Restatement

一些高收益的项目（如化工厂）可能会造成很大的环境负担（我们称之为生态债），相反，一些原本被认为是低效益的项目（如林业或绿色农业）却有可能对环境很有利（我们称之为生态收益）。我们将生态债和生态收益统一称为生态利润，前者将用一个负值表示。如果能利用一些指标将生态利润量化为以钱为单位的数值，那么我们就可以拿他和通常意义上的项目收益一起统筹考虑了。

Part I: 找出能够反映生态收益的指标；

Part II：找出能把这一指标的数值量化为以美元为单位的利润的函数。

Part III：利用一些现实的例子，考虑量化函数的合理性。

Part IV：利用模型，对不同的项目的生态收益和企业收益进行预测。

Part V：借助Part IV，为land use project planners and managers写一份非技术性报告，为他们提供项目规划上的建议。

Some high-yield projects (such as chemical plants) may cause a great environmental burden (we call it ecological debt). On the contrary, some projects that were originally considered low-yield (such as forestry or green agriculture) may have an impact on the environment. Very beneficial (we call it ecological benefits). We collectively refer to ecological debt and ecological income as ecological profit, and the former will be represented by a negative value. If we can use some indicators to quantify the ecological profit as a value in money, then we can take it into consideration together with the project income in the usual sense.

Part I: Find out indicators that can reflect ecological benefits;

Part II: Find a function that can quantify the value of this indicator as a profit in US dollars.

Part III: Use some realistic examples to consider the rationality of the quantization function.

Part IV: Use models to predict the ecological benefits and corporate benefits of different projects.

Part V: With the aid of the conclusion of Part IV, write a non-technical report for land use project planners and managers, and provide them with project planning advice.