

Ethical Management

☰ Name	Lecture 2
☑ Review	<input type="checkbox"/>

8 Moral Theories

Relativism

Descriptive Ethical Relativism: different cultures DO have different values

Normative Ethical Relativism: each culture's values are right for THAT culture
no absolute universal moral standards

Divine Command

God's will always overrides 'normal' ethics.

Utilitarianism

to maximize the greatest good for the greatest number.

interested in consequences

Kantian Ethics

duty and motivation

morality comes from Reason

the right thing to do , and for no other reason.

Rights

persons who have certain rights , either inalienable (unable to be taken away from) or granted them by law.

Negative rights: obligate us from interfering with the rights holder.

Positive rights: obligate us to do something on behalf of the rights holder.

Virtue Ethics

what the virtuous life consists of

lifelong development of a person's character , on who that person will be.

Ethics of Care

caring for others , about understanding and relieving their pain and suffering

Social Contract

contract or agreement

3 Ethical Model

virtue ethics (美德倫理)

utilitarianism (功利主義倫理)

deontological (義務倫理) : ethics of duty or obligation

Comparison Summary of Three Frameworks

Table 2.2 Comparison of Ethical Frameworks

	<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
Virtue Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethical positions are consistent across issues• Allows for solutions to new and novel ethical dilemmas• Emphasizes character of decision-maker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compassion problem• Problem of Evil• “Traditional” – and therefore perhaps outdated in new environments
Utilitarian Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Calculations are clean and value-free• Can be taught• Used in AI, with robots• Universally valid rather than idiosyncratic or changing with culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are no absolute moral imperatives• Leads to an instrumental view of human beings – as a means to an end rather than valuable in their own right
Deontological Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on those affected by the decision• Reciprocal – forces agent to see herself as both the decider and subject of decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overemphasizes duty to individuals over duty to produce best possible outcome• Can be inflexible in insistence on universal rules• Can be stodgy and risk-averse (Rawls)

Utilitarian Ethics

programmed into self-driving autonomous vehicles,
practical but ethically troublesome

Ethical Management

anti-bribery management system ISO37001



ISO 37002 – Whistleblowing Management System (WMS)

- The standard provides *guidance* to help an organization *implement a whistleblowing policies and processes under management systems*.
- It can also help an organization for establishing, implementing, maintaining and improving a whistleblowing management system, with the following outcomes:
 - encouraging and facilitating *reporting of wrongdoing*;
 - *supporting and protecting whistleblowers* and other interested parties involved;
 - ensuring reports of wrongdoing are dealt with *in a proper and timely manner*;
 - improving *organizational culture and governance*;
 - *reducing the risks of wrongdoing*.