



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJEMT_24191
Title of the Manuscript:	A new economic thinking for the age of space exploration
Type of the Article	Short communication

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Some minor errors of grammars and spellings are pointed out in the context of the article specified with yellow-coloured notes that need to be revised accordingly.	I would like to thank the reviewer for the time spent on reading my paper and valuable comments. Response to spelling and grammar errors: <u>Page 5</u>. I left "by" in place because "to" would not be correct in both cases. <u>Page 6</u>. I did not make any grammatical changes, since adding the reviewer's suggestion would have made the sentences grammatically incorrect. <u>Page 9</u>. I erased "can" . The error is mainly due to haste and inattention. <u>Page 11</u>. "access" refers to "a fraction". The use is correct.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	(1) References listed by the end of the manuscript are quite old and few. (2) Theorem and proof given in Section 3 are required to provide more detailed derivations which are served as key elements of the content, for the paper is to present a fresh new economic model.	(1) The subject is quite new, thus the references are given based on the relevance of the material to the subject at hand. <u>Response to general remarks highlighted in the paper by the reviewer:</u> Page 3. The point in the graph is approximately



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	(3) In section 5, the condition of infinite availability of the capital needs to be explained in more details, along with the positive PS (producer surplus) and AV (added values) when the space energy is only priced at the tax level? That is, where does the surplus come from? Who will provide the space energy as a public good? And so on.	mid-point, it is close enough. The elasticities are correct., I cannot change them. Page 4. The elasticity of supply is positive and the reason is given in the sentence below. Infinite supply is not a natural occurrence in the context of this paper, but it is the result of industrial activity the cost of which decreases in time due to the required level of technological prowess. Page6. The reason for why the producer surplus and the added value are positive is due to tax level pricing. (2) The proof of the theorem is based on tax level pricing and the assumptions made prior to the theorem. I feel that the 3D presentation brings my idea across better. Page 8. One possible option is harvesting solar energy on the moon and transferring this energy to Earth. Consumer added value is the result of the utility of energy consumption over the price paid. (3) Any commodity that is priced at tax level is a public product, such as electricity, water, highways, parks, etc. The producer and consumer surplus are derived from the definition of supply and demand. In case of consumer, it is the utility derived over the price paid. In case of supply it is the utility derived over the costs of production. At tax level pricing, the companies involved in production are those that provide this public good.
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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	(1) Although the idea of space industrialization is appealing and creative, it remains at the stage of imagination, let alone we still need to think about its cost which is not negligible. (2) The new economic model of supply-demand equilibrium for the energy market developed in the article depends on the pre-assumption that the space industrialization is basically feasible. (3) However, the newly developed model doesn't seem (4) to deviate pretty much from the traditional economic theory of the supply-demand equilibrium framework in the process, which can simply be considered to be an extension of it.	(1) Although the paper is entitled space industrialization, the main focus is on exploiting the moon. The moon is within reasonable reach. The ramifications of such an endeavour is beyond imagination at this point. I believe that this will provide an evolutionary jump for humanity. (2) Many countries are putting capital and manpower to make colonizing the moon a reality. (3) The law of the supply-demand is not by any means contested in this paper. The attempt is made to show that in the context of this paper what are the consequences of unlimited supply of consumable energy. (4) The supply-demand equilibrium concept is not contested in this paper. The idea is that assuming the concept of general equilibrium is valid what would be the impact of cost effective continuous supply on the general equilibrium given that supply induces demand in time.
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