

Master-
Table 24

Properties of the four types of minimum standard in society.
Ethical standards, which are needed to protect identity, are tetradic authorities formed by conjoining four adjacent types of rule.
Standards must be owned if they are to enable self-appraisal and self-control.
See text for details and explanation.

Tetrad No. (Levels)	Type of Standard	Function	Focus of Conformity	Standard-setting Authority	How Standards Are Set	How Standards are Monitored	Who Judges Breaches
1 (L's 1-4)	Communal standard	To protect an evolving undefined community identity.	Individual activity in public.	The community.	Informally.	Media investigation, public complaints, informal criticism.	Any member of the community.
2 (L's 2-5)	Individual standard	To protect an individual's self-defined identity.	The individual's internal functioning (expressed explicitly or implicitly in actions).	Each person or organization.	Privately by deliberate choice.	Internal criticism and review, often in response to external comment.	The individual: i.e. governing body in an organisation.
3 (L's 3-6)	Societal standard	To protect a society's officially enacted identity.	Formal institutions e.g. laws, regulations, government policies, public agencies &c.	Governing organs of a society.	Formal enactments like laws and statutory instruments.	Statutory agencies and regulatory authorities.	Courts and tribunals within a society.
4 (L's 4-7)	Universal standard	To protect an internationally agreed conception of human identity in society.	Individual rights and duties in a sovereign society.	Multi-national governmental bodies (e.g. UNO).	Unanimously adopted formal declarations to be ratified in law by national governments.	Campaigning bodies, world press, parliamentary fact-finding visits.	International judicial tribunals commissions and courts.