

1. Layoffs:

Deontology perspective: According to deontology, actions are evaluated based on their adherence to moral rules or duties. In this case, the duty of the company is to treat employees fairly and with respect. Laying off employees based on their seniority would be fair, as it is a neutral criterion that does not depend on individual performance.

Utilitarianism perspective: According to utilitarianism, actions are evaluated based on their ability to produce the greatest overall happiness or pleasure for the greatest number of people. In this case, the decision that aligns best with utilitarianism would depend on the net effect on everyone involved. If laying off employees based on performance would result in a more productive and profitable company in the long run, then it might be justified from a utilitarian perspective.

2. Whistleblowing:

Deontology perspective: According to deontology, actions are evaluated based on their adherence to moral rules or duties. In this case, the duty of the employee is to report any illegal or unethical behavior to the authorities. By doing so, the employee is upholding the moral duty of honesty and integrity.

Utilitarianism perspective: According to utilitarianism, actions are evaluated based on their ability to produce the greatest overall happiness or pleasure for the greatest number of people. In this case, the decision that aligns best with utilitarianism would depend on the net effect on everyone involved. If reporting the behavior would lead to justice being served and prevent further harm, then it might be justified from a utilitarian perspective.

3. Safety regulations:

Deontology perspective: According to deontology, actions are evaluated based on their adherence to moral rules or duties. In this case, the duty of the CEO is to prioritize the safety and well-being of their employees. Cutting corners on safety regulations would violate this duty and put employees at risk.

Utilitarianism perspective: According to utilitarianism, actions are evaluated based on their ability to produce the greatest overall happiness or pleasure for the greatest number of people. In this case, the decision that aligns best with utilitarianism would depend on the net effect on

everyone involved. If prioritizing safety regulations would prevent accidents and injuries, and thus lead to a more productive and profitable company in the long run, then it would be justified from a utilitarian perspective.