

Capitalism

#	Principle	sustainability / critical perspectives	human societies	human symbols	human artefacts	nature
		purpose within the semantic lens				
1	Capital, labour, and markets determine the general character of the social, political, and intellectual processes of life. (not M2)		social and political processes	capital, labour, markets		
2	Economic decisions are best left to the free play of self-regulating market forces; economic inequality is justified on the grounds that the wealthy are more virtuous than the poor. (not M3)		social competition			
3	Markets produce and control the means to satisfy human needs (not M5)			markets, control of means of production	meeting material needs	meeting physical needs
4	Human freedom is realised in the form of consumer freedom of choice and labourer freedom of employment fuelled by capital, hard work, frugality, and market competition (not M6)		competition for jobs and employees	capital, market-specific labour skills, status symbols	competition for status symbols and market share	
5	Capital constructed as interest bearing debt provides the liquidity that powers markets (not M7)		labour markets	capital, interest bearing debt, markets		
6	Most of the means of production should be privately owned (not M8)		control of means of production	private ownership		
7	Commoditisation of labour and products of labour leads to optimal allocation of capital (not M9)		labour markets, division of labour, factories	markets		
8	Products of labour are valued by the individual who possesses them privately and the capitalist who sells them (not M10)		capitalist class, consumers	capital		
9	Use of the excess of production over consumption to enlarge productive capacity rather than to invest in economically unproductive enterprises, such as pyramids and cathedrals (not M14)		capitalist class, labour class	capital		