

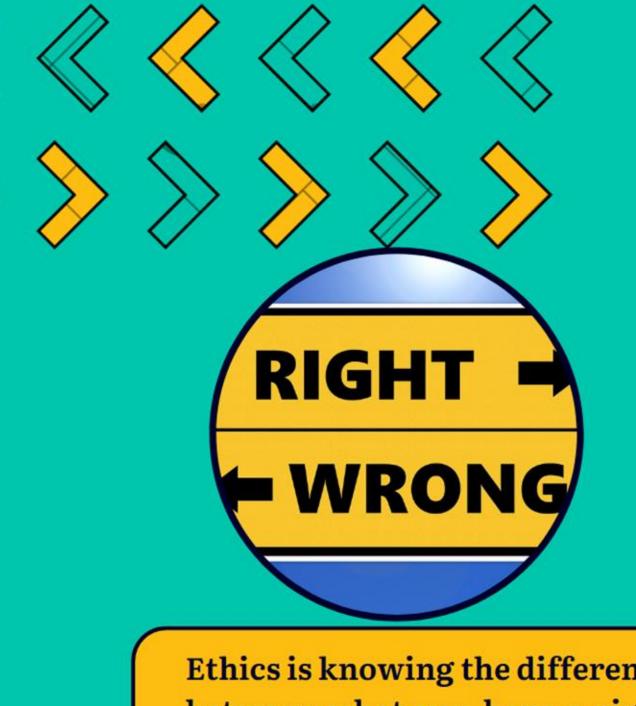
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Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do

What is Ethics?

Ethics examines the rational justification for our moral judgments; it studies what is morally right or wrong, just or unjust. In a broader sense, ethics reflects on human beings and their interaction with nature and with other humans, on freedom, on responsibility and on justice.

Ethics In Finance Ethics in finance is the framework of moral principles and standards that guide individuals and institutions in the financial industry. It aims to influence their decision-making and conduct. Ethical finance extends beyond compliance with laws and regulations and encompasses a commitment to honesty, transparency, integrity,

and fair dealing.

Ethics In Finance



A set of moral standards and principles



Guides individuals and entities in the finance industry



Promotes honesty, integrity and transparency in the global economic framework

Why do we need ethics?

In finance, ethics serve as a critical framework ensuring fair and transparent practices, maintaining trust in financial markets, protecting investors, and upholding the integrity of the financial system.





Scope of Ethics in Finance



Honesty & Transparency

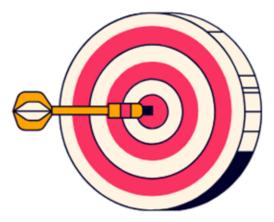
Honesty and transparency are paramount, ensuring accurate information and avoiding conflicts of interest.



2

Client-Centric Approach

Clients' interests come first, with investment advice tailored to their needs. Consideration of the broader impact on society and the environment guides decision-making.



3

Beyond Profit

Ethical finance extends beyond profitmaking, aiming to contribute positively to people and the planet, ultimately building trust and improving the world through financial choices.

Foundational Principles of Ethical Finance Confidentiality

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BILL

Impartial **Decision-Making**

Decisions are made without personal biases to ensure fairness and objectivity.

Strong Governance

AID

PAID

Financial institutions enforce clear rules and accountability to ensure ethical conduct and trustworthiness.



Client information is kept private, maintaining trust and confidentiality in financial relationships.

Societal and **Environmental Impact**

Consideration is given to how financial choices affect society and the environment, promoting responsible investing.

The ethics of finance refers to the values and principles that influence financial behaviour and decision-making. It is an essential component of the financial sector because finance is so important to the world economy. To keep investors' confidence and preserve the long-term viability of financial markets, ethical behaviour in finance is crucial.

Transparency is one of the main moral issues in finance. Investors must get accurate and concise information from financial institutions regarding the risks and rewards of making investments. Failing to do so may result in investment losses and harm the institution's reputation.

Conflicts of interest are a significant ethical issue. Financial professionals need to steer clear of circumstances when their own interests conflict with those of their clients. They must ensure that their choices are purely motivated by what is in their clients' best interests by disclosing any potential conflicts of interest.

Last but not least, financial ethics also includes a duty to society as a whole. Financial institutions have a duty to make sure that their investments don't have a negative impact on society or the environment. They must also follow rules and legislation that support social welfare.

In conclusion, maintaining the integrity and sustainability of financial markets depends on financial ethics. Financial professionals can make sure they are making moral choices that are advantageous to both their clients and society at large by adhering to transparency principles, avoiding conflicts of interest, and encouraging social responsibility.

TIMES Of India

Ethics In Financial Management



Game

Across

a thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money that is expected to be a paid back with interest

 someone judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law, and whose financial affairs are handled by a court official until the debts are settled

6. Wealth in the form of money or other assets owned by a person or organization or available or contributed for a particular purpose such as starting a company or investing.

7. money in coins or notes, as distinct from checks, money orders, or credit.

8. business costs, such as rent, that are constant whatever the quantity of goods or services produced.

9. something belonging to an individual or business that has value or the power to earn money

11. a record or statement of financial expenditure and receipts relating to a particular period or purpose

13. an estimate of income and expenditure for a set period of time

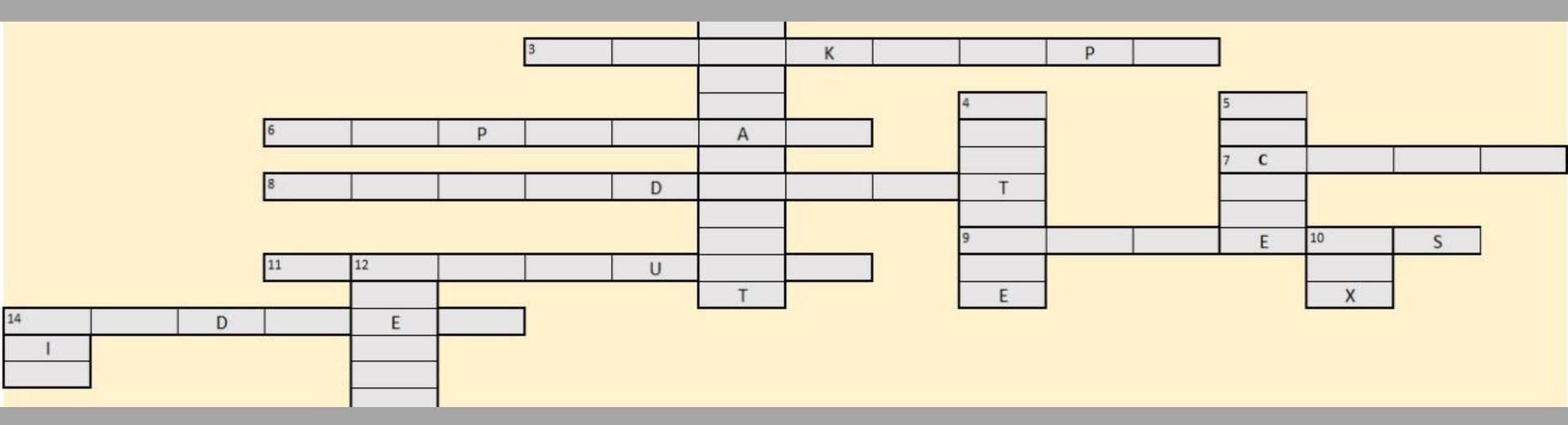
Down

1. a bank account that earns interest.

4. a legal agreement by which a bank or other creditor lends money at interest in exchange for taking little of the debtor's property
5. money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investements.

 a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some 12. the ability of a customer to obtain goods or services before payment, based on the trust that payment will be made in the future.
 an offer to buy something, for example a company in a takeover, or the price offers

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Article By Student

The term ethics in finance refers to the rules for making fair and honest money decisions. They ensure that everyone plays by the same honest standards when dealing with finances. It's about doing the right thing with money. It means more than just following the law. It's about considering what's right and wrong when making money decisions. The scope of Ethics in finance is about being honest and transparent, putting clients first, and considering the impact of financial decisions on society and the environment. It means giving accurate information, avoiding conflicts of interest, and making sure investment advice fits clients' needs. Also, it's about thinking beyond just making money and considering what's good for people and the planet. The goal is to build trust, help clients, and make the world a better place through financial choices.

In finance, ethics relies on a few important principles which are making decisions without personal biases, keeping client information private, and considering the broader impact of financial choices. This means being fair and transparent, avoiding conflicts of interest, and thinking about how investments affect society and the environment. It's also about having strong governance within financial institutions, with clear rules and accountability. By following these principles, finance can be trustworthy and responsible, benefiting both individuals and society as a whole. Ethics in finance is about making fair and honest decisions beyond just following rules. By adhering to ethical principles like transparency and integrity, financial institutions can earn trust and contribute positively to society and the environment. It's all about doing what's right and making the world a better place through responsible financial practices.

> Views are Personal Written By Priyanka Kushwaha

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