



Management is a concept that mainly applies to the way the power of decision-making is attained, transferred and practiced within a society or an organization.

According to the Western political theoreticians, "good management" is sharing the decision-making authority so the power and resources are not accumulated in the hands of an individual or a group.

In the public sector, good management is based on a system of checks and balances between different government branches (legislative, executive, judicial). It is considered that it also includes a process of regular consultations between government bodies and the general public, so that the government answers to the citizens for their trust and guarantees that they serve their interests.

In civil society organizations, good management functions mainly the same way. An organization practices good management when it has an internal system of checks and balances which guarantees that it serves the general public interest. Good management in civil society organizations is based on differentiating the organizational structures (the managing body and the governance) and distributing the power of decision making between them.

This arrangement helps limit and regulate the control each person or group has, guarantees that the resources of the organization will be well managed, and protects the CSOs orientation towards serving the public.

Contents

- Principles for good governance;
- Accountability and legitimacy;
- Organizational structure;
- Separateness of the executive and the non-executive functions;
- Roles of management boards;
- Conflict of interests;
- Code of ethics.