

(A) (i) Discuss **three** characteristics of an environmentally responsible business.

Question			Possible Responses	Max Mark
2	A	(i)	<p>Minimise waste/safe disposal of waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business could adopt the 4Rs: reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. If waste is produced, every effort should be made to reuse it, if practicable. Maximisation of recycled content- recycling will conserve resources and reduce waste while it may be possible for a business to recover materials or energy from waste which cannot be reduced, reused or recycled. <p>Pollution prevention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of processes, practices, materials, products or energy sources that avoid or minimise the creation of pollutants and waste, and thereby reduce the risk to health and the environment. The idea is pollution prevention rather than pollution control. <p>Code of Ethics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business could establish a code of ethics which is a formal written statement setting out the modes of behaviour expected from a business in its dealings with the environment and the wider community in which it operates, encouraging a culture of openness, consultation, honesty and awareness of environmental issues etc. <p>Environmental Audits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent studies of how the business impacts the environment. This makes the business more environmentally aware so they can reduce negative environmental impacts. <p>Review of business processes to reduce pollution.</p> <p>Recycling: Review of business processes to reduce pollution.</p> <p>Limit packaging: The business attempt to limit packaging. This reduces the waste produced from the consumption of their products.</p> <p>Other acceptable points: Source Sustainable raw materials/use local suppliers and so reduce carbon footprint. Training of employees to be more environmentally aware. Compliance with environmental laws.</p> <p>Energy use, Car-pooling.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>3 x 5m (3+2)</p>

Consultation/Advice

Consultation with all the interested parties when developing and implementing policies that affect the environment.

Consultation also involves getting the most up-to-date information on environmental issues.

Honesty/Openness

The company tells the truth and is above board in all matters affecting the environment. Environmentally conscious businesses are not afraid to have their affairs examined, as they generally have nothing to hide. e.g. it does not hide industrial accidents.

Awareness of environmental issues/Training

Promotes environmental issues among its employees, customers and business community and spends money on the issues. Regular communication and engagement with staff in increasing awareness and promoting positive behaviours with regard to the environment. Example: monitoring energy usage and controlling temperatures/creating an environmentally aware culture throughout the organisation. Scotland - UK retailer Marks & Spencer has signed a 40-year deal with Smartest Energy in Scotland which will lead to the company powering its Scottish stores & offices using renewable energy sources from April 2010.

Openness to development of new product design/ clean manufacturing processes/ better product end-of life solutions/recycling

Designing products that are durable and capable of maximum possible lifespan /helping to reduce energy consumption/waste. Using parts that can be recycled/safely disposed/ avoiding environmentally sensitive materials/ pollution prevention. Continually reducing products impact on the environment through improved recycling and reuse programmes.

Example: Cadbury Ireland, trialed a 100% sustainable sourced cardboard replacement for its traditional Roses tin. The tin (which was trialed at Tesco at Christmas 2009) is 45% lighter and saves 200 tonnes of steel. This initiative was launched in a bid for Cadbury to reach its 24% packaging weight reduction target for seasonal and gift packaging in their 'Cadbury's Purple goes Green' strategy.

Sensitive to all environmental considerations in its policy making.

Conducts environmental audits (Environmental Impact Statements) to assess the impact of their business on the environment. Compliant with the law Conducts business with integrity and complies with the environmental laws and regulations. Seeks advice from EPA to ensure compliance.



Sustainable Development; The needs of future generations should be considered when using natural resources. Businesses should adopt an environmentally friendly approach when using natural resources. This is especially important because of the potential for climate change. Greater use could be made of wind and sunshine to create energy, and businesses should use this energy more efficiently (e.g. cfc bulbs).

(ii) Outline **one** impact on a business of meeting its environmental responsibilities.

2	A	(ii)	<p><u>Positive Impact:</u></p> <p>Good Public Image Socially responsible firms enjoy a much greater public image than those who do not adhere to their ethical, social and environmental responsibilities. e.g. Ben & Jerry's are world renowned for their stance on social justice etc., while Nestle have a very poor public perception following many different scandals. Many businesses have offered free services/subscriptions during the Covid 19 crisis e.g. audible.com. This enhanced the public perception of the brand.</p> <p>Easier access to finance Investors may only be willing to invest in firms who are morally responsible and follow law and guidelines. Investors will not want to be tainted with scandal or linked to bad business practice, so businesses who are responsible will find it easier to access this investment.</p> <p>Customer loyalty Customers tend to stay very loyal to businesses that are environmentally, socially and ethically responsible. Most people who have a social conscious will think twice before purchasing from businesses who are not environmentally responsible.</p> <p>Awards/Standards Businesses may apply for awards and meet the standards required to be recognised in different industries as a result of their behaviour. This boosts the business' potential for increased sales, exporting etc. as it is much easier to market their product/service when it has received internationally recognised awards.</p> <p><u>Negative Impact:</u></p> <p>Increase in production costs Sourcing environmentally responsible machinery, raw materials etc is expensive. This can increase production costs. This results in higher prices to be charged to consumers in order to make a profit.</p> <p>Staff Training Staff must be trained to ensure that they completely understand their environmental responsibilities. This increases costs for the business and reduces productivity.</p> <p>Lower ROI for investors The increased production costs of producing environmentally responsible goods and implementing environmental practices, could result in lower profit margins. As such, investors may not receive the return they were hoping for and may invest elsewhere.</p>	5 5m (3+2)
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(B) Illustrate the reasons why multinational companies (MNCs) locate in Ireland.

Question		Possible Responses	Max Mark
2	B	<p>Access to the EU Market: As Ireland is a member of the European Union, it benefits from free trade between all member states. Multinational companies who come to Ireland, can manufacture their products here in Ireland and access the EU market without paying any tariffs/taxes. e.g. Pharmaceutical companies such as Pfizer produce goods in Ireland and distribute them to the EU via ports such as Antwerp in Belgium.</p> <p>Well-educated workforce: The Irish workforce in Ireland is highly educated in comparison to other nations. Most Irish workers have a minimum second level education and a large proportion have third level education. This allows MNC's to access a workforce with the ability to produce their products/services. e.g. companies such as Intel and Microsoft have access to high quality labour such as Business, IT and Engineering graduates that they need.</p> <p>Low Corporation Tax: The corporation tax rate of 12.5% in Ireland is one of the lowest in the world. This allows companies to reduce their tax liability by setting up here in Ireland and retaining much more of their profits than they would in their home countries. e.g. Companies such as Apple chose to set up in Ireland in order to minimise their corporation tax liability.</p> <p>English-speaking nation: The Irish are now the only English-speaking nation in the EU. For MNC's coming from the USA, it is a lot easier for them to do business in their own language. American Companies such as PayPal decided to set up in Ireland as their European headquarters.</p> <p>Green Image: Ireland has an international reputation for being a 'clean green environment'. This attracts MNC's here as it can be much easier for them to export products which have been manufactured here.</p> <p>Government Incentives: Through the IDA, MNC's can receive grant aid to set up in certain parts of the country and are also provided with access to purpose-built business parks which make it much easier to get started here. Companies such as Indeed.com, eBay, Dell etc were incentivised by IDA Ireland to set up in Ireland.</p>	<p>20</p> <p>4 x 5m (3+2)</p>

- (C) Outline how the Irish government could use its expenditure policies to support businesses in Ireland. Use examples to illustrate your answer.

Question		Possible Responses	Max Mark
2	C	<p>Increase capital expenditure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government could increase capital expenditure on infrastructure, schools, hospitals etc. This will create jobs and consumer demand and thus increase business sales. e.g. The construction of new schools or the new children's hospital creates contracts/sales for businesses. This also brings employees to an area. The employees avail of local services thus boosting sales for local businesses. <p>Government State agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government provides a network of state agencies that give business advice, training and guidance, mentoring services and grant aid to facilitate growth and expansion. Examples include: Fáilte Ireland (developing and promoting tourism), Enterprise Ireland (grant aid to indigenous industry, e.g. R&D and marketing), SOLAS (provides industrial training for workers), IDA Ireland (provides grant aid to attract FDI), Local Enterprise offices encourage entrepreneurship. <p>Increased current expenditure on public sector wages/social welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National wage agreements for public sector workers involving the social partners would lead to a spin-off effect for businesses as public sector workers would have more disposable income. Increases in social welfare payments would also increase the spending power of a proportion of the population. e.g. the Irish government restoring pay or increasing pay and incentives for teachers/nurses etc would increase the disposable income of public sector employees. The spin off effect would be increased sales for businesses. <p>Government investment in Education and Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government invests in 3rd level education. All students in Ireland are exempt from tuition fees. This ensures a steady supply of highly skilled labour. Training provided through organisations such as SOLAS, for unemployed people allows for up-skilling and helps the unemployed to re-enter the labour force. e.g. This helps provide businesses such as Glanbia and Microsoft with the skilled labour they require. The government offered financial supports (businesses supports loans from €25,000 up to €1.5 million with a maximum interest rate of 4%.) to businesses who were affected by Covid 19. 	<p>20</p> <p>2 x 7m (4+3)</p> <p>1 x 6m (3 + 3)</p>

Support for the Labour Force during Covid 19

- Government supports such as social welfare payments to employees effected by Covid 19 leads to consumers having disposable income.

2 (2019)

2	A	(i)	<p>Reduced impact on the environment. use products that reduce your reliance on non-renewable natural resources (e.g. rainwater tanks, solar hot water systems), use products that are made from recycled material (e.g. office supplies made from recycled plastic, furniture made from recycled rubber) look at all your business activities to see if you can do anything differently (e.g. reducing air travel by holding conference calls instead of interstate meetings).</p> <p>Cost savings from reducing waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•avoid using materials unnecessarily/use of recycled materials can reduce costs•reduce paper needs by asking staff to print double-sided•reuse by encouraging staff to use scrap paper for message-taking instead of purchasing message pads•recycle by shredding excess paper - you could recycle this commercially or invite staff to take it home for their compost or mulch heaps. <p>As companies move towards recycling and reducing the amount of materials going to landfill they can be rewarded by having less waste and therefore reduced expense when paying for waste.</p> <p>Good practice can attract new customers</p> <p>Promoting environmentally friendly methods can set the business apart from competitors and attract new customers who want to buy products and services from an environmentally friendly business.</p> <p>Good PR for the business and can improve the image of the business/ May be a business USP/ May encourage customer loyalty as consumers are becoming more environmentally conscious.</p> <p>Improve sustainability</p> <p>Reducing the environmental impact of the business will improve the sustainability of the business. If you are less dependent on natural resources than your competitors and have ways to deal with rising costs due to climate change, your business will have a greater chance of long-term success</p>	15
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			<p>Focusing more on your environmental impacts can help to attract and retain staff.</p> <p>May attract Investors</p> <p>Increase business ability to comply with regulation.</p>	
2	A	(ii)	<p>Environmental Audits Independent studies of how the business impacts the environment. This makes the business more environmentally aware so they can reduce negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Review of business processes to reduce pollution.</p> <p>Recycling Recycling packaging and waste will help to reduce negative environmental impacts</p> <p>Limit packaging</p> <p>Source Sustainable raw materials/use local suppliers and so reduce carbon footprint.</p> <p>Training of employees to be more environmentally aware.</p> <p>Compliance with environmental laws</p> <p>Energy use</p> <p>Car pooling</p>	10

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2	(A)	<p>Possible responses include:</p> <p>Access to technology / e-commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor access to broadband especially in rural areas• Poor use of websites for selling to consumers <p>Commercial Rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commercial rates charged to business by local authorities.• They have placed small local retailers under huge pressure as they try to compete with larger retailers. <p>Brexit/uncertainty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The uncertainty caused by UKs planned exit from the EU will have a negative impact on the exporting of goods and services. <p>Rents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The increase in the cost of rental accommodation in cities such as Dublin will cause employees to lodge claims for higher wages. This reduces the profits of service firms and makes it more difficult for them to remain competitive. <p>Wage demands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Successful wage demands in the transport sector such as Dublin Bus and Luas have led to knock on claims in the services sector. This reduces the profits of service firms and makes it more difficult for them to remain competitive. <p>Retailer closures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The huge growth in online purchasing has led to the closure of many retail outlets.• Growth of discount retailers e.g. Aldi, Lidl, TKMax <p>Additional Points could include:</p> <p>Poor infrastructure/lack of skilled workers in certain areas/cost of utilities/ demographic changes/automation of services leading to unemployment (i.e. banking sector).</p>	15 marks 3@5 (2+2+1) Reference to industry/business in tertiary sector 1m	
2	(B)	(i)	<p>A set of guidelines/formal written statement drawn up by a business which sets out the expected moral behaviours for a business. The rules provide a set of norms which guide or govern relationships with stakeholders/It is concerned about right and wrong, fairness, honesty and respect in a business context.</p>	5m

2	(B)	(ii)	<p><u>Benefits of a code of ethics</u></p> <p><u>Decision-Making</u> A code of ethics can provide a foundation on which to base all decisions that affect internal and external stakeholders, such as employees or residents in the local community. Having a solid code of ethics in place from the beginning can help to guide a business as it expands.</p> <p><u>Day-to-Day Decisions</u> A code of ethics helps employees to fully understand the expectations of the company and the ethical guidelines in which to make decision when dealing with customer complaints. This will ensure that customers are treated fairly.</p> <p><u>Business Reputation/good brand image</u> Displaying the business code of ethics on its website or in press releases, while taking care to ensure that the business actions are always in line with the words on the code, can create a positive image among consumers and job-seekers, creating a loyal customer base, good employees and helping to develop the brand image.</p> <p><u>Encourages “whistle blowing”</u> May include a “whistle blowing” clause which encourages any wrong doing to be reported to management. Staff are encouraged to report unethical behaviour by creating an environment where whistle blowing is rewarded.</p>	<p>7(4+3)+4(2+2)+4(2+2)</p> <p>At least 1 benefit and 1 challenge required.</p>
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		<p><u>Encourages ethical behaviour</u> It helps encourage ethical behaviour of senior management and employees at all levels. This will reduce losses due to theft and fraud.</p> <p><u>Clearly defined offences</u> The Code of Ethics will clearly define the behaviours which are not acceptable. This makes it easier to identify these behaviours and deter them from happening.</p> <p><u>Challenges of introducing a Code of Ethics.</u></p> <p><u>Culture</u> Often, newly implemented codes of ethics may not immediately gain the respect or support of employees or management. They may see it as a critique of their personal morals.</p> <p><u>Senior management</u> may not treat it as a working document/May choose to ignore it. They may not “walk the talk”.</p> <p>The Code of Ethics <u>must be updated regularly</u> and kept up to date to include new behaviours which are considered unethical. E.g. use of the company social media account/company emails.</p> <p><u>Enforcement</u> Enforcing a code of ethics can also present challenges. Sanctions given to employees may damage the industrial relations climate in the business and reduce morale.</p> <p><u>Staff training</u> must be provided on an ongoing basis to ensure the code is understood and is not ignored. This will involve financial costs for the business.</p>		
2	(C)	(i)	The selling of a State Owned Company to private investors.	(4+4)

2	(C)	(ii)	<p><u>Benefits</u> Possible responses include</p> <p>Government Revenue: Selling of a state enterprise provides the government with a large sum of money e.g. Aer Lingus, AIB. The revenue can be used to build infrastructure/repay the national debt.</p> <p>Efficiency: State owned enterprises are often perceived as being inefficient because they can rely on government funding and have little competition. Private firms are driven by a profit motive and should therefore be more efficiently run.</p> <p>Access to Finance: Privatised companies are able to take out loans and shares and generally have greater access to sources of finance than state enterprise. This makes it easier to fund expansion, creating wealth and employment in the economy.</p> <p>Industrial Relations: With greater job security employees in state enterprises are more likely to take part in industrial action in pursuit of pay claims, better working conditions etc. than those in the private sector.</p> <p>Competition: The elimination of a state monopoly can lead to open market competition and can lead to greater choice and lower prices for consumers e.g. Eircom/Aer Lingus.</p>	<p>3@5(2+3)</p> <p><u>At least one of each required</u></p>
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2	(C)	<p><u>Challenges:</u></p> <p>Possible responses include:</p> <p>Loss of state assets The state protects industries of strategic interest to the country e.g. transport network, the country's energy supplies for industry and domestic purposes, water supply, communications systems, the economic infrastructure of the country.</p> <p>Increased Unemployment There may be a loss of jobs through rationalisation of services, leading to higher social welfare spending.</p> <p>Lack Social Commitments Non-profit making essential services may be discontinued by the private business in an effort to reduce costs e.g. the postal and telecommunications service, electricity, gas and water services to remote areas.</p> <p>Loss of Control /Costs to state The shares of privatised companies may end up with foreign investors/There may be high costs involved in preparing a company for privatisation.</p> <p>Profit Motive/increased prices Privatised companies must maximise returns to the shareholders and this could result in increased prices for consumers.</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	2m
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5 (2015)

		<p>Cleaner production methods/materials substitution/energy efficiency (this can include switching to renewable energy sources). The product itself can be designed to reduce consumption of resources (e.g. reduce reliance on natural resources-use of rainwater tanks, solar hot water systems), and to prolong its useful life. By reducing the environmental impact of business it will improve the sustainability of the business. This helps achieve the goal of sustainable development.</p>	
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Minimise waste/safe disposal of waste: The business could adopt the 4Rs: reduce, reuse, recycle and recover. If waste is produced, every effort should be made to reuse it, if practicable.

Maximisation of recycled content- recycling will conserve resources and reduce waste while it may be possible for a business to recover materials or energy from waste which cannot be reduced, reused or recycled.

Pollution prevention: The use of processes, practices, materials, products or energy sources that avoid or minimise the creation of pollutants and waste, and thereby reduce the risk to human health and the environment. The idea is pollution prevention rather than pollution control.

Code of Ethics: The business could establish a code of ethics which is a formal written statement setting out the modes of behaviour expected from a business in its dealings with the environment and the wider community in which it operates, encouraging a culture of openness, consultation, honesty and awareness of environmental issues etc.

Other acceptable points:

Regular environmental audits/Advice from the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)/Promotion of environmental issues (rewarding “Green” initiatives) etc.

(Focus on qualities of an environmentally conscious business)

Consult/advice-consult stakeholders before introducing policies that might affect the environment.

Honest/do not cover up environmental accidents/compliant with the law.

Aware/promote environmental awareness amongst staff through adequate training, which will require resources.

Open to the development of new product design/ to new environmentally friendly manufacturing processes/better product end of life solutions/recycling.

Sensitive to needs of society as a whole and have such safeguards as an environmental audit to ensure that it operates in an environmentally friendly manner. To achieve this it should have policies such as: Reduction of air pollution/Recycling of waste/Energy conservation/Tree planting on premises/Acceptable disposable methods/Reject excess packaging/ Have sustainable development as a top priority etc.

(C) (i) Define the term 'Business Ethics'.

It is a set of moral rules and standards that provide guidelines for right and truthful behaviour in business situations with its various stakeholders such as employees, customers, suppliers and the community in which it operates.

Business ethics is concerned with right and wrong, fairness, honesty and respect in a business context.

(ii) Outline how ethical behaviour in business can be encouraged.

- Establishing a code of ethics. A code of ethics is a formal written statement setting out the modes of behaviour expected from a business in its dealings with employees, customers and the community in which it operates/encourage a culture of openness.
- Encouraging 'whistle blowing'. This involves encouraging staff to report unethical behaviour by creating a climate where whistle blowing is rewarded/legislation.
- Modelling ethical behaviour. When senior staff is highly ethical and model ethical behaviour it will encourage subordinates to behave in a similar manner.
- Staff Training. A code of ethics should be presented to staff at induction training and reminder training should include modules on ethical behaviour.
- Discipline procedures/rewards should be in place for staff guilty of behaving unethically. This could typically include fines, demotion or dismissal. At the same time ethical behaviour should be encouraged through rewards such as bonuses or promotion.

(15 marks)

(60 marks)

(A) Illustrate the characteristics of an environmentally conscious business.**Consultation/Advice**

Consultation with all the interested parties when developing and implementing policies that affect the environment. Consultation also involves getting the most up-to-date information on environmental issues.

Honesty/Openness

The company tells the truth and is above board in all matters affecting the environment. Environmentally conscious businesses are not afraid to have their affairs examined, as they generally have nothing to hide. e.g. it does not hide industrial accidents.

Awareness of environmental issues/Training

Promotes environmental issues among its employees, customers and business community and spends money on the issues. Regular communication and engagement with staff in increasing awareness and promoting positive behaviours with regard to the environment.

Example: monitoring energy usage and controlling temperatures/ creating an environmentally aware culture throughout the organisation.

Scotland - UK retailer Marks & Spencer has signed a 40-year deal with Smartest Energy in Scotland which will lead to the company powering its Scottish stores & offices using renewable energy sources from April 2010.

Openness to development of new product design/ clean manufacturing processes/ better product end-of-life solutions/recycling

Designing products that are durable and capable of maximum possible lifespan /helping to reduce energy consumption/waste.

Using parts that can be recycled/safely disposed/ avoiding environmentally sensitive materials/ pollution prevention. Continually reducing products impact on the environment through improved recycling and reuse programmes.

Example:

Cadbury Ireland, trialed a 100% sustainable sourced cardboard replacement for its traditional Roses tin. The tin (which was trialed at Tesco at Christmas 2009) is 45% lighter and saves 200 tonnes of steel.

This initiative was launched in a bid for Cadbury to reach its 24% packaging weight reduction target for seasonal and gift packaging in their 'Cadbury's Purple goes Green' strategy.

Sensitive to all environmental considerations in its policy making.

Conducts environmental audits (Environmental Impact Statements) to assess the impact of their business on the environment.

Compliant with the law

Conducts business with integrity and complies with the environmental laws and regulations. Seeks advice from EPA to ensure compliance.

Sustainable Development;

The needs of future generations should be taken into account when using natural resources. Businesses should adopt an environmentally friendly approach when using natural resources. This is especially important because of the potential for climate change. Greater use could be made of wind and sunshine to create energy, and businesses should use this energy more efficiently (e.g. cfc bulbs).

Business has an obligation to act ethically, in its interaction with its various stakeholders and the wider community alike. All business practice with shareholders, employees, customers, government, suppliers and the general public should be guided by the principles of honesty, equity, transparency and environmental consciousness.

Social Responsibilities to Shareholders/Investors

- To act in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association
- Provide a fair return on the investment by shareholders
- Avoid excessive payments to senior management
- To present a true and fair view of the financial performance and standing of the business, maintain proper set of accounts

Social Responsibility to Customers

- Fair and honest advertising
- Abide by health and safety regulations – products must be safe. Any suspected safety issues with a product should warrant a product recall.
- Goods must be of merchantable quality, match their description, fit for purpose etc.
- Uphold the right of the customer to complain and to investigate such complaints

Social Responsibility to Employees

- Adhere to Employment Law, Health and Safety Regulations etc
- Pay a fair wage to all employees
- Provide a safe working environment
- Treat employees with dignity and respect
- Provide equal opportunities for promotion, pay etc to all employees

Social Responsibility to Government

- Adhere to all relevant legislation – Equality Act, Company Law etc.
- Pay taxes due – VAT, Income tax, Corporation Tax
- Co-operate with government offices e.g. EPA

Social Responsibility to General Public

- To be environmentally conscious – to implement environmentally friendly business practices
- Produce safe products
- To treat all employees fairly – avoiding exploitation or discrimination

Social Responsibility to Suppliers

- Follow tendering procedures where applicable – treat all suppliers fairly
- Pay amounts agreed within timeframe agreed

(B) How can businesses in Ireland become more environmentally responsible?
(illustrate):

- Raise awareness by including an environmental policy statement in the mission statement of the enterprise/regular environmental audits.
- Educate the enterprise's employees in environmental awareness, e.g. through awards/responsible management.
- Environmental Impact Assessment for new developments.
- Invest in machinery that reduces discharges into the environment. Minimise the use of chemical products dispersed into the environment.
- Reduce pollution air/water by burning less fossil fuels/buy only energy efficient equipment.
- Control pollution (i.e. air and water) by implementing cleaner policies, e.g. replace cfc's with cleaner alternatives.
- Develop environmentally acceptable disposal methods/encourage sorting systems for paper, clothing etc. Recycle whenever possible.
- Encourage transport sharing schemes.
- Arrange for tree planting schemes on land owned by the business.
- Product design/waste packaging/raw materials/durable products.
- Consult with local community groups and environmental bodies to ensure consensus/Environmental Consulting Committee.
- Access raw materials locally/reduced transport costs and emissions.

