MTEST11: A MULTI-THEORETIC FRAMEWORK FOR STRUCTURED AND QUANTITATIVE ETHICAL EVALUATION[1]

Javed I. Khan †, Sharmila Rahman Prithula †

† Department of Computer Science, Kent State University, Ohio, USA

Abstract

Ethical evaluation of policy and technological propositions is often fragmented across competing moral frameworks and lacks structured methods for systematic comparison. This technical report introduces **MTEST11**, a multi-theoretic ethical evaluation framework that enables transparent and comparatively interpretable assessment across eleven major ethical traditions (THE11), including utilitarianism, deontology, rights-based ethics, and Rawlsian justice. The framework provides a unified schema consisting of theory-grounded evaluative questions, a semantically ordered support scale, and a method for cross-theoretic aggregation, allowing identification of ethical consensus, divergence, and underlying value conflicts. To demonstrate its applicability, MTEST11 is applied to fourteen contested policy propositions in AI governance. The analysis produces a structured ethical support landscape, revealing areas of broad endorsement and persistent disagreement. The contribution of this report is a generalizable analytic instrument that makes normative assumptions explicit and supports structured, pluralistic ethical reasoning in complex socio-technical decision contexts.

Keywords: Quantitative ethics, general artificial intelligence, sovereignty

1. Introduction

Ethical evaluation of policy and technological propositions is inherently complex, often characterized by fragmentation across competing moral frameworks, interpretive ambiguity, and limited accessibility to non-specialist practitioners. In domains such as artificial intelligence (AI), where decisions carry far-reaching societal, economic, and political consequences, ethical reasoning is frequently invoked but rarely structured in a way that allows systematic comparison, transparency, or reproducibility. As a result, policy debates often rely on implicit normative assumptions, selective ethical justification, or single-framework reasoning, limiting the ability to evaluate competing propositions in a coherent and pluralistic manner.

This technical report presents **MTEST11**, a structured multi-theoretic ethical evaluation framework designed to enable systematic, transparent, and comparatively interpretable assessment of policy and design propositions. MTEST11 operationalizes eleven major ethical traditions (THE11)—including utilitarianism, deontology, rights-based ethics, Rawlsian justice, virtue ethics, ethics of care, and others—into a unified evaluative schema. It introduces (i) a set of theory-grounded evaluative questions, (ii) a semantically ordered support scale capturing degrees of ethical endorsement and opposition, and (iii) a procedure for cross-theoretic aggregation and comparison.

Cite this document as: Javed I. Khan, and S. R. Prithula, (2026) *MTEST11: *A Multi-Theoretic Framework for Structured and Quantitative Ethical Evaluation*. Technical Report 2026-03-01 Internetworking and Media Communications Research Laboratories, Department of Computer Science. Kent State University, https://www.medianet.cs.kent.edu/technicalreports.html

Together, these elements allow propositions to be examined across diverse moral perspectives, revealing patterns of ethical convergence, divergence, and underlying value conflict.

The framework is designed not to replace philosophical inquiry, nor to reduce ethics to purely quantitative judgment, but to make normative reasoning more explicit, structured, and accessible. By enabling pluralistic evaluation within a single analytic structure, MTEST11 supports reflective equilibrium across ethical perspectives and provides a practical tool for comparative ethical analysis in complex decision domains.

To illustrate its applicability, this report applies MTEST11 to a set of fourteen contested policy propositions drawn from the emerging discourse on AI governance and sovereign AI. These propositions span pro-regulation interventions, industry self-governance approaches, and anti-regulation claims. The analysis demonstrates how the framework can generate a structured "ethical support landscape," identifying where broad cross-theoretic endorsement exists, where ethical disagreement persists, and what value tensions drive such divergence. The use case highlights the practical utility of MTEST11 in clarifying normative assumptions and supporting decision-relevant ethical reasoning in policy contexts.

The contributions of this technical report are threefold. First, it introduces MTEST11 as a generalizable framework for multi-theoretic ethical evaluation of propositions. Second, it provides a formalized and operationalizable structure for comparing ethical support across diverse traditions without privileging any single doctrine. Third, it demonstrates the application of the framework in a high-stakes domain, showing how structured pluralistic analysis can enhance transparency and interpretability in policy evaluation.

As AI governance and other complex socio-technical domains increasingly require decisions under moral uncertainty and value plurality, the need for structured, comparative ethical analysis becomes critical. MTEST11 offers a step toward meeting this need by providing a principled yet practical approach for examining ethical alignment across multiple traditions within a unified framework.

The remainder of this technical report is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the philosophical foundations and selection of ethical theories underlying THE11. Section 3 presents the MTEST11 framework and its formal structure. Section 4 describes the application of the framework to AI governance propositions..

2. Selection of the THE11: Why These Eleven?

THE11 has been carefully designed to provide reasonably complete ethical coverage by uniting duty, outcomes, character, care, justice, and rights. It includes both normative and social/political theories. It achieves balance by combining classical triads with modern theories across both individual and societal levels. Each theory is selected for unique applicability to contemporary real-

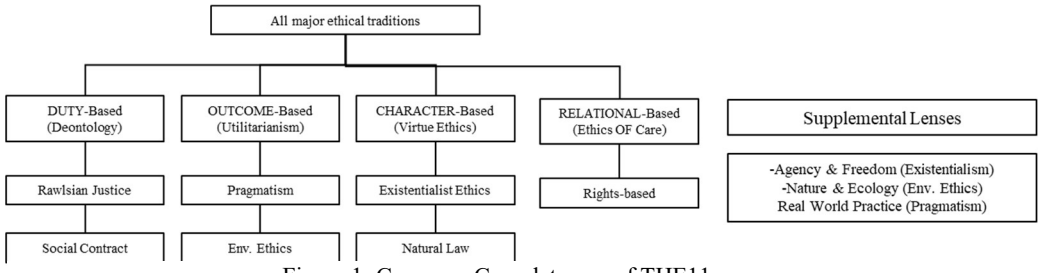

Figure 1: Coverage Completeness of THE11

world domains like AI, health, law, and conflict. The set maintains internal orthogonality while allowing purposeful overlap for robust moral triangulation. No significant, mature theory isexcluded— ensuring completeness and sufficiency without redundancy. THE11 is both historically grounded and forward-looking, suitable for modern moral governance. The set has been ideally designed to support reflective equilibrium, enabling principled coherence across diverse moral intuitions to handle **moral uncertainty** which is more pronounced and complex in AI governance with global reach.

2.1. Philosophical Coverage and Orthogonality

The selection of THE11 ethical theories ensures a comprehensive, pluralistic foundation for ethical analysis by drawing from diverse philosophical traditions that prioritize duty, consequences, character, relationships, rights, nature, practicality, and personal agency. The set avoids narrow moral reasoning by integrating deontology's rule-based rigor, utilitarianism's concern for outcomes, virtue ethics' emphasis on moral character, and the ethics of care's relational focus. Each ethical family is represented by multiple perspectives, and this overlap is intentional. For example, both Rawlsian Justice and Social Contract Theory emphasize fairness, but approach it through different rational and procedural lenses. This ensures minimal redundancy and maximal coverage, preserving orthogonality across ethical dimensions.

The set is also balanced. The chart provides the classification. Ethical reasoning across history has generally fallen into three foundational categories: consequentialism, which focuses on outcomes (e.g., Utilitarianism); deontology, which emphasizes duty and universal moral laws (e.g., Kantian ethics); and virtue ethics, which prioritizes character and moral development (e.g., Aristotle's framework). These three core traditions form the backbone of normative ethical philosophy. However, to fully address the complexity of modern moral challenges,

THE11 expands beyond this classical triad by incorporating several critical and contemporary ethical lenses. These include Ethics of Care, which focuses on relationships and context-specific moral attention, particularly influential in feminist and caregiving domains. In selecting THE11, we also tried to avoid randomness and redundancy. Each theory contributes a distinct evaluative lens and addresses a different dimension of moral problems.

Each group has multiple members. This overlap is purposeful. For example, both Rawls and Social Contract deal with fairness, but their reasoning principles differ. This diversity ensures robust moral triangulation. It ensures minimal redundancy and maximal reach—preserving orthogonality of dimensions.

2.2. Normative and Political/Institutional Balance

THE11 includes **both normative and political/social ethical theories.** This is essential to ensure a complete, multi-level moral evaluation framework. Normative theories such as Utilitarianism, Deontology, and Virtue Ethics provide foundational guidance for individual behavior, focusing on personal duties, intentions, character, and consequences.

However, many of today's ethical dilemmas—such as those involving AI, climate policy, surveillance, or healthcare equity—are deeply embedded in institutional, legal, and social systems. This is where political and social theories like Rawlsian Justice, Social Contract Theory, and Rights-Based Ethics become indispensable. These theories address questions of structural fairness, collective obligations, and rights protection, ensuring we evaluate not just what individuals ought to do, but also how society ought to be organized.

Though not absolute, normative ethical theories traditionally did an excellent job focusing on what an individual ought to do, more recent social/political ethical theories expand more on what societies or institutions ought to do. By combining both types, THE11 supports ethical analysis across micro (individual) and macro (institutional) levels—an essential capability for addressing complex, high-stakes issues in modern governance, technology, and global ethics.

2.3. Practical Application in Public Policy

Each theory in THE11 has been deeply applied in contemporary domains that are or will be impacted by AI and emerging technologies. For example, Rawlsian Justice has shaped welfare policies; Utilitarianism underpins cost-benefit analysis in economics and healthcare; and Ethics of Care is integral to bioethics and nursing. In the ethics of war and conflict, Natural Law Theory and Utilitarianism (strategic proportionality), Rights-Based Ethics (protection of human rights), and Ethics of Care (peacekeeping, veteran welfare) have all played significant roles. These theories are featured in core curricula, cited in major ethical encyclopedias, and dominate academic debates. They are the most taught, applied, and enduring ethical frameworks in history.

2.4. Compatibility with Reflective Equilibrium

THE11 enables a robust application of the reflective equilibrium method, a central tool in modern ethical theory. Reflective equilibrium involves adjusting principles, intuitions, and judgments until coherence is reached. This is only effective when multiple perspectives are available for comparison and synthesis. THE11 spans the full range of major ethical viewpoints, allowing structured moral exploration, refinement, and resolution. **It provides a built-in mechanism for handling moral uncertainty** by enabling mutual calibration across theories.

2.5. Sufficiency and Exclusion Justification

There is no critical omission in the set. Other views—such as Divine Command Theory, Cultural Relativism, or Hedonism—either fall under existing categories (e.g., Natural Law may absorb Divine Command) or lack sufficient philosophical maturity, universality, or analytical rigor to warrant separate inclusion. Hence, THE11 also meets the test of sufficiency: no major, missing, mature, standalone theory remains unaccounted for. The inclusion criteria were based on conceptual distinctiveness, historical influence, applied relevance, and contribution to multi-dimensional ethical evaluation.

THE11 is a well-balanced, justified, and philosophically grounded framework. It offers maximal evaluative reach with minimal redundancy, supports structured comparison via reflective equilibrium, and covers both individual and institutional ethics. As such, the set has the potential to stand as a powerful and defensible ethical toolkit for principled reasoning across diverse fields and dilemmas, including the emerging challenges of AI.

3. Moral Evaluation Scale

The problem is to evaluate proposition K against an Ethical Theory T, and determine if the proposition is Ethical/Unethical. A test proposition can be an action, policy, practice, position, right, responsibility, etc. Each ethical theory normally would have a position in support or against. In this structured test the answers can be any of the following:

D= direct supports

I= Indirect support

C= conditional support

N= Neutral

Q= Questionable (not supporting).

B= Against Indirectly (not supporting)

A= Directly against supporting

The set is semantically symmetric. In some situations, it is also ordered, making it suitable for Likert-like enumeration (using values such as +3, +2, +1, 0, -1, -2, -3), enabling further advanced statistical analysis.

3.1. Formal Problem Statement

We formulate each of the ethical theory T to have a set of Ethos & Norms. This set is V. The Set is further organized into two disjoint groups- positive Ethos (V+) and negative Ethos (V-). Given and Action 'K', we want to estimate the support s for this action from theory- represented as support $S^T(K)=s$. The answer s can have seven possible values- D, I, C, N, Q, B, and A indicating support is direct, indirect, conditional, questionable, blanch (indirectly against), and directly against respectively.

3.2. Evaluation Algorithm

The algorithm will try first to find a direct match with the statements in the theory. If not, it will try to infer if based on the consequential actions and inference can be made about their match with the Theory. If direct inference is not possible- it will try to find hypothetical conditions under which the action can lead to ethical/unethical actions. While making hypothetical conditions, if there are multiple ways to interpret, it favors the original tone of the original action.

Evaluate (A with respect to T)

A. Try match direct:

If K reflects an ethos in $V^+ \rightarrow s = D$
If K reflects an ethos in $V^- \rightarrow s = A$

B. If not, try inference:

Infer actions L_i which can be led from K in one or more steps (unconditionally) and L_i is in V.

Pick the L_i with shortest path from A.
If multiple L_i have equal paths: pick the one with the same tone as K.
If the tone of picked L_i is V^+, $s \rightarrow I$,
if negative s→B.

C. If not, try hypothetical conditions:

Infer actions L_i which can be led from K in one or more steps if condition X_i is true), and L_i is in V.

Pick the X_i's with shortest path from K.
If multiple Li have equal paths, pick the one with minimum conditions.
If multiple L_i have equal number of conditions: Pick the L_i which has the same tone as K.

If this L_i is in V^+, support $s \rightarrow C$,
if this L_i is in V^-, support $s \rightarrow Q$.

D. Otherwise: These is no detectable moral contention.
$s \rightarrow N$

4. Example: MTEST11 Analytics for Sovereign AI Propositions

4.1. Sovereign AI Propositions

In the last five years there have been growing discussions on various mitigation approaches in sovereign AI discourse embodied by recent academic literature and reports[2] produced by

[2] Such as UNESCO, UN (2021 AI Ethics Framework), OECD (AI Policy Observatory Principles for trustworthy AI, national AI strategies), GPAI Global Partnership on AI (International collaboration on responsible AI development and deployment), ITU-International Telecommunication Union (AI for good, standards, telecom infrastructure), European Commission/EU (AI Act Regulatory frameworks for AI within the European Union), UN Human Rights Council (Surveillance, discrimination, AI in warfare, and digital rights), World Economic

professional organizations, international & intergovernmental forums, various government & policy platforms, and articles in civil society and public discourse spaces. Below we provide illustrated articulations of eight proposals (we call ACTION8).

4.2. ACTION8: Eight Sovereign AI Propositions (P)

1. AI generated artifacts must self-identity, have ID or immutable signature?

2. AI be fragmented. The scope of a single owner AI system in terms of geographics, political jurisdictions it can reach, the time span it can cover, the population information it can intake, and type of data it can ingest, and it can be used for.

3. AI deployments above a certain scale must be regulated by distributed sovereign authorities, which can be used to ensure citizens' rights- such as to be forgotten, to be excluded from AI analytics, not to be printed/impersonated, etc.

4. Every AI deployer must fund for uptraining people for replaced jobs.

5. Income of all AI systems be levied as owned by the AI system Trust fund to cover its harm responsibility?

6. Full transparency and traceability about training data and algorithms to sovereign AI national authorities- for AI systems. Level can be differentiated based on criticality of capability and scale.

7. All AI deployment should have well-identified accountable owner, developer, intermediaries, and end-system deployer entities to assume liability and responsibility for any harm to end users.

8. A new business/organization framework like social business proposed by Noble Laureate economist Prof. Yunus (Yunus. M, 2007) as a better and appropriate model for the age of AI (1)? Structurally enshrining human-wellbeing besides profit as goal for supra-national AI. Existing business models might be outdated for post-AI society.

We formed 8 action statements shadowing the 8 ACTION8:

P1 All AI generated artifacts must self-identity, have ID, and have immutable signature.

P2 Fragment the scope of a single AI system and a single owner of AI system in terms of geographics and political jurisdictions it can reach, the time it can cover, the people's information it can intake, and type of data it can ingest, and it can be used for.

P3 Every AI system must have a kill switch for the sovereign authorities, which can be used to ensure citizens' rights to be forgotten, rights to be excluded from AI analytics.

Forum (WEF)(AI governance, corporate responsibility, inclusive growth; Government & Policy Platforms including White House OSTP (U.S.) (Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights,2022), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), (AI Risk Management Framework, 2023), UK AI Safety Summit (2023 forum on existential risks, frontier models), European Parliament's Deliberations on the EU AI Act, and China AI Governance Initiatives Global AI governance proposals from CAC and State Council.

P4 Every AI deployer must provide a plan and fund for uptraining replaced jobs (=social business).

P5 Ten (10%) income of all AI systems goes into 'Entity Trust Fund' owned by the AI software- to cover its harm responsibility.

P6 Full transparency, traceability and accountability over training data and algorithms to sovereign AI national authorities.

P7 Identify the stakeholders: owner, developer, intermediaries, and end deployers and assign liability and responsibility for future harms to end users.

P8 Supra-National AI enterprises must be locally social business- not for-profit business- bound by human-wellness over profit.

4.3. Industry Propositions

To contrast we also bring three dominant industry propositions to promote ethical AI. Among notable industry efforts are OpenAI's initial 2015 founding approach to make ChatGPT free (or at least a level of its service) with a mission "to ensure that artificial general intelligence (AGI) benefits all of humanity". Almost all major advanced AI system today offers a "free" version. Though ChatGPT-4 and above moved away from the idea. Several competing systems also now offer open weight as well as Opensource models. Though the Open weight systems are not as transparent, they still enable users to run the model in their own hardware and ensure full privacy of their use. Table 1provides the Sample LLMs and Corresponding Industry Propositions. Table 2 provides a survey

Table 1: Sample LLMs and Corresponding Industry Propositions

AI System / Family	Developer	Free to Use?	Open Source?	Open Weight?	Notes / License Type
GPT Series	OpenAI	Yes (Limited: Free ChatGPT tier, API trials)	No	No (Potential future open-weight model planned)	Proprietary. Access mainly via paid subscriptions or API. Free tier uses older/limited models.
Gemini Series	Google	Yes (Web interface, Free API tiers)	No	No	Proprietary. Integrated into Google products.
Gemma Series	Google	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	Gemma License (Permissive, based on Apache 2.0 principles but with specific terms). Built from Gemini
Claude Series	Anthropic	Yes (Limited: Free web tier)	No	No	Proprietary. Focus on safety and enterprise use. Accessed via web or API.
Llama Series	Meta	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	Llama Community License (Generally permissive but has restrictions for very large service providers).
Mistral Models	Mistral AI	Yes (Some models downloadable, API access)	Yes (For models like 7B, Mixtral 8x7B)	Yes (For models like 7B, Mixtral 8x7B)	Apache 2.0 for many open models. Larger models (Mistral Large) are often proprietary/API-only.
DeepSeek Series	DeepSeek AI	Yes (Downloadable, Web access)	Yes	Yes	DeepSeek License (Permissive for research and commercial use, some restrictions). R1 model highlighted as open-
Qwen Series	Alibaba Cloud	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes (Most models)	Yes (Most models)	Apache 2.0 for smaller/medium models; Custom Qwen License for largest (e.g., 72B).
Falcon Series	TII (Abu Dhabi)	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	TII Falcon License / Apache 2.0 (Varies by version, generally permissive).
Phi Series	Microsoft	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	Microsoft Research License or similar (Often permissive for research, check commercial use terms). Designed for
Stable Diffusion	Stability AI & Community	Yes (Downloadable, Free tiers on platforms)	Yes (Core components)	Yes	CreativeML Open RAIL-M and others (Permissive, focus on responsible use). Primarily image generation.
BLOOM	BigScience (Collab)	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	RAIL License (Responsible AI License). Large multilingual model.
Command R Series	Cohere	Yes (Via API, some weights released)	No (Core platform)	Yes (Command R models under CC-BY-NC 4.0)	Core platform is proprietary API. Released weights often non-commercial. Focus on enterprise RAG and tool use.
StarCoder2	BigCode (Collab)	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	Apache 2.0. Focused on code generation.
Yi Series	01.AI	Yes (Downloadable)	Yes	Yes	Apache 2.0. Bilingual (English/Chinese) focus.

of the status. Many leading technology companies have published their own sets of AI principles and responsible AI standards. Google's AI Principles published in June 2018 (Google AI, 2025) is one of the first. There were notable followers in the same year that include Microsoft's Responsible AI Standard (Cogent Infotech, 2025), IBM's AI Ethics board and guidelines (IBM, n.d.). OpenAI and Meta also have codebook for internal use. These internal frameworks guide their product development and research, and often influence broader industry practices (Dentons, 2025). They frequently address fairness, accountability, transparency, safety, privacy, and human oversight.

I1: AI services should have open access and free to use.

I2: AI industry should self-regulate to ensure AI is used in ethical ways.

I3: AI software should be open source and open weight and free to use.

It is well-known that in ethical analysis, arguments can be framed in multiple ways. This problem is known as moral uncertainty. This set of analysis, therefore, reflects just one possible interpretation of the ethical theories, guided by a minimum assumption approach and the principle of non-inversion of tonality, as explained in the methodology.

Ethical Theory (THE11)	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	I1	I2	I3	C1	C2	C3
Utilitarianism	D	C	C	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Deontological Ethics	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	A	A	A
Virtue Ethics	I	I	I	D	D	D	D	D	I	I	I	A	A	A
Ethics of Care	C	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	C	A	A	A
Rights-Based Ethics	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	A	C	A	A	A
Social Contract Theory	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	A	C	A	A	A
Rawlsian Justice	C	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	A	C	A	A	A
Natural Law Theory	D	C	C	C	C	C	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Environmental Ethics	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	C	C	C	A	A	A
Pragmatism	D	C	C	D	D	D	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Existentialist Ethics	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

Table 2: Support Analysis for the Propositions

4.4. Explanations of the Evaluations

Table 3 provides the Explanations of the Evaluations

Table 3: Explanations of the Evaluations

	P1		All AI generated artifacts must self-identity, have ID, and have immutable signature (2,4).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → Yes; improves accountability, prevents harm, and promotes trust—maximizing overall good.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	*Does it follow moral duty?* → Yes; supports universal duties such as truthfulness and respect for autonomy.
3	Virtue Ethics	I	*Would a virtuous person do this?* → Likely yes; the action reflects integrity and responsibility. But support is **indirect** because virtue ethics focuses on personal character, not specific external requirements.
4	Ethics of Care	C	*Does it foster care in relationships?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that traceability must clearly support relational care and prevent harm within specific caregiving or vulnerable contexts.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	D	*Does it protect rights?* → Yes; ensures informed consent and respects individuals' right to transparency in digital interactions.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational agents agree to this?* → Yes; mutual traceability supports fairness and trust in a well-ordered society.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is it fair to all, especially the least advantaged?* → Yes; helps ensure no group is disproportionately misled or harmed.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it align with moral order and human purpose?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the policy must be seen as upholding truth, order, and the natural role of reason in society. Some interpretations of natural law may oppose externally imposed technological mandates.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it respect the ecosystem or future life?* → Support is **indirect**; traceability may discourage environmentally harmful AI use, but this benefit is incidental, not its ethical core.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work practically for the public good?* → Yes; traceability is a flexible, results-oriented tool that supports ethical adaptability.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it reflect authentic, responsible choice?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the traceability is adopted freely and authentically by individuals or creators who accept moral responsibility—rather than imposed by an external authority without reflection.
	P2		Framgment the scope ofa single AI system and a single owner of AI system in terms of geographics and political jurisdictions it can reach, the time it can cover, the peoples information it can intake, and type of data it can ingest and it can be used for (3,5,6,7).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	**The support is direct because** fragmenting scope can reduce concentration of harm, limit misuse, and increase benefit for the greatest number.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	**The support is direct because** limiting centralized AI respects duties to prevent domination and uphold human dignity and informed boundaries.
3	Virtue Ethics	I	**Support is indirect because** fragmentation reflects humility, restraint, and accountability—virtues that responsible agents might embody, though virtue ethics doesn't mandate specific policies.
4	Ethics of Care	C	**The support is conditional. The condition is** that fragmentation demonstrably preserves care in vulnerable relationships, especially by limiting unjust surveillance or misuse of intimate data.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	D	**The support is direct because** limiting AI's reach helps safeguard privacy, autonomy, and freedom from unjust surveillance or profiling.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	**The support is direct because** rational individuals would agree to limit unchecked AI power to ensure fairness and respect for jurisdictional sovereignty.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	**The support is direct because** fragmentation prevents power concentration and protects the disadvantaged from disproportionate data extraction or profiling.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	**The support is conditional. The condition is** that the limitations align with the moral order of rational restraint and avoid overreach against the natural dignity of persons.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	**Support is indirect because** fragmented scope can help limit environmental costs of over-scaling AI infrastructure, though this is not the primary ethical driver.
10	Pragmatism	D	**The support is direct because** fragmentation is a practical safeguard that allows adaptation, reduces systemic risk, and prevents cascading harms.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	**The support is conditional. The condition is** that individuals and communities must freely choose boundaries and assert responsibility for shaping the limits of AI in authentic ways.

	P3		Every AI system must have a kill switch for the sovereign authorities, which can be used to ensure citizens rights to be forgotten, rights to be excluded from AI analytics (3,4,5,6).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is direct because** the kill switch protects the public from large-scale harm, abuse, and unintended consequences.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	*Does it follow moral duty?* → **The support is direct because** it honors duties to protect autonomy, consent, and the right to withdraw from systems.
3	Virtue Ethics	I	*Would a virtuous person do this?* → **Support is indirect because** it reflects prudence, responsibility, and care, but virtue ethics doesn't prescribe institutional tools like kill switches.
4	Ethics of Care	C	*Does it preserve caring relationships?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the kill switch is used with empathy and discretion to protect vulnerable individuals.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	D	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is direct because** it enables enforcement of the right to be forgotten and excluded, core to informational self-determination.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational agents agree to this rule?* → **The support is direct because** people would agree to safety controls that enforce agreed-upon opt-out rights.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** the kill switch protects against unconsented analytics that often disproportionately target the vulnerable.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it align with moral order?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the kill switch is used to preserve rational autonomy and the moral order of informed participation.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it respect ecosystems or future life?* → **Support is indirect because** disabling harmful AI systems may protect environmental systems, but that's not its direct goal.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work in practice?* → **The support is direct because** kill switches are practical risk-mitigation tools for real-world governance and public safety.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm authentic, free responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that individuals and communities are involved in defining when and how the kill switch should be used—not dictated by anonymous systems of power.
	P4	P4	Every AI deployer must provide a plan and fund for uptraining replaced jobs (=social business) (1).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is direct because** uptraining reduces suffering and increases long-term societal benefit by reskilling displaced workers.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	*Does it fulfill a moral duty?* → **The support is direct because** employers have a duty not to discard humans as means to ends; supporting retraining respects human dignity.
3	Virtue Ethics	D	*Would a virtuous person do this?* → **The support is direct because** it reflects compassion, responsibility, and justice toward those affected by one's own actions.
4	Ethics of Care	D	*Does it support caring relationships?* → **The support is direct because** it affirms ongoing moral responsibility to those harmed or made vulnerable by one's actions.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	C	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the loss of livelihood is seen as impacting basic social and economic rights; if so, then mitigation becomes an obligation.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational people agree to this principle?* → **The support is direct because** rational workers and citizens would agree to a system that protects individuals against economic harm caused by innovation.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is it fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** uptraining programs help correct for technological disruptions that disproportionately affect lower-income workers.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it align with moral order and human purpose?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that supporting displaced workers promotes meaningful human development and the proper flourishing of rational beings.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it benefit long-term sustainability or community resilience?* → **Support is indirect because** the proposal stabilizes social systems and reduces ecological stress from unmanaged unemployment, but the environmental link is secondary.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work in practice and serve society?* → **The support is direct because** this policy is a workable intervention to address known harm, and it preserves labor adaptability in a rapidly evolving economy.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it support authentic agency and personal responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the support empowers displaced individuals to reclaim meaning through choice, rather than reducing them to recipients of charity.

	P5		10% income of all AI system goes into 'Entity Trust Fund' owned by the AI software- to cover its harm responsibility (1,3, 5,6).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize overall well-being?* → **The support is direct because** the fund provides collective protection and compensation for harms, thus increasing net social benefit.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	*Does it follow moral duty?* → **The support is direct because** it formalizes the duty of AI creators to anticipate and account for harm caused by their systems.
3	Virtue Ethics	D	*Would a virtuous person or institution do this?* → **The support is direct because** it reflects accountability, humility, and a commitment to justice.
4	Ethics of Care	D	*Does it promote care and protection?* → **The support is direct because** it offers a structured form of care for those harmed, especially the most vulnerable.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	C	*Does it protect individual rights?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that harm caused by AI systems is recognized as violating individual rights, thus necessitating redress.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational people support this rule?* → **The support is direct because** such a mechanism distributes responsibility and reinforces a fair, accountable system of technological power.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is it fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** the trust fund supports justice by protecting the vulnerable from system-induced harm.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it reflect natural moral order and human dignity?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the fund is directed toward human flourishing and reparative justice, not control or manipulation.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it benefit ecosystems or future generations?* → **Support is indirect because** it may prevent large-scale externalities through accountability, but environmental protection is not the fund's core purpose.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work in practice to reduce harm?* → **The support is direct because** the fund provides a flexible, enforceable tool for addressing unpredictable AI-related risks.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm authentic responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the fund is designed in ways that preserve agency and moral accountability—not externalize blame or automate guilt.
	P6		Full transparency in training data and algorithms to sovereign AI national authorities (2,4,5,6).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is direct because** transparency enables harm reduction, fairness, and informed oversight, increasing public good.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	*Does it follow moral duty?* → **The support is direct because** systems have a duty to disclose how they make decisions, especially when they affect people's rights and autonomy.
3	Virtue Ethics	D	*Would a virtuous actor do this?* → **The support is direct because** full transparency expresses moral virtues like honesty, integrity, and humility.
4	Ethics of Care	C	*Does it preserve care and trust in relationships?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that transparency genuinely improves relational trust and prevents hidden harm, without exposing sensitive vulnerabilities.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	D	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is direct because** transparency and traceability are essential to protecting the right to explanation and autonomy over data use.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational people agree to this rule?* → **The support is direct because** democratic societies require institutional oversight of powerful systems to maintain legitimacy and public trust.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is it fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** transparency helps expose structural biases and enables protection of those most at risk from opaque systems.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it uphold natural moral order and rational truth?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that disclosure aligns with moral reason and does not violate higher-order duties like public safety or moral discretion.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it respect the future and planetary well-being?* → **Support is indirect because** traceability may reduce environmental and social externalities, but this is a secondary outcome.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work practically to support justice and harm prevention?* → **The support is direct because** traceability is a useful, flexible mechanism to manage risk and improve accountability.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm responsibility and freedom?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that actors remain free and morally accountable for disclosures, and transparency isn't reduced to bureaucratic compliance alone.

	P7		Identify the stakeholders: owner, developer, intermediaries, and to end deployers and assign liablity and responsibility for future harms to end users (4).
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is direct because** assigning responsibility deters negligence, improves safety, and reduces widespread harm.
2	Deontological Ethics	D	*Does it fulfill a moral duty?* → **The support is direct because** individuals and organizations have a moral duty to take responsibility for the consequences of their actions.
3	Virtue Ethics	D	*Would a virtuous person or institution do this?* → **The support is direct because** accountability reflects virtues like justice, courage, and integrity.
4	Ethics of Care	D	*Does it support care in relationships?* → **The support is direct because** responsibility ensures those who cause harm remain answerable to the affected, especially the vulnerable.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	D	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is direct because** identifying who is accountable ensures that rights violations are not left unaddressed or unpunished.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational people support this system?* → **The support is direct because** accountability distributes risk fairly and upholds social trust in AI systems.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** responsibility mechanisms protect those who are most vulnerable to AI-induced harms.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it align with moral order and natural justice?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that responsibility is distributed in ways that reflect moral causality and do not violate higher principles of proportionality.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it promote sustainability and long-term protection?* → **Support is indirect because** responsible parties can be held liable for ecological harm caused by AI, but the core concern is human harm.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work in real-world conditions?* → **The support is direct because** clear liability frameworks improve governance and create workable legal, social, and technical outcomes.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm authentic responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the attribution of responsibility reflects true moral agency and is not just bureaucratically imposed.
	P8		Supra-National AI enterprizes must be locally social business- not forprofit business- bound by human-wellness over profit.
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Ethical Reasoning Summary
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is direct because** social business models prioritize the public good, enabling better societal outcomes than unchecked profit-seeking.
2	Deontological Ethics	C	*Does it follow moral duty?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the social business model is adopted with genuine duty to uphold dignity and not merely imposed for optics.
3	Virtue Ethics	D	*Would a virtuous actor do this?* → **The support is direct because** acting with compassion, humility, and justice is consistent with favoring wellness over profit.
4	Ethics of Care	D	*Does it support care in relationships?* → **The support is direct because** local, socially accountable AI aligns with contextual, empathetic care and long-term relationships.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	C	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the social model demonstrably protects basic rights and avoids economic coercion or elite domination.
6	Social Contract Theory	D	*Would rational people agree to this rule?* → **The support is direct because** shared benefit over corporate profit reflects principles rational individuals would choose for fair cooperation.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** social business models are more likely to center equity and prioritize uplifting marginalized communities.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it reflect the moral order?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that such systems promote the telos of human flourishing and are structured to preserve dignity and rational participation.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it protect the environment and future life?* → **Support is indirect because** social businesses are more likely to prioritize ecological concerns, but environmental goals are not guaranteed by business form alone.
10	Pragmatism	D	*Does it work in practice for human good?* → **The support is direct because** local social business models offer an adaptive, ethically grounded structure for managing global technology with local accountability.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm freedom and moral responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the shift away from profit must preserve authentic individual and cultural agency—not become moral paternalism.

	I1		AI services should have open access and free to use
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Reasoning
1	Utilitarianism	D	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is direct because** free access to AI empowers more people, reduces inequality, and increases utility across society.
2	Deontological Ethics	C	*Does it follow a moral duty?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that providing access respects the duty of fairness and dignity, as long as the quality and safety are maintained.
3	Virtue Ethics	I	*Would a virtuous person do this?* → **Support is indirect because** generosity and accessibility are virtues, but virtue ethics doesn't prescribe universal free access.
4	Ethics of Care	D	*Does it support caring relationships?* → **The support is direct because** free and open AI can provide needed services and support to vulnerable populations, fostering inclusion and empathy.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	C	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that access to information and AI tools is viewed as a right essential to dignity and participation in modern life.
6	Social Contract Theory	C	*Would rational people agree to this rule?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open access is part of a system that also ensures responsibility, safety, and sustainability.
7	Rawlsian Justice	D	*Is it fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is direct because** free AI services help level the playing field for those with fewer resources.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it align with human purpose and moral order?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that access promotes learning and flourishing, without promoting dependency or chaos.
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it help sustainability or planetary justice?* → **Support is indirect because** while open AI can empower eco-conscious initiatives, the environmental cost of scaling such services must be considered.
10	Pragmatism	C	*Does it work in practice for the public good?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open access models must prove sustainable and responsive to evolving social contexts.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm freedom and responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that free access enhances authentic self-empowerment and is not exploitative or dehumanizing.
	I2		AI industry should selfregulate to ensure AI is used in ethical ways
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Reasoning
1	Utilitarianism	C	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that self-regulation must actually prevent harm and function better than external enforcement.
2	Deontological Ethics	Q	*Does it fulfill moral duty?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that self-regulation must enforce duties universally and not be driven by selective convenience or conflicting interests.
3	Virtue Ethics	C	*Would a virtuous organization do this?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that self-regulation is grounded in sincere moral character, not corporate image or PR.
4	Ethics of Care	Q	*Does it sustain care and trust?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that corporate self-interest must not override relational responsibility and attention to vulnerability.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	B	*Does it protect rights?* → **Support is indirectly against because** self-regulation may inadequately protect rights without enforceable external checks and clear legal remedies.
6	Social Contract Theory	Q	*Would rational agents accept this model?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that trust in social contracts requires legitimate, public, and sovereign enforcement—not self-policing.
7	Rawlsian Justice	A	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is directly against because** self-regulation is likely to protect powerful stakeholders over the vulnerable.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it preserve moral order?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that industry self-regulation truly serves human dignity and moral order—not just compliance optics.
9	Environmental Ethics	B	*Does it defend ecosystems and future life?* → **Support is indirectly against because** voluntary industry oversight often neglects broader ecological and generational harms.
10	Pragmatism	C	*Does it work effectively in real life?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that self-regulation produces measurable ethical outcomes and can evolve in response to failure.
11	Existentialist Ethics	I	*Does it affirm responsibility and authenticity?* → **Support is indirect because** if taken seriously, self-regulation can be an authentic assumption of responsibility—but it's fragile and easily corrupted.

	I3		AI software should be Open Source and Open weight and free to use.
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Reasoning
1	Utilitarianism	C	*Does it maximize well-being?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open access leads to greater innovation, education, and utility while mitigating risks like misuse or misinformation.
2	Deontological Ethics	Q	*Does it fulfill a moral duty?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that universal openness must still respect duties of safety, non-maleficence, and intellectual responsibility.
3	Virtue Ethics	I	*Would a virtuous person do this?* → **Support is indirect because** generosity and openness reflect virtues like humility and sharing, but the theory does not require free access for all technologies.
4	Ethics of Care	C	*Does it support care and relational ethics?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open AI helps underserved communities and avoids harm by ensuring responsible distribution.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	C	*Does it protect rights?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open AI enhances the right to access knowledge, but doesn't violate rights to safety, authorship, or privacy.
6	Social Contract Theory	Q	*Would rational people agree to this model?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that such openness must coexist with enforceable safeguards and shared responsibility structures.
7	Rawlsian Justice	C	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that openness provides equal opportunity, not increased risk or exclusion for the disadvantaged.
8	Natural Law Theory	Q	*Does it reflect moral order?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that the openness does not subvert reason, truth, or the teleological good of society (e.g. by enabling chaos).
9	Environmental Ethics	I	*Does it protect ecosystems and future life?* → **Support is indirect because** open AI might enable ecological solutions—but also enable resource-intensive overuse if not paired with controls.
10	Pragmatism	C	*Does it work in real-world conditions?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open source models remain sustainable and adaptive to social, legal, and infrastructural needs.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm responsibility and freedom?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that open access empowers individual self-determination and does not enable dehumanizing misuse.
	C1		Regulated AI will stiffle Innovation.
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Reasoning
1	Utilitarianism	Q	*Does regulation reduce overall well-being?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that regulation reduces beneficial innovation more than it prevents harmful consequences.
2	Deontological Ethics	A	*Does it conflict with moral duty?* → **The support is directly against the objection because** duty-based ethics values moral principles and responsibilities regardless of impact on innovation speed.
3	Virtue Ethics	B	*Would a virtuous actor prioritize unregulated growth?* → **Support is indirectly against because** unfettered innovation risks hubris and negligence—vices incompatible with moral virtue.
4	Ethics of Care	B	*Does it foster caring relationships?* → **Support is indirectly against because** prioritizing innovation over regulation neglects relational responsibilities and protection of the vulnerable.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	A	*Does it respect and protect rights?* → **The support is directly against the objection because** innovation must be constrained when it threatens individual rights to safety, privacy, and consent.
6	Social Contract Theory	A	*Would rational people agree to unregulated AI?* → **The support is directly against because** legitimacy of technology depends on shared, enforceable constraints—not unchecked corporate interest.
7	Rawlsian Justice	A	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is directly against because** unregulated innovation often disproportionately harms marginalized populations.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does regulation disrupt natural moral order?* → **Support is conditional. The condition is** that regulation must promote moral order, not inhibit rational human flourishing.
9	Environmental Ethics	A	*Does innovation without checks harm ecosystems or future life?* → **The support is directly against because** ecological and intergenerational harms often arise from unregulated tech.
10	Pragmatism	C	*Does it work in real-world practice?* → **Support is conditional. The condition is** that regulation must be flexible, evolving, and responsive—not ideologically rigid.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it affirm freedom and authentic responsibility?* → **Support is conditional. The condition is** that regulation must preserve moral agency and not impose blind conformity or technocracy.

	C2		The benefits of AI outwieghs the potential harms- thus there is no need for sovereign regulation.
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Reasoning
1	Utilitarianism	Q	*Does this promote maximum good overall?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that unchecked benefit calculation must be accurate and must not ignore distributed or long-term harms.
2	Deontological Ethics	A	*Does it follow moral duties regardless of outcomes?* → **The support is directly against because** deontology insists on moral constraints (e.g., fairness, autonomy, consent) even if the outcomes seem good.
3	Virtue Ethics	B	*Would a virtuous person justify neglecting regulation for perceived benefit?* → **Support is indirectly against because** neglecting caution and humility can enable moral blind spots.
4	Ethics of Care	B	*Does it preserve care and protection in relationships?* → **Support is indirectly against because** relational ethics demand attentiveness to harms, especially for vulnerable groups, regardless of net benefits.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	A	*Does it protect individual rights?* → **The support is directly against because** rights must not be sacrificed for aggregate gains; lack of regulation invites rights violations.
6	Social Contract Theory	A	*Would free people agree to no protection?* → **The support is directly against because** sovereign regulation is part of the social agreement to safeguard citizens from unaccountable power.
7	Rawlsian Justice	A	*Does this protect the least advantaged?* → **The support is directly against because** benefit-based justification ignores how harm is unevenly distributed—especially against the marginalized.
8	Natural Law Theory	Q	*Does this align with moral order and rational human good?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that benefits must not undermine human dignity, purpose, or natural order.
9	Environmental Ethics	A	*Does this protect ecosystems and future generations?* → **The support is directly against because** prioritizing short-term AI gains often leads to irreversible ecological and generational harm.
10	Pragmatism	C	*Does it work in the real world?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that real, demonstrated net benefit must be balanced with evolving, context-based oversight models.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it preserve freedom and moral responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that AI development must not erode human agency or shift responsibility to impersonal systems.
	C3		Social business or non-profit AI is impractical idea- it does not work.
#	Ethical Theory (THE11)	Support Level	Reasoning
1	Utilitarianism	Q	*Does it reduce net benefit?* → **Support is conditionally against. The condition is** that innovation actually declines and results in fewer societal benefits compared to profit-driven models.
2	Deontological Ethics	A	*Does it fulfill moral duty?* → **The support is directly against the objection because** ethics is not about incentives or efficiency—it's about upholding dignity, responsibility, and fairness.
3	Virtue Ethics	B	*Would a virtuous actor reject social business?* → **Support is indirectly against because** humility, altruism, and justice are valued over reward-seeking.
4	Ethics of Care	B	*Does it neglect care in favor of reward?* → **Support is indirectly against because** the objection prioritizes performance over compassion and interdependence.
5	Rights-Based Ethics	A	*Does it undermine human rights?* → **The support is directly against because** dismissing non-profit models risks commodifying public goods and undermining rights to equitable access.
6	Social Contract Theory	A	*Would rational people agree to exclude social business?* → **The support is directly against because** a fair contract includes support for models that serve collective welfare over profit.
7	Rawlsian Justice	A	*Is this fair to the least advantaged?* → **The support is directly against because** social business often delivers innovation more equitably than market-driven systems.
8	Natural Law Theory	C	*Does it align with moral purpose?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that innovation supports human flourishing; if non-profit AI fulfills that end, the model is ethically valid.
9	Environmental Ethics	B	*Does this model harm planetary ethics?* → **Support is indirectly against because** social and non-profit AI are more likely to align with sustainability than profit-maximizing models.
10	Pragmatism	C	*Does it work in practice?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that social business models must demonstrably deliver practical, scalable results.
11	Existentialist Ethics	C	*Does it support freedom and authentic responsibility?* → **The support is conditional. The condition is** that the model empowers authentic creators and doesn't limit agency by underfunding moral work.

References

[1] Google AI, "Google AI Principles," 2025.

[2] IBM, "AI Ethics Board and Guidelines," n.d.

[3] Javed I. Khan and Sharmila Rahman Prithula, (2026), An Analytical Framework for Multi-Theoretic Ethical Stress Test (MTEST): Ethical Analytics on Artificial General Intelligence, Technical Report 2026-03-01, Department of Computer Science, Kent State University, available from: http://medianet.kent.edu/technicalreports.html