the solid content of the entire release layer, more preferably 90% by mass or more and 99.9% or less, and still more preferably 95% by mass or more and 99.9% or less. The release layer contains the cationically curable substance in an amount of 80% by mass or more, whereby a cationic polymerization reaction can provide a high crosslinking density. This can suppress the corrosion of the release layer due to the organic solvent, which is preferable. At this time, the solid content of the entire release layer is expressed as the total value of the solid contents of the binder component and the release agent since an acid generating agent is decomposed in a drying step or under irradiation of active energy rays, which makes it difficult to accurately calculate the minute mass of the acid generating agent residue remaining in the release layer.

[0043]

(Acid generating agent)

It is preferable to use an acid generating agent in the release layer of the present invention in order to cause a cationic polymerization reaction to proceed. The acid generating agent to be used is not particularly limited, and general acid generating agents are used. The use of a photo acid generating agent which generates an acid under irradiation with active energy rays makes it possible to suppress an amount of heat during processing,

[0058]

The release layer of the present invention preferably contains the release agent b in an amount of 0.1% by mass or more and 20% by mass or less based on the solid content of the entire release layer. The amount is more preferably 0.5% by mass or more and 10% by mass or less, and still more preferably 0.5% by mass or more and 5% by mass or less. When the content is more than 0.1% by mass, releasability is imparted. This is free from the possibility of deteriorating the peelability of the ceramic green sheet, which is preferable. When the content is less than 20% by mass, a decrease in an intermolecular interaction with the cationically curable substance is suppressed. This is free from the possibility of causing transition of the release agent to the ceramic green sheet, which is preferable. At this time, the solid content of the entire release layer is expressed as the total value of the solid contents of the binder component and the release agent since an acid generating agent is decomposed in a drying step or under irradiation of active energy rays, which makes it difficult to accurately calculate the minute mass of the acid generating agent residue remaining in the release layer.

[0059]

The release layer of the present invention can contain particles having a particle size of 1 μm or less,