

CSR			Whistleblowing			Key Vocabulary	
1	What is CSR?	Corporate Social Responsibility	1	What is whistleblowing?	When an employee acts out of the interest of the public and fellow workers by exposing employee wrong doing	Corporate social responsibility	business or organization has ethical responsibility to the wider community and environment
2	Which famous scholar challenged CSR?	Milton Friedman	2	What is private whistleblowing?	When a whistle-blower raises concerns internally to someone higher. E.g.: governors		
3	What is a stockholder?	An individual who owns part of or all of a company, They financially benefit from it,	3	What is public whistleblowing?	When a whistle-blower raises concern outside of the organisation. E.g.: the media	Stakeholders	Any individuals or groups who are affected by the actions of the business
4	What is the famous quote from Adam Smith?	'good ethics is good business'	4	Give two reasons for whistleblowing	Bullying/harassment/discrimination Illegal activity		
5	What would Kant say about CSR?	It is your duty that you must do.	5	What is the cost of whistleblowing/	May loose your job and future earnings Mental and emotional trauma through being bullied about it	Stockholders	The individual who own the company or shares in the company
6	What three rating are companies given for their CSR rating?	Environmental, social, governance	6	Two reasons why whistleblowing is ethical	Ensures CSR is being followed Its your duty to comment on wrongdoing and illegal conduct		
Good ethics is good business			Globalisation			Socialism	A political or economic theory which argues that the means of production should be owned or regulated by the community
1	What is Adam Smith one of the fathers of?	Capitalism	1	What is globalisation?	The integration of economies, industries and marked around the world		
2	What is capitalism?	An economic system based on privatisation	2	Give two positive effects of globalisation	It reduces the cost of manufacturing so products are cheaper for the consumer Provides strong income for developing countries	Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership and free trade
3	Why is socialism different to capitalism?	Socialism means authority is given to the state not private ownership	3	Give two negative effects of globalisation	Loss of culture and identity by contrived high street brands Encourage cheap labour and bad working conditions		
4	What two ways does Smith think Business can make money?	Law of supply and demand The division of labour	4	What would a utilitarian say about globalisation?	When its done correctly more people will benefit from globalisation making it ethical	Whistle-blowing	when an employee acts in the public interest to alert the employer or the public of wrongdoing
5	What is what is more important to Kant, good business or good ethics?	Good ethics, doing your duty and being ethical will result in better business	5	What would Kant say about globalisation?	Would concerned with the increase in exploitation of workers and the loss of jobs due to cheaper labour elsewhere		
6	What did Robert Solomon say?	You cannot divide business from life. What you do in business should impact their social life also.				Globalisation	The integration of economies, industries, markets and policy making around the world



Its hard to live in the world without coming across business ethics. When ever we purchase goods online or in store, whenever we step into a workplace or institution, we step into ethical issues. Some scholars think that we need more ethics in business, that we need to focus on consumer and the world Impact, others believe it is purely profit driven and financial gain is more ethical but that will in turn benefit the masses.

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Stakeholders	
Stockholders	
Socialism	
Capitalism	
Whistle-blowing	
Globalisation	



### Types of whistleblowing:

- **Private**- raising concerns within the business.
- **Public**- raising concerns outside of the business, e.g.; media

### Reasons for whistle blowing:

- CSR
- Encourages integrity
- Kantian ethics says it follows your duty
- Utilitarian have to calculate the greatest good for the greatest number

### Globalisation and ethics:

- Utilitarian thinking- not everyone wins through globalization, there is evidence that the poverty gap is increasing. The greater good of globalization is sometimes worth the price of individual suffering
- Kantian ethics is concerned that globalization may increase exploitation in developing countries.

### Applying utilitarianism:

- Act may make decisions case by case
- The value of utility should always be applied
- Bentham and Mill were in favor of freedom and minimal state intervention
- Whistleblowing should be judgments on the greatest good principle
- Support globalization but only if the benefits are for the majority



### What the specification says

Corporate social responsibility	What it is and its application to stakeholders, such as employees, customers, the community, country and governments
Whistle blowing	What it is and its application to the contract between employee and employers
Good ethics is good business	What it is and its application to shareholders and profit-making
Globalisation	What it is and its impact on stakeholders

- The application of Kantian ethics and utilitarianism to business ethics
- Whether or not CSR is nothing more than 'hypocritical window dressing' covering the greed of profit driven business
- Whether humans can flourish in the context of capitalism and consumerism
- Whether globalization encourages or discourages the pursuit of good ethics as the foundation of good business.

### Adam Smith:

States Good ethics as good business.  
His approach is utilitarian.

- Law of supply and demand: how much a business charges or how much it pays its workers is linked to how many workers are needed or are.
- Available
- The division of labour makes factory. Production more efficient.

### Applying Kantian ethics:

- Do our duty regardless of our inclination or possible consequences
- Implications for the employee. Use honest shopkeeper example.
- The requirements to treat persons as ends in very powerful.

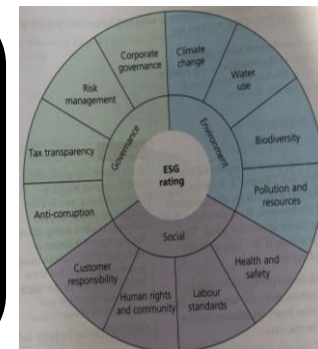
**Immanuel Kant:** good ethics matters more than good business. He states we must do our duty in business which is to be ethical

**Robert Solomon:** it is not possible to divide business and ethics.

**Milton Friedman** argued it is not the companies responsibility to take care of the community, it is their choice to do so. If we want business to impact positively on society then we must increase wages which means the adoption of Socialism.

Those who disagree:

- Adam Smith's pragmatic approach.
- Kantian sense of duty
- Religious sense of stewardship



Key word	Definition
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Stakeholders	Any individuals or groups who are affected by the actions of the business
Stockholders	The individual who own the company or shares in the company
Socialism	A political or economic theory which argues that the means of production should be owned or regulated by the community
Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership and free trade
Whistle- blowing	when an employee acts in the public interest to alert the employer or the public of wrongdoing
Globalisation	The integration of economies, industries, markets and policy making around the world