

1: Top Virtues a Company Should Have | www.enganchecubano.com

ordinary business corporations, incorporated charities, municipalities, nonprofits, and so on-as well as the host of unincorporated bureaucracies, ranging from associations to governmental units such.

Historical Background The development of ethical theory in Western civilization has been by the gradual accretion of insights, rather than by a systematic evolution in a straight line of progress. Virtue ethics possesses deep historical importance and its roots can be traced to such great ancient historians such as Socrates, Plato and Cicero Card, Plato therefore, highlighted that sensible pleasures are devoid of moral value; the road towards the true life of the spirit, then, is a path of purification where man exerts effort to reach genuine wisdom. For Plato, the life which most closely reflects the divinity - which he conceived as a multiplicity possessing diverse characteristics- is the life of virtue Denise et al. Aristotle pointed out that an ultimate end for people must be one that is self-sufficient, final and attainable; he maintained that happiness is the goal that meets these requirements. Consideration of the conditions are requisite to the attainment of happiness that led Aristotle into a discussion of virtue, which for him refers to as the excellence of a thing and hence it refers to the disposition to perform effectively its proper function Denise et al. Thus, Aristotelian virtue ethics is concerned with pursuing a certain type of morally inclusive excellence, called eudaimonia in his Ethics, which can be roughly translated as happiness or human flourishing through moral excellence Dobson, For Aristotle, just like for the other classical philosophers, happiness was a type of activity and an achievement, rather than a feeling. His definition of happiness contains two vital concepts: His virtue theory, then, is focused on character development and describes a right action as one that a virtuous agent is disposed to make in the circumstances in order to flourish or live well. Happiness was a term indicating success: Being a Christian, Aquinas maintained that as human we have two sources of truth rather than one: The teleology of Aquinas, thus, differentiates and raises his ethics from that of Aristotle: Hence, the eternal law -the plan containing what God wants to do - is the supreme norm of morality Denise et al. Having examined the overwhelming case against reason, Hume came down squarely on the side of sentiment as the source of morality. With regards to the virtues, he differs from Aristotle and Aquinas in at least two ways: Immanuel Kant, to whom we owe the largely deontological branch of ethical theory, believed in and taught the existence of a priori moral principles which are held by all rational beings as necessary and universal - independent of our actual experience. For example, we know that we ought to tell the truth; but such knowledge is not knowledge of what is, of how men actually behave, but of what ought to be, of how men ought to behave. Now, he believed and taught that the universal basis of morality in people must lie in their rational nature; this alone is the same in everyone. This meant that the fundamental moral law - which he called the categorical imperative - can be stated as follows: Those actions are right that they conform to principles one can consistently will to be principles for everyone, and those actions that are wrong that are based on maxims that a rational creature could not will that all persons should follow. Virtue ethics has likewise seen a renaissance with popular writers, such as William J. One criticism of scholarly work in virtue ethics is its lack of recognition of virtues in other than Western cultures, e. In any case, we know of the Confucian ethical principles in the Chinese society. Also, as a moral philosopher, Mencius was similar to Aristotle on philosophical anthropology and moral psychology. Like Aristotle, Mencius thought that human beings have a uniquely exalted nature which may be fulfilled by developing moral character. Why Virtues Should Matter in Management and Finance Managing in ethical ways is not merely about avoiding bad outcomes. There are many arguments for bringing ethics to bear on business decision-making. Recently, finance ethicists have begun emphasizing that the focus should be on virtues and the qualities of the practitioner. The attention to consequences or duty is fundamentally a focus on compliance. Rather, one should consider whether an action is consistent with being a virtuous person. This view argues that personal happiness flowed from being virtuous and not merely from comfort utility or observance duty. It acknowledges that vices are corrupting, whereas virtue leads to eudaimonia or human flourishing Bruner, Eades and Schill, By so doing, Aristotelian virtue is just as focused on outcomes as consequentialism, and as concerned with the act itself as

non-consequentialist theory, and this places high value on pure motives like Kantianism. Specifically, for Aristotle, character development is an inevitable outcome of the act. In addition to that, his system places tremendous weight upon the act because life itself is an *energeia* or activity of performing various acts Koehn, ; Crockett, The "virtue" in virtue ethics is defined as some desirable character trait, such as courage, that lies between two extremes, such as rashness and cowardice. Thus, the "virtuous" agent is involved in a continual quest to find balance in decision making. Such an agent does not apply any specific rules in making decisions but rather attempts to make decisions that are consistent with the pursuit of a particular kind of excellence that, in turn, entails exercising sound moral judgment guided by such virtues as courage, wisdom, temperance, fairness, integrity, and consistency Dobson, With regard to the latter, he discusses at length the following virtues, among others: The Virtuous Business Professional Much of the assessment-type business ethics literature of late has been motivated by the huge losses and disastrous financial crises experienced by the global economy, especially that of the U. In explaining how to find the mean, liberality, Aristotle advises that we attend to a check-list. In giving money, one should give to the right people, in the right amount, and at the right time. In general, hitting the mean will entail action conducted at the right time, on the right occasion, towards the right people, for the right purpose and in the right manner. As a result, finding the mean consists in a skill which, like medicine and navigation, requires tempering principles with the particular case Hadreas, The study by Shanahan and Hyman resulted in an initial listing of 34 virtues of individuals in firms as a result of focus group discussions and questionnaire pretests. They based themselves on Solomon who provides a workable listing of business virtues. After submitting responses to factor analysis, the six resulting virtues were: Pakaluk and Cheffers identified, by induction, the specific virtues needed by an accounting professional so he may carry out attest or truth-telling work well. The list was derived from sample affirmations taken from the founders of modern accounting. Magnanimity so understood leads us to excel, and it helps us to triumph against adversity. An empirical virtue ethics study in Asia elicited the following as managerial virtues in a particular sample: Epilogue A good part of the Virtue Ethics literature seems to propose virtue theory as an improved ethical paradigm for business. The evidence corroborates the reality that there is a need to continuously debate ethics and values, especially since these impact the direction that the business community will take in the years to come. Considering managerial ethics from a virtues perspective allows us to discuss the strengths or weaknesses of the character of the individual. For instance, a person can, and should, resist given pressures, even at considerable cost to oneself. That is the very basis on which virtue ethics has proven to be so appealing to people in business. It is the hope that they can, and sometimes will, resist or even rise up against pressures and policies that they find to be unethical. The ultimate test of virtue ethics is whether these character traits are practiced in day to day business activities. Thus, this approach can be taken heretofore in case analyses in business ethics: Examples of non-financial outcomes that can be correlated are: Further work in this area can contribute a great deal to research on Corporate Social Performance CSP , and thus be a step towards showing that firms which pursue ethically-driven strategies can realize a greater profit potential than those firms which currently use purely profit-driven strategies Racelis, References Bennett, William J. Copleston, Frederick , A History of Philosophy: White, and Sheldon P. Peterfreund , Great Traditions in Ethics, 10th Ed. University of Notre Dame Press, Indiana. Allen David Press, Massachusetts. Developing a Virtue Ethics Scale: Exploratory Survey of Philippine Managers. Asian Journal of Business and Accounting.

2: Top Virtues a Company Should Have | Your Business

Corporate Vices uncovers the real performance gap in modern corporations between good business practice that builds companies, and bad corporate habits that eventually bring them down. It builds a detailed picture of how wayward corporations often try too hard, think too little, and forget too much.

Connections at Firm A contract that I recently analyzed and a blog post that I recently read gave me inspiration to do a post about notwithstanding. On a fairly regular basis, I encounter and employ notwithstanding in contracts. What does this potentially daunting word mean? I think of it as meaning "despite. So, for example, suppose we have the following provisions in a sublease between Bert and Ernie: Ernie shall not annoy Bert. Notwithstanding Section 1, Ernie is permitted to annoy Bert on Christmas morning. Here, the general rule is set forth in Section 1. Section 2, however, subordinates that general rule in certain cases namely, on Christmas morning. Section 2 does this by using Notwithstanding. The provision is telling the reader colloquially: Despite what I said in Section 1, here comes an exception. There are other ways to convey exceptions in contracts e. The Vices 1 Confusion as to its meaning The first issue with notwithstanding is its tendency to confuse readers. This is just about as lawyerly a word as you can get in contract drafting without straying into Latin. Ipso facto, it tends to confuse readers. I think it took me about two years of practicing law to be able to come across this word and not have to access the recesses of my brain to figure out what I was reading. Many people, in fact, confuse notwithstanding which subordinates the text that immediately follows it with its polar opposite, subject to which elevates the text that immediately follows it. But notwithstanding is often coupled with anything to the contrary in this Agreement. In other words, it often serves as an all-encompassing rule that trumps all. The "contrary" provision could be located in the immediately prior provision. Or it could be located 80 pages away. Moreover, using notwithstanding in this context begs the question: This issue arises with respect to exceptions generally and will be the subject of a future blog post. But, when coupled with a broad notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, the issue becomes magnified. The drafter had better have a firm understanding of what provisions are or might be contrary, or else be comfortable that the "trumping" rule being implemented really should trump all. The question then arises as to which notwithstanding "wins. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Seller is permitted to disclose the transaction to Bob. The foregoing means, more or less, "that which came before" or "the thing mentioned before. Bill shall not disclose the existence of the time machine. Bill shall not disclose where Bill has been on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Bill is permitted to tell Ted that he has been to England. Suppose that Bill visits medieval England on Wednesday. But can he tell Ted that he visited England in using his time machine? And each involves coupling notwithstanding with anything to the contrary in this Agreement when your client is the party that is the beneficiary of the trumping rule. As such, Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement can be useful in the following situations: The contract would be free from ambiguity and would be perfectly easy to read. While we strive for these characteristics in drafting, the practicalities of the day creep in and do so pretty quickly. And we might have a pretty clear directive that the exception is meant to be all-powerful. Suppose, also, that you do in fact know your contract inside and out and have identified 23 provisions that need or might need to be subordinated, depending upon the circumstances. Rather than separately stating the 23 discrete provisions that should be subordinated, a Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement might do the trick, especially if your client is the beneficiary of the trumping rule. Moreover, you might want to do this to also avoid a negotiation with your counterparty as to whether a given provision does or does not require subordination. The Conclusion In the end, I tend to stay away from notwithstanding. Moreover, it can give rise to ambiguities. But I do so consciously and for practical purposes. Specifically, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement can be particularly useful if your client is the beneficiary of the trumping language, if you and your client are confident that the trumping language should apply in all cases, and if you are concerned about not "catching" one or more provisions that should be subordinated. This article is presented for informational purposes only and is not intended to constitute legal advice.

3: The Vices And Virtues Of "Notwithstanding" - Corporate/Commercial Law - United States

This paper extends previous discussions of corporate character and corporate virtues. By drawing particularly on the work of Alasdair MacIntyre, it offers a perspective on context-dependent.

Share on Facebook While a business owner should be focused on long-term profitability, he should also consider how employees and even customers feel about the business. Companies should also consider what virtues or code of ethics to live by. As a result, many businesses have integrity as a virtue. Fusion UV Systems, a worldwide provider of UV systems, equipment and service, has a slogan that states, "Honesty and integrity in all we do. If prospective employees understand that your company frowns upon anything less than integrity, those who hold this as an ideal will be more likely to consider working for you. Having the right employees will help you retain good customers and grow your business. Responsibility Responsibility is one of those virtues that has very broad meaning. A business should be responsible to its customers and employees by delivering on its promises. However, talk amongst customers and the business community of social and corporate responsibility is adding another dimension to this virtue. Not only does a business have to consider its bottom line, it also has to take into consideration the impact its operations may have on society and the environment. A business can determine the most responsible manner in which to operate from a social and environmental standpoint by speaking with the people who matter most -- customers, employees and stakeholders. Leadership Companies that lead set an example for others to follow. According to Alexandre Havard, author and leadership expert, "Leadership is about achieving greatness and bringing out greatness in others. By developing employee talent, these companies are able to outperform competitors and excel where others do not. Leadership is also about fostering an environment of cooperation and creativity. When employees are able to share great ideas, it helps your business be an innovator rather than a follower. Companies that suppress employee engagement or believe that entry level employees have nothing meaningful to contribute, usually struggle to remain competitive. Fairness If your employees and customers believe that you interact fairly with them, they will remain loyal to your business. Fairness is a virtue that has served businesses well for decades. It means treating all employees and customers with respect and dignity and not using standards for one group of individuals that make others feel as if they are not as valued, favored or important. To ensure your business is treating all employees fairly, make your compensation structure transparent and give everyone an equal opportunity to be recognized, promoted and appeal decisions they consider unfair.

4: The Virtues and Vices of Business – a Historical Perspective (Frankfurt, March ,) |

Corporate ethical virtues model. The ethics and integrity of an organization can be determined by the extent to which the organization promotes ethical behavior and discourages unethical behavior.

Share via Email Pakistani labour union activists demand better wages. But if not legally enforced, can companies afford to pay more than their competitors? It is maybe even more pertinent now, globally relevant not only to outrageous executive bonus schemes but to factory workers in Bangladesh or Vietnam, and low-paid workers in London – the focus of the current living wage campaign. It also provides a perfect case study of how tough it is to do business responsibly in the modern, global economy, because rules are nonexistent, unclear or disputed. So what is a fair wage? Who has the legitimacy to decide, apart from government? It is seldom clear where the line is between virtue and vice in sustainable business – between what is acceptable and unacceptable, and between what is merely acceptable ie what you can get away with and what is clearly positive for society. Crucially, so far as international business is concerned, the rules are different and are applied differently from country to country. This also goes for companies such as Amazon , Google and Starbucks, who recently hit the headlines over their tax affairs. The point is that companies find themselves having to make up the rules because of inadequate governments, and especially inter-government relationships. That is the reason why corporate responsibility is so important – because governments are unwilling or unable to set and enforce clear requirements for business. The same syndrome applies to every aspect of responsibility. Where is the line between doing too little and doing enough to cut carbon or reduce waste? Or between mouthing support for women and minorities and actually making diversity happen? What the market will bear? Obviously not too much, as Wonga has discovered with its high interest rates on payday loans. The UK government is looking to set a minimum permissible price for alcohol and has interfered to tell energy companies what their customers should be paying. In every case, the unacceptable end of the spectrum is clear think land mines and cluster bombs but not where the acceptable begins – drones? There are no laws and little guidance on how hard a responsible company should strive, and there is always more that could be done. The line moves, over time and between countries and cultures. What was once accepted – slavery, chucking effluent in the river, employing children – becomes unacceptable before it becomes illegal. Executives sometimes make the wrong judgements, about product prices, market demand, technological innovations, business reorganisations and tax arrangements. When they make such mistakes their companies get into trouble, which is as it should be. Roger Cowe is a writer and consultant on corporate sustainability This content is brought to you by Guardian Professional. Become a GSB member to get more stories like this direct to your inbox Topics.

5: Corporate ethical virtues model

Didn't find what you're looking for? Try adding this search to your want list. Millions of books are added to our site everyday and when we find one that matches your search, we'll send you an e-mail.

In keeping with longstanding BHC policy submissions need not be directly related to the conference theme. The Program Committee consists of: Is business good or bad, or both? Does business serve private or public interests, or both? A variety of theories from the social sciences furnish different answers to these questions and, by implication, different ideas about the role of the state in creating the good society. The BHC annual meeting aims to address these issues from a historical and empirical perspective by exploring the virtues and vices of business across societies from the early modern period to the present. Business firms – large corporations, small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurs – have been decisive in securing economic growth and development through the First, Second and Third Industrial Revolutions. By constantly innovating, imitating and competing, business has changed the lives of billions of people all over the world. Firms have brought forward new products and services that enrich and improve our lives. The wider business community, including not just companies but also trade associations and informal networks, have fashioned solutions to numerous pressing social problems, whether concerning the environment, health and safety, discrimination, social isolation, or other aspects of modern life. One can similarly point to examples of business as a progressive force enabling minorities and poor people to shape better lives. Yet, four hundred years of business history are also replete with examples of abusive and dehumanizing business practices, against other firms, individuals, and entire peoples. In some cases, as with plantation slavery and imperial expansion, the offending enterprises worked closely with state authorities. In others, the actions of business entities prompted calls for aggressive state intervention to minimize or end the negative effects of business. The occurrence of business scandals amid extreme cases of financial crisis offers especially well known historical instances of this type. But history offers an abundance of examples where business enterprises have generated serious externalities, yet nonetheless privatized profits while socializing risks borne by other stakeholders – and sometimes by shareholders as well. Around the industrialized world, business interests have also regularly interfered with politics, sometimes supporting non-democratic regimes, lobbying against the public interest and fighting organized labor. Should we view such episodes of corruption and abuses of economic power as regrettable costs that society must pay for increases in income and wealth? Do these unseemly aspects of capitalism merely represent the unavoidable process of Schumpeterian creative destruction? Or should we rather understand them as the result of specific, and contingent, institutional frameworks, business networks, and systems of corporate governance that increase the likelihood and occurrence of business scandals and crisis? To what extent should we attribute the more abject failings of business, as judged from any particular social vantage point, to the decline of old and the rise of new social regimes that entail changes in discourse, narratives, cultural values, and norms? How have societies tried to set moral boundaries to the domain of business – either by prohibiting some businesses and markets outright, or by proscribing commercial practices as beyond the ethical pale? And how and why have those moral constraints on business activity changed over time? Must we endure the vices of business so that society may enjoy its virtues? Do they result from state intervention that disturbs the delicate balancing act of markets, or from too little regulation that allows private business actors to pursue their own interests regardless of the costs to society? Or should we abandon the dichotomy of state and market altogether and replace it with a more historically based view of markets as embedded in social and cultural relations? How have societies attempted to strike this complex balance? What business networks, systems of corporate governance, and cultural, political and social values have historically contributed to achieving this balance most constructively? The committee will consider both individual papers and entire panels. Individual paper proposals should include a one-page word abstract and one-page curriculum vitae CV. Graduate students and recent PhDs within 3 years of receipt of degree whose papers are accepted for the meeting may apply for funds to partially defray their travel costs; information will be sent out once the program has been set. Everyone appearing on

the program must register for the meeting. GUG members are encouraged to propose papers for this meeting. The language of the conference will be English. All sessions will take place at Goethe University in Frankfurt, and lodging will be in a number of area hotels. To be eligible, dissertations must be completed in the three calendar years immediately prior to the annual meeting, and may only be submitted once for the Krooss prize. If you wish to apply for this prize, please send a letter to the Krooss Prize Committee expressing your interest along with a one-page CV and one-page word dissertation abstract. After the Krooss committee has reviewed the proposals, it will ask semi-finalists to submit copies of their dissertations. Finalists will present summaries of their dissertations at a plenary session of the BHC annual meeting in Frankfurt and will receive a partial subsidy of their travel costs to the meeting. If you wish to participate in this competition, please notify the BHC program committee in your proposal. Proposals accepted for the Krooss Prize are not eligible for the Kerr Prize. Corporate responsibility is understood to embrace the many ways in which the firm relates to the political realm and the wider society. The deadline for receipt of all proposals papers, panels, and Krooss Prize competition is 15 September. Please send them to BHC Hagley. Acceptance letters will be sent by 1 December. Presenters are expected to submit abstracts of their papers for posting on the BHC website. In addition, presenters are encouraged to post electronic versions of their papers prior to the meeting. The colloquium is limited to ten students. Participants work intensively with a distinguished group of BHC-affiliated scholars that includes at least two BHC officers. The colloquium will discuss dissertation proposals, relevant literatures and research strategies, and employment opportunities in business history. This colloquium is intended for doctoral candidates in the early stages of their dissertation projects. Questions about the colloquium should be sent to its director, Pamela Laird, Pamela. All participants receive a stipend that will partially cover the costs of their attendance at the annual meeting. The colloquium committee will notify all applicants of its decisions by 15 December.

6: Defining the line between virtue and vice in CSR | Guardian Sustainable Business | The Guardian

Responsibility. Responsibility is one of those virtues that has very broad meaning. A business should be responsible to its customers and employees by delivering on its promises.

7: CORPORATE ROLES, PERSONAL VIRTUES: AN ARISTOTELEAN APPROACH TO BUSINESS ETHICS

The top virtues -- or absence of them -- extend to and influence every aspect of a business, from the way it treats employees to its policies and procedures of doing business. The virtues start at.

8: How to Stop the Corporate Virtue-Signaling Before It's Too Late - Quillette

"The Role of Virtues in Business and Management" I. Virtue Ethics: Historical Background The development of ethical theory in Western civilization has been by the gradual accretion of insights, rather than by a systematic evolution in a straight line of progress. The first principal influence.

Accounting standards Employment law for the paralegal OSHA limits for air contaminants Financial reporting and analysis icsa Grannys Lucky Touch Math activities for high school Oggarane dabbi recipe book Jerusalem on Earth 15th IEEE International Semiconductor Laser Conference History of Persia Running on empty Peter Metcalf Kevaty, Op. 27, No. 4 Minecraft pocket edition user guide Christmas Sweets (Homemade Christmas) Vol. 1. From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC-AD69). pt. 1. Introduction and catalogu The autonomous city: a history of urban squatting The limitations of scientific method in economics. An all round ministry Precursors : bureaucracy and Max Webers theory of rationality, irrationality and the iron cage George Rit The pleasures of the canon Beth Henley : collected plays. A er on ing Psychological analysis of economic behavior Quality system development handbook with ISO 9002 Field and progress reports of F. Oates and G.J. Williams. Catalogue of the collection of autograph letters and historical documents formed . by Alfred Morrison . May It Amuse the Court Blakes poems and prophecies Compression of dynamic and volumetric medical sequences Soviet Nationalities Policy and Bourgeois Historians The story of the movement Business tax issues in 2007 David L. Brumbaugh Peoples Republic of China and the law of treaties. COMMENT: THESE LADIES HAVE ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT AND THEY WANT TO LEAVE NOW. Appreciating the difference Vulnerability analysis in information security The shoebox project canada Endovascular management of tumors and vascular malformations of the head and neck Johnny C. Pryor, Joshua Imperialism and world economy. George W. Jeb Bush Barbara Bush