

2024年度大学院博士後期課程入学試験問題

研究科名	科目名
法学研究科 法律学専攻	英語(No. 1)

次の問1と問2の両方について解答しなさい。

問1 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world. Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of fulfillment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation. We cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from the chance for a better life. Women and children with lack of access to healthcare die each day from preventable diseases such as measles and tuberculosis or in childbirth. Older persons, migrants and refugees face lack of opportunities and discrimination – an issue that affects every country in the world. One in five persons reported being discriminated on at least one ground of discrimination prohibited by international human rights law. One in six people worldwide has experienced discrimination in some form, with women and people with disabilities disproportionately affected. Discrimination has many intersecting forms, from religion, ethnicity to gender and sexual preference, pointing to the urgent need for measures to tackle any kind of discriminatory practices and hate speech.

In today's world, we are all interconnected. Problems and challenges like poverty, climate change, migration or economic crises are never just confined to one country or region. Even the richest countries still have communities living in abject poverty. The oldest democracies still wrestle with racism, homophobia and transphobia, and religious intolerance. Global inequality affects us all, no matter who we are or where we are from. Reducing inequality requires transformative change. Greater efforts are needed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and invest more in health, education, social protection and decent jobs especially for young people, migrants and refugees and other vulnerable communities. Within countries, it is important to empower and promote inclusive social and economic growth. We can ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of income if we eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Among countries, we need to ensure that developing countries are better represented in decision-making on global issues so that solutions can be more effective, credible and accountable. Governments and other stakeholders can also promote safe, regular and responsible migration, including through planned and well-managed policies, for the millions of people who have left their homes seeking better lives due to war, discrimination, poverty, lack of opportunity and other drivers of migration.

出典 : UNITED NATIONS, Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries. (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>)

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研究科名	科目名
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問2 次の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

International climate change negotiations past and present are guided by a set of general principles. These principles originate from the larger field of international environmental law but are made specific to climate change through the terms of the UNFCCC*. The general principles that form the normative backbone of the climate regime place equity considerations at the center of the regime. In key part, the UNFCCC does the following: characterizes the Earth's climate system as of common concern to humankind; articulates the importance of protecting the climate system for present and future generations; recognizes that the common responsibility to protect the climate system should be differentiated among parties on the basis of capacity; promotes a precautionary approach to addressing climate change; recognizes the right to sustainable development; and emphasizes the importance of promoting an open international economic system. These principles are laid out clearly in the treaty. In practice, efforts to realize these principles in the evolving regime face persistent challenges. Three principles play a particularly important role in climate negotiations.

These include the principles of: (1) common but differentiated responsibilities, (2) intergeneration equity, and (3) the precautionary principle.

* UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

出典 : Daniel A. Farber, Cinnamon P. Carlarne, *Climate Change Law, Second Edition*, (Concepts and Insights Series, West Academic, 2023), pp.72-73.

(原文に注を補足)