



# Theft at work



It includes embezzlement and is defined as *the dishonest appropriation by an employee of any money or property given to him on behalf of his employer.*

Many cases are never taken to court and employers may choose to dismiss employees rather than risk the embarrassment that revelations of widespread theft might cause

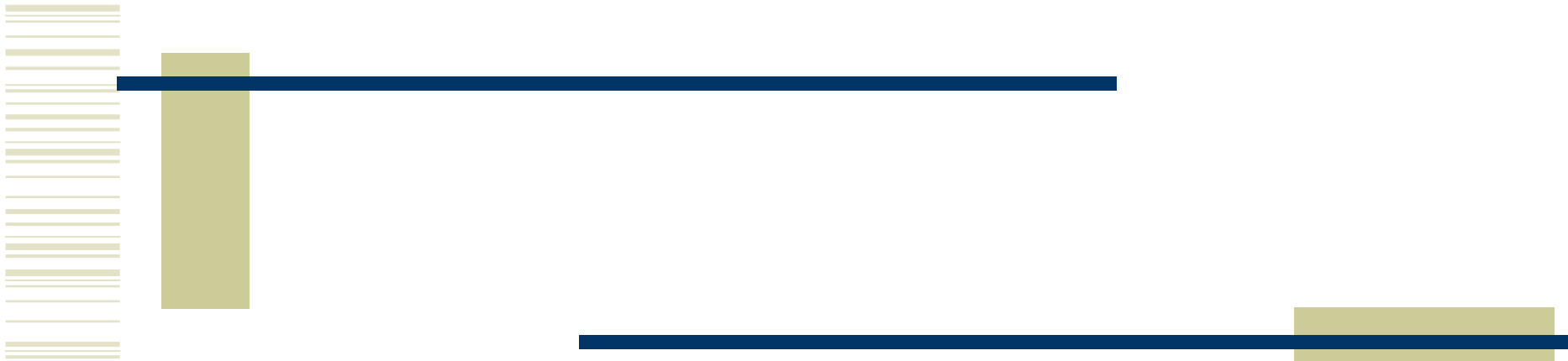


# Fraud



Fraud is a false representation by means of a statement or conduct made in order to gain a material advantage.

It is difficult to determine at what point false representations such as advertisings or descriptions of goods or services are considered as criminal.

- 
- ◆ Fraud in the public sector
  - ◆ Fraud in the Health Care System
  - ◆ Euro Fraud
  - ◆ Tax Fraud
  - ◆ Pensions misselling

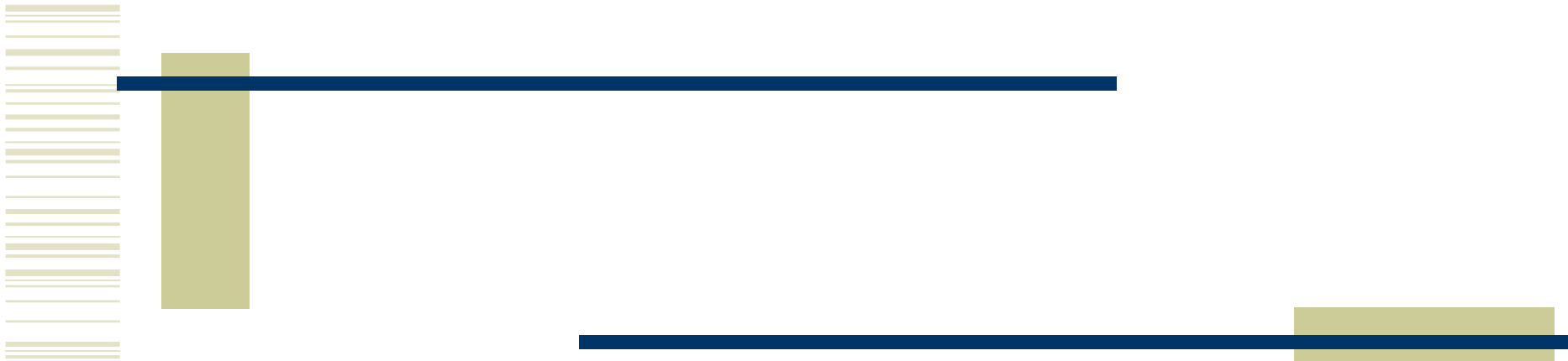


# Corruption

Bribery and corruption involve an employee using his or her position to gain monetary advantage in return for some favour

*The offering, giving , soliciting or acceptance of any inducement or reward which may influence the action of any person*

It is often characterized as victimless, as few direct losses are involved although it may indirectly disadvantage competitors who lose the chance to bid for contracts and it also affects confidence in the institutions in which it is found.



Because it involves a private agreement between individuals it is largely invisible, often being detected only when individuals are seen to have suspiciously large income or to engage in conspicuous consumption



# Employment offences



- ◆ They involve physical and economic harms and can be perpetrated by small and large businesses.

These offences include:

- ◆ The employing of workers with very low wages and poor conditions

- ◆ The failing to ensure compliance with safety or environmental regulations, risking disastrous consequences



---

# Consumer crimes

---

Consumer crimes involve violations of the law and regulations surrounding the production, distribution and sale of goods and services

1. Car safety
2. Cowboy builders
3. Pricing offences
4. Marketing malpractice
5. Deceptive packaging
6. Counterfeit goods



---

# Food offences

---

The main offences involve the adulteration of food, the sale of “unfit food” and the sale of food “not of the nature, quality or substance demanded by the consumer”

- ◆ Food frauds
- ◆ Food labelling offences
- ◆ Food poisoning





---

# Environmental crime

---

It encompasses a wide range of offences including pollution of the atmosphere, rivers, beaches and water, along with the illegal dumping of toxic waste