

Some scholars say it's possible that the damage caused by industrial growth may not be long-lasting. Its 'temporary damage' **HOWEVER**, a child born in Britain, America, France will consume, waste and pollute more in a lifetime than 50 children in developing countries.

1 billion people in developing countries will bear the brunt of environmental damage as they tend to burn fuels such as leaded petrol or live near rubbish dumps.

Business and globalisation

Globalisation: The process of increasing connections between people, companies and countries.

KEY FEATURE: growth of huge corporations that dominate markets. Rapid development in IT enabled these companies to operate across the world eg. Possible to get a McDonalds in South Korea

HOWEVER: It has brought ethical problems for business:

- Injustice towards poorer countries
- Trade is not fair due to trade barriers
- Wages in less developed countries are much lower
- safety standards not upheld

APPLIED:

IMMANUEL KANT (1724-1804)

Duty is all important & must be done through good will.

Business is best illustrated through Kant's example of the shopkeeper who does not overcharge his customers. Not so they would return but through his duty – he should be honest.

Applying **Categorical Imperative** to business ethics – Kant would reject idea that a business's main responsibility was to its shareholders. This would be treating workers as ends to a means. **Instead we should be a law-making member in the Kingdom of Ends** (consider all stakeholders)

Kant would reject espionage: our duty NOT to spy. **Spying is self-contradictory as if we all did, there would be no new ideas to steal.**