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Fraud

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Fraud is deliberately deceiving someone else with the intent of causing damage. This damage need not be physical damage, in fact, it is often financial. There are many different types of fraud, for example [bankruptcy fraud](#), [credit card fraud](#), and [healthcare fraud](#). The precise legal definition of fraud varies by jurisdiction and by the specific fraud offense.



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Fraudulent misrepresentation



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Under contract law, a plaintiff can recover against a defendant on the grounds of fraudulent misrepresentation if (1) a representation was made; (2) that was false; (3) that when made, the representation was known to be false or made recklessly without knowledge of its truth; (4) that it was made with the intention that the plaintiff rely on it; (5) that the plaintiff did rely on it; and (6) that the plaintiff suffered damages as a result.

fraud *noun* artfulness, artifice, beguilement, charlatanry, cheating, chicane, chicanery, collusion, covin, cozenage, craftiness, crookedness, cunning, deceit, deceitful practice, deceitfulness, deception, deceptiveness, delusiveness, dishonesty, dissembling, dissimulation, double-dealing, dupery, duplicity, fabrication, fallacia, fallaciousness, false conduct, false representation, falseness, falsification, falsity, fraudulence, fraus, furtiveness, guile, improbity, insidiousness, intentional deception, lack of probity, mendacity, misrepresentation, perfidy, pretense, prevarication, quackery, ruse, sham, sneakiness, subreption, surreptitiousness, swindling, treachery, trickery, trickiness, underhandedness, untruthfulness, wiliness

Associated concepts: action for fraud, actionable fraud, bad faith, collateral fraud, collusion, constructive fraud, debt created by fraud, deceit, discovery of fraud, extrinsic fraud, false representation, fraudulent misrepresentation, fraudulent representation, implied fraud, intrinsic fraud, mail fraud, material fraud, misrepresentation, positive fraud, presumptive fraud, public fraud, statute of frauds

Foreign phrases: Qui per fraudem agit frustra agit. What a man does fraudulently he does vainly. *Vendens eandem rem duobus falsarius est.* He is fraudulent who sells the same thing to two persons. *Dolus auctoris non nocet successori.* The fraud of a predecessor does not prejudice the successor. *Fraus latet in generalibus.* Fraud lies hidden in general expressions. *Fraus est odiosa et non praesumenda.* Fraud is odious and will not be presumed. *Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant.* Fraud and justice never dwell together. *Nulla pactione effici potest ut dolus praestetur.* It cannot be provided in any contract that fraud can be practiced. *Nemo ex dolo suo proprio relevetur, aut auxilium capiat.* No one is relieved or gains an advantage by his own fraud. *Nemo videtur fraudare eos qui sciunt et consentiunt.* No one is considered as deceiving those who know and consent to his acts. *Lata culpa dolo aequiparatur.* Gross fault or negligence is equivalent to fraud. *Ex dolo malo non oritur actio.* No right of action can arise out of fraud. *Non decipitur qui scit se decipi.* A person is not deceived who knows he is being deceived. *Fraus et dolus nemini patrocinari debent.* Fraud and deceit should not excuse anyone. *Dolus et fraus nemini patrocinentur; patrocinari debent.* Deceit and fraud shall excuse or benefit no man; they themselves need to be excused. *Dolum ex indiciis perspicuis probari convenit.* Fraud should be established by clear showings of proof. *Aliud est celare, aliud tacere.* To conceal is one thing, to be silent is another. *Dolus circuitu non pergator.* Fraud is not purged by circuitry. *Quod alias bonum et justum est, si per vim vel fraudem petatur, malum et injustum efficitur.* What otherwise is good and just, becomes bad and unjust if it is sought by force and fraud. *Magna negligentia culpa est; magna culpa dolus est.* Gross negligence is fault; gross fault is equivalent to a fraud. *Dolo malo pactum non servatum.* An agreement induced by fraud is not valid. *Fraus est celare fraudem.* It is fraud to conceal a fraud.

See also: bad faith, bad reputation, betray, bilk, canard, collusion, conversion, deceit, deception, duplicity, embezzlement, fake, false pretense, falsehood, falsification, forgery, hoax, hypocrisy, imposture, improbity, indirection, knavery, lie, maneuver, misappropriation, misrepresentation, pettifoggery, pretense, pretext, racket, ruse, sham, trick

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A false representation of a matter of fact—whether by words or by conduct, by false or misleading allegations, or by concealment of what should have been disclosed—that deceives and is intended to deceive another so that the individual will act upon it to her or his legal injury.

Fraud is commonly understood as dishonesty calculated for advantage. A person who is dishonest may be called a fraud. In the U.S. legal system, fraud is a specific offense with certain features.

Fraud is most common in the buying or selling of property, including real estate, Personal Property, and intangible property, such as stocks, bonds, and copyrights. State and federal statutes criminalize fraud, but not all cases rise to the level of criminality. Prosecutors have discretion in determining which cases to pursue. Victims may also seek redress in civil court.

Fraud must be proved by showing that the defendant's actions involved five separate elements: (1) a false statement of a material fact, (2) knowledge on the part of the defendant that the statement is untrue, (3) intent on the part of the defendant to deceive the alleged victim, (4) justifiable reliance by the alleged victim on the statement, and (5) injury to the alleged victim as a result.

These elements contain nuances that are not all easily proved. First, not all false statements are fraudulent. To be fraudulent, a false statement must relate to a material fact. It should also substantially affect a person's decision to enter into a contract or pursue a certain course of action. A false statement of fact that does not bear on the disputed transaction will not be considered fraudulent.

Second, the defendant must know that the statement is untrue. A statement of fact that is simply mistaken is not fraudulent. To be fraudulent, a false statement must be made with intent to deceive the victim. This is perhaps the easiest element to prove, once falsity and materiality are proved, because most material false statements are designed to mislead.

Third, the false statement must be made with the intent to deprive the victim of some legal right.

Fourth, the victim's reliance on the false statement must be reasonable. Reliance on a patently absurd false statement generally will not give rise to fraud; however, people who are especially gullible, superstitious, or ignorant or who are illiterate may recover damages for fraud if the defendant knew and took advantage of their condition.

Finally, the false statement must cause the victim some injury that leaves her or him in a worse position than she or he was in before the fraud.

A statement of belief is not a statement of fact and thus is not fraudulent. Puffing, or the expression of a glowing opinion by a seller, is likewise not fraudulent. For example, a car dealer may represent that a particular vehicle is "the finest in the lot." Although the statement

may not be true, it is not a statement of fact, and a reasonable buyer would not be justified in relying on it.

The relationship between parties can make a difference in determining whether a statement is fraudulent. A misleading statement is more likely to be fraudulent when one party has superior knowledge in a transaction, and knows that the other is relying on that knowledge, than when the two parties possess equal knowledge. For example, if the seller of a car with a bad engine tells the buyer the car is in excellent running condition, a court is more likely to find fraud if the seller is an auto mechanic as opposed to a sales trainee. Misleading statements are most likely to be fraudulent where one party exploits a position of trust and confidence, or a fiduciary relationship. Fiduciary relationships include those between attorneys and clients, physicians and patients, stockbrokers and clients, and the officers and partners of a corporation and its stockholders.

A statement need not be affirmative to be fraudulent. When a person has a duty to speak, silence may be treated as a false statement. This can arise if a party who has knowledge of a fact fails to disclose it to another party who is justified in assuming its nonexistence. For example, if a real estate agent fails to disclose that a home is built on a toxic waste dump, the omission may be regarded as a fraudulent statement. Even if the agent does not know of the dump, the omission may be considered fraudulent. This is constructive fraud, and it is usually inferred when a party is a fiduciary and has a duty to know of, and disclose, particular facts.

Fraud is an independent criminal offense, but it also appears in different contexts as the means used to gain a legal advantage or accomplish a specific crime. For example, it is fraud for a person to make a false statement on a license application in order to engage in the regulated activity. A person who did so would not be convicted of fraud. Rather, fraud would simply describe the method used to break the law or regulation requiring the license.

Fraud resembles theft in that both involve some form of illegal taking, but the two should not be confused. Fraud requires an additional element of False Pretenses created to induce a victim to turn over property, services, or money. Theft, by contrast, requires only the unauthorized taking of another's property with the intent to permanently deprive the other of the property. Because fraud involves more planning than does theft, it is punished more severely.

Federal and state criminal statutes provide for the punishment of persons convicted of fraudulent activity. Interstate fraud and fraud on the federal government are singled out for federal prosecution. The most common federal fraud charges are for mail and wire fraud. Mail and wire fraud statutes criminalize the use of the mails or interstate wires to create or further a scheme to defraud (18 U.S.C.A. §§ 1341, 1342).

Tax fraud against the federal government consists of the willful attempt to evade or defeat the payment of taxes due and owing (I.R.C. §7201). Depending on the defendant's intent, tax fraud results in either civil penalties or criminal punishment. Civil penalties can reach an amount equal to 75 percent of the underpayment. Criminal punishment includes fines and imprisonment. The degree of intent necessary to maintain criminal charges for tax fraud is determined on a case-by-case basis by the Internal Revenue Service and federal prosecutors.

There are other federal fraud laws. For example, the fraudulent registration of Aliens is punishable as a misdemeanor under federal law (8 U.S.C.A. § 1306). The "victim" in such a

fraud is the U.S. government. Fraud violations of banking laws are also subject to federal prosecution (18 U.S.C.A. §§ 104 et seq.).

The Federal Sentencing Guidelines recommend consideration of the intended victims of fraud in the sentencing of fraud defendants. The guidelines urge an upward departure from standard sentences if the intended victims are especially vulnerable. For example, if a defendant markets an ineffective cancer cure, that scheme, if found to be fraudulent, would warrant more punishment than a scheme that targets persons generally, and coincidentally happens to injure a vulnerable person. Federal courts may require persons convicted of fraud to give notice and an explanation of the conviction to the victims of the fraud (18 U.S.C.A. § 3555).

All states maintain a general criminal statute designed to punish fraud. In Arizona, the statute is called the fraudulent scheme and artifice statute. It reads, in pertinent part, that "[a]ny person who, pursuant to a scheme or artifice to defraud, knowingly obtains any benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, promises or material omissions" is guilty of a felony (Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-2310(A)).

States further criminalize fraud in a variety of settings, including trade and commerce, Securities, taxes, real estate, gambling, insurance, government benefits, and credit. In Hawaii, for example, fraud on a state tax return is a felony warranting a fine of up to \$100,000 or three years of imprisonment, or both, and a fraudulent corporate tax return is punished with a fine of \$500,000 (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 231-36). Other fraud felonies include fraud in the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance (§ 329-42) and fraud in government elections (§ 19-4). Fraud in the application for and receipt of public assistance benefits is punished according to the illegal gain: fraud in obtaining over \$20,000 in food coupons is a class B felony; fraud in obtaining over \$300 in food coupons is a class C felony; and all other public assistance fraud is a misdemeanor (§ 346-34). Alteration of a measurement device is fraud and is punished as a misdemeanor (§ 486-136).

In civil court, the remedy for fraud can vary. In most states, a plaintiff may recover "the benefit of the bargain." This is a measure of the difference between the represented value and the actual value of the transaction. In some states, a plaintiff may recover as actual damages only the value of the property lost in the fraudulent transaction. All states allow a plaintiff to seek Punitive Damages in addition to actual damages. This right is exercised most commonly in cases where the fraud is extremely dangerous or costly. Where the fraud is contractual, a plaintiff may choose to cancel, or rescind, the contract. A court order of Rescission returns all property and restores the parties to their precontract status.

Fraud is also penalized by administrative agencies and professional organizations that seek to regulate certain activities. Under state statutes, a professional may lose a license to work if the license was obtained with a false statement.

One particularly well publicized area of fraud is Corporate Fraud. Corporate fraud cases are largely governed by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 USCA §§ 78a et seq.), along with other rules and regulations propagated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. These laws were a response to the market turmoil during the 1930s and well-publicized corporate fraud cases.

The Securities Exchange Act and the SEC regulate anything having to do with the trading or selling of securities and stocks. They govern fraudulent behavior ranging from stock

manipulation to insider trading. They also provide for civil and criminal penalties for corporate fraud.

Despite the act and the SEC, in the early part of the twenty-first century, corporate fraud began to seem endemic. Such well-known companies as energy trader Enron, Telecommunications company WorldCom, cable provider Adelphia, and other lesser-known firms went into Bankruptcy as a result of corporate fraud. In light of these events, Congress decided to tighten up corporate fraud requirements with the passages of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (U.S. PL 107-204).

Among other features, Sarbanes-Oxley required expanded and more frequent disclosure by public companies of their finances to prevent fraud. It created a Public Company Accounting Oversight Board to register and regulate accounting firms and accounting practices. It also enhanced the SEC's power to monitor and investigate compliance with securities laws, adding stiff penalties for fraudulent behavior by corporations, their officers, and their accountants.

Further readings

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Cross-references

Internet Fraud.

West's Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2. Copyright 2008 The Gale Group, Inc. All rights reserved.

fraud n. the intentional use of deceit, a trick or some dishonest means to deprive another of his/her/its money, property or a legal right. A party who has lost something due to fraud is entitled to file a lawsuit for damages against the party acting fraudulently, and the damages may include punitive damages as a punishment or public example due to the malicious nature of the fraud. Quite often there are several persons involved in a scheme to commit fraud and each and all may be liable for the total damages. Inherent in fraud is an unjust advantage over another which injures that person or entity. It includes failing to point out a known mistake in a contract or other writing (such as a deed), or not revealing a fact which he/she has a duty to communicate, such as a survey which shows there are only 10 acres of land being purchased and not 20 as originally understood. Constructive fraud can be proved by a showing of breach of legal duty (like using the trust funds held for another in an investment in one's own business) without direct proof of fraud or fraudulent intent. Extrinsic fraud occurs when deceit is employed to keep someone from exercising a right, such as a fair trial, by hiding evidence or misleading the opposing party in a lawsuit. (See: constructive fraud, extrinsic fraud, intrinsic fraud, fraud in the inducement, fraudulent conveyance) damages)

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Fraud

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the broadest sense, a **fraud** is an intentional deception made for personal gain or to damage another individual. The specific legal definition varies by legal jurisdiction. Fraud is a crime, and is also a civil law violation. Many hoaxes are fraudulent, although those not made for personal gain are not technically frauds. Defrauding people of money is presumably the most common type of fraud, but there have also been many fraudulent "discoveries" in art, archaeology, and science.

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- 2 Elements of fraud
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 - 4.1 Jewish law: Geneivat da'at
- 5 See also
- 6 References
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Types of fraudulent acts

Fraud can be committed through many methods, including mail, wire, phone, and the internet (computer crime and internet fraud). The difficulty of checking identity and legitimacy online, and the ease with which hackers can divert browsers to dishonest sites and steal credit card details, the international dimensions of the web and ease with which users can hide their location, all contribute to making internet fraud the fastest growing area of fraud.

Acts which may constitute criminal fraud include:

- bait and switch
- bankruptcy fraud, is a US federal crime that can lead to criminal prosecution under the charge of theft of the goods or services,
- charlatanism (psychic and occult),
- confidence tricks such as the 419 fraud, Spanish Prisoner, and the shell game
- creation of false companies or "long firms"
- embezzlement, taking money which one has been entrusted with on behalf of another party,
- false advertising
- false billing
- false insurance claims
- forgery of documents or signatures,
- health fraud, selling of products of spurious use, such as quack medicines,



Criminal law

Part of the common law series

Elements

Actus reus • *Mens rea*
Causation • Concurrence

Scope of Criminal Liability

Complicity • Corporate • Vicarious

Inchoate offenses

Attempt • Conspiracy • Solicitation

Crimes against people

Assault • Battery
False imprisonment • Kidnapping
Mayhem • Sexual assault
Homicide Crimes
Murder • Felony murder
Manslaughter
Negligent homicide
Vehicular homicide

Crimes against property

Arson • Blackmail • Burglary
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False pretenses • Larceny
Receiving stolen property
Robbery • Theft

Crimes against justice

Compounding • Misprision
Defenses to Liability
Obstruction • Perjury
Malfeasance in office
Defense of: (Self • Others • Property)
Perverting the course of justice

- tax fraud, not filing revenues or illegally avoiding taxes (tax evasion), in some countries tax fraud is also prosecuted under false billing or tax forgery
- social fraud, committing fraud to get social security benefits
- identity theft
- investment frauds, such as Ponzi schemes
- marriage fraud to obtain immigration benefits INA §204(c)(1).
- securities frauds such as pump and dump
- taking payment for goods sold online, by mail or phone, such as tickets, with no intention of delivering them.

Elements of fraud

Common law fraud has nine elements:^{[1], [2]}

1. a representation of an existing fact;
2. its materiality;
3. its falsity;
4. the speaker's knowledge of its falsity;
5. the speaker's intent that it shall be acted upon by the plaintiff;
6. plaintiff's ignorance of its falsity;
7. plaintiff's reliance on the truth of the representation;
8. plaintiff's right to rely upon it; and
9. consequent damages suffered by plaintiff.

Most jurisdictions in the United States require that each element be pled with particularity and be proved with clear, cogent, and convincing evidence (very probable evidence) to establish a claim of fraud. The measure of damages in fraud cases is to be computed by the "benefit of bargain" rule, which is the difference between the value of the property had it been as represented, and its actual value. Special damages may be allowed if shown proximately caused by defendant's fraud and the damage amounts are proved with specificity.

Notable fraudsters

- Buddy Adkins & Johnny Bonanno, US: Spector Freight Systems owner(s) falsely represented as a legitimate trucking firm to swindle tens of thousands from transportation firms by false pretenses. Also used check fraud as well as wire and mail fraud.
- Frank Abagnale Jr., US impostor who wrote bad checks and falsely represented himself as a qualified member of professions such as airline pilot, doctor, and attorney. The film *Catch Me If You Can* is based on his life.
- Eddie Antar, founder of Crazy Eddie, who has about \$1 billion worth of judgments against him stemming from fraudulent accounting practices at that company.
- Cassie Chadwick, who pretended to be Andrew Carnegie's daughter to get loans.
- Charles Dawson, an amateur British archeologist who claimed to have found the Piltdown man.
- Marc Dreier, Managing founder of Attorney firm Dreir LLP. Prosecutors allege that from 2004 through December 2008, He sold approximately \$700 million worth of fictitious promissory notes.^[3]
- Richard Eaton, an English businessman who was business partners with mobster Paul Vario and Jimmy Burke and was involved in the Lufthansa heist. An associate of the Lucchese crime family
- Bernard Ebbers, founder of WorldCom, which inflated its asset statements by about \$11 billion.
- Ramón Báez Figueroa, banker from the Dominican Republic and former president of Banco Intercontinental. Sentenced on October 21, 2007 to ten years in prison for a US\$2.2 billion fraud case that drove the Caribbean

Consent • Diminished capacity
 Duress • Entrapment • Ignorance
 Infancy • Insanity • Intoxication
 Justification • Mistake (Fact • Law)
 Necessity • Provocation

Other common law areas

Contracts • Evidence • Property
 Torts • Wills, trusts and estates

Portals

Criminal justice • Law

nation into an economic crisis in 2003.

- Martin Frankel is a former U.S. financier, convicted in 2002 of insurance fraud worth \$208 million, racketeering and money laundering.
- Samuel Israel III (1959)- Former hedge fund manager that ran the former fraudulent Bayou Hedge Fund Group. He had pretended to faked suicide.
- Konrad Kujau, German fraudster and forger responsible for the "Hitler Diaries".
- Kenneth Lay, the American businessman who built energy company Enron. He was one of the highest paid CEOs in America until he was ousted as Chairman and was convicted of fraud and conspiracy, although as a result of his death, his conviction was vacated.^[4]
- Nick Leeson, English trader whose unsupervised speculative trading caused the collapse of Barings Bank.
- James Paul Lewis, Jr., ran one of the biggest (\$311 million) and longest running Ponzi Schemes (20 years) in US history.
- Gregor MacGregor, Scottish conman who tried to attract investment and settlers for the non-existent country of Poyais.
- Bernard L. Madoff, creator of a \$65 billion Ponzi scheme - the largest investor fraud ever attributed to a single individual.
- Colleen McCabe, British headmistress who stole £½ million from her school.
- Gaston Means, a professional conman during U.S. President Warren G. Harding's administration.
- Matt the Knife, American born con artist, card cheat and pickpocket who, from the ages of approximately 14 through 21, bilked dozens of casinos, corporations and at least one Mafia crime family out of untold sums.
- Michael Milken, "The Junk Bond King".
- Barry Minkow and the *ZZZZ Best* scam.
- Michael Monus, founder of Phar-Mor, which ultimately cost its investors more than \$1 billion.
- F. Bam Morrison, who conned the town of Wetumka, Oklahoma by promoting a circus that never came.
- Lou Pearlman, former boy-band manager indicted by a federal grand jury in Orlando on charges that he schemed to bilk banks out of more than \$100 million.
- Frederick Emerson Peters, US impersonator who wrote bad checks.
- Charles Ponzi and the Ponzi scheme.
- Alves Reis, who forged documents to print 100,000,000 PTE in official escudo banknotes (adjusted for inflation, it would be worth about US\$150 million today).
- Christopher Rocancourt, a Rockefeller impersonator who defrauded Hollywood celebrities.
- John Spano, a struggling businessman who faked massive success in an attempt to buy out the New York Islanders of the NHL.
- Robert Allen Stanford (1950)- American businessman head of Stanford Financial Group accused of running a huge \$8 billion dollar Ponzi scheme.
- John Stonehouse, the last Postmaster-General of the UK and MP who faked his death.
- Kevin Trudeau (1963) – US writer and billiards promoter, convicted of fraud and larceny in 1991, known for a series of late-night infomercials and his series of books about "Natural Cures "They" Don't Want You to Know About".
- Richard Whitney, who stole from the New York Stock Exchange Gratuity Fund in the 1930s.
- In the UK a report concluded that the total costs of fraud and dealing with fraud in the year 2005-2006 was at least 13.9 Billion GBP.

Different legal traditions

Jewish law: Geneivat da'at

Main article: Geneivat da'at

In Jewish law, the tenant of geneivat da'at (גניבת דעת, literally "mind theft") covers various forms of deception and

fraud. One Midrash states that geneivat da'at is the worst type of theft, because it directly harms the person, not merely their money.

See also

- Accounting scandals
- Advance fee fraud
- Affinity fraud
- Association of Certified Fraud Examiners
- Bank fraud
- Bankruptcy fraud
- Benefit fraud, falsely claiming money from the government.
- Benford's law
- Bribery
- Caper stories (such as *The Sting*)
- Charity fraud
- Cheque fraud
- Click fraud
- Con man
- Corporate abuse
- Counterfeit
- Crimestoppers
- Corruption
- Contract fraud
- Creative accounting
- Credit card fraud
- E-mail fraud
- Electoral fraud
- Embezzlement
- Employment fraud
- Extrinsic fraud
- False Claims Law
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Financial crimes
- Financial crisis of 2007-2009
- Force-initiation
- Forex scam
- Fraud deterrence
- Fraud in the factum
- Fraud in parapsychology
- Fraud Squad
- Friendly Fraud
- Front running
- Geneivat da'at
- Great Stock Exchange Fraud of 1814
- Guinness share-trading fraud, famous British business scandal of the 1980s
- Hoax
- Identity and Access Management
- Identity Theft
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Impersonator
- Insider trading
- Inspector General
- Insurance fraud
- Internet fraud
- Interpol
- Intrinsic fraud
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Journalism fraud
- Match fixing - fraud in sports
- Mail fraud
- Missing trader fraud
- Money Laundering
- Mortgage fraud
- Nigerian Letter
- Organized Crime
- Paternity fraud
- *Per minas*
- Phishing, attempt to fraudulently acquire sensitive information
- pious frauds, a form of fraud in religion motivated by sincere zeal
- Phone fraud
- Political corruption
- Ponzi scheme
- Quatloos.com
- Questioned document examination
- Real estate trends
- Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO)
- SAS 99
- Scam
- Secret profits
- Securities fraud
- U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Shell Company
- Spin
- Swampland in Florida
- Telemarketing fraud
- The National Council Against Health Fraud
- Tobashi scheme, concealing financial losses
- Tunneling (fraud)
- United States Postal Inspection Service

- United States Secret Service
- Vanity gallery
- Vanity press
- Verisimilitude
- Visa fraud
- Welfare fraud
- Wine fraud
- Wire fraud
- White Collar Crime

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(<http://www.acpo.police.uk/asp/policies/Data/Fraud%20in%20the%20UK.pdf>)
 - *The Fraudsters - How Con Artists Steal Your Money*
(http://www.dilloninvestigates.com/index_files/Page390.htm)(ISBN 978-1-903582-82-4) by Eamon Dillon, published September 2008 by Merlin Publishing

External links

- Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986 (<http://www.uscis.gov/propub/ProPubVAP.jsp?dockey=e95bc8f7591b3c6caa51b7cc51f8d255>)

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