

The Tricky Triangle: Ethics, Law and Relations

**International Virtual Conference on Law and Ethics.
Ad Meliora 3. Christ Academy Institute of Law and
Globethics.net India, Zoom Online, 26 Aug 2022**

**Prof. Dr Christoph Stückelberger, President and Founder
of Globethics.net, Professor of ethics at Universities
in Switzerland, Great Britain, China, Russia, Nigeria.**

stueckelberger@globethics.net

Content

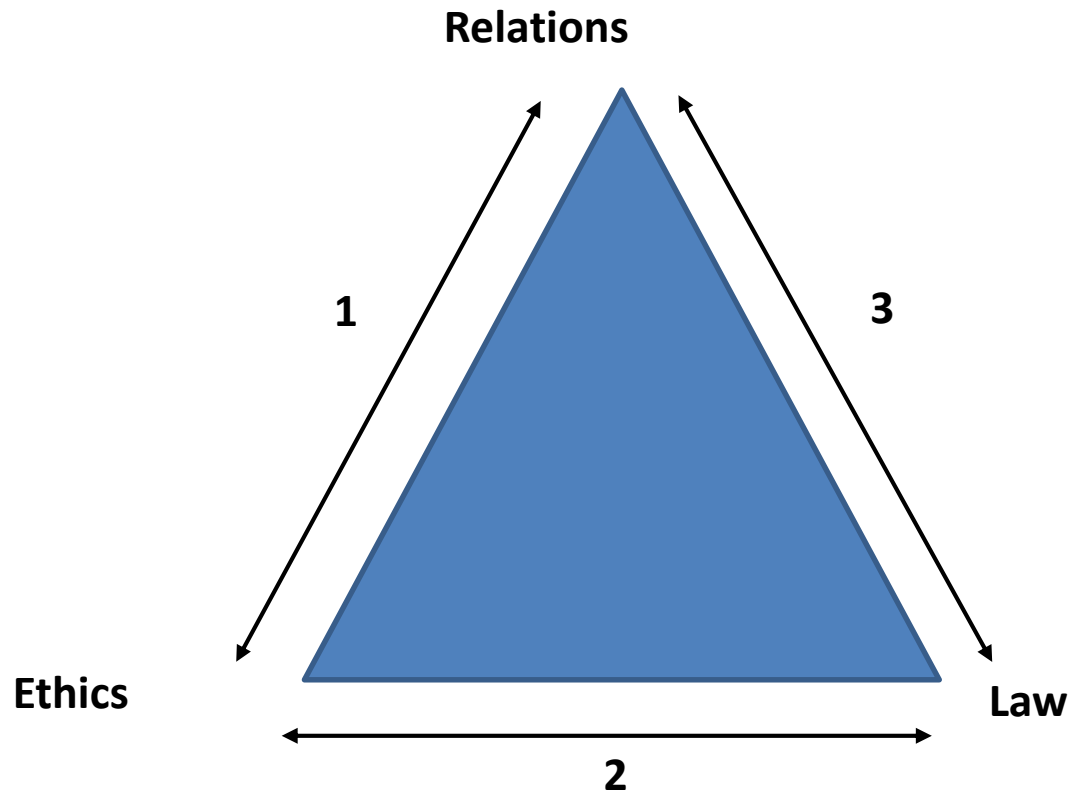
- 0. Experiences of Different Ethics-Law-Cultures
 - 1. The Triangle of Relations, Ethics and Law
 - 2. Core Ethical Values in Law and Relations
 - 3. Law-Ethics Applied: SDGs and Globalance

0. Experiences Law-Ethics-Cultures

3 Examples, simplified:

1. China: Academic cooperation agreement.
2 pages: «If you need a paper, we sign, but we do not need it. Our friendship is the guarantee.»
2. India: Development Project Agreement.
30 pages, all eventualities. Anglosaxon tradition.
Court cases still likely.
3. Switzerland: Employer-employee conflict: has to go first to mediation tribunal, non-judicial. Agreement 2-4 pages.

1.1 The Triangle



1.2 Definitions (Christoph Stückelberger)

Relations are all kind of interactions between human beings, from short to long term, from bilateral to groups, from direct/personal to indirect via communication devices.

Moral/morality is the set of existing values and norms in relations and society.

1.2 Definitions (Christoph Stückelberger)

Ethics defines what is good and bad, right and wrong. It is the critical reflection of moral with its confirmation or modification, based on values, norms and principles

Law is a system of rules, binding for a constituency (country, community) and its members and enforceable by sanctions and incentives through the judiciary.

1.3 Three Levels in Ethics

1. Individual Ethics: me-me

my own behavior

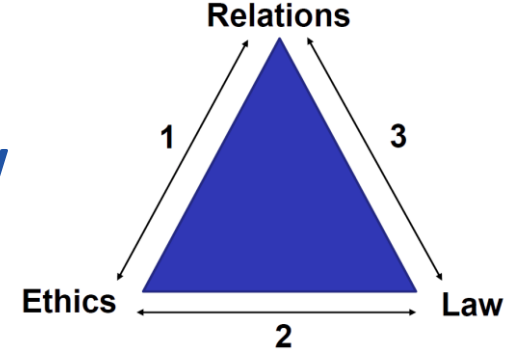
2. Interpersonal Ethics: me-you/we

direct behavior between people/in groups

3. Structural Ethics: me/we – it

indirect behaviour via structures, e.g. law

1.4 Relations, Ethics, Law

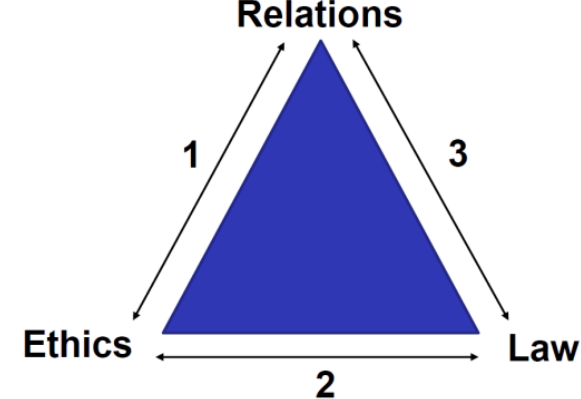


The Rules of Law are a key element for reliability, trust, fairness, accountability, transparency, control of power, order and for relations and ethics.

The Rules of Ethics (composed of virtues and values) are a key element for visions, orientations, humane living, community life, coherence of a society and for relations and law.

The Rules of Relations are a key element for human relations, communities, respect, sustainability, peace and for law and ethics.

1.5 Three Dimensions



Dimension 1: The Connection Relations-Ethics

Ethical Values are the basis for good relations.
Relations are at the center for interpersonal ethics.

Dimension 2: The Connection Ethics-Law

Ethics without law is lame (in enforcement).
Law without ethics is empty (and inhumane).

Dimension 3: The connection Relations-Law

Relations superior to law endanger the state of law.
Law without compassion can become inhumane.

1.6 Continental Differences in Priority

European traditions are strong in the rule of law and the rule of values.

American traditions are strong in the rule of virtues and the rule of law.

Asian, African and South American traditions are strong in the rules of relations.

It means, that e.g. in Asia and Africa or in Middle-East Arab countries the rules of family or clan are more important than state-laws, whereas in Europe a state law has to be respected independent of its effects on family relations.

1.7 WJP Rule of Law Index

<https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/global>



WJP Rule of Law Index[®]
WJP Rule of Law Index > Factors

OVERVIEW

GLOBAL
INSIGHTS

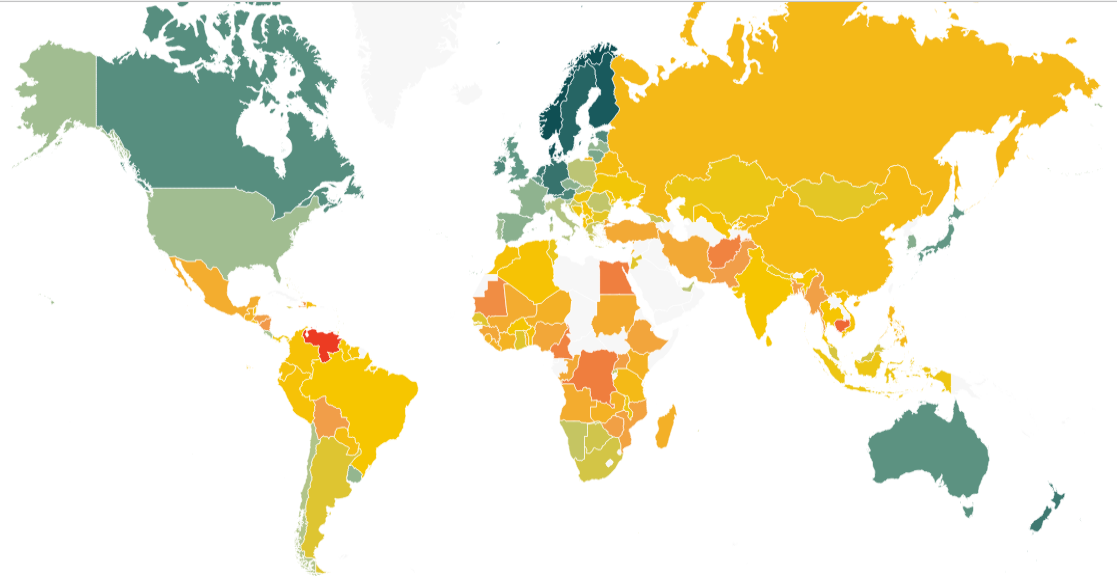
COUNTRY
INSIGHTS

FACTORS

COUNTRY

2021

ADHERENCE TO THE RULE OF LAW
WEAKER 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 STRONGER



OVERALL INDEX SCORE

Explore by Issue/Factor

- 1 | CONSTRAINTS ON GOVERNMENT POWERS ⓘ
- 2 | ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION ⓘ
- 3 | OPEN GOVERNMENT ⓘ
- 4 | FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ⓘ
- 5 | ORDER AND SECURITY ⓘ
- 6 | REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT ⓘ
- 7 | CIVIL JUSTICE ⓘ
- 8 | CRIMINAL JUSTICE ⓘ

Learn more about the WJP Rule of Law Index [↗](#)

WJP Rule of Law Index



1.7 WJP Rule of Law Index

<http://worldjusticeproject.org>

Measuring the Rule of Law

Each edition of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* relies on more than 110,000 household and expert surveys to measure how the rule of law is experienced and perceived in practical, everyday situations by the general public around the world. Performance is assessed using 44 indicators across 8 categories, each of which is scored and ranked globally and against regional and income peers: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice.



Constraints on Government Powers



Absence of Corruption



Open Government



Fundamental Rights



Order and Security



Regulatory Enforcement

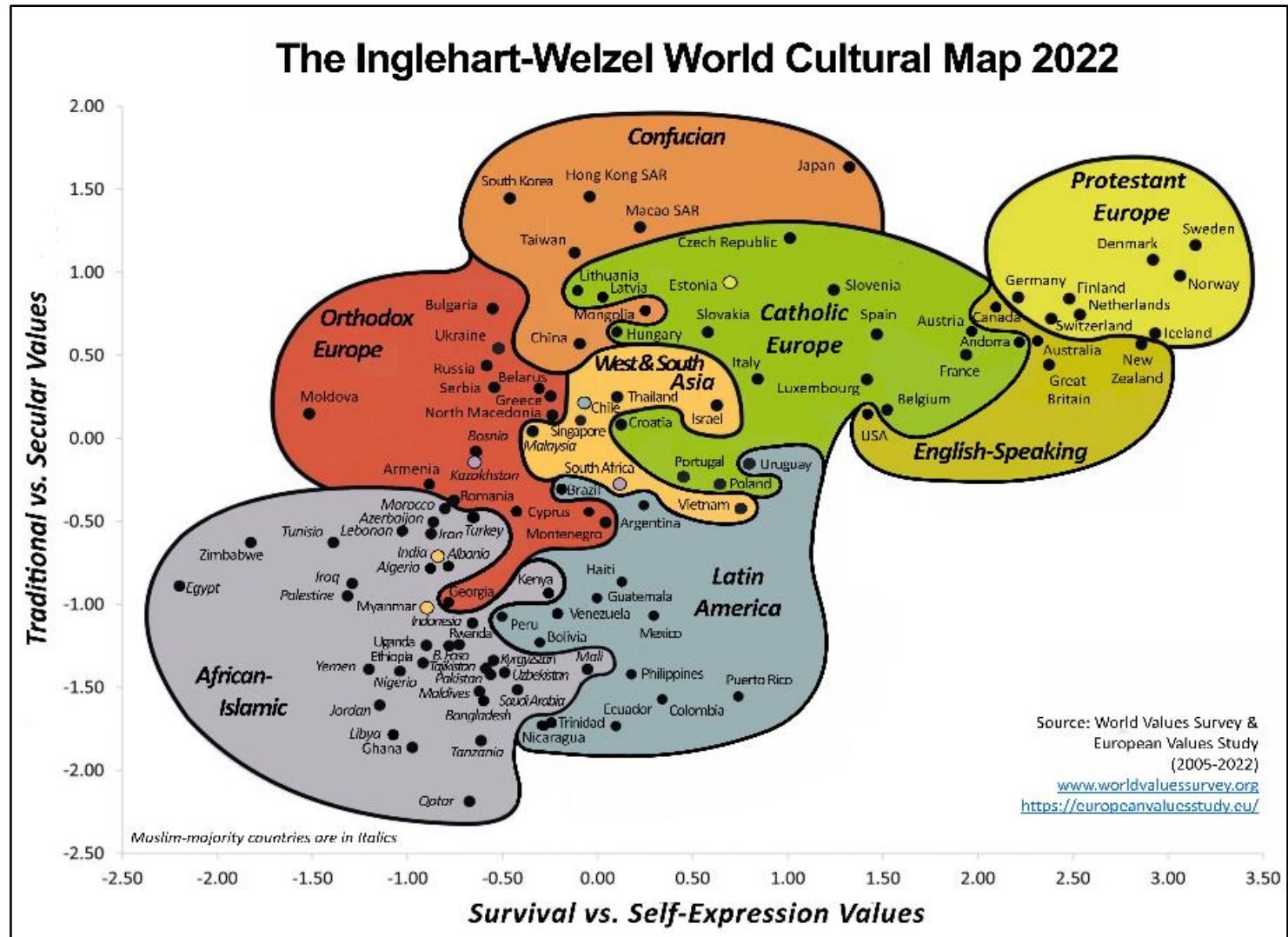


Civil Justice



Criminal Justice

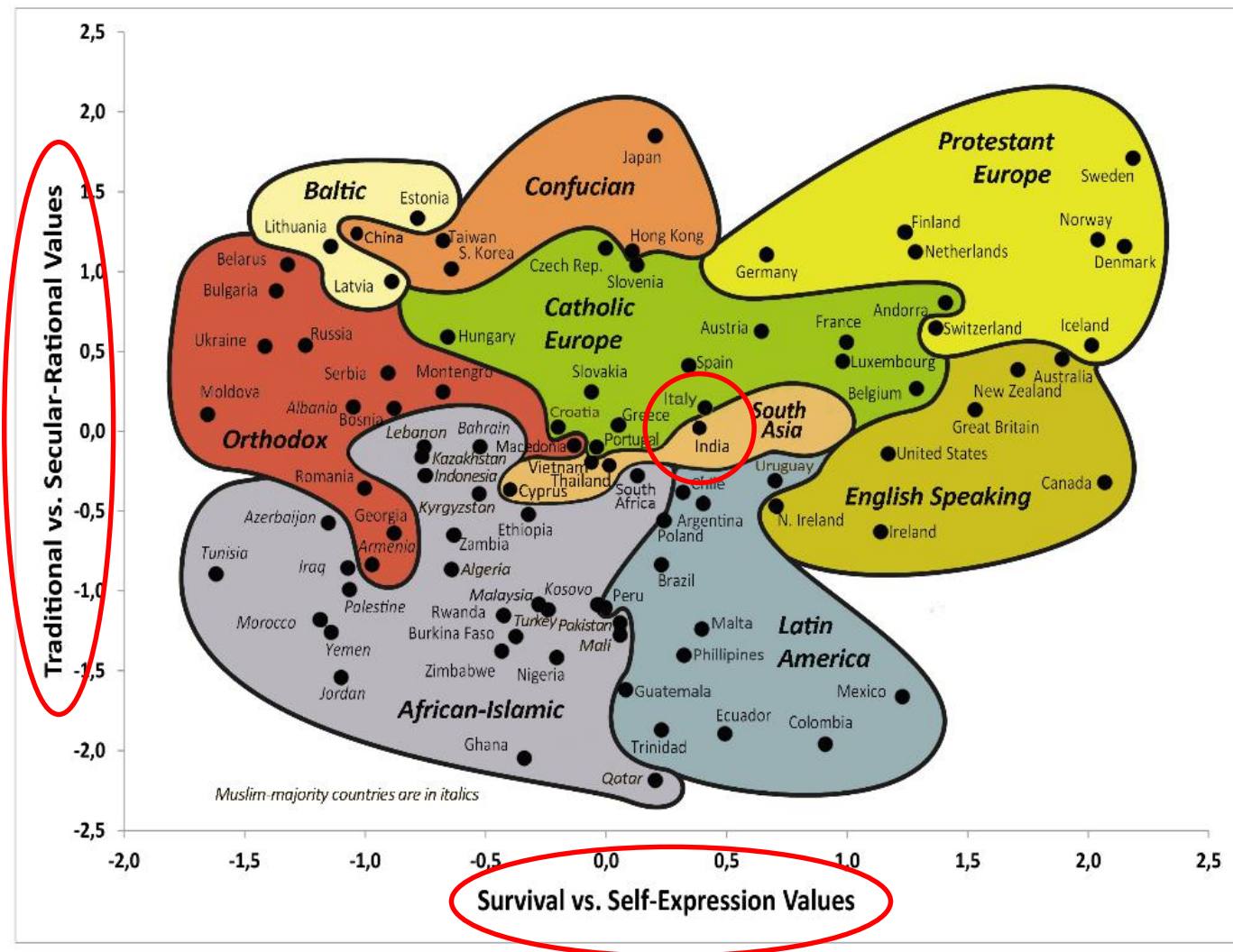
2.1 World Values Survey: Clusters



WVS
Latest 2015
Next 2021

2.1 World Values Survey: India

WVS 2015
(2022 India
not listed)



2.2 Different Priorities/Value Systems

Differences between cultures and value systems are often the result of different priorities between law, ethics and relations. They lead to manifold conflicts, but encompass also opportunities of mutual enrichment between cultures, religions, nations, markets, world views. *In the perspective of world history and of global ethics, The three dimensions of law, ethics and relations are **interdependent and belong together** like triplets.*

2.3 Innovate the Three Dimensions

The three dimensions have to be **innovated** according to the needs of a **globalized world**:

The **rules of law** have to include and strengthen the rules of **international law and Cyber Law**.

The **rules of ethics** have to highlight the **communalities** of them across cultures and religions.

The **rules of relations** have to be transparent and **overcome the various –isms** (nepotism, favoritism, ethnicism, sexism, racism).

2.4 Balancing the Three Dimensions

The three dimensions need **to be balanced**:

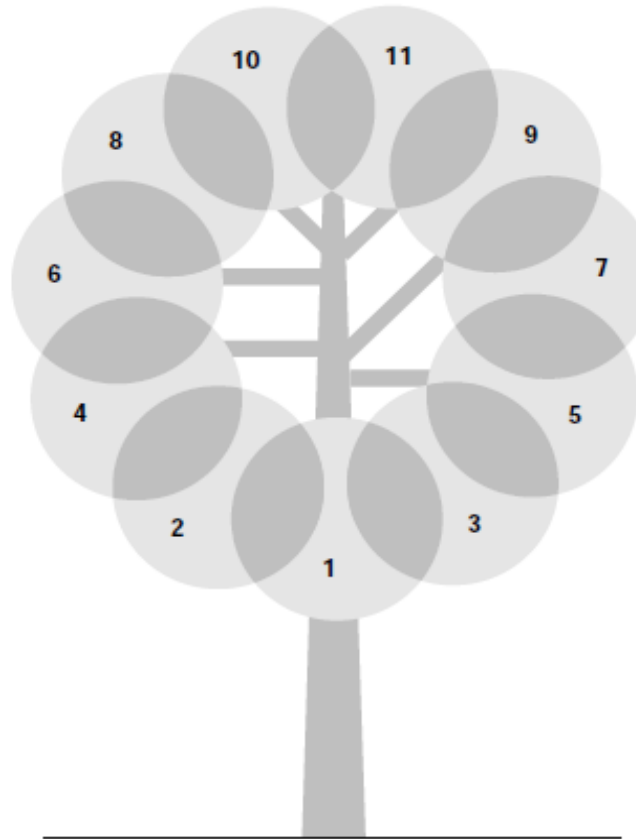
In societies which tend to solve all issues with laws and regulations, relations and inner ethical values have to be strengthened.

In societies with low trust in and respect of the rules of law, the implementation of law have to be strengthened.

In societies with exaggerated individualism, the rules of relations have to be strengthened.

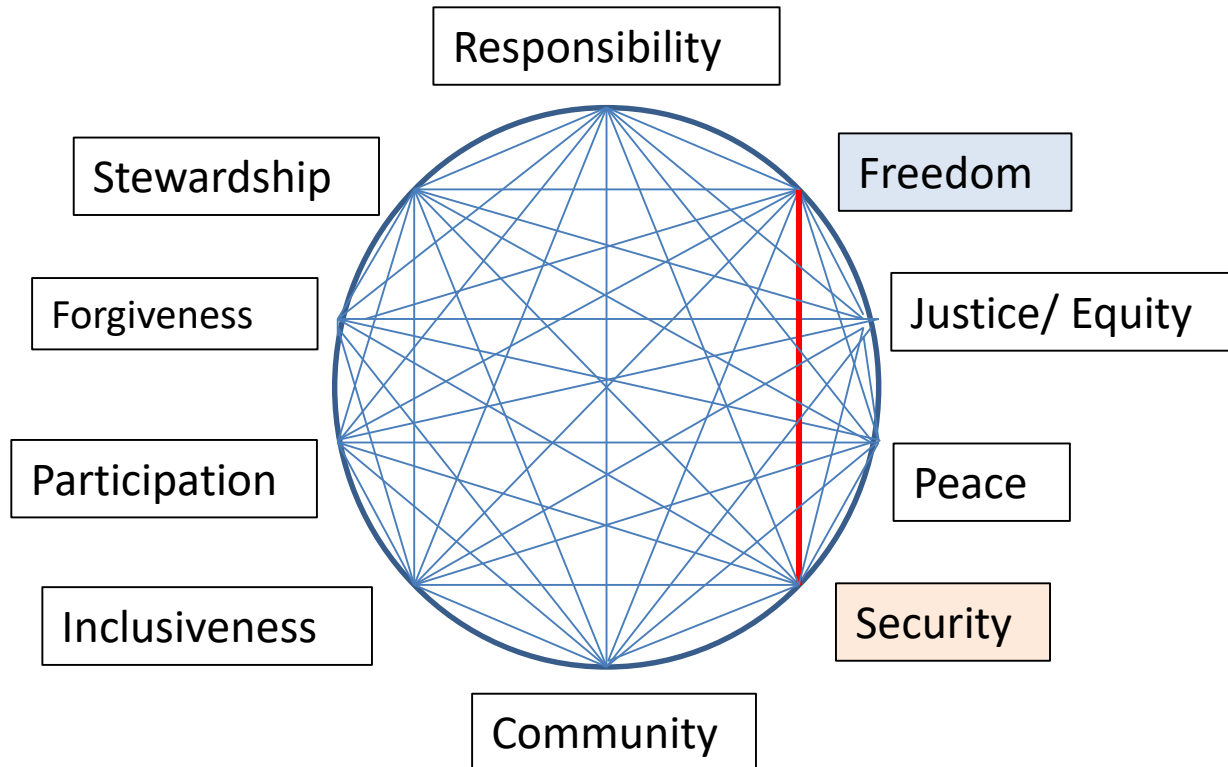
2.5 Global Tree of Values and Virtues

1. Responsibility
2. Freedom
3. Justice
4. Equity
5. Peace
6. Security
7. Community
8. Inclusiveness
9. Participation
10. Forgiveness
11. Stewardship

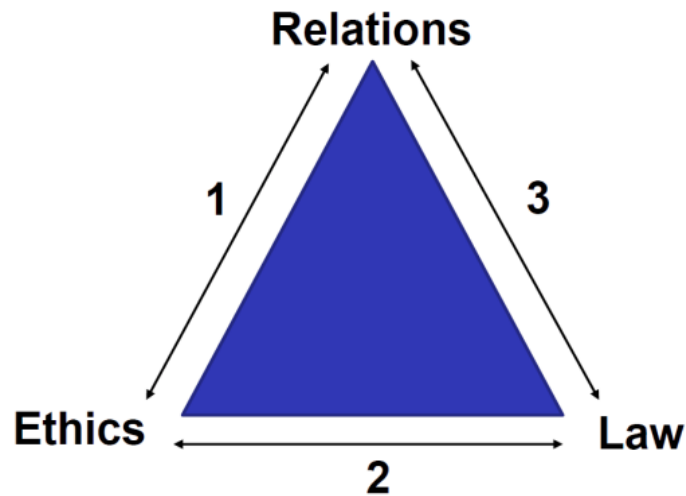


1. Integrity
2. Compassion
3. Care
4. Transparency
5. Accountability
6. Reliability
7. Respect
8. Humility
9. Courage
10. Gratitude
11. Generosity

2.6 Interdependency of Values



3.1 Law-Ethics Applications: 17 SDG's interrelated



3.2 Law-Ethics Applications: 30 Domains of Globalance

Book Christoph Stückelberger,
**Globalance towards a New World
Order, Ethics Matters and
Motivates. Handbook**, second
edition, **Oct 2022**. free download
www.globethics.net/globalance



شكراً جداً (Shokran Gidan)

thank you

teşekkürler ngiyabonga baie dankie

धन्यद (Danyavad) kealeboga diolch yn fawr

謝謝 (xiexie) asante sana gracias

Спасибо (spacibo) merci danke grazie

obrigado/a adube oshe dankjewel

Register for free: www.globethics.net