

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 47: Reframing the Extreme: Moving from Context to Theory



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Call for Papers

Research under the label of extreme contexts has seen a vast proliferation of studies (Hällgren et al., 2018). Special issues (Hällgren et al., 2025), methodological pieces (Wright et al., 2023), and the EGOS Standing Working Group 14 (2020–2025) on “Organizing in and for Extreme Contexts” have helped popularize the concept and brought together diverse scholars who share an interest in the extreme. The shared interest in phenomena has attracted scholars from different fields, theoretical stances and communities.

Yet, whilst much effort has been put into defining what “context” means, the notion of “extreme” has still not been subject to deep reflection. The notion of extreme is often used as a catchword to qualify a diversity of phenomena other than the context in which an extreme event has occurred. However, how the extreme plays out depends on the cultural, social, and political perspectives of the person who is qualifying a situation as extreme, and whether an emic or etic perspective is taken to define a context as extreme. This observation leads us to suggest moving beyond our shared interest in the phenomenon of the extreme towards a



shared theoretical interest of understanding how the extreme comes into being, for whom and why.

In this sub-theme, we wish to direct attention to two areas that we believe can inform theorizing the extreme.

First, we ask for contributions that allow us to move towards a broader perspective on what extremeness consists of, away from understanding the extreme as a context or a short-lived event only. This perspective extends the temporal spectrum where extremeness occurs from a single event to a durable state. Discussions might revolve around how individuals, groups, organizations, and societies construct extremeness through their practices (Burrow et al., 2022; de Rond et al., 2022; Sele et al., 2024); how they relate to extremeness in their societies and personal lives (Karam et al., 2024); and how these perspectives and strategies change depending on the perceived nature of the extreme (Kent & Granqvist, 2024), either as an event (e.g., disaster), prolonged situation (e.g., war, famine), or durable state (e.g., social, technological, environmental change) (Rauch & Ansari, 2022). Extremeness in this view, is not necessarily an inherent quality of an event but is constructed through interactions and interpretations.

Second, we seek contributions that provide a deeper investigation of the nature of the extreme and the duality of its character. Here, we connect to the debate on the ontological status of the extreme – is it something inherent and material, a pure social construction, or something else? Consider whether extreme contexts could be qualified based on objective criteria versus participants' subjective experience of it being extreme (Geisemann & Geiger, 2024; Mikkelsen, 2022). Mortality rates that might qualify a Western workplace as an extreme setting might be felt to be normal business by participants in parts of Africa. Likewise, to what extent does the extreme come from individuals' and organizations' relationships to their environment, where the extreme can bring out opposite responses like resilience and vulnerability (Beunza & Stark, 2005; Kutscher & Mayrhofer, 2023)?

We hence invite papers that deal with the following themes, but are not limited to exploring:

- What informs the emergence of urgency and how does urgency affect organizing in the extreme?
- How do multiple crises amplify, influence, and shape our understanding of the extreme?
- How can researchers grapple with the duality of extreme contexts, which seem to be defined by opposites arising together, e.g., hopelessness and profound purpose?
- What is the ontological status of the extreme, given that conventional measures (e.g., mortality rates) often do not align with participants' experiences of extremeness?



- How does something become extreme – and how does it become durable and sustained, considering for example work conditions, or singular events?
- How can theorizing at, and across, levels (individual, workgroup, organizational, societal, systems, etc.) help us understand the construction of the extreme?
- How do organizations and work teams qualify and manage extreme work?
- How do people construct vulnerability or resilience in the extreme?
- How do insights from research in grand challenges, wicked problems (e.g., poverty or war), and creeping crises (e.g., environmental) inform our theorizing of the extreme?

References

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