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Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright -- Contents -- About the Editors -- List of Contributors -- Foreword -- Acknowledgements -- Chapter 1: Introduction -- Part I What are Manipulation and Fraud and why do They matter? -- Chapter 2: An Overview of Market Manipulation -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 Definitions of Market Manipulation -- 2.2.1 Legal Interpretation and Provisions against Market Manipulation -- 2.2.2 Economics and Legal Studies Perspective -- 2.3 A Taxonomy of the Types of Market Manipulation -- 2.3.1 Categories of Market Manipulation -- 2.3.2 Market Manipulation Techniques -- 2.4 Research on Market Manipulation -- 2.4.1 Theoretical Literature -- 2.4.2 Empirical Literature -- 2.4.3 Conclusions from the Research on Market Manipulation -- 2.5 Summary and Conclusions -- References -- Chapter 3: A Taxonomy of Financial Market Misconduct -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 Challenges in Research on Financial Market Misconduct -- 3.3 Defining Financial Market Misconduct -- 3.3.1 Price Manipulation -- 3.3.2 Circular Trading -- 3.3.3 Collusion and Information Sharing -- 3.3.4 Inside Information -- 3.3.5 Reference Price Influence -- 3.3.6 Improper Order Handling -- 3.3.7 Misleading Customers -- 3.4 Defining Financial Fraud -- 3.4.1 Credit Card Fraud -- 3.4.2 Money Laundering -- 3.4.3 Financial Statement Fraud -- 3.4.4 Computer Intrusion Fraud -- 3.5 Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 4: Financial Misconduct and Market-Based Penalties -- 4.1 Introduction -- 4.2 Notable Cases of Financial Reporting Fraud -- 4.3 Financial

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### 15.3 The Interaction between Contracting and Monitoring.

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#### Sommario/riassunto

"Apart from headline cases like the LIBOR scandal, financial market misconduct is actually prevalent in a surprisingly large number of firms. According to a study published in 2014, financial market misconduct and fraud affects about 15% of publicly listed companies each year; and a study published in 2008 claimed that it can cost between 20% and 38% of the company's value"--

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