

# I Say: Don't Bully The Nature

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**Executive Summary**—This article attempts to estimate the goal, short-term actions and long-term strategies that Marianne Barner needs to decide to deal with a continuing problem that reveals itself with respect to IKEA's code of conduct (IWAY).

## I. SITUATION

Since 1993, when "Child Labor Deterrance Act" was proposed in US Congress, IKEA has been setting up **policies and practices** to closely **monitor its suppliers**. The efforts of IKEA has lead to its redefined relationship with its suppliers. According to reports, **benefits and concerns** associated with the aforementioned policies and practices, are fundamental to IKEA's business, in particular, and with international socioeconomic structure, in general.

## II. COMPLICATIONS

"central premise is that the total amount of control people are subjected to, relative to the control they can exercise, will affect the probability and type of their deviant behavior." [1]

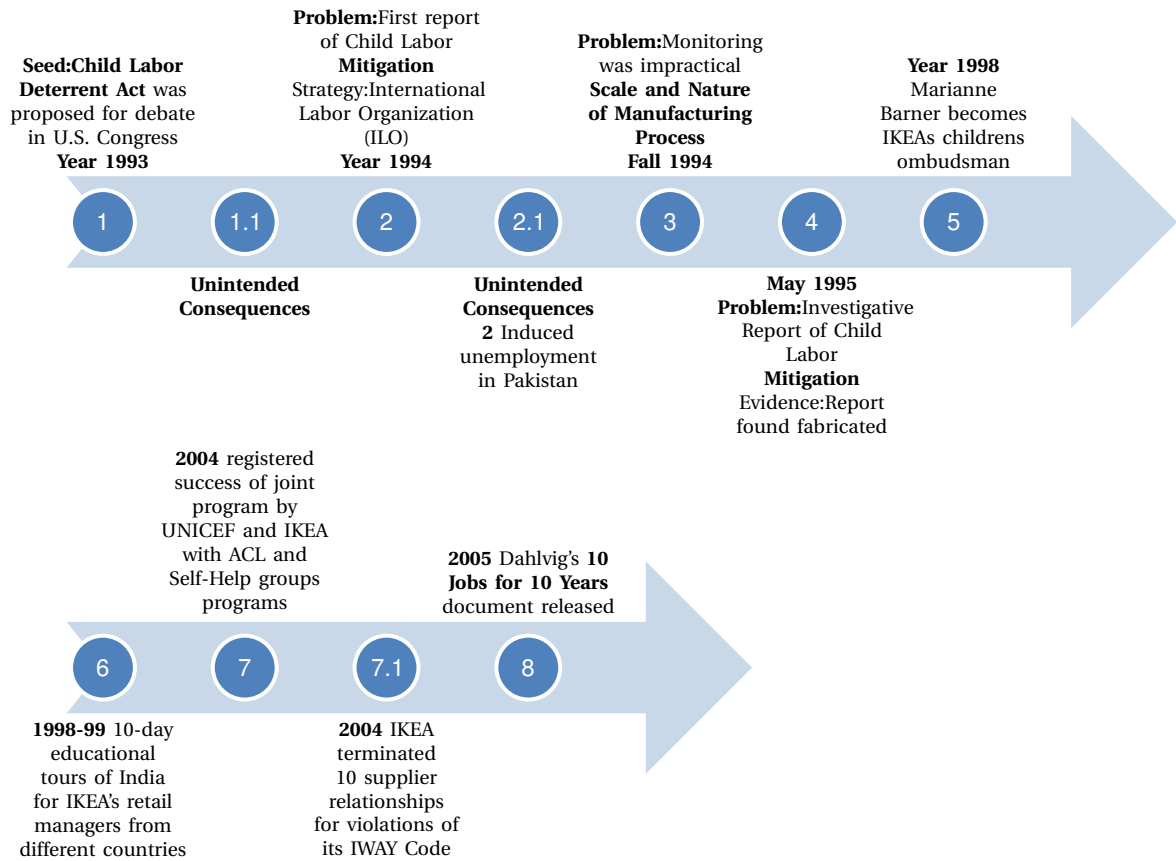
## III. QUESTIONS

I question IKEA's decision to reject Rugmark Consortium's invitation to join the Consortium. Given the fact that it was the best option of that time. [3]

"..the success or failure of early nineteenth-century child labor laws depended on these actors social skill, pragmatic creativity, and goal-directedness." [2] Here "actors" refers to "elite policy entrepreneurs".

## IV. APPENDIX

### A. Timeline



## B. Visualizations

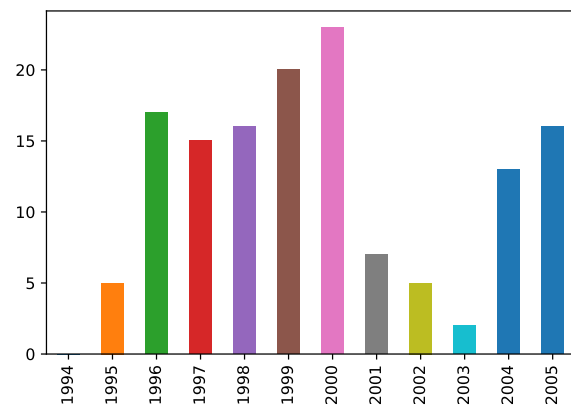
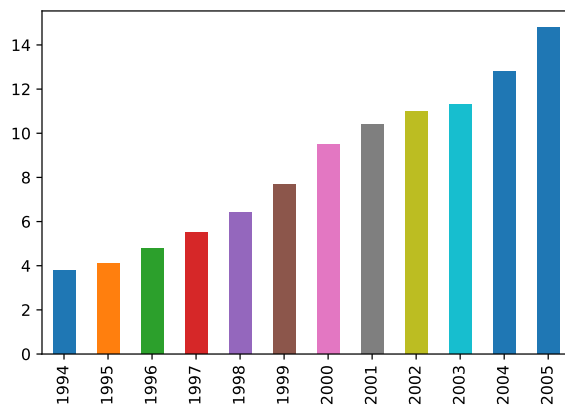


Fig. 1. Sales and its %-Change; respectively

## C. References

### REFERENCES

- [1] Tittle, C. R. (2018). Control balance: Toward a general theory of deviance. Routledge.
- [2] Anderson, E. (2018). Policy Entrepreneurs and the Origins of the Regulatory Welfare State: Child Labor Reform in Nineteenth-Century Europe. American Sociological Review, 83(1), 173-211.
- [3] United States. International Child Labor Program. (1998). Public hearings on international child labor. United States:Page:183