

Glossary

A Theory of Justice | A framework for understanding fairness, rights, and justice within societal structures, often emphasizing equality.

Accommodating Abilities and Faiths | The responsibility of businesses to adapt the workplace for individuals with disabilities and to respect different religious practices.

Advertising Ethics | The moral guidelines and considerations surrounding advertising practices, particularly regarding honesty, manipulation, and social impact.

Alternatives to Traditional Work Patterns | New approaches to work, including part-time, flexible schedules, and gig work, raising ethical issues around fairness, stability, and workers' rights.

Animal Rights in Business | The ethical treatment and rights of animals in industries such as food production, cosmetics, and entertainment.

Becoming an Ethical Professional | The process of developing and maintaining a personal and professional commitment to ethical standards in one's career.

Business Ethics in an Evolving Environment | The recognition that ethical standards must adapt as society, technology, and business practices evolve.

Commitment to an Ethical View | The necessity for businesses to commit to and uphold a coherent set of ethical principles as part of their identity and decision-making processes.

Corporate Law | The body of law governing the rights, relations, and conduct of businesses and their stakeholders, including obligations to society.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) | A business model where companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their operations, beyond profit-making motives.

Deontology | An ethical theory that stresses duty, rules, and obligations, focusing on actions themselves rather than outcomes.

Diversity and Inclusion | Efforts to promote a workforce that is diverse in terms of race, gender, background, and experiences, and to foster an inclusive culture.

Entrepreneurship | The practice of starting and operating new businesses, often involving ethical considerations regarding market impact and social responsibility.

Ethical Standards | A set of principles or rules that guide decisions and actions, ensuring they align with moral or professional conduct.

Fair Wage | A wage considered to be just, equitable, and reflective of the work performed, often addressing issues like minimum wage and equal pay.

Financial Integrity | The commitment to honest, transparent, and responsible management of company finances.

Geography and Business Ethics | The influence of location, cultural norms, and regional practices on the ethical decisions businesses make.

Healthcare Ethics | The moral challenges faced in the delivery of health services, balancing care, profit, and ethical patient treatment.

Income Inequalities | The ethical issue of disparities in income among workers, which can be influenced by factors like job role, race, gender, and geography.

Insurance Industry Ethics | Ethical issues in the provision of insurance, including fairness, transparency, and customer treatment.

Integrity | The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles, especially in professional settings.

Loyalty to the Brand and Customers | The obligation employees have to promote and protect the company's image, as well as maintain customer trust.

Loyalty to the Company | The ethical expectation that employees will support and contribute positively to the organization they work for.

Making a Difference in the Business World | The potential for businesses to contribute positively to society and drive ethical change through leadership, policies, and practices.

Multiple Ethical Standards | The consideration of various moral frameworks and codes, often across cultures or industries, to guide ethical decision-making.

Organized Workforce | The collective effort of employees, often organized into labor unions, to improve working conditions and negotiate fair terms.

Positive Work Atmosphere | An environment at work that fosters collaboration, respect, and ethical conduct among employees.

Privacy in the Workplace | The right of employees to have personal information and activities protected from unwarranted intrusions by employers.

Private Sector | The part of the economy that is not owned or controlled by the government, typically consisting of businesses and corporations.

Professionalism | The conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize a profession or professional person, emphasizing ethical behavior and standards.

Profitability | The ability of a business to generate income relative to its expenses, often linked to ethical decisions and practices.

Religion and Business Ethics | The role that various religious teachings and beliefs play in shaping the ethical behavior of individuals and businesses.

Robotics and AI in the Workplace | The integration of robots and artificial intelligence into business operations, raising ethical concerns regarding labor displacement, fairness, and safety.

Sexual Identification and Orientation | The recognition and respect of diverse sexual identities and orientations within the workplace.

Stakeholder Orientation | The approach where a business considers the interests and well-being of all its stakeholders, not just shareholders.

Stakeholders | Individuals or groups who have an interest in the activities, outcomes, or ethical practices of a business.

Sustainability | The principle of conducting business in a way that balances profitability with the well-being of the environment and society.

Telecommuting | The practice of working from remote locations, often raising ethical issues around work-life balance, trust, and productivity.

Universal Ethical Values | The idea that certain ethical principles (such as fairness or respect) apply across cultures and societies.

Utilitarianism | A moral philosophy that advocates for actions that maximize overall happiness or benefit for the greatest number of people.

Virtue Ethics | An ethical theory emphasizing moral character and virtues over rules or consequences in determining ethical actions.

Weighing Stakeholder Claims | The process of evaluating and prioritizing the interests of various stakeholders in business decision-making.

Whistleblowing | The act of reporting unethical, illegal, or harmful activities within an organization, often at personal risk.

Workplace Campuses | The concept of companies creating large, collaborative office spaces designed to improve employee creativity, communication, and well-being.

Workplace Environment | The physical and social conditions in which employees work, which can affect morale, productivity, and ethical practices.