安全対策そのものの実施に一層注力**することが可能になり、**住民の交通安全に寄与**

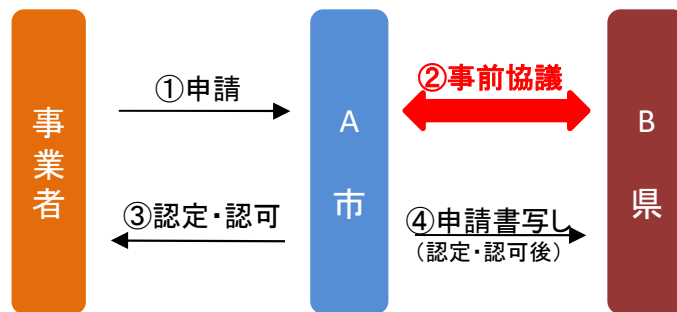


指定都市等における認定こども園の認定又は認可に係る都道府県への事前協議を 事前通知に見直し（就学前の子どもに関する教育、保育等の総合的な提供の推進に関する法律）

（施行日：令和5年9月16日）

現
行

○指定都市等※1の長が認定こども園の認定又は認可※2をしようとするときは、都道府県知事への「事前協議」手続きが必要



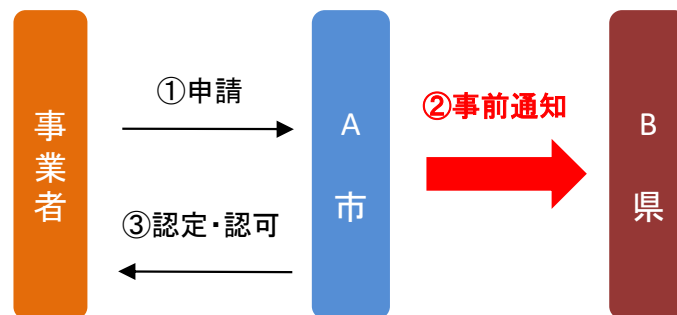
支障

- 指定都市等は、法定された認定・認可要件に該当していれば、原則、認定・認可を行うこととされている。
- 近年の運用状況によると、都道府県から指定都市等に対し、広域調整の観点からの認定・認可そのものに関する意見は出されていない。
- 指定都市等の長は、都道府県知事に対して事前協議を実施した上で、認定・認可後に、改めて申請書の写し等の書類を送付するという、手続きの重複が生じており、指定都市等の負担となっている。



見
直
し
後

○指定都市等の長から都道府県知事への事前協議を事前通知に改正する



効果

- 指定都市等の認定・認可に係る手続きの効率化が図られ、地方公共団体の事務負担が軽減



※1 指定都市及び中核市をいう。

※2 幼保連携型認定こども園以外の認定こども園は「認定」、幼保連携型認定こども園は「認可」

所有者不明土地の利用の円滑化等に関する特別措置法、森林法等に基づく事務について、住民基本台帳ネットワークシステムの利用を可能に（住民基本台帳法）

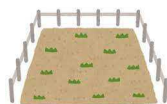
（施行日：令和5年9月16日）

現
行

- ①所有者不明土地法^(注1)に基づく土地所有者探索事務
 - ②森林法に基づく林地台帳作成事務等[※]
- を行うために、**住民票の写し等について、地方公共団体間での請求（公用請求）や、申請等での添付が必要**

所有者等の現住所を速やかに特定する必要がある

所有者等が不明の土地

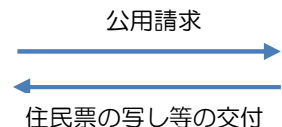


※上記の事務のほか、①不動産登記法、②表題部所有者不明土地の登記及び管理の適正化に関する法律、③農地法、④農地中間管理事業の推進に関する法律、⑤森林経営管理法に基づく事務などについても、所有者不明土地対策として住基ネットの利用を可能とする（注2）。

支障

- 公用請求は件数が膨大であり、複数回要する場合もあることから、所有者等の現住所の特定に時間を要する上、事業実施者等（地方公共団体等）にとっても、対応する市区町村にとっても負担となる

事業実施者等
（地方公共団体等）



市区町村



- 申請等の添付書類として住民票の写し等が必要とされる場合も、**住民票の写し等を交付する市区町村の事務負担**となっている。



見
直
し
後

住民基本台帳ネットワークシステムを利用できる事務に所有者不明土地法等に基づく事務を追加

住民基本台帳ネットワークシステムを利用することにより、
○公用請求が不要に
○住民票の写し等の添付が不要に



効果

- 所有者等の現住所の速やかな特定が可能となり、**各事務の円滑な実施に寄与**
- 市区町村では、公用請求への対応や住民票の写し等の交付に係る事務が減少し、行政事務が効率化
- 申請書類等の削減により、**申請等の手続負担が軽減**



（注1）所有者不明土地の利用の円滑化等に関する特別措置法（平成30年法律第49号）

（注2）その他、「廃棄物の処理及び清掃に関する法律（昭和45年法律第137号）」に基づく事務についても住基ネットの利用を可能とする措置を講ずる。

公立大学法人における年度計画及び各事業年度に係る業務の実績等に関する評価について、 廃止（中期計画に適正な業務運営のための指標を追加）（地方独立行政法人法）

（施行日：令和5年6月16日）

現
行

○公立大学法人においては、以下の事項が**毎年度義務付け**られている

- ・年度計画の作成
- ・業務実績報告書を作成し、評価委員会の年度評価を受ける



設立団体の長の
附属機関

※国立大学法人においては、
年度計画、年度評価ともに令和4年4月に廃止

支障

- 公立大学法人：
中期計画（6年）があるにもかかわらず**毎年の策定は負担**
- 地方公共団体（設立団体）：
年度評価に係る事務負担が大きい

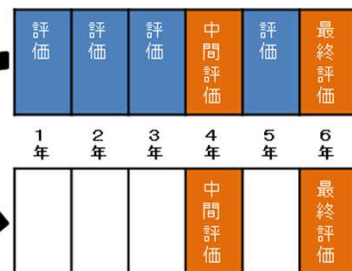


教育の質の向上や地域貢献に
十分に取組みしていない

見
直
し
後

○国立大学法人の例を踏まえ、
年度計画及び年度評価を廃止（※）

中期計画の期間中の評価が6回→2回に



（※）年度計画の廃止に伴い、中期計画の記載事項に中期目標を達成するため取るべき措置の実施状況に関する指標を追加。

効果

- 地域における高等教育機会の提供や、
地域社会での知的・文化的拠点としての
業務を行うことができる

公立大学が本来の役割に資する業務に
一層取り組むことが可能に！

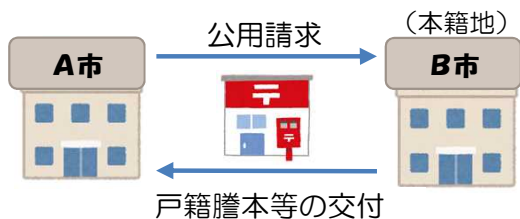


戸籍証明書等の広域交付について、公用請求を行う市町村による利用を可能に（戸籍法）

（施行日：戸籍法の一部を改正する法律（令和元年法律第17号）附則第1条第5号に規定する施行の日）

現
行

- 例えば、空き家の所有者の特定等のため、市町村が戸籍謄本等の**公用請求**を行う場合、**本籍地の市町村への請求が必要**



支障

- 公用請求は、本籍地の市町村に対して**郵送でやり取りする**場合が多いため、**戸籍謄本等を得るために1カ月程度の日数を要する**場合がある
- 所有者が不明の空き家等について、**所有者の特定に時間を要する**

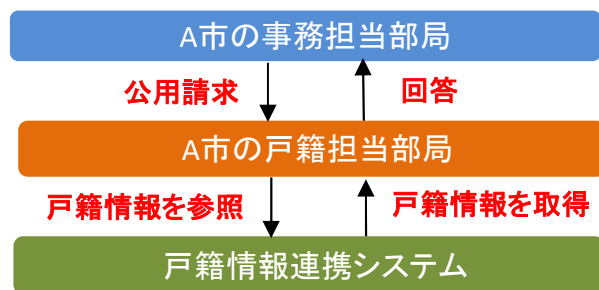
所有者が不明の空き家等

住民の生活環境に
深刻な影響



見
直
し
後

- 市町村の事務担当部局が、同一市町村の戸籍担当部局に公用請求し、**戸籍情報連携システム**（令和5年度末に稼働予定）を利用して**戸籍情報を取得することを可能**（注）とする



効果

- 市町村における**公用請求に係る事務の効率化**に資する
- 市町村は、**管理不全の危険な空き家等に対して、速やかに改善依頼や勧告等を行うことが可能**となる



（注）戸籍法の一部を改正する法律（令和元年法律第17号）により、本人等については、本籍地以外の市町村へ戸籍謄本等の請求が可能となる措置が既に講じられている（公布の日（令和元年5月31日）から起算して5年を超えない範囲内において政令で定める日から施行）。

建築主事の任用に必要な建築基準適合判定資格者検定の受検資格の見直し（建築基準法）

現
行

- 地方公共団体において建築確認の事務を行う**建築主事**は、建築基準適合判定資格者検定に合格し、国土交通大臣の登録を受けた者でなければならない
- 建築基準適合判定資格者検定の受検資格は、「**一級建築士試験に合格**」し、「**実務経験（建築行政に関し、2年以上）**」を積んでいること



（施行日：公布の日から1年を超えない範囲内で政令で定める日）

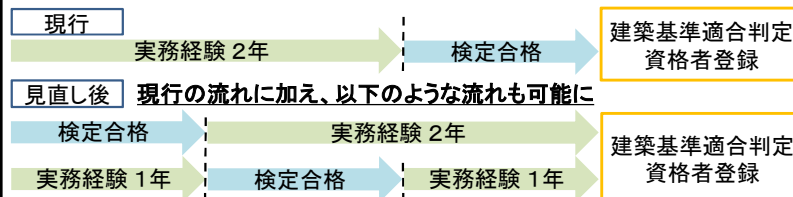
支障

- 多くの建築行政職員に実務経験を積んで欲しいが、実務経験として加算される部署への**人員配置には限界**がある。そのため、当該部署へ配置できなかった職員の**実務経験の習得が遅れ**、建築基準適合判定資格者検定の**受検も遅れる**
 - 検定の受検者や合格者の減少、資格者の高齢化により、**建築確認関係事務の担い手不足**が生じている
- ⇒ **建築主事の継続的かつ安定的な確保に支障**が生じている



見
直
し
後

- 受検資格として定められている**実務経験について、建築基準適合判定資格者の登録要件とする（受検の段階では実務経験を不要とする）**



- 二級建築士試験合格者による受検を可能**とし、当該受検者を対象とした検定に合格した者は、建築副主事等として**小規模な建築物等に限り、建築確認関係事務を行うことを可能とする**

効果

- 受検機会の拡大**により、当該検定に合格した者から実務経験を積ませることができ、**早期に建築主事に任用することが可能**となる
- 小規模な建築物等の建築確認を担当する建築副主事等の確保により、**建築確認関係事務の担い手を増やすことが可能**となる

建築主事等の継続的かつ安定的な確保により、建築確認関係事務の執行体制の確保に繋がる

