

Global Ethics

the fundamental and necessary global ethics for our world

The need to define general ethical values for the world

All decisions and actions by governments and private enterprises of the world need to be guided by an agreed set of basic, fundamental, core values and ethics, which essentially are comprised of basic human rights, civil freedoms, and necessary social and environmental responsibilities.

In order to maximize a global consensus on what are these foundational core values and rights, their definitions will need to be sufficiently general so that the process of building global consensus does not become bogged down by disagreements on specific details or implementation practices. Thus, we need to begin with the most general ethical values for all of the world, then gradually proceed to define more of the specifics.

A First Principle of Global Ethics is

Respect and Care for All Life,
which includes the diversity of cultures and lifestyles.

Global Ethics encourages
the personal and inter-national virtues of
goodwill, caring, helping, sharing, collaborating,
and living in harmony with natural ecosystems.

These Global Ethics include
respecting the diversity and rights of all people,
and valuing the diversity of all natural life.

Human Rights & Freedoms

Global Ethics attempts to generally define fundamental human rights and freedoms, along with guidelines for helping all people develop and express their human potentials.

Any discussion or definition of basic human rights must necessarily involve protection of those rights.

The first priority of human rights is safety and protections from harm; as every human being deserves life-security and safety, in a nonviolent, peaceful, and kind world.

The next priorities of human rights involves civil freedoms, social fairness, and equal opportunities; which are all necessary for human development and creativity.

These basic human rights and freedoms ought to be maximized, to provide each person with opportunities for developing their human potentials and to enjoy life with family, friends and community.

Though this maximization of personal and group freedoms must be within the limits of fair and reasonable laws to protect the general public from harmful actions.

Ethical human and social relations

- Societal groups, cultures and nations are *encouraged* to 'treat others as they ask others to treat them'.
- Basic human rights and civil rights are *guaranteed* for everyone.
- Civil freedoms and personal choices are *maximized*, in order to provide all people with opportunities for human development and flourishing.

Every human being and diverse social group:

- is treated with respect, dignity, consideration and care.
- is guaranteed the civil right of social and economic fairness, without discrimination based on gender, culture, religion, race, ethnicity, or financial status.
- is given helpful opportunities for: education and skills-learning, fair-wage employment, economic security and advancement, along with artistic freedom and creative expression.

Global Ethics will include (for everyone)

- Nutritious food, clean water, and safe shelter
- Available healthcare and education
- Human rights and civil freedoms
- Fair economics and equal opportunities
- Non-violence, safe communities, and peaceful relations

Global Ethics will include (for all nations)

- International peacebuilding, diplomacy, and cooperation
- Environmental & climate protection
- Preserving biodiversity & wildlife

**All government decisions, policies and actions
should be directed towards:**

International Peace & Collaboration

Environmental Protection & Stewardship

Human Rights & Civil Freedoms

Economic Security & Equal Opportunities

Increased Prosperity & Well-being for all people

All governments are ethically committed to:

- improving the quality of life and living conditions for everyone.
- ensuring that all people have enough food, nutrition, clean water, sanitation facilities and adequate shelter.
- reducing extreme poverty and wealth inequality.
- reducing global and domestic violence.
- ending all armed conflicts and the violence of wars.
- solving social and international problems, disagreements and conflicts through peaceful dialogue and reasonable compromises; rather than armed conflict or war.
- providing health education, accessible healthcare, adequate sanitation, and healthy environments.
- providing basic education, skills-learning, and fair employment opportunities.
- working collaboratively to solve global and regional ecological & climate problems; addressing the overall ecological, biodiversity and climate crises.
- protecting the natural world, the ecosystems, the wildlife and wildplaces, and ensuring an ecologically-sustainable world for all future generations.

Environmental & Ecological Ethics

People and governments need to agree on the necessary value of ecological sustainability and sustainable resources, for the present and future generations. This includes:

- Protecting and improving common natural environments and regional ecological systems.
- Protecting and improving the quality of air and water everywhere on Earth.
- Eliminating harmful pollution and degradation of natural ecosystems and resources.
- Conserving and ensuring natural resources, for all generations.
- Protecting endangered wildlife and biodiversity.
- Protecting special sacred and scenic places.

Ethical & Responsible Economics

All economic policies, trade and activities, along with new technologies, need to be socially and ecologically responsible – nonharming to people, communities, ecosystems and climate, and helping to achieve a more equalized distribution of global resources and economic prosperity.

An ethical economics should also include financial generosity from wealthier nations.

10 Kinds of Human Rights

1. **Security** – ensure human security and safety for everyone, free from threats of violence and forced enslavement.
2. **Survival** – ensure healthy food, clean water, and adequate shelter for everyone.
3. **Health** – ensure health care and health safety for everyone.
4. **Education** – ensure the availability of a basic education and life-skills for everyone.
5. **Freedom** – ensure freedom of speech, beliefs, religion, lifestyle, choices, artistic creations, and group gatherings; as long as this is not judicially judged as harmful to other people or to a sustainable & unpolluted natural environment.
6. **Justice** – ensure equal justice and fair civil laws for everyone, without systemic prejudice, racism, sexism, and without economic or social oppression.
7. **Economic Opportunities** – ensure non-discriminating economic opportunities for everyone – for securing personal and family survival, along with increased opportunities for economic advancement.
8. **Democratic Participation** – ensure equal opportunity to participate in national and community decisions, with equal access to voting and minority-inclusive representation.
9. **Communication** – ensure freedom in social communication, media, news, and information-access; without government surveillance violating people's right-to-privacy, though with reasonable restrictions on inciting violence, excessive media violence, and sexual or violent content intended for children.
10. **Special Protections** – ensure the safety and equal rights of physically and economically vulnerable persons, such as: women & children, elderly & disabled, homeless & poor, farmers & laborers, minorities & indigenous, migrants & refugees, imprisoned & politically detained.