

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

Click delete your short paper application.

Submit your short paper again.

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



Sub-theme 27: Emerging Technologies and Knowledge Work: Changing Relations



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Call for Papers

More than ever before, technology touches our lives. While humans have always made use of tools, the way in which technology has become an intimate part of our lives is unprecedented. Especially digital technology stands out in how it shapes day-to-day interactions, moral values, relationships, and work. More than ever before we have become dependent on technology which means that we need to figure out how to move forward.

These changes are especially relevant for knowledge and knowledge work. The extant literature on the nature of knowledge (Hadjimichael & Tsoukas, 2019), on processes and mechanisms of knowledge sharing (Anthony, 2021; Moser & Deichmann, 2021; Nonaka & von Krogh, 2009; Safadi et al., 2021), and on the technology that is being used to work with and on knowledge (Bailey et al., 2022) testifies to the central role that knowledge and associated processes and boundary conditions play in management research and practice. More recently, scholars have paid increasing attention to the intersection of knowledge and (digital) technology, studying the role of technology in knowledge work and management research



(Faraj & Leonardi, 2022; den Hond & Moser, 2023; Orlikowski & Scott, 2008), as well as algorithms (Glaser et al., 2021; Kellogg et al., 2020; Moser et al., 2022; Shrestha et al., 2019) in business and society.

Much research on emerging technologies and knowledge work remains deeply rooted in long-established scholarly traditions. The scholarly discourse on digital technology – most notably artificial intelligence (AI) applications in knowledge work – is sharply divided into two camps. Digital technology is either celebrated as the savior of humankind, rescuing us from inevitable decline, or condemned as a path to disaster, eroding human essence and turning us into machines. Clearly, neither view adequately reflects the realities of knowledge and knowledge work.

For most knowledge workers, digital technology offers both benefits and drawbacks, although the balance of these varies across individuals, organizations, disciplines, and professions. Cultural, historical, regional, spatial, and other contexts significantly influence the experiences of those who engage in knowledge work and interact with technology. If we are to truly understand the complex processes and boundary conditions of emerging technologies in knowledge work, research must examine both the positive and negative aspects of these tools as they rearrange work and organizing relations. This need is especially acute as Large Language Models (LLMs) compel us to question our fundamental assumptions about the relation between technology and knowledge. New research that problematizes these assumptions can help us reframe our understanding of the antecedents, processes, and implications of technology in knowledge work. This effort may require adopting unconventional frameworks that extend beyond traditional approaches, such as Science and Technology Studies (STS) or pragmatism, to address the deeper questions surrounding the relationship between technology, knowledge, and work.

In this sub-theme, we look forward to accepting conceptual and empirical articles that address this conundrum. We particularly look to scholarly work that pays attention to the intersection of different people, technologies, spaces, temporalities for knowledge, and changing relations in the context of knowledge work. The sub-theme intends to stimulate a constructive dialogue around conceptual and empirical research across these and related issues. High-quality, novel contributions in both early and later stages of development are warmly invited. We fully expect to attract novel, risky, and exciting work that can push the boundaries of our current understanding of knowledge and organizations.

Some possible questions are listed below, but these are neither complete nor exhaustive (so please feel free to surprise us!):



- How do emerging technologies transform work processes, including the way knowledge is transformed, shared, and created?
- What is the changing role of AI in organizational knowledge sharing?
- How do emerging technologies reconfigure organizational boundaries, and transform organizing and coordinating within and across organizations?
- How do emerging technologies alter power structures inside the organization?
- What is the changing role of knowledge in new organizational forms?
- How do new technologies or new organizational forms shape our social interaction with and around knowledge?
- How does the use of, and exposure to, decision-making by algorithms shape human decision-making and judgment?
- How does AI transform organizational coordination and control?
- What is the dark side of using emerging technologies (e.g., discrimination, biases, algorithmic control, over-monitoring of behavior or performance)?
- With tools such as AI, what are the ethical questions and dilemmas that come to the fore?
- What are the cultural and social entanglements in technology-driven knowledge creation and sharing?
- How are the rhythms of technology and algorithms intertwined with organizational rhythms?
- What are important crossroads between knowledge and knowing, people, and technology?

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