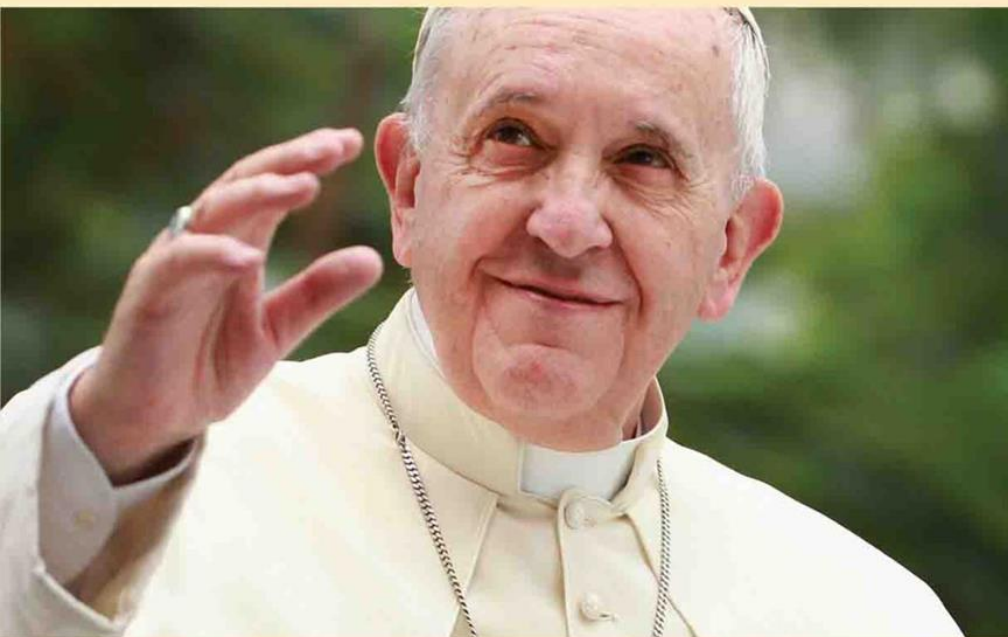


LAUDATO SI'

ON THE CARE OF
OUR COMMON HOME



POPE FRANCIS



ENCYCLICAL LETTER



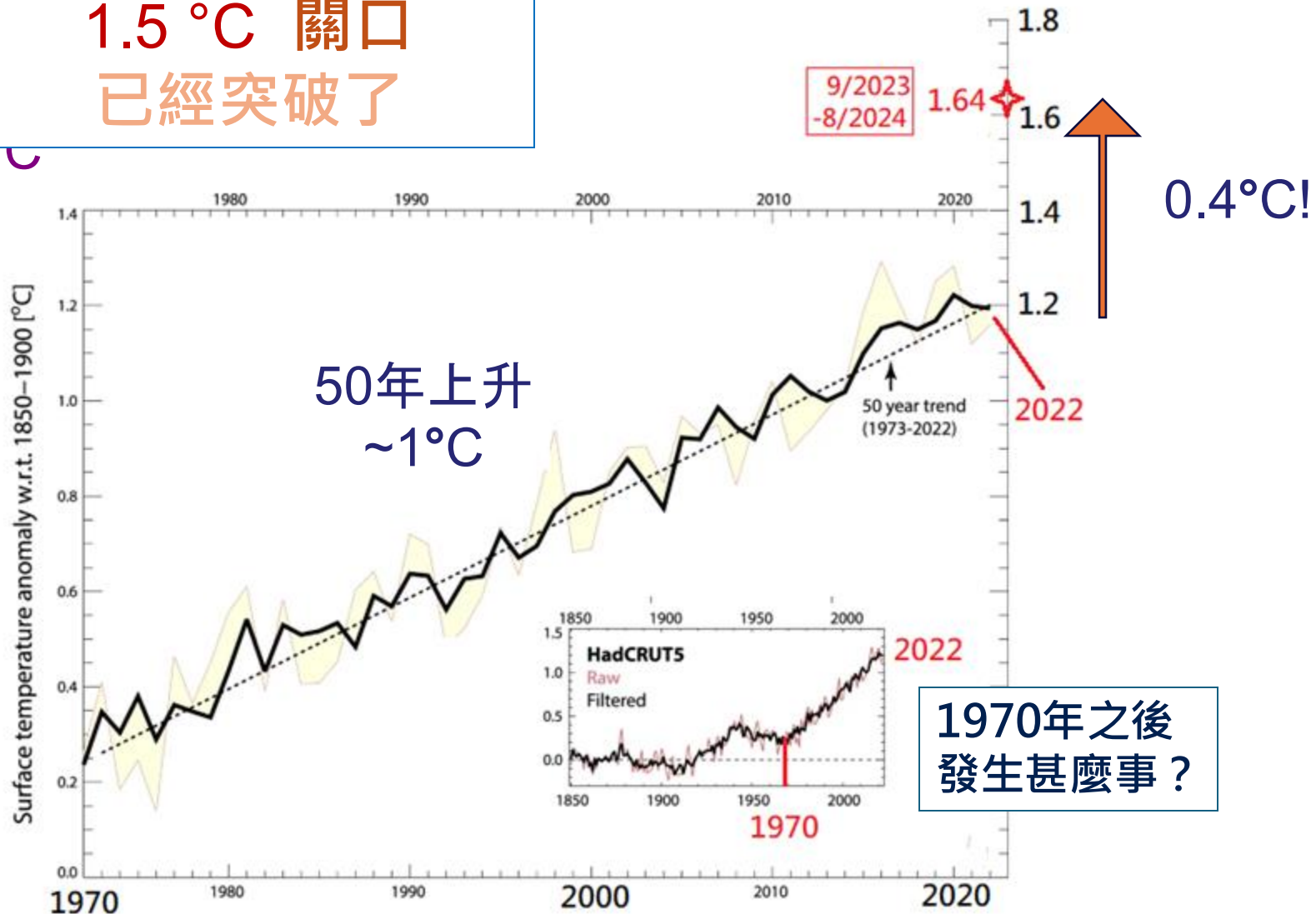
環境公義
氣候變化角度

林超英

2025.6.10

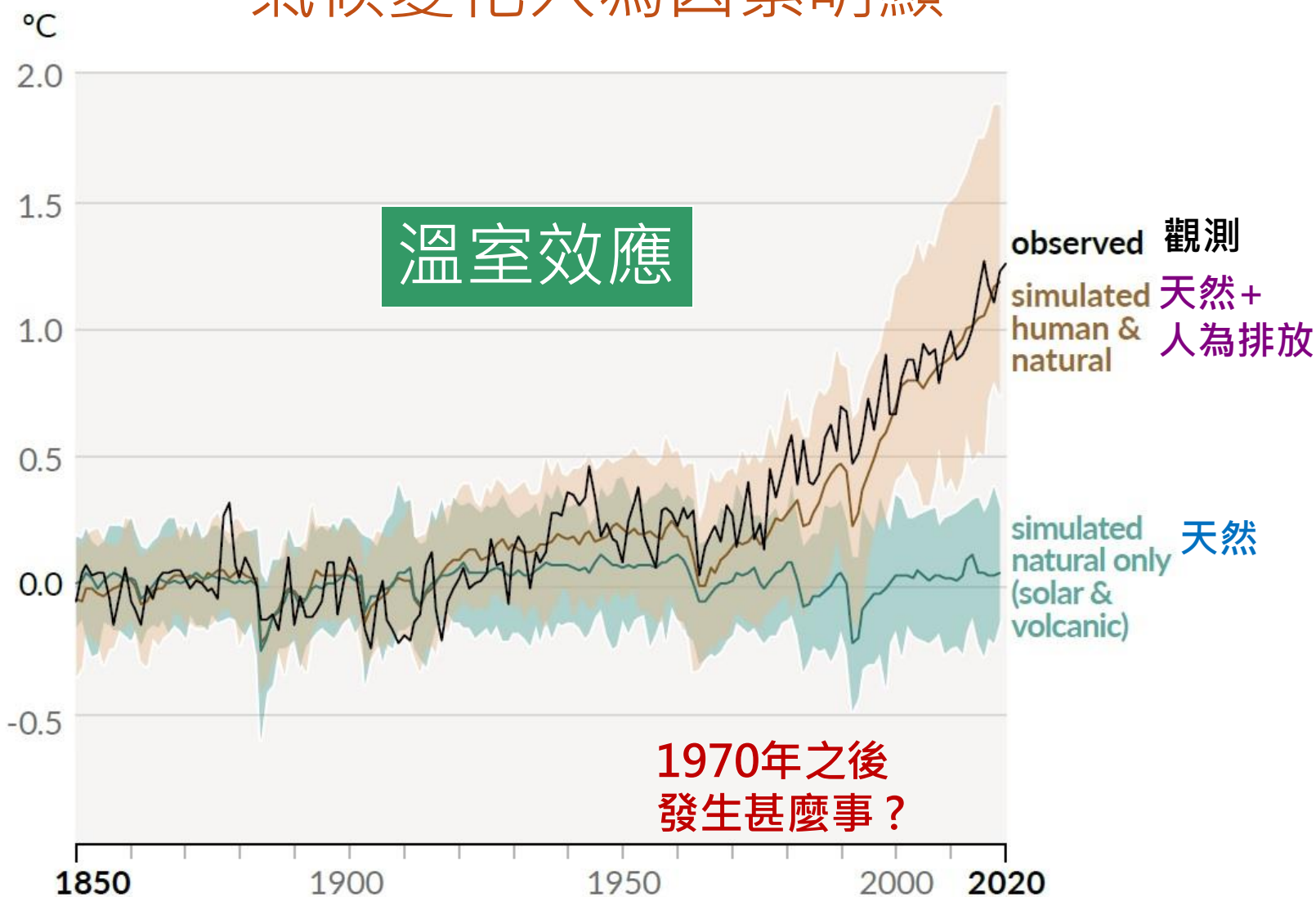
2023-4：全球氣溫跳躍式升高

1.5 °C 關口
已經突破了



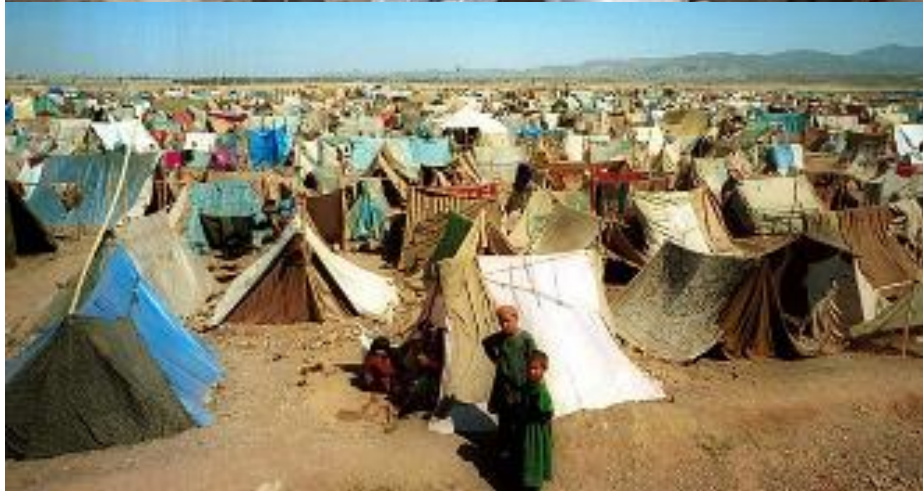
Samset, B.H., Zhou, C., Fuglestad, J.S. *et al.* Steady global surface warming from 1973 to 2022 but increased warming rate after 1990. *Commun Earth Environ* 4, 400 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247->

1970年之後 氣候變化人為因素明顯



全球人道災難方程式

氣候變化 + 食物短缺 + 疾病
+ 流徙 + 衝突 + 極端天氣



只顧「發展」，忽視自然
平民受苦



Hurricane Helene, 2024



Hurricane Helene, 2024



Hurricane Laura, 2020



Hurricane Katrina, 2005

USA

富國不能獨善其身



基層人民受苦



誰闖的禍？

最富有的 10% & 1%

(1990-2020)

- 氣候暖化
 - 最富有的 10% → 2/3
 - 最富有的 1% → 1/5
- 全球百年一遇高溫事件頻率增加
(人均貢獻)
 - 最富有的 10% = 平均 x 7倍
 - 最富有的 1% = 平均 x 26倍

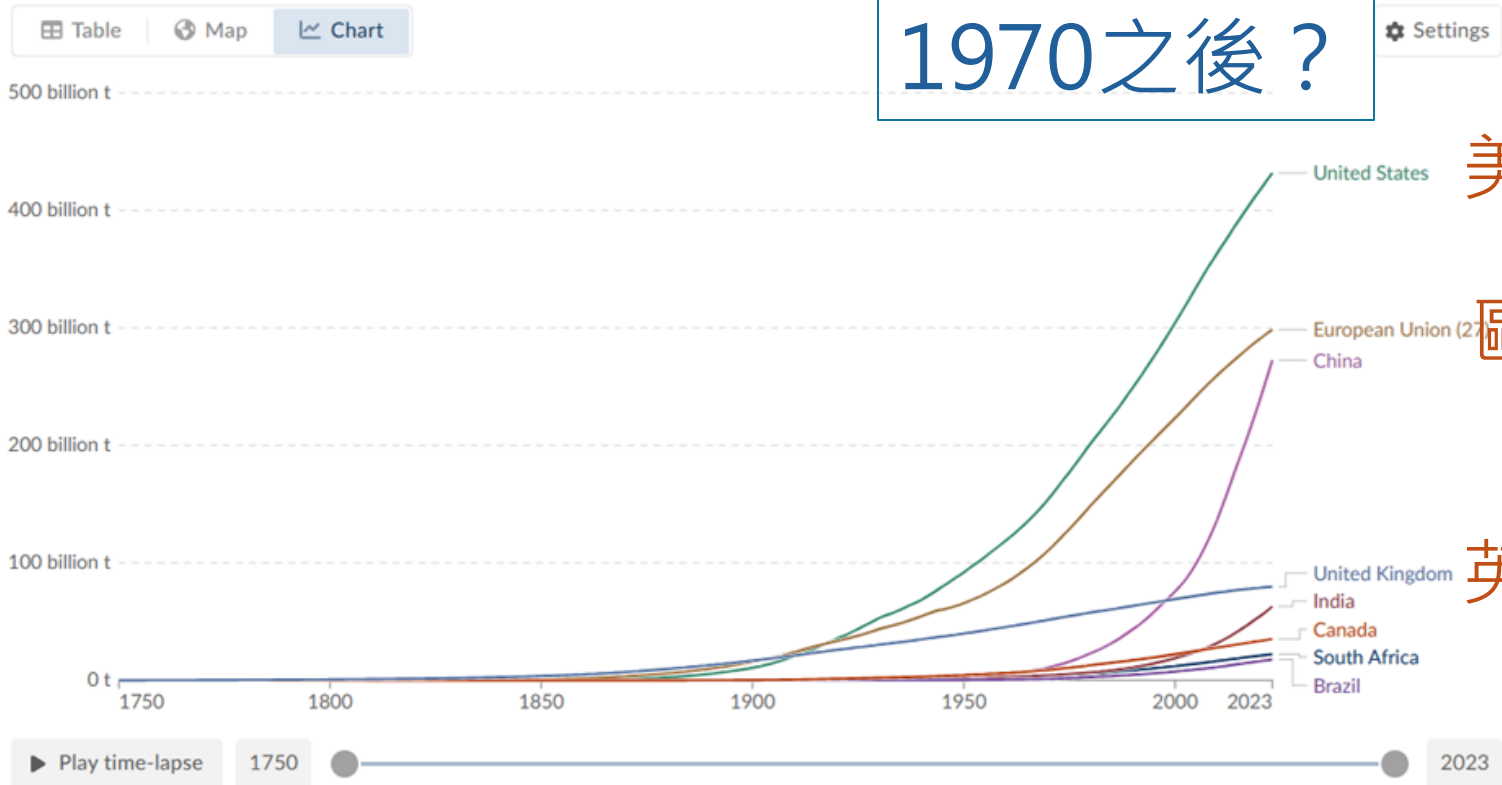
誰排放了二氧化碳？

美 歐 中 英 印 加

Cumulative CO₂ emissions

Running sum of CO₂ emissions produced from fossil fuels and industry since the first year of recording, measured in tonnes. Land-use change is not included.

Our World in Data



Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2024) - [Learn more about this data](#)

OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

1970年代以來：“發展”=？

- **城市思維**主導全球

- 經濟**增長**
- 基建**增長**
- 消費**主義**

- **能量 + 物質**

- 化石燃料 + 砍伐樹林 + 消耗物資 + 化學污染
- 氣候變化 + 生態失衡 + 物資短缺 + 傷害健康

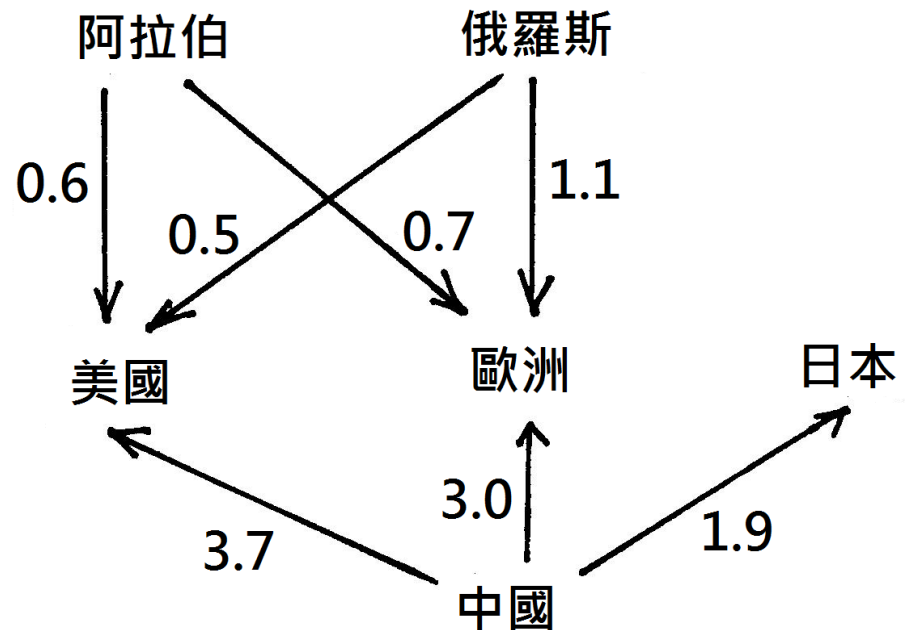
- 為世界製造**大麻煩**



1970年代以來

- 消費價值觀
- 營商資訊化
- 生產「全球化」
 - 代工*
 - 物流鏈
 - 賤用基層勞動力
- *剝削 + *污染 + *破壞
 - 富國愈富
 - 富者愈富
 - 貧者愈貧
- 跨國公司坐大
 - 全球管治失效

二氧化碳排放量
通過貿易的國際轉移



單位：億噸二氧化碳
祇展示大於0.5單位的淨轉移

(2004年數據 · Davis & Caldeira, 2010)

1970年代以來

- 全球耗用物質大幅上升

1970 22 Bt → 2010 70 Bt

2000之後加速

- 源頭：消費增長 + 貿易規模加速擴大
- 富裕國家：物質需求持續增加 但不快樂
- 中低度發展國家：工業化 + 城市化 污染+排放

全球垃圾增加，包括塑膠

- 2000起「物質效能」下降
- 全球生產轉移到較窮和效率較低國家

今天人類社會問題叢生 走向滅亡之路還可稱為“發展”？



21世紀 世界大局

全球

氣候災難、生態崩潰、污染、不穩定，衝突

城市

擠迫、孤獨、生活艱難
貧富懸殊、努力不能上進、不婚不育

舊 "經濟發展"



再行不通了

教宗方濟各

- “... economic powers continue to justify the current global system where priority tends to be given to speculation and the pursuit of financial gain, which fail to take the context into account, let alone the effects on human dignity and the natural environment. Here we see how environmental deterioration and human and ethical degradation are closely linked.”
- 經濟強國繼續為當前的全球體系辯護
 - 優先考慮投機和追求經濟利益
 - 更不用說對人類尊嚴和自然環境的影響
- 環境惡化與人性和道德墮落緊密連結

教宗方濟各

- “The basic problem ... is the way that humanity has taken up technology and its development *according to an undifferentiated and one-dimensional paradigm*. ... *the lie that there is an infinite supply of the earth's goods, and this leads to the planet being squeezed dry beyond every limit.*”
- 根本問題在於：
 - 人類以一種無差別、單向的範式來**接受科技和科技發展**
 - **地球資源無限供應的謊言**，導致地球資源被榨乾到極限
- “Obsession with a consumerist lifestyle, above all when few people are capable of maintaining it, can only lead to violence and mutual destruction.”
- **對消費主義生活方式的痴迷**
 - 很少有人能夠維持這種生活方式
 - 只會導致暴力和相互毀滅。

教宗方濟各

- “Concern for the environment thus needs to be joined to a sincere love for our fellow human beings and an unwavering commitment to resolving the problems of society.”
- 對環境的關注需要與對人類同胞的真誠關懷以及解決社會問題的堅定承諾相結合。
- “Seeing manual labour as spiritually meaningful proved revolutionary ... This way of experiencing work makes us more protective and respectful of the environment; it imbues our relationship to world with a healthy sobriety.”
- 體力勞動具有精神意義
 - 使我們更加保護和尊重環境
 - 使我們與世界的關係充滿健康的清醒。

教宗方濟各

- “Strategies for a solution demand an integrated approach to combatting poverty, restoring dignity to the excluded, and at the same time protecting nature.”
- 解決策略要求採取綜合方法：
 - 消除貧困
 - 恢復被排斥者的尊嚴
 - 保護自然



教宗方濟各

- “There is a nobility in the duty to care for creation through little daily actions.”
- 透過日常的小行動來關愛受造物是高尚的責任
- “A simple example is the increasing use and power of air-conditioning. The markets, which immediately benefit from sales, stimulate ever greater demand. An outsider looking at our world would be amazed at such behaviour, which at times appears self-destructive.”
- 一個簡單的例子：
 - 空調的使用量和功率不斷增加
 - 市場從銷售中受益，持續刺激需求增長
 - 旁觀者會驚訝於這種自我毀滅的行為。



教宗方濟各

- “By learning to appreciate beauty (of nature), we learn to reject self-interested pragmatism.”
- 透過學習欣賞（自然的）美，我們學會拒絕自私的實用主義
- “...developing an ethics of ecology, and helping people ... to grow in solidarity, responsibility, and compassionate care”
- 發展生態和幫助人們的倫理觀
- 在團結、責任感和富有同情心的關懷中成長

