

Guidelines and Criteria for the Submission of Short Papers at EGOS Colloquia

Short papers should focus on the main ideas of the later full paper, i.e. they should explain the purpose of the paper, theoretical background, the research gap that is addressed, the approach taken, the methods of analysis (in empirical papers), main findings and contributions. In addition, it is useful to indicate clearly how the paper links with the sub-theme and the overall theme of the Colloquium, although not all papers need to focus on the overall theme. Creativity, innovativeness, theoretical grounding and critical thinking are typical characteristics of EGOS papers.

Your short paper should comprise **around 3,000 words** (inc. references, appendices, and other material).

Submission deadline for short papers for the (main) 42nd EGOS online Colloquium hosted by the University of Bergamo, July 9–11, 2026:

- Tuesday, January 7, 2026, **12:00 CET**

The deadline is unchangeable and therefore **extensions can not be granted!**

Formatting your short paper

Your short paper should comprise **around 3,000 words**, according to the following format:

- Font: 12 pt, Arial or Times New Roman
- Margin left/right: 2.5 cm
- Line spacing: 1.5
- Use APA style for your citations

Do not use capital letters in your paper's title, unless they are proper nouns (e.g. "London", "Thomas"), quoted titles, or if it is the first word after a colon or hyphen. For example: *Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn": Summary, analyses, and quotations*. Do not write your title in ALL CAPS.

Please **state your name** (and that of your co-author/s, if applicable) + affiliation + email at the top of your short paper (because no [single/double blind] peer review).

Short papers should be submitted as a **pdf or docx file**. Please do not upload txt files!



Steps prior to uploading your short paper

- To upload a short paper, you must be a **registered user** on the EGOS website.
 - If you have never been an EGOS member, never uploaded a short paper for one of the previous EGOS Colloquia, or never attended an EGOS Colloquium before, you need to **register on the EGOS website**. Click [here](#) and follow the instructions. Once you have an EGOS member number and password, please **log in to the member area “MyEGOS”** and follow the instructions for uploading your short paper listed below.
- If you are an active (or former) EGOS member, **log in to “MyEGOS”** using your email [or your EGOS member number] and your password.

Uploading your short paper

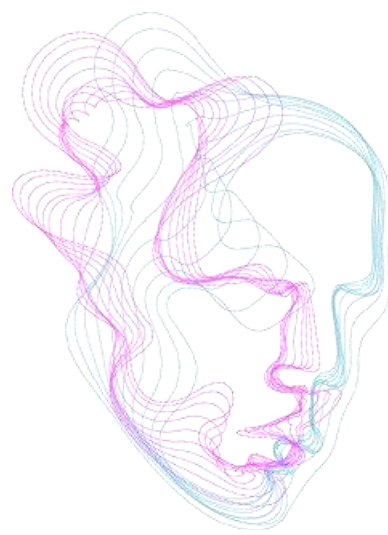
You can **only upload one short paper** with your EGOS member number! If your short paper is co-authored and you have already submitted a (single-authored) short paper to another sub-theme, then your co-author (one of your co-authors, respectively) has to upload this co-authored short paper by using their EGOS member number. Please note: You may only appear as **co-author in a maximum of TWO further short papers!**

- In the MyEGOS section of the website, click on **Submit your short paper**.
- Fill in the form.
 - Do not use ALL CAPS for your paper title.
 - As the uploader, you are the main author. Add all co-authors (can also be added when submitting your full paper).
 - Upload your paper as pdf or docx.
- If you want to re-upload your short paper because you submitted it to the wrong sub-theme or have an updated version, you can do so until the deadline:
 - In MyEGOS, you will see Status: Edit your short paper
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 - Submit your short paper again.

If you have any further questions, please contact the [EGOS Executive Secretariat](#).



Sub-theme 17: Advancing Routine Dynamics in the More-than-Human Sphere



42nd EGOS
Colloquium
University of Bergamo
July 9–11, 2026
EGOS

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Call for Papers

Routine dynamics has emerged as a field that examines the emergence, reproduction and change of recognizable patterns of actions (Feldman et al., 2021). Building on Feldman and Pentland's (2003) work, the focus on situated action has enabled scholars to study organizational routines as dynamic and generative processes that are shaped through continuous performing and patterning (Feldman et al., 2021). Situated actions are performed in material, contextual and social circumstances (Feldman et al., 2016; Suchman, 1987).

From the start, and inspired by STS and ANT (e.g., Latour, 2005), routine dynamics explored how artefacts (e.g. machines, algorithms, or robots) and materiality (e.g. earthquake scenarios or retail stores) are part of the enactment and performance of organizational routines (D'Adderio, 2011; Glaser et al., 2021; Danner-Schröder & Geiger, 2016; Sonenshein, 2016; Sele & Grand, 2016). These studies allowed routine dynamics to move non-human actors that are man-made from a peripheral role, seen as insignificant accessories, to being at the center of organizational routines – significant to their performances and outcomes



(D'Adderio, 2021; Sele, 2021).

However, within this material turn, the focus has been largely on materiality in a human social context and non-human actors, such as fires (Danner-Schröder & Sele, 2024), forests (Bonin & Sele, 2022), or cows (Xu & Carlile, 2024), have been largely neglected. For this sub-theme, we call on those interested in routines and practices more broadly speaking to engage with organization-nature relations. This sub-theme seeks to reframe routine dynamics from a more-than-human perspective and identify ways to contribute to organization studies in tackling the acute social-ecological crises that we are confronted with (Sele et al., 2024; Xu & Carlile, 2024).

Considering the non-humans in both the ecological and social sphere would allow us to explore “what exceeds the human and how it is configured in particular times, places, and research practices” (Gherardi et al., 2024, p. 7). Take agricultural production, for instance. To understand the effects of food production routines that are optimized for efficiency and the potential for transforming food production to be more regenerative and nature-positive, we need to understand how the more-than-human actors, such as cows, grass, micro-climate, machines, and technologies, are implicated in the existing production routine (Xu & Carlile, 2024). Another example is the alpine tourism industry in which global production and consumption practices affect large-scale ecological and glacial rhythmic changes (Nadegger & Wegerer, 2024), which have been met with artificial snow-producing routines that allow the tourism industry to coordinate skiing with the work and school schedules of skiers.

More-than-human is a turn to the “sociality beyond human” (Lien & Pálsson, 2021) that emerged in several disciplines including cultural geography (e.g., Whatmore, 2006), anthropology (e.g., Haraway, 2008), and sociology (e.g., Latour, 2017). Going beyond the focus on humans only, the more-than-human perspective considers both human and non-human actors – animate and in-animate beings and things – and their interrelations without distinguishing the human from the non-human *a priori* (Hodder, 2016; Whatmore, 2006). It is an attempt to shift the onto-epistemological assumption of the nature-culture dichotomy that is deeply rooted in Western thinking (Ingold, 2022).

We believe that the inclusion of nature and, hence, a more radical shift towards more-than-human approaches will not only enable us to discover new aspects within routine dynamics, but even more so how these dynamics play a crucial role in how we engage with issues of societal and environmental concern at the small and large scale. Indeed, very rarely do these issues appear in isolation or happen only locally or globally, which means that embracing actors of all sorts and their “actions” is crucial to co-create the world we want to live in



(Benjamin, 2022). As we are charting into an increasingly uncertain and unpredictable future, organizations will need to make more effort to grapple with the social-ecological crises by renewing and transforming the routines that have generated them and that can help us deal with and mitigate them (Sele et al., 2024; Xu & Carlile, 2024).

This sub-theme seeks papers that explore the role of more-than-human participants in shaping and transforming routines. We encourage empirical and conceptual papers with a variety of different theoretical lenses and methodological approaches. The aim is to better understand what routine dynamics is and can be from a more-than-human perspective and how routines can and should be reimagined when we shift the onto-epistemological assumption of the organization-nature dichotomy.

While we are particularly interested in encouraging a conversation about the more-than-human participants in routines, we also welcome papers that broadly contribute to the practice-based perspective on routines. Here are some example topics that would fit with this sub-theme:

Reframing actors in routine dynamics

- Who/what is/should be considered as actors in routine dynamics?
- How do these diverse actors interrelate and interact to enact routines through performing, patterning, and projecting?
- How can we conceptually, empirically, and methodologically take a more-than-human perspective that tends to these interrelations among actors, without assuming centrality of humans or non-humans *a priori*?

Reframing temporality in routine dynamics

- How might routines as temporal structures in organizations be reconceptualized and reframed when taking a more-than-human perspective?
- How can we incorporate nature's time and temporality in the study of organizational routines?
- How can the temporalities of routines from a more-than-human perspective help to recognize the deep entanglement between organizations and nature?

Reframing networks of routines as issues of societal concern

- How can alternative organizing principles that are more ecologically embedded, such as regeneration and circularity, be conceptualized from a routine perspective?



- How can we problematize the phenomena of these alternative organizing principles from a routine dynamic lens? What are its potentials and values? And what are its limits?
- How can we better study organizations and organizing in extreme contexts, such as disasters or crises with a more-than-human perspective?

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