

# 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) 42<sup>nd</sup> 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 62: Tracing Cancel Culture's Effects on Organizations and Management



42<sup>nd</sup> EGOS  
Colloquium  
University of Bergamo  
July 9–11, 2026  
**EGOS**

## Convenors:

### Michael Carney

Concordia University, Canada  
[michael.carney@concordia.ca](mailto:michael.carney@concordia.ca)

### Yasaman Gorji

ESSCA School of Management, France  
[yasaman.gorji@essca.fr](mailto:yasaman.gorji@essca.fr)

### Balázs Borsi

ESSCA School of Management, Hungary  
[balazs.borsi@essca.fr](mailto:balazs.borsi@essca.fr)

---

## Call for Papers

---

Cancel culture has become a pivotal phenomenon in the modern age, transcending individual accountability to influence organizations, industries, and societal norms (Ng, 2020; Marwick, 2013; Clark, 2020; Trottier et al., 2025; Wendel, 2024). While often viewed as a human-driven process, cancel culture now also unfolds through more-than-human assemblages, as digital infrastructures, algorithmic platforms, and AI-driven systems shape, amplify, or mitigate reputational crises. This interplay broadens its impact on organizational behavior, leadership strategies, and ethical considerations, extending far beyond individual actors.

Recent examples, such as the public backlash faced by Ellen DeGeneres over allegations of a toxic workplace, or the first incident when AI was canceled for content it generated autonomously (Prahl et al., 2024) underscore the pervasive reach of cancel culture (Hobbs & O'Keefe, 2024; Forbes Councils, 2024). Likewise, the ongoing reputational turbulence surrounding Elon Musk – marked by boycotts, political controversy, and declining Tesla sales – illustrates how cancel culture can affect corporate valuation, stakeholder perception, and



platform governance across multiple ventures, including Tesla and X (Forbes, 2025). These cases illustrate how reputational challenges can ripple outward, affecting networks, organizational structures, and widely held societal norms.

This sub-theme aims to explore how cancel culture, once centered on individual accountability, now influences broader organizational, institutional, and technological systems. We aim to understand how reputational crises develop across people, networks, and technologies, and how they shape organizational legitimacy, leadership, and strategy. We invite contributions that engage with the definition, typologies, scope, and ripple effects of cancel culture (Hersel et al., 2019; The Economist, 2023; Abbasi et al., 2023), while also critically examining its potential to enforce, challenge, or distort ethical norms. We welcome studies that investigate how organizations respond to crises, rebuild trust, and manage reputational complexity in environments where both human actors and technological agents jointly shape perceptions, values, and legitimacy.

### **Exploring cancel culture across organizational levels**

Partnerships with public figures facing reputational crises or corporate missteps can lead to widespread backlash, requiring nuanced strategies for response and adaptation.

- How do organizations manage reputational risks associated with cancel culture?
- What strategies ensure resilience and effective response to public scrutiny?

### **Network and circle spillover**

The interplay between public backlash and professional networks raises critical questions:

- How do networks and affiliations amplify or mitigate the impact of cancel culture?
- What are the ripple effects on partnerships, brands, and collaborators?
- How does cancel culture influence broader professional ecosystems?

### **Typologies and contexts**

Cancel culture manifests differently across subcultures, industries, and global contexts, revealing its multifaceted nature:

- What typologies exist within cancel culture (e.g., individual, organizational, or subcultural)?
- Are certain industries or cultural contexts more resilient to cancel culture than others?



## Technology and digital infrastructures

As organizations operate within increasingly digital and interconnected environments, technology plays a pivotal role in shaping and amplifying cancel culture:

- How do social media algorithms, platform governance, and AI-driven content generation and moderation influence the reach and intensity of cancel culture?
- How can a more-than-human perspective, acknowledging technological infrastructures, inform strategies for addressing cancel culture?

## Comeback and reinvention strategies

- How can organizations strategically decouple brand identity from controversial figures?
- What strategies enable successful reputational recovery?
- How do organizations or individuals use apologies, rebranding, or time to regain public trust?

---

## References

---

- Abbasi, A.Z., Fayyaz, M.S., Ting, D.H., Munir, M., Bashir, S., & Zhang, C. (2023): "The moderating role of complaint handling on brand hate in the cancel culture." *Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration*, 15 (1), 46–71.
- Clark, M.D. (2020): DRAG THEM: "A brief etymology of so-called 'cancel culture'." *Communication and the Public*, 5 (3–4), 88–92.
- Cummings, K.H., Zafari, B., & Beitelspacher, L. (2025): "#Canceled! Exploring the phenomenon of canceling." *Journal of Business Research*, 186, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2024.115025>.
- Forbes Councils (2024): "Cancel Culture: Navigating Public Relations in a Polarized World." *Forbes Communication Council*, September 5, 2024, <https://councils.forbes.com/blog/navigating-cancel-culture>.
- Forbes (2025): "Tesla Stock Plummets 50%: More To Go?" *Forbes*, April 14, 2025, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/greatspeculations/2025/04/14/tesla-stock-plummets-50-more-to-go/>.
- Hersel, M.C., Helmuth, C.A., Zorn, M.L., Shropshire, C., & Ridge, J.W. (2019): "The corrective actions organizations pursue following misconduct: A review and research agenda." *Academy of Management Annals*, 13 (2), 547–585.
- Hobbs, M.J., & O'Keefe, S. (2024): "Agonism in the arena: Analyzing cancel culture using a rhetorical model of deviance and reputational repair." *Public Relations Review*, 50 (1), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2023.102420>.
- Marwick, A.E. (2013): *Status Update: Celebrity, Publicity, and Branding in the Social Media*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Ng, E. (2020): "No Grand Pronouncements Here...: Reflections on Cancel Culture and Digital Media Participation." *Television & New Media*, 21 (6), 621–627.
- Norris, P. (2023): "Cancel culture: Myth or reality?" *Political Studies*, 71 (1), 145–174.
- Prahl, A., Shanice, K.J.Q., & Justina, T.A.Q. (2024): "Wired to Offend: Cancel Culture Meets Generative Artificial Intelligence." *Human-Machine Communication*, 9, 81–99.
- Semenova, O.F. (2023): "Cancel Culture – the Speech Behavior of Modern Society." *Review of Business and Economics Studies*, 11 (1), 13–18.
- The Economist (2023): "How to cancel 'cancel culture'." *The Economist*, October 19, 2023.



Trottier, D., Huang, Q., & Gabdulhakov, R. (2025): *Digital Media, Denunciation and Shaming: The Court of Public Opinion*. New York: Routledge.

Wendel, W.B. (2024): *Canceling Lawyers: Case Studies of Accountability, Toleration, and Regret*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

