Unethical behaviors in the economy

White-collar crimes

White-collar crime include non-violent, financially motivated crimes that are frequently committed by people, corporations, or government personnel. These crimes are often distinguished by deception, concealment, or a violation of trust and may result in substantial financial and societal consequences. White-collar crimes include several types of crimes, with some prevalent instances being:

Fraud is a range of deceptive activities carried out with the intention of acquiring monetary benefits. These activities include securities fraud, investment fraud, insurance fraud, mortgage fraud, and healthcare fraud.

Embezzlement refers to the act of those who have been entrusted with monies or assets misappropriating or stealing them. This might include staff stealing from their employers or executives diverting funds from company accounts.

Insider trading is the unlawful purchase or sale of stocks using undisclosed, significant knowledge about a firm. This information is usually gained by corporate insiders or persons with privileged access to it.

Bribery and corruption include the act of providing, receiving, or soliciting anything valuable with the intention of exerting influence over the acts or choices of public officials, business executives, or other persons in positions of power, for personal or organizational benefit.

Money laundering refers to the act of disguising the source of unlawfully acquired funds or assets in order to give them the appearance of being lawful, often via intricate financial transactions or investments.

Identity theft and identity fraud include the illicit use of someone else's personal data to perpetrate financial offenses, such as initiating deceitful bank accounts, acquiring loans, or conducting transactions.

Cybercrime refers to a broad spectrum of illegal acts conducted via computers or the internet. These activities include hacking, phishing, ransomware attacks, and many types of online fraud that specifically target people, corporations, or financial institutions.

Antitrust violations refer to illicit activities that impede competition in the market, such as collusion to set prices, manipulation of bids, agreements to divide markets, or engaging in monopolistic conduct.

Tax evasion and tax fraud are illicit strategies used to escape taxes or intentionally understate income or assets in order to minimize tax obligations, sometimes including forged documentation or offshore accounts.

Environmental crimes refer to the infringement of environmental rules and regulations, including activities such as the unauthorized disposal of dangerous waste, contamination of air or water resources, or the deliberate destruction of protected ecosystems for the purpose of monetary benefit.