|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | An individual person can only be responsible for actions over which they have direct control |  |  |
| **People Individual**  | **Control**  |
|  |  | **2** | 100a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Business duties to stakeholders are managed by legal contracts; e.g. ownership, employment, purchase, sales |  |  |
| **Business Law Stakeholder** | **Law Stakeholder Shareholders** |
|  |  | **1** | 101a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Successful businesses share wealth through taxation |  |  |
| **Business Profit Good** | **Law Taxation**  |
|  |  | **1** | 102a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Owners and shareholders invest scarce resources in business projects with expectations of profit or returned growth |  |  |
| **Business Shareholders Resources** | **Profit Resources**  |
|  |  | **2** | 103a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses produce goods efficiently from scarce resources |  |  |
| **Business**  | **Resources**  |
|  |  | **2** | 104a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People invest resources into legal corporations (including companies or businesses) for a distinct purpose or intentionFrench, P.A. (1979)  |  |  |
| **People Resources**  | **Business Law Resources** |
|  |  | **3** | 105a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Actions of businesses impact a wide range of stakeholders |  |  |
| **Business**  | **Stakeholder**  |
|  |  | **1** | 106a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People invest resources in a business to produce a good or service |  |  |
| **People Resources**  | **Business Good**  |
|  |  | **1** | 107a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People have moral responsibilities as rational individuals capable of self-control |  |  |
| **People**  | **Individual Control**  |
|  |  | **1** | 108a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People and businesses have obligations to specific vulnerable others |  |  |
| **Individual People Business** | **Vulnerable Stakeholder**  |
|  |  | **1** | 109a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Environmental stakeholders need businesses to limt damage by pollution through wastes |  |  |
| **Business Stakeholder Vulnerable** | **Waste Harm Environment** |
|  |  | **1** | 110a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Meeting unnecessary costs is an inefficient waste of businesses' resources |  |  |
| **Resources Cost**  | **Business Resources Waste** |
|  |  | **3** | 111a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Governments have responsibilities to enforce laws and regulations |  |  |
| **Harm Government Law** | **Law Regulators**  |
|  |  | **1** | 112a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Taxation provides funds for government to act in the common good |  |  |
| **Government Taxation**  | **Government Taxation Good** |
|  |  | **1** | 113a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The actions and attitudes of controlling officers in a business are, legally, those of the businessCard, Cross & Jones (1995) Criminal Law, cited in Moore , G. (1999)  |  |  |
| **Business Individual Control** | **Business Law Harm** |
|  |  | **3** | 114a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Codes of law hold both individuals and businesses responsible for criminal actionsMoore , G. (1999)  |  |  |
| **Law Individual Business** | **Law Harm**  |
|  |  | **3** | 115a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Persons, including shareholders, may donate profits to community charity or environmental causes |  |  |
| **People Profit Shareholders** | **Virtue Good Vulnerable** |
|  |  | **1** | 116a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses have obligations to maintain cashflow while meeting their debts to avoid unnecessary costs |  |  |
| **Business Resources**  | **Cost Profit**  |
|  |  | **3** | 117a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Some businesses may encourage individuals in socially responsible behaviour; e.g. volunteering, or healthy or sustainable lifestyles |  |  |
| **Business Individual Practice** | **Practice Character Good** |
|  |  | **2** | 118a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Business scandals or poor practices which promote harm become targets of legal regulation by governments |  |  |
| **Trend Harm Practice** | **Law Harm Government** |
|  |  | **1** | 119a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Goods or services useful to many individuals produce aggregate benefits; pleasure, happiness or advantage |  |  |
| **Good**  | **Stakeholder Good**  |
|  |  | **1** | 120a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Marketable goods support the production of value for a range of stakeholders who mutually benefit |  |  |
| **Market Good**  | **Stakeholder Good**  |
|  |  | **1** | 121a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Waste from inefficient business practice is damaging to shareholders and the market |  |  |
| **Waste Practice Virtue** | **Shareholders Profit Market** |
|  |  | **2** | 122a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses are better-informed than governments regarding the resources required to produce goods and prevent harmsBerkey, B. (2021).  |  |  |
| **Business Harm Resources** | **Government Good Justice** |
|  |  | **3** | 123a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Taxation laws redistribute wealth and reduce social inequalities |  |  |
| **Justice Good Taxation** | **Taxation Law**  |
|  |  | **2** | 124a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses have greater powers to cause harm than individuals |  |  |
| **Business**  | **Harm Vulnerable Individual** |
|  |  | **1** | 125a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses take actions as a group of people, working together as a single legal and moral agentMoore , G. (1999)  |  |  |
| **Individual Business People** | **Business**  |
|  |  | **3** | 126a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Vulnerable stakeholders have little power over company actions but can directly be affected by the prusuit of their purposes |  |  |
| **Vulnerable Stakeholder Justice** | **Harm Control Stakeholder** |
|  |  | **1** | 127a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A business is made of a collection of individuals working together under the 'umbrella' of the company |  |  |
| **Business Individual**  | **Business People**  |
|  |  | **2** | 128a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People's most significant responsibilities are regulated by laws |  |  |
| **People Individual Government** | **Law Government Regulation** |
|  |  | **2** | 129a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Consumer stakeholders rely on business to provide good value goods and services |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Vulnerable**  | **Good Stakeholder**  |
|  |  | **1** | 130a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Stakeholders are those whose ability to care for themselves or others is directly dependent on the activities or decisions of the businessEngster, D.(2020) |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Business Harm** | **Stakeholder Vulnerable Business** |
|  |  | **3** | 131a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses control their use of resources and can reasonably anticipate the results of their actions |  |  |
| **Resources Control Business** | **Market Stakeholder Vulnerable** |
|  |  | **1** | 132a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Waste from poor business practice may be deadly to vulnerable environmental stakeholders |  |  |
| **Waste Environment Practice** | **Environment Stakeholder Justice** |
|  |  | **1** | 133a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Efficient and high quality goods and services that address a need of many people succeed in free markets |  |  |
| **Good Market**  | **Market Profit Good** |
|  |  | **2** | 134a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Unethical behaviour by one individual or business can damage the reputation of others in the same market |  |  |
| **Business Individual Trend** | **Market Stakeholder Harm** |
|  |  | **1** | 135a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | To compete and provide goods businesses often imitate common market practices or behaviours |  |  |
| **Business Good Stakeholder** | **Profit Trend Market** |
|  |  | **2** | 136a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People transform themselves and their environment through virtuous practice to enhance the common good |  |  |
| **People Practice Virtue** | **Good Practice Virtue** |
|  |  | **1** | 137a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Governments have responsibilities to redistribute goods to remedy inequality |  |  |
| **Government Good**  | **Harm Justice Vulnerable** |
|  |  | **1** | 138a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses are made of different groups of individuals but have control structures to act together rationally for a specialised purpose |  |  |
| **Individual Business**  | **Control People Business** |
|  |  | **2** | 139a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Successful businesses generate profits for shareholders and benefit society through goods and taxationFriedman, M. 1970.  |  |  |
| **Business Shareholders**  | **Good Taxation Profit** |
|  |  | **3** | 140a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Governments have responsibilities to create laws and regulations that prevent social and environmental damage |  |  |
| **Governments Environment**  | **Harm Law Environment** |
|  |  | **2** | 141a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People have a duty to prevent forseeable harms to others |  |  |
| **People Control Harm** | **Stakeholder Justice**  |
|  |  | **1** | 142a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Negative effects can be prevented or remediated through attentiveness to the needs of specific stakeholders |  |  |
| **Vulnerable Stakeholder Harm** | **Good Stakeholder**  |
|  |  | **1** | 143a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses often have a legal obligation to maintain and support employee wellbeing |  |  |
| **Business Law Regulation** | **Stakeholder Vulnerable**  |
|  |  | **1** | 144a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | All moral agents should respect the choices of other rational agents to act in their own duties and interests |  |  |
| **Control People Individual** | **Control Market Justice** |
|  |  | **2** | 145a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Managers act as agents of owners, to direct businesses in their intersts; whether profit or purposeFriedman, M. 1970.  |  |  |
| **Control Shareholders Resources** | **Control Profit Practice** |
|  |  | **3** | 146a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People produce goods from scarce resources |  |  |
| **People Resources**  | **Resources Good**  |
|  |  | **2** | 147a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Commercial stakeholders need businesses to maintain profitable relations |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Vulnerable**  | **Vulnerable Profit**  |
|  |  | **1** | 148a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Individuals have moral responsibilities as human beings capable of rational decision-making and self-awareness |  |  |
| **Individual People**  | **Individual People Control** |
|  |  | **2** | 149a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Persons working towards a shared purpose may act as a conglomorate entity with a distinct character |  |  |
| **People**  | **Business Character**  |
|  |  | **1** | 150a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses have a responsibility to meet social expectations of good conductElkington, J.(1994) |  |  |
| **Business**  | **Trend Practice Stakeholder** |
|  |  | **3** | 151a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A business' character includes the climate and ethical culture which provides support (or challenge) to individual practice of virtue |  |  |
| **Business Character**  | **Virtue Individual**  |
|  |  | **2** | 152a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Corporate virtues include integrity, empathy, courage, warmth, zeal, and conscientiousness(Chun 2005) |  |  |
| **Business Virtue**  | **Virtue**  |
|  |  | **3** | 153a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Persons can act on their moral responsibilities outside of business; by volunteering or political campaigning |  |  |
| **People Individual Business** | **Good**  |
|  |  | **1** | 154a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Many businesses recognise an inherent value in nature and take an environmental approach |  |  |
| **Business Vulnerable Stakeholder** | **Environment Good**  |
|  |  | **1** | 155a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Accepting the benefits (goods) created by business generates obligations of fairness between stakeholdersPhillips, R.A. and Reichart, J., 2000.  |  |  |
| **Business Good Vulnerable** | **Stakeholder Justice**  |
|  |  | **3** | 156a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Moral agents should aim to support and preserve the relationships they have with specific others or stakeholdersOxley, J. and Wittkower, D.E., 2011.  |  |  |
| **Individual People Control** | **Stakeholder Vulnerable**  |
|  |  | **3** | 157a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Market freedom is a principle of responsibility aimed at meeting the needs of all stakeholders |  |  |
| **Market Good Justice** | **Stakeholder Good**  |
|  |  | **1** | 158a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Regardless of intentions or ignorance, individuals have a duty to ensure their actions comply with applicable commercial laws and regulations |  |  |
| **Individual Control**  | **Law Government Stakeholder** |
|  |  | **1** | 159a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Markets offer an efficient mechanism for the exchange of commodified goods |  |  |
| **Market Waste**  | **Good**  |
|  |  | **2** | 160a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Employee stakeholders need businesses to be profitable to earn a good wage |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Vulnerable Profit** | **Good Taxation**  |
|  |  | **1** | 161a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Business actions affect a range of stakeholders; e.g. shareholders, employees, consumers, commercial partners, and regulators (government). |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Business**  | **Stakeholder Shareholders**  |
|  |  | **1** | 162a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses have responsibilities to all relevant stakeholders who may impact or benefit from their actions |  |  |
| **Business Stakeholder**  | **Stakeholder Vulnerable**  |
|  |  | **1** | 163a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Stakeholders may challenge businesses actions legally or campaign for legal reform |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Law Harm** | **Law Government**  |
|  |  | **1** | 164a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Virtuous characters demonstrate qualities of practice essential to achieving or sustaining good practice |  |  |
| **Virtue Character Good** | **Practice Trend Profit** |
|  |  | **2** | 165a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | People's most significant responsibilities are regulated by individual ethics or beliefs |  |  |
| **People**  | **Individual Character**  |
|  |  | **2** | 166a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses' responsibilities are determined by majority public opinion, as they can hold companies accountable by campaigns and boycotts |  |  |
| **Business Market People** | **People Market Trend** |
|  |  | **2** | 167a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Non-human stakeholders are vulnerable to harm by businesses as they lack representation in the market |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Environment Resources** | **Market Vulnerable Harm** |
|  |  | **2** | 168a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The needs of environmental stakeholders may be urgent and legitimate, but they lack the power to make these needs known |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Vulnerable Resources** | **Control Stakeholder Harm** |
|  |  | **1** | 169a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Endangered species, such as orang-utans, lack political or social power to influence businesses consumption of their habitat. |  |  |
| **Stakeholder Vulnerable Business** | **Resources Environment**  |
|  |  | **1** | 170a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Governments, like businesses, are capable of corruption and moral failure |  |  |
| **Government Law Control** | **Market Regulation Individual** |
|  |  | **2** | 171a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Businesses can support an ecosystem of goods through sharing knowledge and still be profitable, as in development of the COVID-19 vaccines. |  |  |
| **Market Profit Business** | **Practice Trend Good** |
|  |  | **2** | 172a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Fair regulations, such as the living wage, can ensure businesses are competitive and beneficial to everyone |  |  |
| **Justice Law Regulation** | **Stakeholder Market Good** |
|  |  | **1** | 173a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Regulations ensure that businesses are legally accountable for any mistakes or harm they cause society |  |  |
| **Business Law Harm** | **Regulation Government**  |
|  |  | **1** | 174a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Disasters such as the Tangerang firework factory explosion in 2017, causing 49 deaths, show that regulation is insufficient to limit the harms of business |  |  |
| **Regulation Business Harm** | **Law Vulnerable Stakeholder** |
|  |  | **1** | 175a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Free market activities, mediated by legal contracts, provide an effective mechanism for producing the most goods for the most people |  |  |
| **Market Law**  | **Good Stakeholder**  |
|  |  | **1** | 176a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Rational behaviour by individuals, in their own interests, supports the provision of goods to others as a side-effect of selfishness |  |  |
| **Individual Trend Market** | **Good Virtue Business** |
|  |  | **2** | 177a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Goods include not only useful products or services, but the creation of value (common goods) in society which are not exclusively possessed |  |  |
| **Good Market Profit** | **Good Stakeholder**  |
|  |  | **1** | 178a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Small businesses lack the resources and expertise of large businesses to address social justice issues or environmental harms, so should prioritise self-interest |  |  |
| **Business Resources Justice** | **Environment Harm Waste** |
|  |  | **1** | 179a |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Individuals and businesses start out with unequal resources mainly through chance, and have a duty to create value for everyone |  |  |
| **Justice Individual Resources** | **Market Good Shareholders** |
|  |  | **1** | 180a |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have responsibilities to promote a flourishing community** |
| **Virtue Good Practice** |
|  | **Virtue Ethics** | 301a |

 |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses do not have moral responsibilities beyond those of the individuals within them** |
| **Individual Freedom Market** |
|  | **Egoism** | 302a |

 |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have responsibilities to operate within the bounds of the law and uphold fair contracts.** |
| **Law JUSTICE Stakeholders** |
|  | **Justice** | 303a |

 |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have responsibilities to maximise efficiency to achieve their purposes** |
| **Waste Stakeholders Profit** |
|  | **Egoism** | 304a |

 |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have a responsiblity to attend to the needs of their closest partners or stakeholders** |
| **Harm Vulnerable Stakeholders** |
|  | **Care Ethics** | 305a |

 |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have obligations to treat persons with respect, not only as a means to profit.** |
| **Control Regulation Vulnerable** |
|  | **Kantian Ethics** | 306a |

 |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have a duty to uphold standards of practice that may be universally adopted.** |
| **Practice Control Harm** |
|  | **Kantian Ethics** | 307a |

 |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have responsibilities to adhere to rules that provide the greatest utility to the majority** |
| **Law Good Stakeholders** |
|  | **Utilitarianism** | 308a |

 |

 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| ***IN CONCLUSION…*****Businesses have responsibilities to act to maximise utility and minimise harm for their majority stakeholders in specific situations.** |
| **Good Stakeholders Market** |
|  | **Utilitarianism** | 309a |

 |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Irrelevance** |  |
|  | argument containes premise(s) not necessary to conclusion |  |
|  | Remove all unnecessary cards, author loses card points (but not argument points) |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Falsity** |  |
|  | argument contains one or more premises which are logically inconsistent with the conclusion |  |
|  | Remove all unnecessary cards, author loses card points and argument points |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Begging the question** |  |
|  | conclusion is assumed in one or more premise(s) |  |
|  | Remove conclusion, author loses argument points 'bonus' for the conclusion keywords |  |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Appeal to emotion** |  |
|  | Argument relies on a provocative or emotive claim instead of evidence or reasoning |  |
|  | Remove emotive card, author loses all points associated with that card |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Begging the question** |  |
|  | conclusion is assumed in one or more premise(s) |  |
|  | Remove conclusion, author loses argument points 'bonus' for the conclusion keywords |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Appeal to authority** |  |
|  | Argument relies on source's reputation instead of claims or evidence |  |
|  | Author loses points and argument points related to one designated 'authority' card. |  |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Bandwagon** |  |
|  | Argument relies on the popularity of a behaviour or activity for its conclusion |  |
|  | Author loses points and argument points related to one designated 'popularity' card. |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Anecdotal** |  |
|  | Argument relies on an isolated example or personal experience instead of a range of evidence |  |
|  | Author loses points and argument points related to one designated 'anecdote' card. |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Falsity** |  |
|  | argument contains one or more premises which are logically inconsistent with the conclusion |  |
|  | Remove all unnecessary cards, author loses card points and argument points |  |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Irrelevance** |  |
|  | argument containes premise(s) not necessary to conclusion |  |
|  | Remove all unnecessary cards, author loses card points (but not argument points) |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Irrelevance** |  |
|  | argument containes premise(s) not necessary to conclusion |  |
|  | Remove all unnecessary cards, author loses card points (but not argument points) |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Falsity** |  |
|  | argument contains one or more premises which are logically inconsistent with the conclusion |  |
|  | Remove all unnecessary cards, author loses card points and argument points |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Begging the question** |  |
|  | conclusion is assumed in one or more premise(s) |  |
|  | Remove conclusion, author loses argument points 'bonus' for the conclusion keywords |  |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Appeal to emotion** |  |
|  | Argument relies on a provocative or emotive claim instead of evidence or reasoning |  |
|  | Remove emotive card, author loses all points associated with that card |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Middle ground** |  |
|  | conclusion represents compromise between logically opposed premises |  |
|  | Cards remain but author recieves only half their card points total |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Appeal to authority** |  |
|  | Argument relies on source's reputation instead of claims or evidence |  |
|  | Author loses points and argument points related to one designated 'authority' card. |  |

 |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Bandwagon** |  |
|  | Argument relies on the popularity of a behaviour or activity for its conclusion |  |
|  | Author loses points and argument points related to one designated 'popularity' card. |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **Anecdotal** |  |
|  | Argument relies on an isolated example or personal experience instead of a range of evidence |  |
|  | Author loses points and argument points related to one designated 'anecdote' card. |  |

 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **BAD LOGIC** |  |  |
|  | **No True Scotsman** |  |
|  | Argument relies on an unrealistic single or 'model' view of a business or organisation |  |
|  | Cards remain but author recieves only half their argument points |  |

 |

 |