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Economic Crime Survey Poland 2014

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Contents

1. Scale of economic crime in Poland
2. The most common economic crimes
3. Profile of the fraudster
4. What are the losses incurred by Polish entrepreneurs?
5. How entrepreneurs detect economic crimes?
6. What are the consequences of economic crimes for fraudsters?
7. Corruption in Poland

Scale and scope of the survey



5128 respondents

from **99** countries

94 entrepreneurs from
Poland



50% respondents
were **senior executives** of
their respective
organisations

51% of Polish
respondents



50% respondents
represented
organisations with more
than 5000 **employees**

52% of Polish
respondents





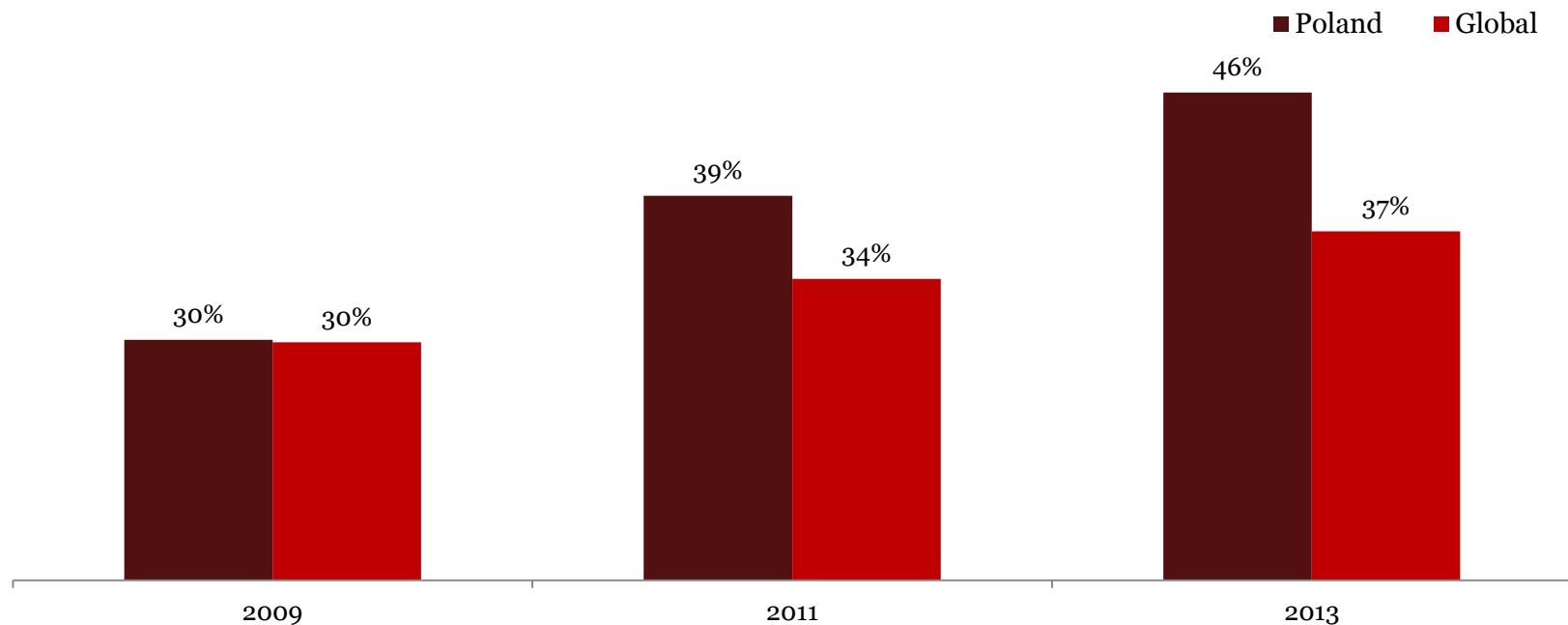
1

*Economic
crime
in Poland*

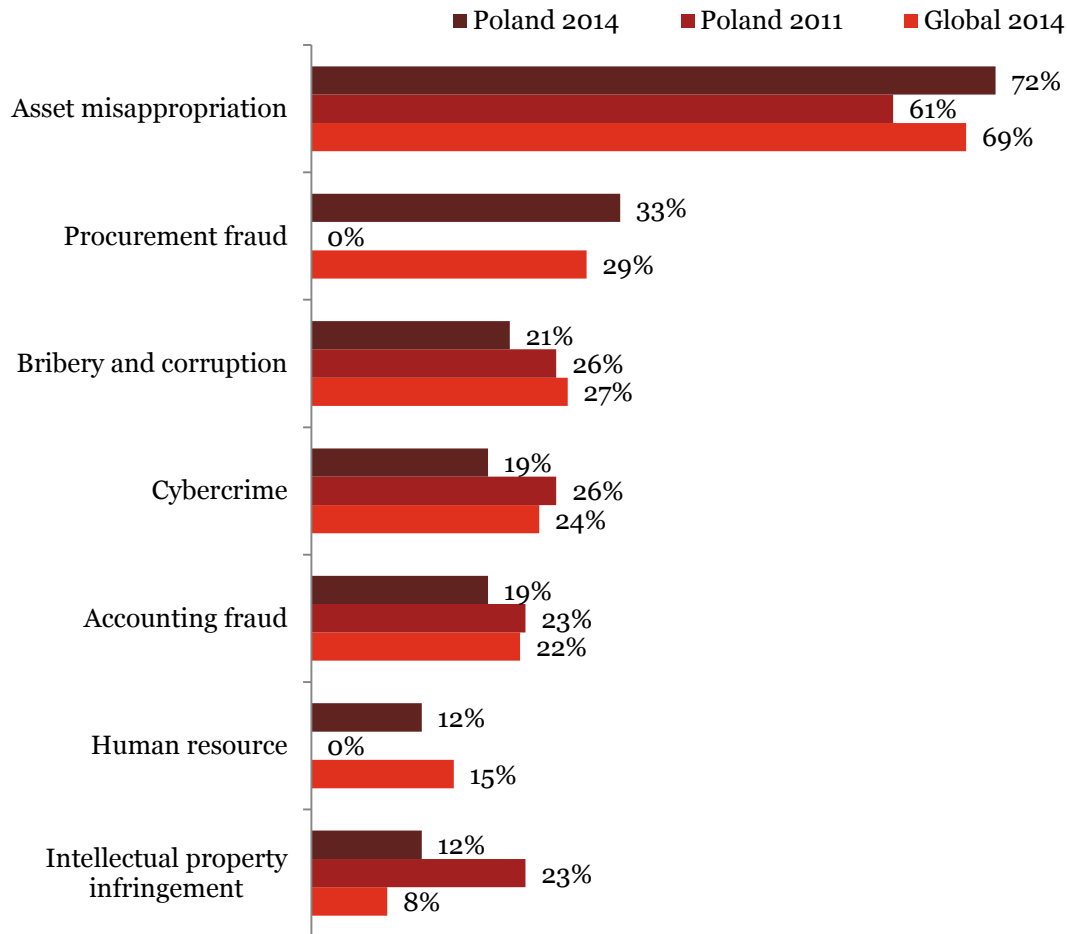
Reported rate of economic crime – Poland in comparison to the rest of the world

Almost half of the surveyed companies reported economic crimes during the last 24 months.

In Poland, the reported rate of economic crimes is higher than the global rate (37%) as well as the rate reported in Central and Eastern Europe countries (38%).



Asset misappropriation and procurement fraud were the most common economic crimes



Asset misappropriation is gradually increasing. Scale of procurement fraud requires attention

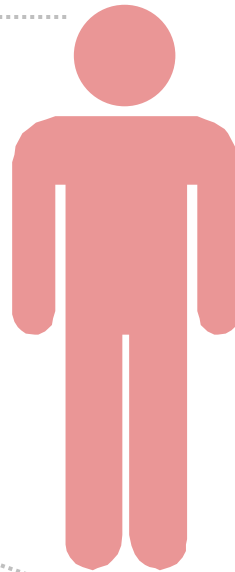
Level of corruption and cybercrime dropped compared to the Economic Crime Survey 2011 results.

Profile of typical fraudster in Poland



56%

of frauds were committed by employees



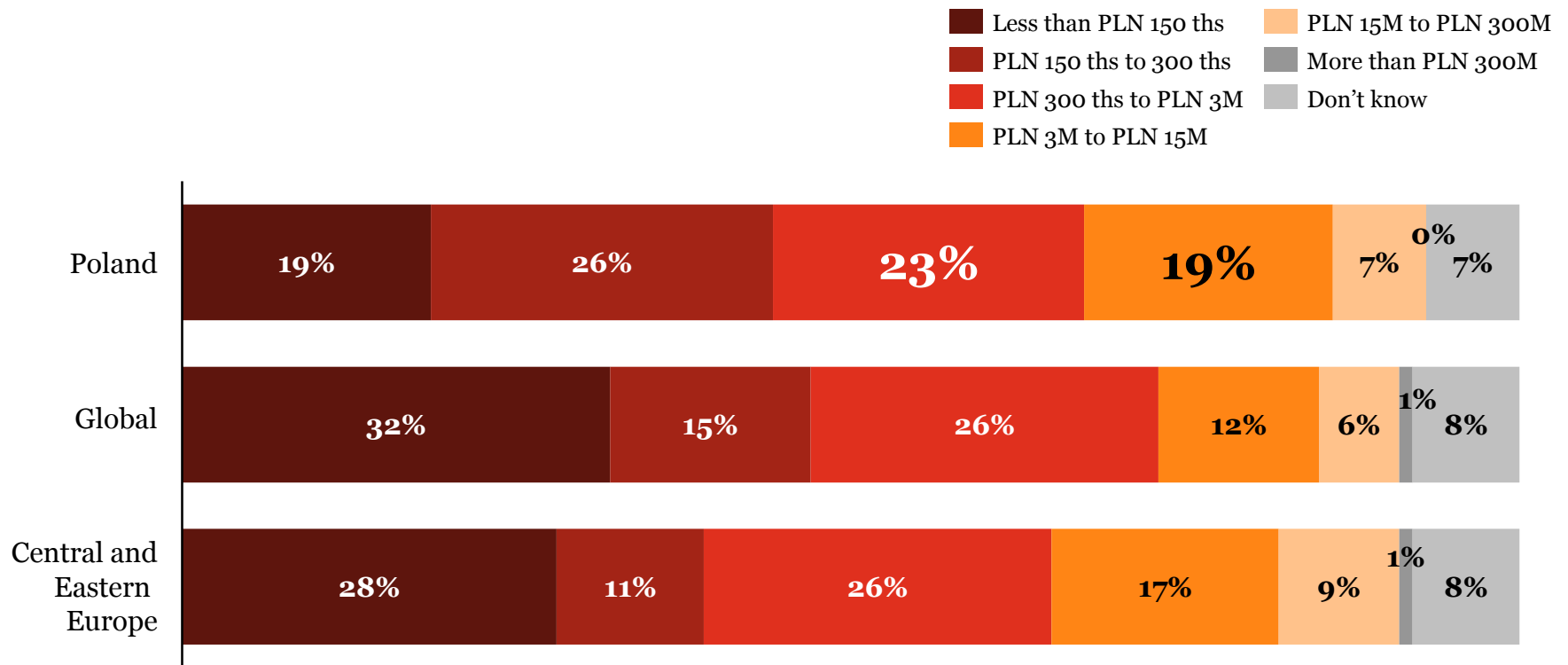
Male
Postgraduate
Age:
41 to 50 years
Length of service:
More than 10 years

Management is responsible for

50% *of frauds*

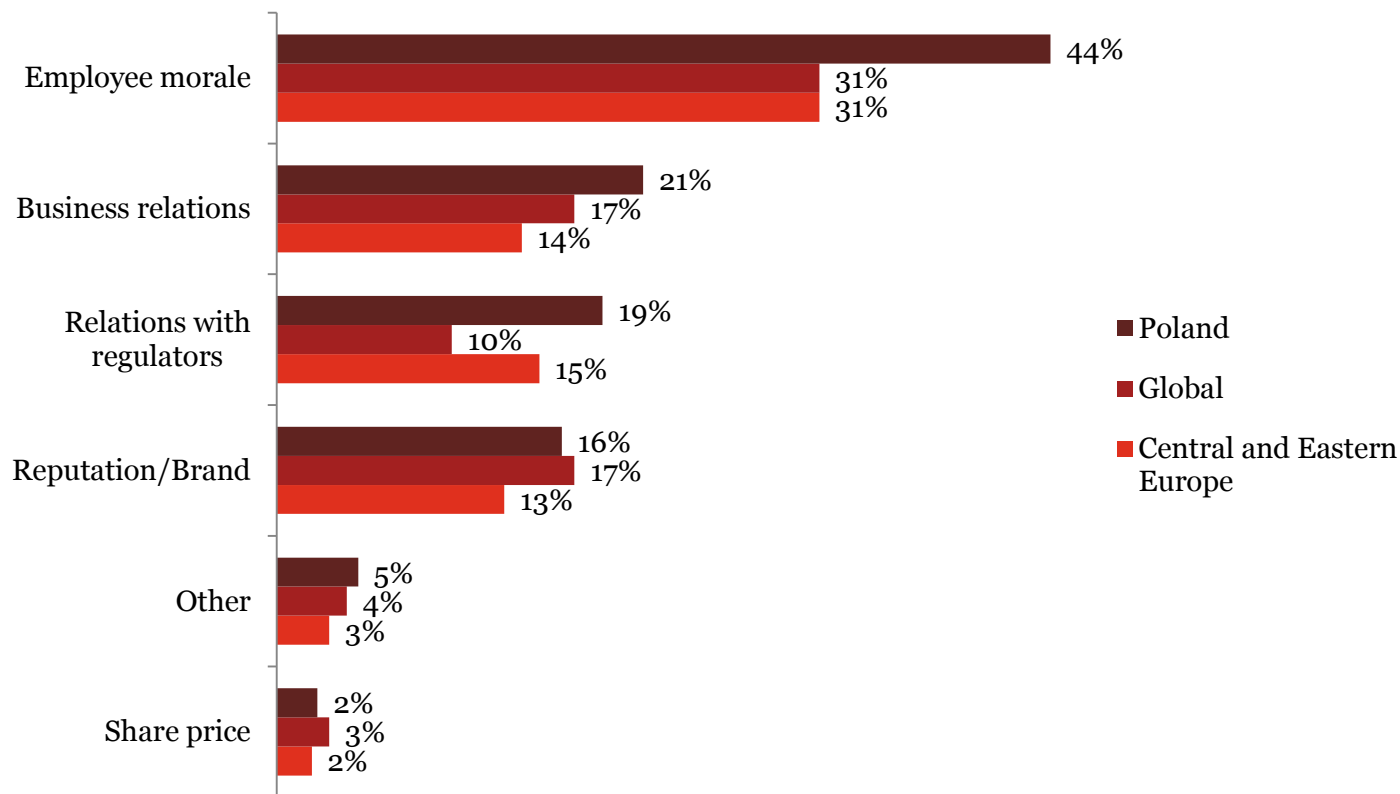
Financial loss

Almost 1/4 of entrepreneurs suffered financial loss of PLN 300 ths to PLN 3M, 1/5 of PLN 3M to PLN 15M



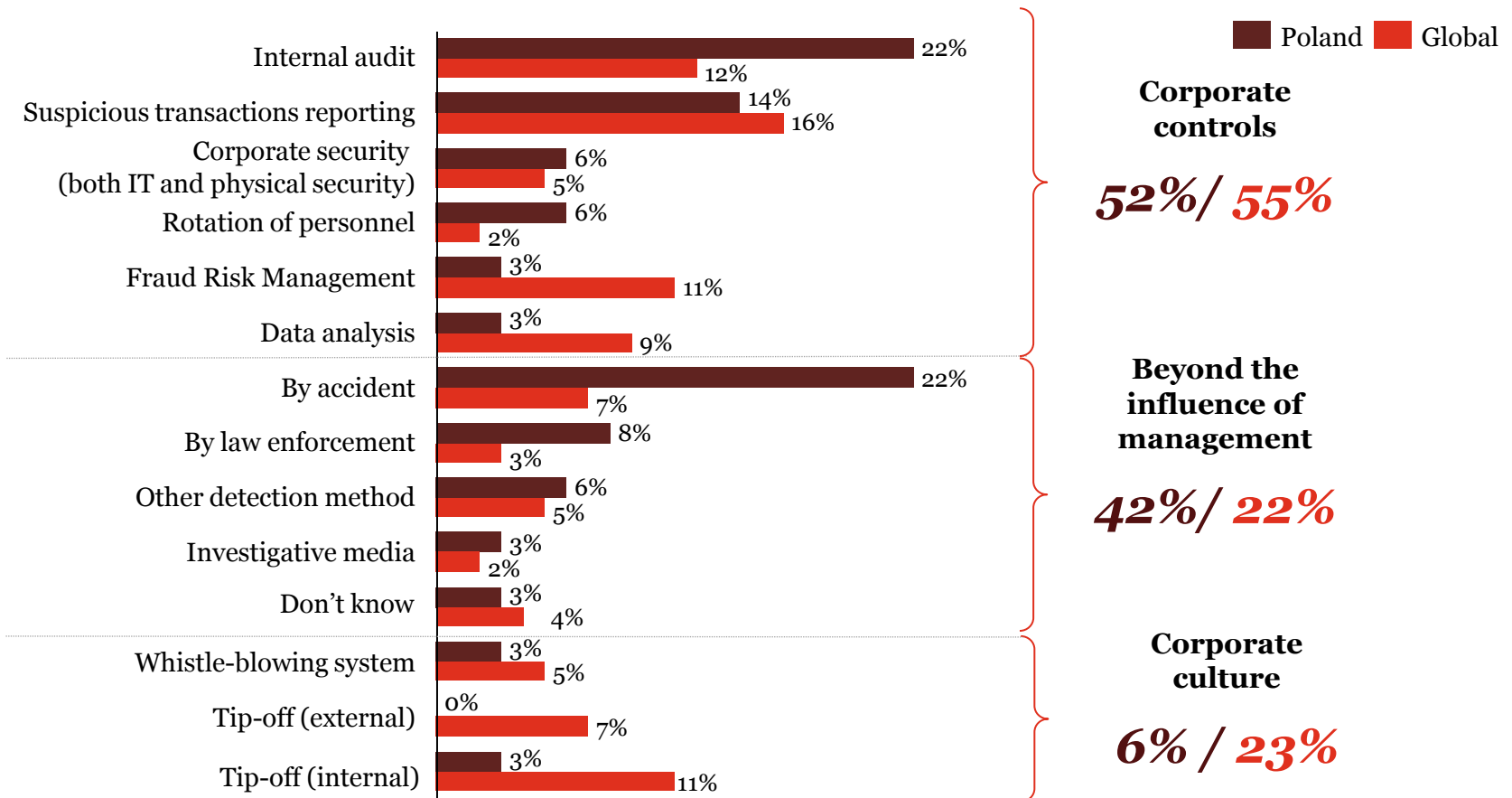
Collateral effects of economic crime – Poland in comparison to the rest of the world

In Poland, collateral effects of economic crimes on employee morale and business relations were pointed out more often than in the Global Survey results or for Central and Eastern European countries.



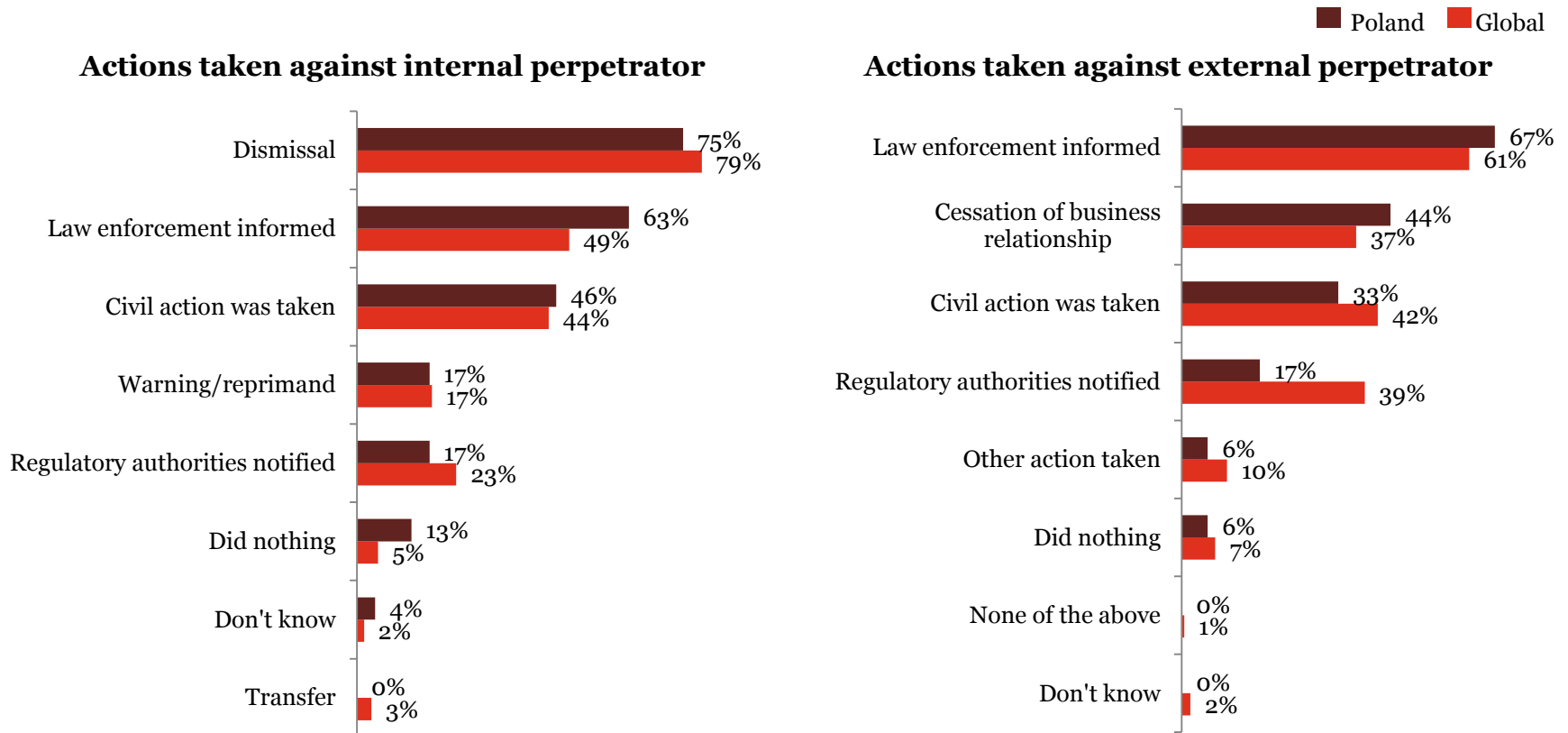
Methods of detection of economic crime – Poland in comparison to the rest of the world

In Poland, as much as 42% of frauds were detected beyond the influence of management; globally, this was only 22%.



Actions taken against perpetrators

With respect to perpetrators, law enforcement authorities were informed more often in Poland than globally. On the other hand, civil action was less often in Poland than globally.



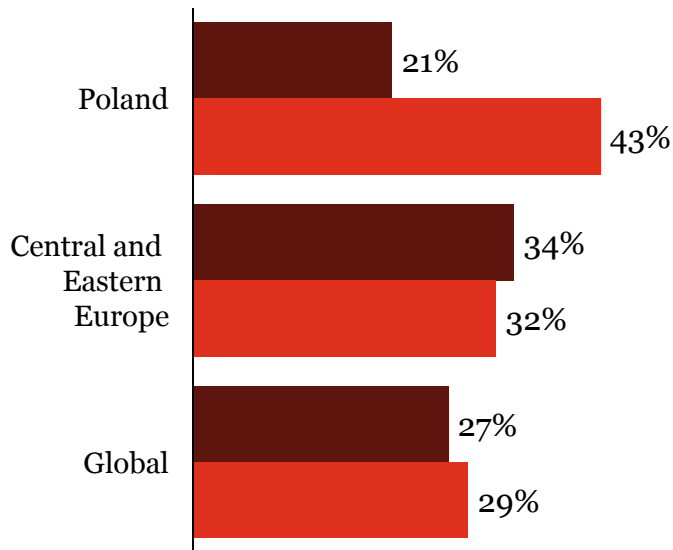


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*Corruption
in Poland*

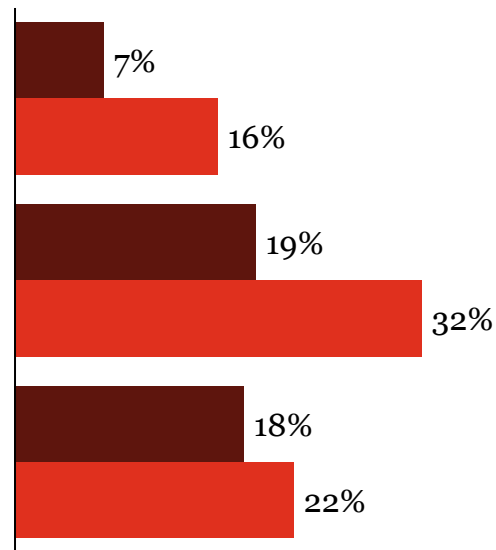
Corruption in numbers

Corruption versus perception of corruption



- Experienced corruption in the last 24 months
- Probability to fall victim to corruption in the next 24 months

Bribes according to Polish entrepreneurs



- Organisations asked to pay bribes
- Loss of contract due to the bribe allegedly paid by competitor

21% of entrepreneurs experienced corruption, but perception of corruption is 43%

60% of entrepreneurs with a high perception of corruption are operating in high-risk markets

Global corruption by sector

Five sectors of the economy with the highest levels of corruption:

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Percentage of respondents from a particular sector</i>
Engineering/Construction	16%
Communication	14%
Public	14%
Energy, utilities and mining	13%
Retail and consumer	12%



3

Key findings

Highlights: Poland

46%
of entrepreneurs
reported economic
crime

Considerably more
frauds reported in
Poland than in the
Central and East
European region and
globally

1/5 of entrepreneurs
suffered financial loss of
**PLN 3M to PLN
15M**, 1/4 of **PLN
300 ths to PLN 3M**

**Asset
misappropriation,
procurement fraud
and corruption** were
the most common
crimes

56%
of frauds were committed
by employees, of which
50% were by managers

22% of economic
crimes were detected by
accident

Thank you!

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