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9        A Comprehensive Approach to Ecosystem  
10      Services Management: From Alarm to Action  
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22           enquiries@aidantparkinson.com  
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25        **1 Abstract**  
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28      This paper examines how societies can coordinate fairly when nation-states can-  
29      not manage our common ecosystem alone. It recognises that no society is entirely  
30      free from political realities or the costs involved in maintaining social order. As a  
31      result, ideal propositions of social cooperation, such as John Rawls's The Law of  
32      Peoples, remain incomplete when considering practical application. We introduce  
33      the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon, as a new Ecosystem Performance Observation  
34      that measures how much societies spend to maintain order relative to their total  
35      activity. This ratio provides a transparent and replicable way to assess global  
36      ecosystem performance without relying on expert computing resources or priv-  
37      ileged information. Over just twenty years, this cost increased from ~2000\$65  
38      to ~2020\$140 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e, suggesting both a decline in ecosystem perfor-  
39      mance and a rising social value for emission reduction. Building on this indicator,  
40      we propose the Commonwealth of Peoples as a new trade association, that trans-  
41      lates moral duty into service performance. Here, a complementary Service Rating  
42      is introduced, serving as a cost–benefit ratio that benchmarks a sites industrialised  
43      quality. Together, these tools provide a performance-based foundation of ecosys-  
44      tem governance that provides an assured approach to move a society from alarm  
45      to action.  
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50      Keywords: Ecosystem Performance; Ecological Economics; Social Contract;  
51      Trade Association; Service Performance Marketing  
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## 2 Introduction

We live in an age where global crises such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and geopolitical instability overlap and compete for attention. Yet, our tools for cooperation are often inadequate. Such unrest raises a deeper question: how societies can coordinate fairly when nation-states cannot manage our common ecosystem alone?

For centuries, those who study ethics have debated how communities balance self-interest with duty to the wider world. Their ideas provide language for re-thinking today's governance of our common ecosystem. John Rawls, for example, argued in *The Law of Peoples* that "*Peoples have a duty to assist other Peoples living under unfavourable conditions that prevent their having a just or decent political and social regime.*" [1]. Yet, in truth, everyone today lives under some form of unfavourable condition that reflects the natural limitations in social development. This implies a shared duty to sustain the systems that make our lives worth living, whatever perspective one takes on such a diverse and complex issue. So, is it realistic to imagine an entirely reasonable society unaffected by the imperfect Realpolitik of nation-states?

Philosophers describe the "*State of Nature*" as life without shared rules: sometimes cooperative [2] [3], sometimes chaotic and conflict-ridden [4]. If our global order today resembles such a State, what responsibilities do we still owe one another? Should these duties fall primarily to nation-states, to individuals, or to organisations? What can a reasonable person do for the common good, and how might such efforts be organised into a fairer society? Neither the ideal society Rawls proposes, nor the absolute sovereign authority Hobbes demands, seems appropriate for today's ecological and political realities. We evidently live in a hybrid ecosystem, too pluralist to ever submit to one absolute authority, with many presenting a continual challenge to any shared sense of utopia.

This tension suggests that ordinary people and institutions alike share a responsibility not grounded in perfection, but in doing the "*best-we-can*". Our argument is that our shared "*best-we-can*" society provides the more complete form of social contract that Rawls anticipated, but could not fully realise. As a result, this paper argues for a new trade association known as the "*Commonwealth of Peoples*": which is not a utopian ideal, but an agile inter-network with shared interests in sustainable development. In such a society, all members share a minimal duty of service toward the commons, operationalised through an Ecosystem Performance Observation, specifically, our novel definition of the "*Commonwealth*

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5     *Cost of Carbon*" (CCC). Where Rawls imagines a perfectly reasonable society of  
6 cooperating Peoples, the Commonwealth of Peoples embraces deep-rooted philo-  
7 sophical pluralism and persistent disagreement on pivotal global questions. This  
8 framework exhibits the resilience needed for meaningful action within the con-  
9 straints of Realpolitik. What is offered is a more workable social contract: one in  
10 which imperfect actors coordinate fairly by balancing duties to one another with  
11 their impact on the wider ecosystem. It also renews focus on assurance and ad-  
12 visory to manage energy demand, whilst maintaining a global perspective. Over  
13 time, the Commonwealth of Peoples has the potential to scale universally across  
14 all end-use services.  
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17     From this point of departure, the research moves from a consideration of theory  
18 to developing practice. The remainder of this paper discusses the strategic plan-  
19 ning necessary to translate philosophy into action. This exercise is limited to the  
20 authors' combined experience, though serves to illustrate a shared vision for de-  
21 velopment. A newly formulated Service Rating is introduced to benchmark a sites  
22 industrialised quality, drawing upon our novel Ecosystem Performance Observa-  
23 tion. This indicator informs a scenario-planning exercise that defines expectations  
24 for a new Ecosystem Performance Marketing Application. The paper concludes  
25 with a reflective evaluation of the association's achievements and present limita-  
26 tions.  
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### 34     **Ecosystem Performance Observation** 35

36     It is difficult to imagine any society free from the political realities and territorial  
37 disputes that shape nation-states. Even the most reasonable communities must of-  
38 ten comply with political decisions they neither designed nor fully endorsed. These  
39 compromises create what economists call ecosystem externalities: resulting in so-  
40 cial costs that fall outside formal markets or capital budgets. For societies to act  
41 in the common interest, such externalities need to be recognised and internalised  
42 within decision-making [5]. Therefore, our Ecosystem Performance Observation  
43 becomes a necessary instrument of any "*best-we-can*" social contract: a way that  
44 develops trust, credibility, and continual learning from the state of our common  
45 ecosystem.  
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48     At its core, observing ecosystem performance means examining the conse-  
49 quences of human activity. Every transaction, service, or agreement produces  
50 material and energetic by-products, such as: waste, water quality, and greenhouse-  
51 gas emissions. While many forms of waste can be managed locally by territorial  
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authorities, greenhouse gases are different: once released, they enter common planetary sinks. Emissions anywhere may most affect quite remote conditions. Further, as carbon-based lifeforms, anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have deep rooted dependencies with human activity. This makes greenhouse gas emissions a particularly strong candidate for a common signal that relates human influence on the State of the global commons.

Earth's carbon sinks, its atmosphere, forests, oceans, and soils, absorb greenhouse gas emissions and support the carbon cycle. The condition of these sinks is itself a performance indicator: their capacity is pivotal in determining mean surface temperature, which influences conditions of the wider ecosystem.

Measuring economic output alone cannot capture this reality. A society that grows while overloading these sinks cannot be said to perform well. In order to respond reasonably, one needs to recognise that these productive assets have a crucial relationship with *Enabling Assets*: institutions, knowledge, networks and time. These human-made Enabling Assets shape social production and observable behaviour and can be envisaged as enabling software that guides ecosystem development [6]. Poorly configured Enabling Assets could have damaging consequences for our common ecosystem, ultimately manifested in the observed performance of our carbon sinks. Ecosystem management is not a niche technical discipline, but a shared civic responsibility embedded in the consumer choices and investment criteria of all, from world leaders to school children.

Economic growth may remain a legitimate goal, particularly between struggling powers. Yet, if pursued without regard to the overall condition of our shared ecosystem, could become self-defeating. Growth that undermines the very foundations of our ecological life support systems is neither efficient nor rational. A more telling measure of progress, therefore, might be the health of those sinks and the effectiveness of our Enabling Assets in maintaining them. When viewed through this lens, the state of our carbon sinks becomes a source of truth that sets a foundation for service in the interest of the global commons.

### 3.1 Utilitarian Perspective

Economists have long sought to quantify the value of environmental damage through estimating the "*Social Cost of Carbon*", prescribing happiness as a whole as the ultimate end to action [7]. Rooted in utilitarian ethics, this tradition assumes that the right policy is the one that maximises total welfare across society.

Normative economists often regard only individual circumstance, or the level

of welfare in a given state of affairs, as important. This is known as the neutrality assumption [8]. Arrow, May, and Sen argue that this neutrality implies a demand for anonymity among social states; each person's welfare must carry equal weight in the social calculus [9] [10] [11]. Waldron extends this reasoning, defining social welfare as a goal-based aggregation of individual well-being [12], while Dworkin notes that such goals become non-individuated political aims rather than expressions of rights [13]. Together, these theorists give utilitarianism its enduring attraction: it seems to offer a mathematically elegant path to fairness through aggregation.

A decision-making tool to quantify such ends was first given shape by Frank Ramsey in A Mathematical Theory of Saving [14]. This was later employed in complex integrated assessment models of humanity's social and environmental systems that apply gross assumptions of Earth's development. Mechanisms that determine the state of the world are identified and the consequences of alternative policies charted so that consequences can be valued. Welfare surpluses are then estimated for policy options, by making projections of differences from the *status quo* hundreds of years into the future. Valuation of these surpluses involves setting a global social discount rate and this requires a set of personal assumptions. As a result, these economists offer estimates of a Social Cost of Carbon [8]. In these studies, welfare over time is expressed as an infinite series of discounted utilities:

$$V_t = \sum_t^{\infty} \beta^{(\tau-t)} \cdot U(C_{\tau}) \quad \text{for} \quad t \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

Where,

$$\beta = \frac{1}{(1 + \mu)} \quad (2)$$

Where,  $V_t$  is *a generations welfare*,  $\beta$  is the *discount factor*,  $U$  is *welfare*,  $C_{\tau}$  is *consumption during time-step*,  $t$  is *time* and  $\mu$  the *social discount-rate*.

$$\mu = \sigma \cdot g + \delta \quad (3)$$

Where,  $\sigma$  is the *marginal utility of consumption* and the difference in the utility one would gain from a unit of consumption by those of low and high incomes,  $g$

is the *long-term growth rate* in consumption,  $\delta$  is the *pure rate of time preference* and our impatience to consume in fear of extinction.

$$S = \frac{\mu - \delta}{\sigma \cdot \mu} \quad (4)$$

Where,  $S$  is the *savings rate* and the proportion of output that should be invested.

This deceptively simple equation conceals deep ethical assumptions. Every variable requires a normative judgment: a higher ( $\delta$ ) implies impatience at the expense of future generations, while a higher ( $\sigma$ ) places greater weight on redistributing welfare from rich to poor. These are philosophical choices disguised as mathematical constants.

To illustrate the sensitivity of these assumptions, Cline (1992) [15], Nordhaus (1994) [16], and Stern (2006) [17] each applied similar underlying decision-making theory. However, they each arrived at dramatically different conclusions, as evident in Table 1. All adopted a similar headline discount rate ( $\sim 0.05$ ), but diverged in their treatment of equality ( $\sigma$ ), growth ( $g$ ), and time preference ( $\delta$ ).

- Cline assumed strong preference for equality ( $\sigma=1.5$ ) and no time preference ( $\delta=0$ ), producing a high savings rate ( $S\sim 0.67$ ) and advocating significant investment in mitigation.
- Nordhaus adopted moderate values ( $\sigma=1, \delta=0.03$ ), implying less concern for future generations ( $S\sim 0.4$ ).
- Stern combined low time preference ( $\delta=0.001$ ) with high growth ( $g=0.049$ ), producing an almost maximum savings rate ( $S\sim 0.98$ ) and calling for urgent action.

Table 1: Notable Precedents: Assumptions in Social Discounting

Contribution	$\mu$	$\sigma$	$g$	$\delta$	$S$
Cline, 1992 [15]	0.05	1.5	0.033	0	0.67
Nordhaus, 1994 [16]	0.05	1	0.02	0.03	0.4
Stern, 2006 [17]	0.05	1	0.049	0.001	0.98

In comparison by the U.S. Interagency Working Group (2013) [18], the DICE, PAGE, and FUND studies returned a range between  $<2007\$0tC^{-1}$  to a 95th percentile of  $2007\$128tC^{-1}$  [16] [19] [20]. The range largely reflects differences in ethical stance rather than data, exposing how personal utilitarian decision-making can be.

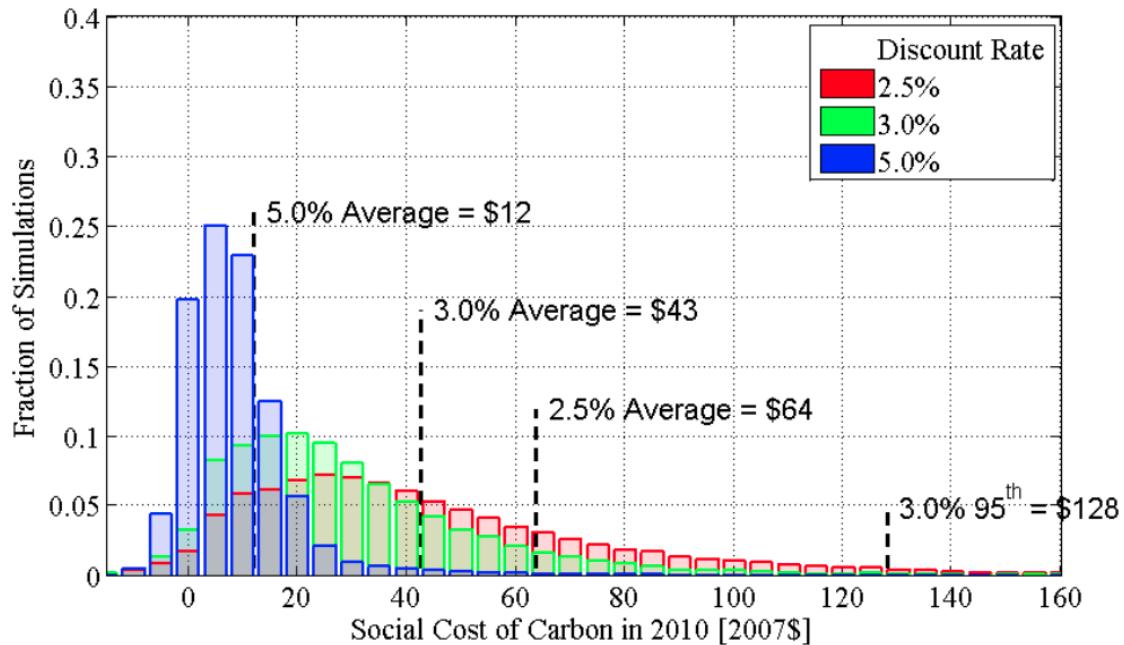


Figure 1: Social Cost of Carbon in 2010 (in 2007 dollars per metric ton)

Figure 1 shows the range of Social Cost of Carbon estimates derived from integrated assessment models. Despite their sophistication, the results differ by more than an order of magnitude, reflecting underlying value judgments rather than objective consensus. The utilitarian tradition provides useful insights; it quantifies trade-offs between consumption, savings, and environmental harm. However, its reliance on an ideal observer renders it vulnerable to bias. Each model embeds ethical positions that compete rather than converge, assuming a single planner can prescribe values for all. The framework treats justice as an outcome of arithmetic, rather than as a process, overlooking procedural fairness and the plurality of moral worldviews.

Critics such as Dasgupta and Sen argue that portraying imperfect economies as though they were initial utopias in this way is a categorical error [21]. Even among welfare economists, some reject applying pure time preference so that one allows the living to take advantage of their position in time to favour their own

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6 interests [7] [14]. Such examples ignore the possibility for the living to disad-  
7 vantage their predecessors or descendants. Libertarian's might argue that such  
8 collective action would lead to violations of individual rights to even a slight ex-  
9 tent and therefore should be rejected [3]. Free-market advocates may criticise such  
10 methodologies for relying on centralised long-term planning, rather than appropri-  
11 ate regulation that allows local agents to adjust their activities according to present  
12 situations [22]. Those of the liberal tradition would consider nothing sacrosanct  
13 about the public decision concerning the level of savings and its bias with respect  
14 to time preference deserves no special respect [23]. Consequently, although the  
15 Social Cost of Carbon remains an accounting device of sorts, it cannot by itself  
16 form a social contract capable of reliably developing trust. To find such a tool,  
17 we must look beyond aggregate welfare and consider the terms of cooperation un-  
18 der imperfect authority, toward a Hobbesian understanding of the global commons.  
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### 24     3.2 Hobbesian Perspective

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26 Where utilitarian models seek harmony through aggregated welfare, a Hobbesian  
27 perspective begins from a different premise: that harmony itself is precarious. In  
28 Leviathan Hobbes describes order, not as the product of shared virtue, but as  
29 an agreement born from mutual vulnerability [4]. Individuals surrender certain  
30 freedoms in exchange for collective security. This vision, of imperfect actors co-  
31 operating under constraint, makes Hobbes's logic strikingly relevant to the global  
32 commons. Where no single sovereign authority exists to govern shared resources,  
33 yet cooperation remains essential for survival.

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36     If the utilitarian question is "*what makes us happiest?*", the Hobbesian question  
37 is "*what keeps us from collapse?*" Under such a framework, the cost of maintaining  
38 order becomes a measurable proxy for the cost of sustaining life itself. To capture  
39 this relationship, we define the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon (CCC) as a ratio  
40 between the resources societies devote to enforcing order and the greenhouse gases  
41 they emit. Greenhouse gas emissions are expected to be a reasonable proxy for  
42 overall activity.

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$$\frac{\text{anthropogenic expenditure on enforcement}}{\text{anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions}} \quad (5)$$

51     This expression links moral duty to material accounting. It estimates how much  
52 humanity collectively sacrifices: through defence, policing, and administration, to

uphold a life worth living whilst continuing to develop. It reflects both the economic and ethical costs of sustaining the commons under conditions of imperfect cooperation.

As a worked example, we have determined point estimates for the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon in Reporting Years 2000 to 2020. Greenhouse gas emissions and gross domestic product of each nation-state were collected from the World Banks published World Development Indicators in 2024, consisting of 224 Reporting Nations out of 266 nation-states [24]. Reported expenditures of nation-states on defense, public order and safety were collected from the International Monetary Fund Data Portal in 2024 [25]. Here, it appears Reporting Nations account for ninety eight percent of total global expenditures. Helpfully, the International Monetary Fund also reports Global gross domestic product. Global greenhouse gas emissions were inferred for each Reporting Year by dividing Global gross domestic product by the sum of Reporting Nations gross domestic product, before multiplying this ratio by Reporting Nations greenhouse gas emissions. Global enforcement expenditures were inferred for each Reporting Year by dividing Global gross domestic product by the sum of Reporting Nations gross domestic product, before multiplying the resulting ratio by the sum of Reporting Nations expenditures on defense, public order and safety.

A Commonwealth Cost of Carbon has been calculated for each Reporting Year, with the results presented in Figure 2. Point estimates for the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon in current prices are  $\sim 2020\$140\text{tCO}_2\text{e}$ , up from  $\sim 2000\$65\text{tCO}_2\text{e}$ . The figure appears to demonstrate a trend of degrading ecosystem performance over the Reporting Years. Such insight appears to suggest the action to save greenhouse gas emissions have become more valuable.

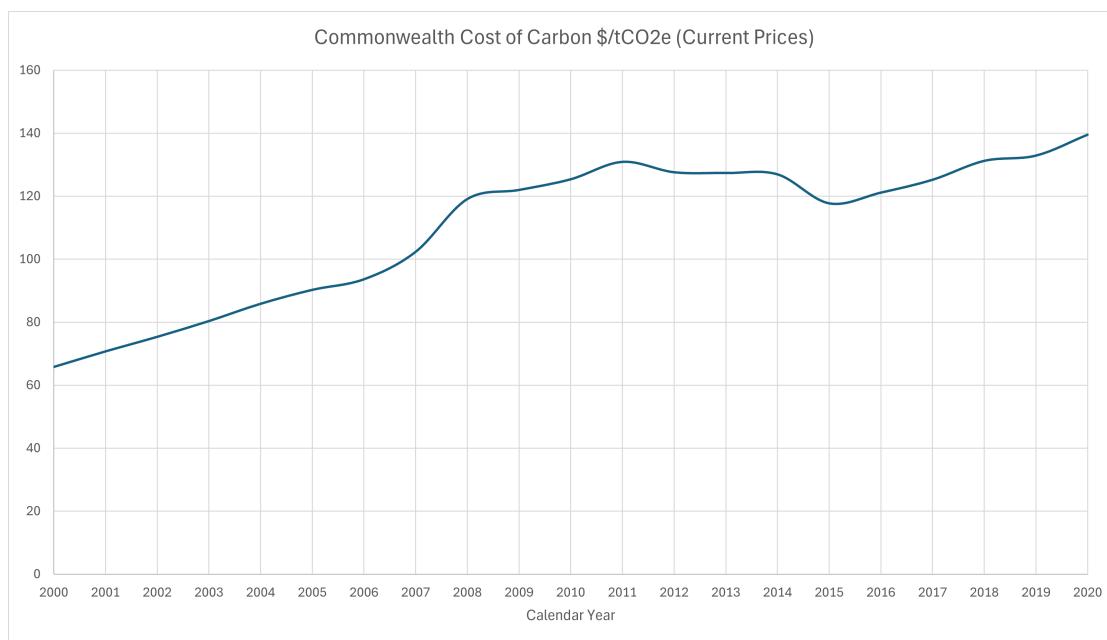


Figure 2: Commonwealth Cost of Carbon \$tCO2e (current prices)

The indicator's simplicity is its strength: anyone can compute it using open data, without recourse to expert computing resources or privileged knowledge. It therefore serves not only as a quantitative measure but also as a moral statement. A transparent accounting of how much societies pay, in the broadest sense, to sustain living conditions within natural disorder. Hobbes would likely interpret this ratio as evidence that coercive structures, laws, enforcement, and collective sanctions remain indispensable, even when penalties are rarely exercised. Without such machinery, he warned, humanity would risk "*a war of every man against every man*". In our context, the CCC quantifies the ongoing sacrifice that prevents such collapse, the expenditure that buys historic stability. Carbon emissions thus appear not only as pollutants but as signatures of human interdependence; their true cost includes the price of sustaining peace. Philosophically, the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon reinterprets environmental economics through the lens of the social contract. It does not presume altruism, nor rely on an omniscient planner. Instead, it measures cooperation under constraint: how much order we purchase in service to a life worth living. By doing so, it translates Hobbes's seventeenth-century insight into a twenty-first-century metric. An auditable measure of ecosystem performance that reveals whether our collective expenditures remain commensurate with the stability we claim to value.

## 4 Strategic Planning

Having established the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon (CCC) as an observation of global ecosystem performance, the next step is to assess how to develop practical action. The CCC links moral obligation with observation, but its true value emerges when applied to real services and decisions. When combined with Rawls's Principles of a Society of Peoples and Hobbes's emphasis on order, a new social contract is constituted. The Commonwealth of Peoples can be established, as an institution open to any type of legal entity, whilst preserving the reasonable autonomy of it's members. In this way, its members practice a form of comprehensive philosophical doctrine.

The Commonwealth of Peoples is intended to be less a ruling government, but instead, an operating constitution for stable agreements: a voluntary trade association of participants regulating their performance through transparent terms. It recognises that societies differ in capacity and context but maintains that all members have a basic duty of service to sustain living standards.

However, our constitution seems not enough to promote wider engagement and action. It is our proposition that a prospect is needed for a shared understanding. We recognise that small changes to the quality of services can have significant impacts on requirements for supply infrastructure. Realising infrastucture savings could be a more fruitful activity than simply making radical changes to the quality of infrastructure provided. Therefore, the management of service quality appears a strong candidate for action.

An exercise in strategic planning from this newly identified position was initiated to support practice. Parkinson et al. outlines a useful taxonomy of methods for scenario planning, which may be used [26]. Whilst it is tempting here to use the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon in financial forecasts for future generations, we are more concerned with the present. An exercise of prospective scenario planning is a recognised methodology to explore qualitative possibilities for developing longer term plans. Such techniques consider what could conceivably happen, rather than determining probable or preferred outcomes.

Initially, this research set out to establish two driving forces. It is believed that one of these driving forces involved the magnitude of the service, represented by service cost. We also determined that another driving force could be a "*Service Rating*", representative of the quality of service greenhouse gas emissions. Such a Service Rating can be used to benchmark a sites industrialised quality on a

consistent basis anywhere worldwide. The following equation could be used to establish Service Rating for a consistent period of time, which is conceived as a simple cost-benefit ratio:

$$\frac{C \cdot \text{Commonwealth Cost of Carbon}}{\text{service cost}} \quad (6)$$

Where,  $C$  is greenhouse gas emissions of service from source to end-use. Importantly, the Rating treats each service witnessed as it is, without off-setting or external adjustments. This ensures that the responsibility remains transparent and traceable. It is expected that more industrial sites will have a higher Service Ratio.

As a result, the following prospective scenarios were arrived at for service performance marketing. These scenarios consider individual end-states and represent grounds for a common-sense prospect. Such insights seem to be only testable through action research and represents our point of departure from theory. We do not consider any of these scenario end-states as favourable to another, as they are actually inter-dependent and co-existing. Although higher Service Rating may be the result of stress, these cases may remain rewarding to study. The scenarios simply illustrate the different professions that could take priority in making efforts towards sustainable management. Such projections could prove useful in introducing professional services to site owners. It is our expectation that this combination of Service Rating and service magnitude may be useful in determining which professional service take priority. Figure 3 illustrates the types of services that may be prioritised at plausible service limits. Whilst Table 2 suggests possible site typologies to be serviced at these limits.

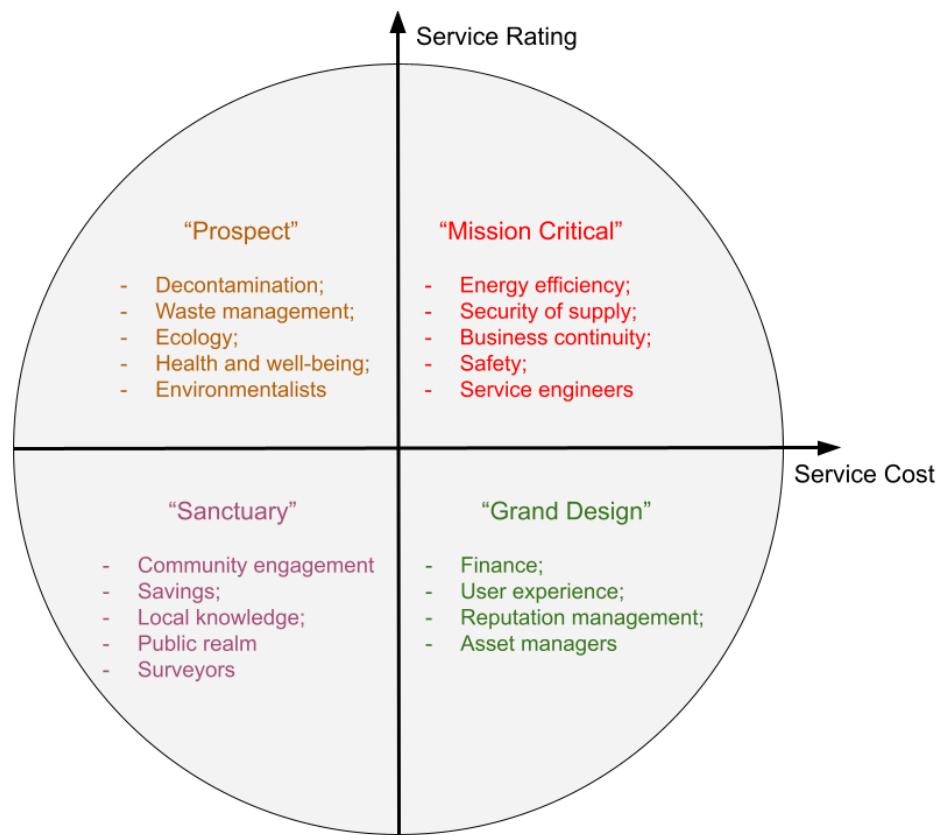


Figure 3: Scenarios for Service Performance Marketing

Table 2: Possible Site Typologies at Plausible Service Limits

Service Performance Scenario	Site Typology
Prospect	Landfill
Sanctuary	Tent
Mission Critical	Data Centre
Grand Design	Golf Club

To ensure accountability and trust, the Commonwealth of Peoples can support transactions through distributed peer-to-peer systems, such as blockchain-based ledgers. Each verified Ecosystem Performance Observation and Service Rating could be registered as a standardised contract, validated by peers, with a world-state auditable by the entire membership. This would create a secure, tamper-resistant record of commitments and outcomes, building confidence through mini-

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6 mal central enforcement. Over time, such a distributed record could evolve into a  
7 shared source of verification: the operational backbone of the Commonwealth of  
8 Peoples. By converting abstract duty into measurable performance, the Common-  
9 wealth of Peoples offers a pathway from principle to coordination. It represents  
10 a way to align the survival of ecosystems with the functioning of market economies.  
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## 15    5 Conclusions

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17 This research began with a question that defines our age: how societies can co-  
18 ordinate fairly when nation-states cannot manage our common ecosystem alone?  
19 No community is exempt from the political realities or costs of maintaining order.  
20 Ideal visions of justice, such as Rawls's Law of Peoples, remain incomplete when  
21 confronted with ecosystem interdependence and asymmetries of power. The chal-  
22 lenge, therefore, is to connect philosophical reasoning with measurable practice.  
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25 The Commonwealth Cost of Carbon (CCC) emerged from this effort as a trans-  
26 parent, auditable indicator of ecosystem performance. It measures how much hu-  
27 manity collectively invests in maintaining peace, order, and stability per tonne of  
28 greenhouse gas emitted. Between 2000 and 2020, this cost rose from ~2000\$65 to  
29 ~2020\$140 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e, revealing both a decline in ecosystem performance  
30 and a rising social value for emission reduction. Unlike traditional Social Cost of  
31 Carbon models, the CCC does not depend on hidden ethical parameters or privi-  
32 leged information. It can be calculated by any actor, anywhere, using open data,  
33 translating moral duty into a shared metric.

34 Building on this indicator, we proposed the Commonwealth of Peoples: a prac-  
35 tical social contract for an imperfect world. It accepts political pluralism, yet es-  
36 tablishes common ground for cooperation through measurable responsibility. By  
37 combining Rawlsian Principles of a Society of Peoples with Hobbesian order, the  
38 framework aligns ethical intention with real-world constraints. Within this model,  
39 every member recognises a duty of service to the commons proportional to the  
40 externalised damages caused by their good activities.

41 To operationalise this duty, we introduced the Service Rating, a cost–benefit  
42 ratio that benchmarks a sites industrialised quality.. Together, the Service Rating  
43 and the Commonwealth Cost of Carbon form an axis of performance that may be  
44 used to prioritise professional services offered to site owners. Both can be recorded  
45 and verified through distributed digital ledgers, ensuring that trust, once enforced  
46 by institutions, becomes a natural outcome of design.

The Commonwealth of Peoples is therefore not a utopian blueprint but a workable compact. It acknowledges imperfection while enabling progress, a framework where justice is expressed through transparency, and responsibility is observed rather than declared.

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