



Magnifica Humanitas 偉大的信理

Safeguarding the Human Person
in the Time of Artificial Intelligence
在人工智能時代捍衛人類尊嚴

Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIV (May 2026)
教宗良十四世通諭 (2026年5月)

The Two Cities: A Pivotal Choice / 雙城藍圖：關鍵的抉擇

The Tower of Babel / 巴別塔

(The Technocratic Paradigm / 技術統治典範)

-  Uniformity over communion
消除差異的劃一
-  Isolation and digital confusion
孤立與數碼混亂
-  Idolatry of efficiency and profit
效率與利潤的偶像崇拜
-  Elimination of human weakness
視弱點為必須消除的缺陷
-  Humans reduced to data
人類淪為數據與工具

The Walls of Jerusalem / 耶路撒冷城牆

(The Way of Nehemiah / 厄斯德拉的道路)

-  Communion through diversity
藉多樣性達致共融
-  Shared responsibility in rebuilding
重建中的共同責任
-  God at the center of the project
以天主為工程的核心
-  Integration of weakness and limits
接納限制與弱點
-  Human dignity as the unshakeable foundation
人類尊嚴作為不可動搖的基石

A Dynamic Approach Faithful to the Gospel / 忠於福音的動態進路

Living Tradition Timeline 歷史長河中的活潑傳統



1891 - Leo XIII
Rerum Novarum
《新事》通諭

The Industrial Age
& Dignity of Labor
工業時代與勞工尊嚴



1960s - John XXIII & Paul VI
Vatican II
梵蒂岡第二屆大公會議

Human Rights &
Global Development
人權與全球發展



1980s-2000s -
John Paul II & Benedict XVI
Globalization &
Market Ethics
全球化與市場倫理



2015-2020 - Francis
Laudato Si' & Fratelli Tutti
《願祢受讚頌》與《眾位弟兄》
Integral Ecology &
Social Fraternity
整合生態與社會友愛



2026 - Leo XIV
Magnifica Humanitas
偉大的信理
The Digital Revolution &
Artificial Intelligence
數碼革命與人工智能

Not an inert set of concepts, but a living corpus of truth.
「社會教義並非僵化的概念，而是活潑的真理體系。」

The Supreme Value of Human Dignity 人類尊嚴的至高價值



Ontological Dignity (本體尊嚴)

Infinite, unearned, and inalienable.
Rooted in being created in the image of
the Triune God. It exists independently of
utility, efficiency, or success.

無限、非勞獲且不可剝奪。源於人是按照
三位一體天主的肖像而受造，超越任何
實用性、效率或世俗成就。

Social Dignity (社會尊嚴)
Living conditions and societal respect.
生活條件與社會所給予的尊重。

Moral Dignity (道德尊嚴)
How a person directs their choices.
個人如何引導其道德抉擇。

Existential Dignity (存在尊嚴)
How a person perceives their own worth.
個人對自身價值的感知。

Social Dignity (社會尊嚴)
Living conditions and societal respect.
生活條件與社會所給予的尊重。

Humanity must never be reduced to a project to be optimized.
「絕不能將人類貶低為有待優化的項目。」

The Six Pillars of Social Doctrine

社會教義的六大支柱



The Technocratic Paradigm

技術統治典範

Artificial Intelligence & Digital Tools

人工智能與數碼工具

Viewed by the public as neutral, efficient, and objective.
被公眾視為中立、高效且客觀的工具。

The Technocratic Paradigm

技術統治典範

The ideology driving the tools. Characterized by an obsession with efficiency, total control, and the idolization of profit. It reduces creation to an object of exploitation and evaluates humans solely by output.

驅動工具的意識形態。其特徵是痴迷於效率、全面控制和利潤崇拜。它將受造物淪為剝削的對象，並僅以產出來衡量人的價值。

Technology is never neutral; it takes on the characteristics of those who devise, finance, and regulate it. The true danger is increasing technical power without moral progress—having more without being more.

「技術從來都不是中立的；它帶有設計者、投資者與監管者的特質。真正的危險在於技術力量的增長缺乏道德進步的伴隨——『擁有更多』卻未能『成為更多』。」

Governance and Responsibility

治理與問責

Design & Data 設計與數據

Algorithms reflect the biases of their creators. Data must be treated as a shared public good, not merely a private commodity.

演算法反映創作者的偏見。數據應被視為共享的公共財產，而非純粹的私人商品。

Deployment 部署

Automated systems lack compassion, mercy, and forgiveness. Crucial life decisions (employment, credit) must never be fully delegated to machines. 自動化系統缺乏同情、憐憫與恕。至關重要的人生決策絕不能完全交由機器處理。

Oversight 監督

We need independent checks, transparent rules, and the ability for humans to challenge AI decisions. 我們需要獨立的審查、透明的規則，以及人類質疑AI決策的權利。

Disarm AI / 解除AI的武裝

To disarm AI means freeing it from monopolistic control, opening it to public debate, and restoring it to the plurality of human cultures.

「解除AI的武裝意味著將其從壟斷控制中解放出來，開放公眾討論，並讓其回歸人類文化的多樣性。」

Two Visions of the Future

兩種未來願景

Transhumanism & Posthumanism

超人類主義與後人類主義

View of Limits:

Sees human weakness, aging, and limits as defects to be engineered away.
視人類弱點、衰老與限制為必須消除的缺陷。

The Promise:

A purely technical "salvation" through physical and cognitive optimization.
透過物理與認知優化實現純技術的「救贖」。

The Danger:

Creates "second-class" humans and views the person as an object to be manipulated.
製造「二等」人類，將人視為可操縱的物件。

Christian Humanism

基督徒人文主義

View of Limits:

Recognizes human limits as the very space where compassion, grace, and relationship flourish.
體認限制正是同情、恩寵與人際關係滋長的空間。

The Promise:

The authentic "more than human" achieved through self-transcendence in love and God's grace.
藉著愛與天主的恩寵實現自我超越，
達致真正的「超越人類」。

The Safeguard:

Protects the immeasurable dignity of the vulnerable, proving progress is measured by care, not power.
捍衛弱小者無可估量的尊嚴，證明進步的衡量標準是關懷而非權力。

Safeguarding Truth & Education 捍衛真理與教育



The Threat / 威脅

Deepfakes & Manipulation: The blurring of truth and simulation undermines democracy and collective trust.

真相與模擬的界線模糊，破壞民主與集體信任。

Fragmented Information: An incessant flow of data replaces research, reflection, and deep knowledge.

資訊的氾濫取代了研究、反思與深度的知識。

The Response / 回應

Digital Sobriety: Cultivating an "ecology of communication" that respects silence and judicious analysis.

培養尊崇靜默與明智分析的「傳播生態學」。

The Role of Schools: Education must not merely chase technological speed. It must teach critical thought, moral limits, and wisdom over fragmented information.

教育不能盲目追求科技速度，必須教授批判性思考、道德界線，並強調智慧勝於碎片化資訊。

The Dignity of Work in Transition

轉型期中的勞工尊嚴



Protecting Freedom from Digital Dependencies

保護自由免受數碼束縛

The Attention Economy

注意力經濟

Business models thrive on exploiting human vulnerabilities, treating users as a means to generate profit.

商業模式建立在剝削人類弱點之上，將用戶視牟利的工具。

Societal Control

社會控制

Massive data collection profiles, predicts, and influences behavior without explicit awareness, fostering conformity and self-censorship.

大規模數據收集在不知不覺中對行為進行剖析、預測與影響，從而助長盲從與自我審查。

New Forms of Slavery

新型態的奴役

Data Colonialism / 數據殖民主義: Appropriating personal data and extracting value from vulnerable populations.

侵吞個人數據並從弱勢群體中榨取價值。

Hidden Labor / 隱形勞工: The AI facade hides vast networks of exploited human workers maintaining the algorithms.

亮麗的AI背後，隱藏著龐大且被剝削的勞工網絡在維持演算法的運作。



The Culture of Power 權力文化

A mindset where the ability to dominate dictates decision-making, normalizing war and marginalizing the common good.

一種以支配能力主導決策的思維，使戰爭常態化，並將共同善邊緣化。

The Threat of LAWS 致命自主武器系統的威脅

Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems pose a severe ethical boundary.

The Absolute Rule: Moral judgment cannot be automated. Machines cannot understand conscience, responsibility, or the sanctity of life.

道德判斷無法自動化。機器無法理解良知、責任或生命的神聖性。



Call to Action

Disarm words, cultivate healthy realism, and refuse the illusion that security is built on fear and force.

解除言語的武裝，培養健康的現實主義，拒絕建立在恐懼與武力之上的虛假安全感。



From Interdependence to Solidarity 從相依性到團結

Digital networks impose global interdependence. Diplomacy must transform this into willed and chosen solidarity.

數碼網絡強加了全球相依性。外交必須將其轉化為刻意且自發的團結。

The Blueprint for Global Peace 全球和平藍圖



Reviving Diplomacy / 復興外交: Fostering dialogue even with "inconvenient" interlocutors to rebuild trust.

與「不便」的對話者進行交流以重建信任。



Reforming the UN / 改革聯合國: Strengthening international organizations to protect the vulnerable and enforce disarmament.

強化國際組織以保護弱勢群體並落實裁軍。



The Civilization of Love / 愛的文明: Translating charity into concrete structures of justice and international law.

將愛德轉化為具體的正義結構與國際法。

The Incarnation 降生奧蹟

While transhumanism seeks a disembodied perfection, the Incarnation proves that God embraces our physical, limited, and wounded reality.

雖然超人類主義追求脫離肉體的完美，但降生奧蹟證明了天主擁抱我們充滿限制且脆弱的肉身現實。

Visible Communion 可見的共融

The digital world generates isolation. The Eucharist calls us to a physical, visible communion that preserves real human connections and gives a voice to the invisible.

數碼世界容易產生孤立。聖體聖事召叫我們進入有形的、可見的共融，維繫真實的人際連結，並為被忽視者發聲。

The 4 Imperatives for the AI Era 人工智能時代的四項祈使



1. Be faithful to truth / 忠於真理：
Pursue wisdom over algorithmic popularity.



2. Invest in education / 投資教育：
Become missionaries in the digital continent.



3. Cultivate relationships / 培養關係：
Cherish physical presence and tenderness.



4. Love justice and peace / 熱愛正義與和平：
Scrutinize tech supply chains and reject war.



Let us be “weavers of hope,” adopting the perspective of the Magnificat: looking at history not through the eyes of the powerful, but through the eyes of the vulnerable.
讓我們成為「希望的編織者」，採取《謝主曲》的視角：不以權勢者的眼光，而是從弱勢者的眼中看待歷史。