

# Organizational factors explanatory of corruption

## Abstract

This study shows the existence of opportunities to practice acts of corruption in Public Administration services. It was also a way to get some elements about the context of the opportunities in public services for the practice of crimes by public employees against the administration. The achieved results show that the most common crimes are embezzlement and corruption, involving the appropriation and improper acceptance of money, from the services and also from the citizens.

Considering this results, public departments, namely those that work with money and other monetary values, are particularly exposed to risks of occurrence of these crimes. The achieved results shows that this kind of crimes are mostly practiced by individual employees, and the criminal acts tend to follow one another until being detected. The practice of this crimes are mostly connected with informalities about the way the public functions are really performed by employees. Considering the results, public management should create and develop measures to ensure the standardization of procedures, to find the best practices for each function, and also to produce manuals and other management instruments to identify the areas of services mostly exposed to risks of corruption and adopt preventive measures regarding the possibility of its occurrence.

### Key-words:

(Corruption; Administrative corruption; Economic and financial crime; Crime prevention; Prevention of corruption in public sector; Corruption and quality in public service)