

# 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 13: [SWG] Temporary Organizing, Teams, and Temporality



42<sup>nd</sup> EGOS  
Colloquium  
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## Call for Papers

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Temporary organizing is an important field of study in organization and management because of the increase of contexts characterized by temporary structures, which alter traditional organizational and work-related arrangements (Bakker et al., 2016; Geraldi et al., 2025). Temporary organizing is typically manifested in various temporary work arrangements in teams, which need to coordinate despite their lack of shared history and backgrounds (Bechky, 2006; Ebbers & Wijnberg, 2009). This poses various coordination and work-related challenges.

Temporary organizing involves explicit demarcations between past, present, and future (Burke & Morley, 2016). The reweaving of such pasts, presents, and futures, may unleash novelty, innovation and change (Stjerne et al., 2022). Such moments of interaction are at the heart of temporary organizing with the explicit intention to enable novel relationships, new encounters, learning, and knowledge development (Thiel & Grabher, 2024, Cacciatori & Prencipe, 2021).



We know that history and the past play a central role in all kinds of organizing contexts, including temporary organizing (March, 1996; Stjerne & Svejnova, 2016), where various role systems and routines are essential for enabling collaboration (Bechky, 2006; Valentine & Edmondson, 2015). However, we do not know what kinds of pasts and routines are most influential, how multiple versions of history can enable exploration and learning, yet also stifle coordination. We also do not know how different roles and routines contribute to this process, how they enable coordination and restrain collaboration, and in this respect, it is still unclear how pasts and, possibly, paths (Feuls et al., 2025) and routines are activated to envision certain routes for future explorations (Bresman, 2013).

It therefore seems essential to address the inner workings of teams to enhance our understanding of the experience and dynamics of temporary organizing, the struggles, and the solutions, including dilemmas associated with exploration and exploitation (Grabher, 2004; March, 1995). Indeed, the radical idea of temporary organizing is to establish organizations *de novo* – integrating people who often have limited experience of working together, offering opportunities to learn from strangers and explore new roles and routines in light of unique challenges (Meyerson et al., 1996). This process of exploring together with relative strangers has potential but also comes with a fundamental problem; it may lead people to explore new areas, but it may also stifle collaboration and make people reluctant to act due to fear of punishment or failure. For that reason, the presence of already existing structures on the level of organizations, networks, and fields (Starkey et al., 2000; Sydow & Windeler, 2020) as well as institutions more generally (Tukiainen & Granqvist, 2016; Söderlund & Sydow, 2019) is important to provide the stability and continuity necessary even for temporary organizations.

This colloquium seeks to explore various team-related aspects of temporary organizing, including issues of shared history (Söderlund et al., 2025), role-based coordination (Bechky, 2006), psychological safety (Edmondson et al., 2001), team identity (Anzel, 2022), AI teaming (Schmutz et al., 2024), and swift trust (Meyerson et al., 1996). We explore the specific theories and concepts that are relevant to understanding the functioning and challenges of temporary teams and various forms of temporary team collaboration within and across organizations (Hernes, 2025; Maloney et al., 2016). We are interested in addressing both the enabling features of cooperation and coordination in diverse temporary team-based settings, as well as their problematic nature, specifically associated with diverging temporalities (Söderlund & Pempel, 2022; Vaagaasar et al., 2020). We embark on the practices and processes that people make use of to engage in successful teamwork collaboration in contexts of temporary organizing, including the role of metaphors, interlanguage creation (Lenfle & Söderlund, 2019), boundary objects (Carlile, 2002), temporary spaces (Dionne & Carlile, 2024), and shared



knowledge representations (Caccamo et al., 2023). We further give attention to the temporal dynamics inherent in these forms of collaboration, considering aspects of temporality, tensions, and identity work (Braun & Lampel, 2020; Harvey et al., 2023; Söderlund et al., 2025), thus connecting team-related processes to various aspects of temporality, temporal complexity, and temporal tensions in temporary organizing (Skade et al. 2020; Otto et al., 2024). We therefore acknowledge studies of individual-level matters, competence, problem-solving practices, etc., as well as different collective aspects involved, including teamwork and collaboration practices, trust, shared mental models that serve central purposes to enable successful temporary organizing.

Submissions may build on qualitative or quantitative data or may be conceptual in nature. Literature reviews are equally welcome. The inclusiveness of this sub-theme contributes to accomplishing the mission of the EGOS Standing Working (SWG) 13 on 'temporary organizing', which is to provide a platform for theoretically generative dialogues on the temporary aspects of organizing, and spur critical debates that may challenge current trends in the study of temporary organizing. Against this background, some, but certainly not all, of the questions that could be addressed within the scope of this sub-theme are:

- How do individuals or groups of members relate to temporary teams?
- How can we understand the temporal dynamics of temporary teams?
- How does the structuring of time in and through temporary teams give rise to and sustain creativity and novelty?
- What are the key temporal coordination mechanisms in and behind temporary teams?
- How do people and organizations learn from temporary teamwork collaboration?
- What are the power dynamics behind the temporalities of temporary organizing?
- How do actors involved in temporary organizing mobilize, reconstruct, and 'make' pasts and futures through, e.g., narratives, practices, and materialities?
- How do varying temporal depths (near vs. distant) of pasts and futures as well as varying temporal directions (e.g., us moving toward the future vs. the future moving toward us) (re)constructed in temporary organizing enable or constrain creativity and innovation?
- In what ways do the temporalities of more recent forms and practices of temporary organizing such as agile teams differ from established ways such as project work (if at all), and with what effect?



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