Abstract:
Globalization has deeply turned the macroeconomic environment as well as the behaviour of organizations on the global market. Increasingly fierce competition on this market has contributed to the emergence and crystallization of the euro management which was called upon to respond to this challenge. It is closely related to organizational culture and developed on the basis of the integration of markets and economies which led to the appearance, in the management area, of a methods’ concentration, management techniques and methodologies specific to the European countries. As a part of the European management, the Romanian management involves the formulation of some specific traits, defining features, detached from its approach both on processes and management functions as well as on the components of the management system. This approach results from the organization’s system feature called "management system".

The objectives of this work consist in the formulation of some relevant answers to questions like: "Do the Romanian Managers have a certain conception in terms of functions of the management processes?" "Was there outlined a specific content for each of the five managerial functions?" "Is the content of the management components /subsystems already patterned?"

As a methodology, from the answer to these questions, there will be taken some conclusions on the "Romanian management" from the theoretical-methodological point of view as a first stage and, on the second stage, as a pragmatic approach on the Romanian organizations and generally within the business environment in Romania.

As a result, in the end we present the defining elements of the "Romanian management pattern", to the extent that we come to the conclusion that one can speak of such a model and which are the common and distinct traits as against the European management.

Keywords: European management pattern, Romanian management pattern, management processes, components of the management system

JEL Classification: M10, M12, M14

Acknowledgment

"This paper was co-financed from the European Social Fund, through the Sectorial Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007-2013, project number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/138907 "Excellence in scientific interdisciplinary research, doctoral and postdoctoral, in the economic, social and medical fields -EXCELIS", coordinator The Bucharest University of Economic Studies"