

# 令和8年度入学試験問題

## 地域経営学部

### 一般選抜 前期日程

# 小論文

#### (注意事項)

1. この問題冊子は試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
2. 問題は全部で4ページある。落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。
3. 別に解答用紙が2枚および下書き用紙が2枚ある。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に横書きで記入すること。
5. 受験番号は解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入すること。
6. 解答時間は90分である。
7. 問題冊子および下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

**問題 1** 次の英文の要約を 200 字以内の日本語で書きなさい。

The government seems to have finally gotten around to legal restrictions for artificial intelligence, but when it says it will “spend several years discussing the issue,” one wonders if it seriously intends to regulate AI.

The government should take head-on the various risks surrounding AI. One option is to change its conventional approach from a heavy emphasis on promoting AI and restart the debate from scratch.

So far, the government has been reluctant to regulate AI, and tried to let the industry self-regulate so that AI development can drive economic growth.

However, there are risks with AI, such as that it will be used to create elaborate fake videos for criminal ends and that personal information will be collected without permission.

Last year, the United States regulated AI development for security purposes through an executive order [1]. This month, the European Union also enacted the AI Act, which comprehensively regulates AI. It intends to apply the law to member states from as early as 2026.

The EU’s AI Act aims to protect democracy and human rights from AI. The law prohibits the development of AI and other technologies that automatically collect photos of people’s faces online and compile them into a database.

In light of these efforts in the United States and Europe, the government has now begun to consider AI regulations. Based on the government’s policy, its AI Strategy Council, chaired by University of Tokyo Prof. Yutaka Matsuo, will reportedly consider specific measures for regulations.

One proposal that has been floated is for the government to require developing firms to conduct safety inspections to ensure that AI does not provide answers that could encourage crime or leak personal information.

If such measures are implemented, the safety of AI is expected to improve. However, even if the government actually implements the regulations, it is said to be looking to do so several years from now.

In addition, the AI Strategy Council intends not to look at how to protect copyrighted works in the regulations.

Under the Copyright Law, which was revised in 2018, AI developing companies are allowed to make AI learn copyrighted works without the permission of the copyright holders.

Creators and others, whose works are being used to develop products, have criticized the law, saying that it could hinder their creative activities.

If such a situation is left unchecked, people could lose the motivation to create writings, paintings and other works, and art and culture could decline. The government should move quickly to revise the Copyright Law again.

But more fundamentally, is it appropriate to leave discussion of regulations to the AI Strategy Council, which has strongly promoted the use of AI? If the government intends to come up with effective measures, it needs to consider changing the forum for discussion.

(出典：Editorial: Legal Restrictions on AI: Face up to Risks and Restart Debate, The Japan News, May 24, 2024, 原文のまま)

[1] an executive order：大統領令

問題2 次の二つの図は、令和6年版『観光白書』からの引用である。これらの図に基づいて、以下の設問に答えなさい。

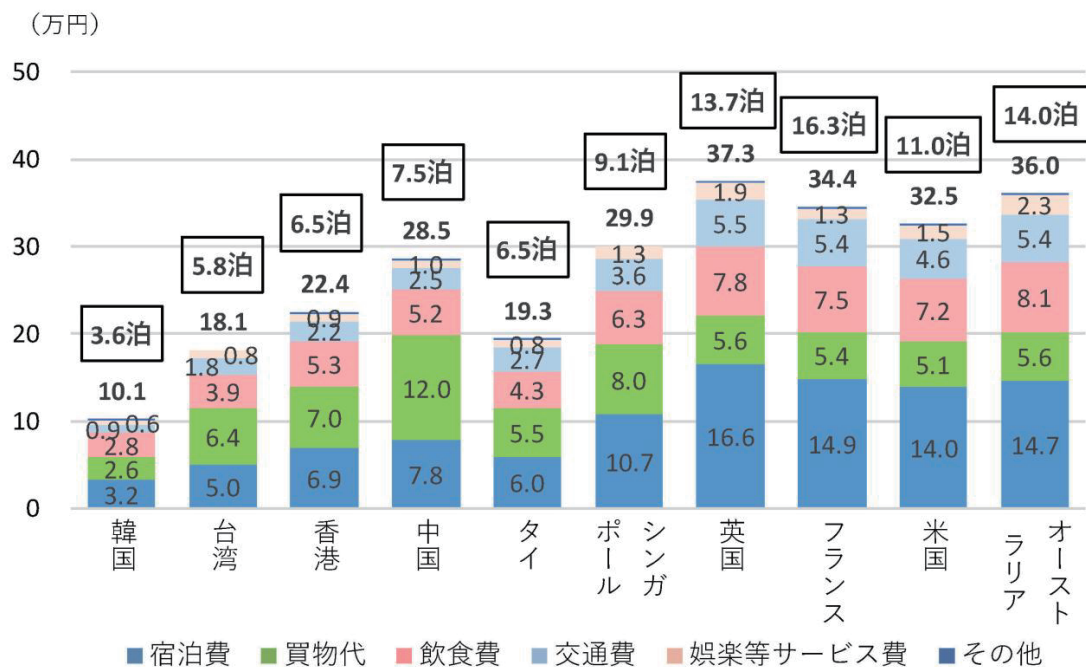


図1 国籍・地域別消費単価及び平均泊数（2023年）

資料：観光庁「訪日外国人消費動向調査」（観光・レジャー目的、2023年）により作成。

注1：枠内の数値は平均泊数を示す。

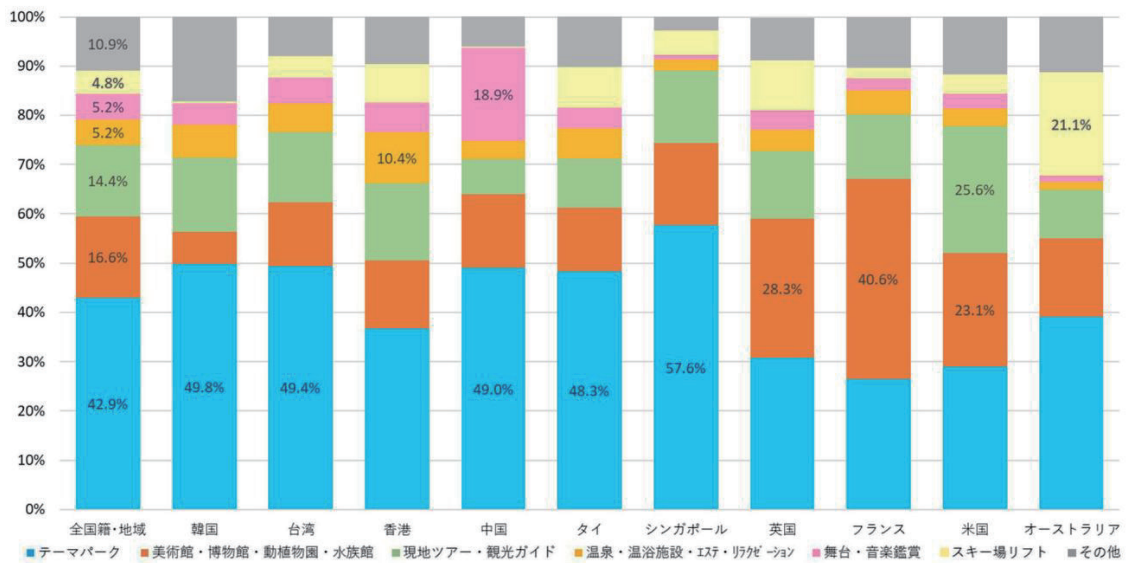


図2 国籍・地域別の娯楽等サービス費の構成比（2023年）

資料：観光庁「訪日外国人消費動向調査」（観光・レジャー目的、2023年）により作成。

注1：その他は、「ゴルフ場・スポーツ施設利用料」、「スポーツ観戦」、「マッサージ・医療費」、「展示会・コンベンション参加費」、「レンタル料（レンタカーを除く）」、「その他娯楽等サービス費」を合計したものの。

## 設問

問1 図1から読み取れることについて、200字以内で書きなさい。

問2 図1と図2を踏まえて、訪日外国人旅行者の消費行動の傾向と推測される問題あるいは課題について、250字以内で書きなさい。