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問1　次の課題文を150字以内で要約しなさい。

問2　今日、ヘイトスピーチは社会的問題となっている。課題文及び資料「ヘイトスピーチ対策法」を参考にして、ヘイトスピーチへの望ましい対応策について、あなたの意見を650字以内で述べなさい。

課題文

ヘイトスピーチ対策法が施行されてから5年がたった。出身国や人種、民族を理由とした差別的言動をなくすため、国や自治体に対応を求める内容だ。

だが、ヘイトスピーチはなくなっていない。出自という本人にはどうにもならない点を捉え、特定の人々の尊厳を傷つける行為は許されない。根絶に向けて、さらに努力する必要がある。

対策法が制定され、街頭宣伝やデモは減っている。裁判所による禁止決定が増え、被害者への賠償が高額になっている。

自治体による条例の制定も進んだ。激しい街宣やデモが繰り返された川崎市では、罰則付きで禁止された。

しかし、インターネット上の対策は進んでいない。自治体や法務局がネット事業者に差別的な書き込みの削除を求めているが、追いついていない。

対策法はできたものの、国の取り組みは不十分である。

まず、実態を調査しなければならない。施行後は実施されておらず、現状の把握が欠かせない。その上で、差別解消に向けた計画を策定すべきだ。

差別的言動を禁止する規定も必要だ。違法行為として示されていないため、ネット上の投稿が放置される状況につながっている。

ヘイトスピーチへの罰則や、人権救済機関の創設を求める声もある。加害者の責任を追及する際、現状では被害者の負担が大きい。表現の自由との兼ね合いを考慮しながら検討していくべきだろう。

周囲の毅然（きぜん）とした対応も重要になる。

化粧品会社ディーエイチシーのホームページに、会長名で在日コリアンに差別的な文章が繰り返し掲載された。複数の自治体が協力関係を解消し、取引先企業が問題視すると、削除された。

ヘイトスピーチを生む土壌には、外国人を社会の一員として認めないという根強い偏見がある。外国人との共生や交流を進める施設への脅迫事件が起きている。選挙運動で外国人の排斥を主張している候補者もいる。

日本で暮らす外国人の歴史や文化への理解を深め、ヘイトスピーチを許さない社会にしていかなければならない。

【出典】『毎日新聞』「社説：ヘイトスピーチ法5年　差別なくす努力をさらに」
2021年6月29日東京朝刊5頁

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資料「ヘイトスピーチ対策法」

「特定の人種や民族への差別」をあおるヘイトスピーチ（憎悪表現）の抑止・解消を目的とした法律。２０１６年６月に施行された。正式名称は「本邦外出身者に対する不当な差別的言動の解消に向けた取組の推進に関する法律」。

本法では、ヘイトスピーチを本邦外（日本国外）出身者への「差別的意識を助長し又は誘発する目的で公然とその生命、身体、自由、名誉又は財産に危害を加える旨を告知」する行為、「本邦外出身者を地域社会から排除することを煽動する不当な差別的言動」と定義し、基本理念として「（国民は）不当な差別的言動のない社会の実現に寄与するよう努めなければならない」と掲げている。基本的施策としては、国に対して、相談体制の整備、人権教育の充実、啓発活動の実施などを定めている。また地方公共団体に対しては、国との役割分担を踏まえながら、実情に応じた施策を実施することを定めている。ただし、禁止・罰則規定がないことから、実効性に疑問の声が出ている。また、どこまでの言動を「不当」とするか線引きが難しく、公権力による恣意（しい）的な解釈・運用を危惧する声もある。

ヘイトスピーチは２０００年代末頃から、とりわけ在日コリアンの排斥を訴える右派系市民団体のデモ・街宣活動で頻繁に行われるようになり、深刻な社会問題になっていた。日本は、差別扇動行為の禁止を求める国連人種差別撤退（撤廃）条約を採択しており、人権擁護の啓発活動は行ってきたものの、憲法が保障する「表現の自由」を侵害する恐れがあることから、法律による規制には賛否両論があった。法規制の議論が高まるなか実施されたアンケート（「毎日新聞」２０１５年５月実施、対象２３１０人）でも、法規制賛成46・9パーセント、反対49・1パーセントと伯仲していた。

【出典】『現代用語辞典』「ヘイトスピーチ対策法」（朝日新聞クロスサーチ）
https://xsearch.asahi.com/jiten/detail/1759807187487
（２０２５年10月7日閲覧）

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Read the following two articles (A and B) and answer Questions (I) and (II).

Article A

(Shingo Sugime, "Data Centers Slurp Up Water to Keep Servers Cool; Essential Infrastructure Has Environmental Impact," *The Japan News*, July 20, 2024)

In 2023, humanity experienced the hottest summer in history. United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres expressed his sense of crisis: "The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived." The threat to human survival from climate change has become an immediate crisis. Along with efforts toward decarbonization, a new challenge has emerged: addressing the "water problem" associated with the advancement of digitization. In the background is the construction of data centers, which are expanding rapidly worldwide.

Digital data is the foundation for all modern services, from education to healthcare. Demand for digital services will continue to grow as generative artificial intelligence gains momentum. The critical infrastructure at the core of this digital age is the data center, a large building specially constructed to house servers and network equipment.

(a) Data centers have become a huge industry, especially for tech companies, as the race to develop generative AI, which requires enormous processing capacities, intensifies worldwide. There has been an active movement in Japan to build data centers and secure sites for them. Until now, most data centers have been built in commercial and industrial areas around the Tokyo metropolitan area because of the ease of securing high-voltage power and the proximity to demand areas.

However, from the standpoints of information security, disaster prevention and power security, the current concentration of many data centers in the suburbs of Tokyo must be called a national risk. This is why construction is expanding into the Kansai area, focusing on hyperscale data centers capable of efficiently processing larger volumes of data. The scope of data center construction sites is also expanding to regional cities, partly to secure backup functions in the event of disasters for the sake of urban resilience, and partly due to the government's policy of decentralization.

In Inzai, Chiba Prefecture, significant businesses such as Google and Equinix have built data centers. The mayor of Inzai said that compared to logistics facilities, data centers are subject to significantly higher property taxes. In addition to the buildings themselves, servers and other IT equipment are subject to property taxation. The abundance of land in semi-industrial zones and other areas where development is easy also boosted the project.

Generative AI, which involves considerable computation, consumes much power and requires a large server farm to provide sufficient data to train its programs. Robust cooling systems are essential for the data centers responsible for this. Because the servers generate heat, not to mention the effects of outside temperatures, many use evaporative cooling systems as an efficient cooling method. This requires much water.

Researchers from the University of California and other institutions estimate that the average data center requires one gallon of water for every kilowatt-hour of electricity used. It is also essential that clean, fresh water be used in data centers to prevent the corrosion of equipment and the proliferation of bacteria. It is estimated that the entire training of OpenAI's generative AI, GPT-3, took the equivalent of several hundred years of electricity for a typical U.S. household and required 700,000 liters of cooling water.

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According to the World Economic Forum, 44 million people in the United States already have unstable water supply systems. Stanford University predicts that by 2071, about half of the 204 freshwater basins in the U.S. will be unable to meet monthly water demand, and water supplies in many areas could be reduced by as much as one-third.

The concept of “carbon neutrality” has become widely known to the public as government and industry leaders worldwide have announced their goal of achieving zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. However, the concept of “water neutrality” — ultimately reducing the impact of business activities on water resources, such as water withdrawal and wastewater discharge, to zero — is not so well recognized. In the future, this concept will play an increasingly important role in international business and policy discussions. AI development and environmental conservation will be required to reduce AI water consumption and promote environmentally friendly development. The entities involved also have a responsibility to make information publicly available to ensure transparency.

Article B

(Hatsuki Sato, “Japan's data center rush stirs public opposition over noise, heat--With some sites near homes, Tokyo municipality requires longer notice of projects,” *Nikkei Asia*, April 13, 2025)

Construction of data centers is booming in Japan as U.S. tech giants make big investments and the Japanese government works to attract money and build industrial hubs, but communities have begun protesting these projects.

Tokyo's Koto ward introduced tighter guidelines on data center construction this month. Businesses with plans for large centers now must provide 120-day notice to community residents, rather than the 90 days for other types of structures. They also are required to hold town hall meetings for discussing their plans and disclose the locations of outside air conditioning units. Koto created the stricter rules in response to resident concerns about noise and heat from two large data center projects in the ward. Town hall meetings failed to reduce opposition. Anticipating continued investment, the municipality recognized "the need to be more empathetic to residents' concerns," in the words of an official, and introduced the guidelines. Koto will consider enacting related ordinances.

Japan's data center service market will grow to 5.08 trillion yen ($34.6 billion) by 2028 from 2.74 trillion yen in 2023, research firm IDC Japan projects. Tech companies such as Amazon.com and Google are increasing their investments in Japan. The rise in generative artificial intelligence also is boosting demand for data centers. The Cabinet Office aims to lift foreign direct investment in Japan to 100 trillion yen by the end of 2030, designating data centers as a key sector.

Nearly 90% of data centers in Japan are in large metropolitan areas. Besides Koto in the capital, cities like Tokyo suburb Hino also have seen opposition movements. Nagareyama, right outside of Tokyo in Chiba prefecture, canceled a planned project due to public backlash. Nevertheless, these projects bring tax revenue to municipalities. Inzai in Chiba is home to several data centers owned by Google and other companies. (b) The city near Narita Airport collected 16.2 billion yen in property tax revenue in 2023, more than double that of a decade earlier, according to a city official who said data center-related companies made up much of the growth. Inzai is allocating some of the increased revenue to support for parents with young children.

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One issue with data centers is the lack of a definitive regulatory classification. Some local governments categorize them as "warehouses" while others designate them as "offices," according to the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. This means that, in some cases, these massive structures could be built even in residential areas. "The societal role that data centers play is not widely recognized, and there is no clear zoning separate from residential areas, and these are the main causes of recent problems involving data centers," said Masanobu Kuboi at Meiji Yasuda Asset Management. Data centers in Inzai are clearly separate from residential areas, whereas the planned site in Nagareyama was near where people live, Kuboi said. Promoting such facilities across different regions could be one solution. In March, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications launched a working group to discuss rural revitalization efforts, centering around construction of data centers.

Question (I) and (II)

(I) Translate into Japanese Part (a) in Article A and Part (b) in article B.

(II) Based on the two articles, write an essay of approximately 250-300 words in which you clearly identify the government and community positions for and against data centers, explain the gaps between them, and state your own opinion of how to deal with these challenges.