## ECONI作業3

請於 12 月 17 日 (週四) 的 23:59 前上傳作業至課程的 iLMS 作業區。

作業滿分 100 分,評量以 80 分為基準,遲交的作業會將得分乘以 0.7 計分。繳交作業的形式:請以中文打字、上傳 PDF 檔案,務必寫上姓名學號,盡量針對題目清楚表達你的意思。作業答案的長度以不超過 2 頁 A4 紙為原則。

作業3題目: 請回答問題1和2。

請閱讀下面的課文摘錄:

# 10-2d Objections to the Economic Analysis of Pollution

"We cannot give anyone the option of polluting for a fee." This comment from the late Senator Edmund Muskie reflects the view of some environmentalists. Clean air and clean water, they argue, are fundamental human rights that should not be debased by considering them in economic terms. How can you put a price on clean air and clean water? The environment is so important, they claim, that we should protect it as much as possible, regardless of the cost.

Economists have little sympathy for this type of argument. To economists, good environmental policy begins by acknowledging the first of the *Ten Principles of Economics* in Chapter 1: People face trade-offs. Certainly, clean air and clean water have value. But their value must be compared to their opportunity cost—that is, to what one must give up to obtain them. Eliminating all pollution is impossible. Trying to eliminate all pollution would reverse many of the technological advances that allow us to enjoy a high standard of living. Few people would be willing to accept poor nutrition, inadequate medical care, or shoddy housing to make the environment as clean as possible.

Economists argue that some environmental activists hurt their own cause by not thinking in economic terms. A clean environment can be viewed as simply another good. Like all normal goods, it has a positive income elasticity: Rich countries can afford a cleaner environment than poor ones and, therefore, usually have more rigorous environmental protection. In addition, like most other goods, clean air and clean water obey the law of demand: The lower the price of environmental protection, the more the public will want. The economic approach of using pollution permits and corrective taxes reduces the cost of environmental protection and should, therefore, increase the public's demand for a clean environment.

- 1. 根據上面的課文摘錄,對於第一段落中所陳述---不應容許付費的汙染、竭力維護空氣與水資源的清淨---的看法,請說明作者的回應。(70分)
- 2. 下面的一則新聞,報導一些國家致力於淨零碳排,你覺得淨零碳排和題目 1 中作者的回應 有無衝突?請說明。(30 分)

### 不讓歐盟專美於前 南韓、日本拚 2050 零碳排

黄紫緹, 台灣英文新聞-編輯 2020/10/28 17:49

(台灣英文新聞/黃紫緹 綜合報導) 南韓總統文在寅今(28) 日宣示,加入全球多個主要經濟體的行列,力拼 2050 年達到碳中和目標。衛報報導,南韓將在綠色新政(Green New Deal)的大旗下,注資於推動綠色基礎建設、潔淨能源與電動交通工具。此一倡議內涵包括終止對海外煤電廠之資助、開徵碳稅、展開都市植樹行動、加強回收、建構新能源與再生能源發展平台及打造低碳產業園區。南韓是繼歐盟(2019)與日本(10/26)之後,朝此環保大業努力的主要經濟體。中國也於 9 月宣布致力於 2060 年達成淨零碳排。

根據原能署 2017 年資料, 南韓是全球第七大碳排放國。專家認為,要想於 2050 年之前零碳排,首先得確保到了 2030 年,該國能全面淘汰煤炭發電。目前全國電力 40%來自煤炭發電,再生能源僅占不到 6%,除「煤」務盡有賴大刀闊斧的能源政策改革。

日本方面,日相管義偉亦於 26 日矢言,將於 2050 年達成淨零碳排目標。管義偉在國會談話中表示,對抗氣候變遷已非經濟成長的絆腳石,日本必須以明確環保行動,帶動產業結構改革。不過,身為全球第五大碳排放國,仰賴煤炭等化石燃料至深的日本,究竟要如何達實現此願景,仍是一大問號。日方最近才因福島核災核廢水是否要排入太平洋一事引發軒然大波,儘管管義偉承諾會強化投資再生能源、以安全為優先擴大核能發電占比,對核能風險餘悸猶存的大眾是否買帳,有待觀察。

註: 簡言之,淨零排放表示我們不會向大氣中增加新的排放。雖然排放將繼續,但可以被大氣等量吸收從而達到平衡。

#### 碳中和 (維基百科)

**碳中和**也稱碳補償,指在交通、能源生產、農業和工業過程等相關二氧化碳釋放過程,平衡 二氧化碳排放與清除(通常通過碳抵消)或完全消除二氧化碳排放(後碳經濟)來實現二氧 化碳淨零排放,實現碳足跡為零。

#### 碳中和一般有兩種做法:

- 通過特殊的方式去除溫室氣體,例如碳補償。
- 減少碳排放。例如使用再生能源(如風能和太陽能),以改善因燃燒化石燃料而排放到大氣中的二氧化碳;最終目標是僅使用再生能源,而非化石燃料,使碳的釋放與吸收回地球的量達平衡不增加。舉例來說,當一棵樹長成時,它所含的碳是從空氣中所吸收的碳,而當你燃燒它時,排放的碳即是吸收的碳,可達到碳平衡(碳中和);反之,若是使用化石燃料,則是從地底把古老的碳釋放出來,所以地球整體的二氧化碳量就會增加。

有興趣可閱讀 "為了環保讓碳價漲三倍,你願意嗎?專家揭「淨零排放」美好願景背後最大難處" https://www.storm.mg/lifestyle/2826679?mode=whole