

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 37: Ocean Governance of Public and Private Organizations to Mitigate Climate Change



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Call for Papers

Ocean governance is one of the most pressing challenges of our time, given its critical role in addressing climate change and the growing pressure on marine resources (Morgan et al., 2022). In this context, it is essential to examine the intersection between ocean-based wealth generation, its contribution to planetary sustainability, and the need to mobilize public and private capital to finance the blue economy (Wisz et al., 2020).

Indeed, the oceans represent a global economic engine, supporting key sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, marine renewable energy, coastal tourism, and blue biotechnology (OECD, 2025). The so-called blue economy, encompassing economic activities related to oceans and seas, emerges as a significant source of income, employment, and growth. However, its expansion must be balanced, ensuring that wealth generation does not compromise marine ecosystem integrity or the livelihoods of coastal communities (Campbell et al., 2016; Shiiba et al., 2022; Thompson, 2022).



Challenges such as overfishing, marine pollution, and habitat degradation require responses that combine effective regulation, organizational innovation, and multisectoral cooperation, including the creation of marine protected areas and the promotion of sustainable practices. In this context, the sustainable development of the blue economy relies on innovative financing and organizational models – such as blue bonds or payment for ecosystem services mechanisms – that align public and private investments in accordance with SDG 17 (Bosmans & de Mariz, 2023; Li & Liu, 2025; Wang et al., 2024; Picatoste et al., 2025; Sardá et al., 2023).

Ocean governance must therefore be treated as a global priority, mobilizing resources, enhancing organizational arrangements, and fostering interinstitutional partnerships that integrate multiple scales and forms of knowledge (Herrfahrdt-Pähle et al., 2020). This is precisely where organization studies (OS) offer a fertile field of analysis: by investigating how formal and informal, public and private structures interact in policymaking and implementation, OS contributes to building sustainable arrangements in complex and fragmented contexts (Crosman et al., 2022; Maraseni et al., 2022).

The ocean plays a vital role in combating climate change. Jain et al. (2012) show that oceans are responsible for absorbing about one-third of global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions, with projections indicating that up to 90% of these emissions could be stored in marine systems over the next thousand years. However, this regulatory function comes with consequences: acidification, sea-level rise, glacial melting, and biodiversity loss already characterize the present era (Bache, 2022).

Given this reality, international cooperation and global environmental governance are essential. This is where the field of organization studies strategically intervenes, examining how various arrangements – from formal institutions to informal collaborative networks – shape collective responses to systemic and transboundary challenges. Strategies such as polycentric governance (Ostrom, 2009) and transnational and multilevel environmental governance (Andonova et al., 2009; Zhu & Bai, 2022) constitute organizational innovations that challenge traditional hierarchical models and call for new theories to interpret emerging practices.

The concept of governance, widely debated in the literature, goes beyond formal norms and institutions, encompassing governmental and non-governmental actors organized in networks, forums, and multilateral consortia (Haas et al., 2021; Wang & Ran, 2023). This multi-stakeholder approach is central to contemporary OS, which explores organizational dynamics beyond traditional institutional boundaries, focusing on themes such as accountability, legitimacy, institutional innovation, power, and networks.



The climate–ocean nexus thus provides a privileged context for OS to explore issues such as interorganizational coordination, commons governance, and the construction of hybrid institutionalities. The absence of a unified global strategy to address the impacts of climate change on the oceans, coupled with the proliferation of parallel and non-binding agreements (Scott, 2023), highlights the fragmentation of international governance and opens space to investigate alternative forms of organization, negotiation, and transnational collaboration.

This sub-theme welcomes contributions that explore, from the perspective of organization studies, the multiple forms of governance aimed at ocean sustainability, involving public, private, community-based, and hybrid organizations. We are particularly interested in understanding how these organizations collaborate, innovate, and address institutional dilemmas in transnational and socio-environmental contexts, where the ocean is not merely a resource but also a non-human actor central to political, legal, and organizational disputes (Strang, 2016).

By challenging traditional conceptions of hierarchy, control, and management, the field of Organization Studies is called upon to broaden its theoretical references – incorporating post-anthropocentric approaches, decolonial perspectives, traditional knowledge, and collaborative practices that bring different epistemologies and organizational forms into dialogue.

We especially welcome submissions that engage with questions such as:

- How can organizational structures and governance frameworks evolve to foster transnational cooperation on ocean issues?
- In what ways do public and private organizations form effective partnerships and collaborative networks to address shared environmental challenges?
- What innovative organizational models are emerging to cope with climate change impacts on the oceans, and how do they challenge traditional management theories?
- How does the legal recognition and support for traditional marine stewardship practices challenge Western conceptions of organization and resource management?
- How do academic partnerships and knowledge organizations contribute to the innovation and transformation of ocean governance practices?
- How can stakeholder participation in the blue economy be regulated to ensure a sustainable and collaborative model?



- How can the relationship between economic sectors (maritime transport, tourism, fisheries) and the role of the oceans in climate mitigation be effectively managed?
- What is the role of local communities in ocean governance?
- How have organizational practices contributed to institutional change in ocean governance?

We welcome contributions that adopt diverse theoretical and methodological approaches – including qualitative, quantitative, case studies, comparative analyses, or theoretical essays – that advance organization studies in light of the urgent challenges of ocean governance and climate transformation.

By placing the ocean at the center of organizational analysis, this sub-theme seeks to promote new ways of understanding and organizing collective action in times of ecological crisis, institutional complexity, and planetary emergency.

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