IIAS-EUROMENA 2022 Joint Conference on Next Generation Governance and Young Global Public Administration: Call-for-Papers

The IIAS-EUROMENA 2022 Joint Conference will take place in Rome, on June 27-July 1. It is co-organized by

- The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS);
- The University of Rome Tor Vergata;
- Luiss – Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali - Guido Carli (LUISS);
- Scuola Nazionale dell’Amministrazione (SNA);
- The Middle-East and North Africa Public Administration Research network (MENAPAR);
- ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa;
- The European Group for Public Administration (EGPA).

The Joint Conference will focus on the theme Next Generation Governance and Young Global Public Administration: Mobilizing People, Skills, Energies for a Sustainable New Normal. This theme has three keywords: next generation, global, and new normal.

The next or young generation is the first keyword of this theme. Whether called millennials, digital natives, generation z… it is assumed that this generation is sufficiently different in terms of demands, values, behaviors, skills… to have a disruptive impact on public administration, governance and policies. For example, in the “Fridays for Future” movement led by a new generation, the climate action has been framed as a question of intergenerational -and developmental- equity, and generational differences of style are striking: usual ‘too little too late’ approaches are not considered anymore as acceptable solutions to this and other issues. Such a new generation bases its relationships on digital-based platforms and devices.

Second keyword in this theme is global. There is an expectation that this new generation, concerned as it is by the global climate change and sustainable development challenges, and digitally involved in global communities of values, sees public governance as primarily global, only pragmatically sensitive to national or regional idiosyncrasies. The spread of global cosmopolitan values through digital means can’t be denied: the dreams and fears, tastes and consumption behaviors of this new generation overlap geographical boundaries. The struggle has become global, is being performed on the Internet, but has certainly not disappeared and could be argued to be intensifying instead.

Third keyword is new normal. This reflects an assumption that the COVID-19 pandemic has long-term disruptive consequences on our lives, which suggests:

- An increasing reliance on 4IR tools in our daily lives, including: videoconference, facial recognition, geo-localization, streaming services;
• Resilient organization of our lives, with alternating periods of office-working and isolation, possibilities of travel interrupted by lockdowns, variable social distancing…;
• Different macroeconomic policies, with an increasing money supply, sustained high debt levels of economic operators, high inflation levels, and a booming cryptocurrency exit market.

The scientific committee of the IIAS-EUROMENA 2022 Conference is composed of:
• Prof. Dr. Marco Meneguzzo, University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy);
• Prof. Dr. Aristide Police, LUISS (Italy);
• Dr. Steve Troupin, IIAS (Belgium);
• Prof. Dr. Marco Meneguzzo, University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy);
• Prof. Dr. Denita Cepiku, University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy);
• Prof. Dr. João Salis Gomes, ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (Portugal);
• Dr. Sofiane Sahraoui, IIAS (Belgium).
In reply to the call-for-proposals inviting the organizers’ networks to take ownership of this theme, the Scientific Committee has selected the following proposals for inclusion in this call for paper:

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Submissions can be made on https://www.conftool.org/iias-euromena2022/ by March 27th.
Another “Blah Blah Blah”? Escaping the Rhetoric of a Sustainable New Normal with Cultural Policies and Public Management

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Can cultural policies escape the rhetoric of a sustainable new normal? We ask this research question since the idea of “culture” has been mobilized by policy makers and International Organisations as a tool for the promotion of a profound (i.e., cultural) individual and social change triggering climate action. But we have also seen that attempts to infuse climate action with “culture” have already been met with sarcasm by the younger generation, as Greta Thunberg vibrantly stated during the Youth4Climate last September. Despite this emerging demand radical transformation, the risk of a rhetorical use of “cultural revolution” is behind the corner or, even worse, of a manipulative use of it, like the one identified a century ago by the Frankfurt school with its criticism of “Cultural industries”.

It is therefore necessary to interrogate the boundary between propaganda and an actual, disruptive rethinking of our model of social and economic development. The political use of culture can potentially support both sides. How can we shape a Young Global Public Administration that resists and escapes the rhetoric linked to culture, embedded in what we call a sustainable new normal? With this track we call for creative answers to this and related questions.

Kind of contribution: We invite you to submit research ideas in the form of a presentation, short paper, or extended abstract.
This track will discuss initiatives, projects, activities proposed by local administrations (namely at the city or regional level) to foster dialogue and engagement with the student population on the territory. For universities and local governments, it becomes more and more important to find ways to transfer knowledge from the scientific to the economic and social sector and to create occasions of engagement among university students and local communities in which they live.

The Covid pandemic has made such encounters even more difficult as distance learning significantly decreased opportunities to engage with students.

Often universities are considered as a bubble of difficult access for the local population even though the knowledge created within these institutions could be highly valuable and interesting to them. Companies are interested in identifying the best students for their positions, students are looking for jobs and for the best companies, and locals are interested in knowing what students are actually doing.

Moreover, governments tend to generally implement economic support policies for universities. However, as the recent pandemic has shown, governments need to work actively in the social context beyond financial contributions so that different actors can dialogue and collaborate. In this context, contributions around these issues are welcome: How could local governments help creating bridges between these worlds, creating moments of encounter, engagement, and exchange among students and locals? What actions can be done to bring these
worlds together and what role can digital media play in this? What initiatives have emerged from government institutions so far to value the presence of the student population on their territory?

**Kind of Contributions expected**

Posters and/or Presentations
According to the delimitation by the Alpine Convention, about 13 million people inhabit the 190,912 km$^2$ Alpine arc. Eight states, about 100 regions (NUTS3) and about 6,200 municipalities share it. A unique natural and cultural history have made the Alps a living, economic and recreational area of European importance. While trade, businesses and industry in the Alpine Region are concentrated in the main areas of settlement on the outskirts of the Alps and in the large Alpine valleys along the major traffic routes, over 40 percent of the Region is not or not permanently inhabited.

The regions and municipalities of the Alpine Space are particularly affected by the challenges of the 21st century, given its unique geographical and natural conditions. These include the globalization of the economy, which requires a sustainable and permanently high level of competitiveness as well as innovative capacity, demographic change, which is leading to an aging population and the migration of highly qualified workers, the global climate crisis with its impact on the environment, biodiversity, and the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Alpine region.

The aim is to strengthen the Alpine Space as a unique natural, cultural, economic, and living space in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. To meet these challenges, the regions and municipalities of the Alpine Space must initiate a strategic development/management process. In this process, it is necessary to develop a coherent brand identity (strategic profile) supported by the social interest groups and to implement it through appropriate measures.

More specifically, this track calls for the submission of contributions focusing on strategic
management or brand management approaches for regions, cities and municipalities in the Alpine Space with relations to the following topics:

- Theoretical frameworks & strategic management approaches for the sustainable development of regions, cities and municipalities;
- Brand identities as local governance tools;
- Place branding in times of crisis;
- Sustainable Development Goals and place brand identity;
- Good practice cases & examples of place brands in the alpine region;
- Stakeholder engagement in place branding;
- Designing place brand architecture;
- Critical perspectives on place brand management;
- Open strategy and place branding;
- The future of place branding;
- Place brands in times of overtourism.

Theoretical and empirical contributions, as well as qualitative and quantitative methods, will be equally appreciated. Papers and presentations are expected.

References
Bayraktar, Ahmet, and Can Uslay, eds. Strategic place branding methodologies and theory for tourist attraction. IGI Global, 2016.
Post-pandemic Resilient Governance for a “New Normal” in Local Government

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The COVID-19 pandemic resulted to a long-term crisis in public governance in institutional, economic and societal terms with considerable impact in local government. Additional key issues to be tackled were the handling of the needs of the generation z for digital services and the globalization of values for confronting climate change and sustainable development challenges. The latter are direct outcomes of the so-called Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR).

Since the beginning of 2020, the pandemic brought along a number of unexpected and since then lasting consequences in the “normal” ways of decision making, rendering services, and crisis management in public administration. The need for Social Distancing as a preventive method for COVID-19 prevailed and eventually led to “new normal” ways of communicating, working, voting, taking decisions and generally delivering services in public administration and in local government. This situation is gradually contextualized to a “new normal” for governance in local government authorities, both for elected members and administrative hierarchy. There is a critical need to elaborate on new management forms and methods along with new skills that will lead to sustainable resilience in the governance at a local government level.
The local government authorities today have an imperative need to:

- Apply policies for green transition at a local level;
- Digitally transform operations in local government administrative services;
- Develop resilience mechanisms regarding people and infrastructure;
- Skill, upskill and reskill human resources.

All these are research questions to address the key issue of ‘Post-pandemic Resilient Governance for a “New Normal” in Local Government’, with the submission of papers, presentations or posters.
Community Leadership and Public Leadership

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How can public leadership meet the demands of transnational, dynamic complexity?

Although the public sector is dynamic, crises are continuously occurring and recurring. Because crises are complex and non-linear, it is difficult to navigate systems mindfully; reactive and politically-motivated decisions may be taken, where preventive, science-informed intervention is needed.

A research gap within the public administration field of research exists within the framing of a crisis itself. Are crises perceived as avoidable? Opportunities to learn? Or are our public leaders to remain in a mindset of survival (political) and prioritize preservation of bureaucratic assets over learning?

Rather than taking responsibility or ownership for the role that the institution played in causing or exacerbating a particular crisis, many powerful entities attempt to shift the blame and focus onto external agencies at any cost. In this scenario, the “truth” is subjective, and a paradox is created in which the agency continuously elects to promote self-preservation over accountability.

Furthermore, despite calls for a paradigm shift in Public Administration, there are discrepancies still being observed in the current nature of public governance and the complexity and dynamics of crises governance networks must face.

Howard Gardner (2004) presents seven levers that can be used to create change for ourselves and others, among them; Real world events; Research and Reason; Resonance. Additional levers to favorable post-crisis learning have been proposed; such as citizen’s engagement and community participation (Busenberg 1999); the de-centralization of decision-making (Weick and Sutcliffe 2011); a sound an integrated informational infrastructure (Comfort 2004), and a commitment to reliability (Roe and Shulman 2008) and ethics (Valiquette L’Heureux 2013).

Additionally, leaders have a critical role to play in “Mobilizing People, Skills, Energies for a Sustainable New Normal” and more theoretical and empirical research will be needed to
There are many unanswered questions that emerge from these observations:

- How has the COVID-19 Pandemic informed organizational learning? To what extent have government agencies learned from the C-19 Crisis?
- What type of leadership is needed to govern risk in the C-19 pandemic era (risks of inertia and regression, risks of accountability issues, risks of environmental disasters, risks associated to climate migration, etc)?
- Are current leadership styles disconnected from the Generation’s expectations and worldviews? How can leaders further develop and nurture institutional learning and resilience?
- How has the C-19 Pandemic informed the management of super-wicked problems in the public sector?
- Will radical or incremental changes be required to implement management innovation and adopt a system’s thinking approach within public agencies?

Justification

The leadership studies track is relevant for sustainable and strategic mobilization of organizational resources and talent. This track proposes a discussion on the renewal of management approaches and will contribute to a new definition of the research agenda within the field of public governance. Leadership is a catalyst to change, although poor leadership and lack of foresightedness can also contribute to exacerbating risks and crises’ impacts. It is our belief that leaders have a critical role to play in “Mobilizing People, Skills, Energies for a Sustainable New Normal” and that more theoretical and empirical research will be needed to meet the demands of this “permanent-crisis”/pandemic era.

The CFP is aimed at also building synergy between the last year’s conferences and suggests for authors to build from and revisit the prior conferences’ themes.

Format and expectations

Papers and/or presentations are expected.

Depending on the number of abstracts submitted and on the presenter’s interest, we may also propose to authors to partake in “Discussion Panel(s)” that would take place separately from the presentations+ short discussion series.
About the chairpersons

Anaïs Valiquette L’Heureux, is Assistant Professor, Criminology and Justice Studies Department / Master of Public Administration program at California State University, Northridge, California, U.S.A. She conducts research on the topics of corruption, government ethics and industrial accidents prevention.

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Over the past thirty or more years, there has been a growing recognition that context is crucial in understanding the effectiveness of human resource management (HRM), in particular, in relationship to its impact on organizational performance (Paauwe, 2004; Boxall, Purcell & Wright 2007; Farandale and Paauwe, 2018). Inspired by this contextual approach, there is a growing recognition of the specificity of HRM in the public sector context (Knies, Boselie, Gould-Williams and Vandenabeele, 2018; Leisink and Knies, 2018; Vermeeren, 2017; Steijn and Knies, 2021). Under New Public Management and New Public Governance reforms, public organizations continue to adopt private sector practices and undergo significant reform processes to enhance efficiency and public service delivery (Brown, 2004). However, public sector scholars hold a distinctive view regarding HRM in the public sector and argue that it is too simplistic to assume that what works in the private sector context can also be applied to the public sector (Knies et al. 2018; Boselie et al. 2021). Leadership plays a vital role in adopting HRM in public sector organizations, addressing both the external pressures of politics and multiple stakeholders, as well as the internal issues of adoption and implementation of HR practices for effective management of employees. Additionally, a country’s political-administrative culture, socio-economic structure and institutionalized environment play a significant role in adopting HR reforms (Khilji, 2004; Farandale and Paauwe, 2018; Leisink, Borst, Knies and Battista, 2021; Parry, Morley and Brewster, 2021). Since research on HRM is dominated by a focus on Western countries, we specifically want to invite scholars to bring forward relevant concepts and evidence of HRM and leadership in the public sector in South Asian countries.

The region of South Asia comprises Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, which are all currently members of SAARC, a regional cooperative association founded in 1985. According to the Asian Development Bank report (2017), South Asia remains one of the fastest-growing regions in the world. While these countries have historical, political, social and cultural connections, important regional challenges of political uncertainty, poor governance, corruption, bureaucratic centralized structures and high-power distance cannot be ignored. Research in the region highlights a centralized HRM in their civil service and a heavy
reliance upon historical and cultural tradition, and governmental rules in adopting HRM reforms (Suhail and Azhar, 2016; Pandey, Hewapathirana, and Pestonjee, 2016). However, not much is known about HRM reforms and leadership trends in the public sector in this region.

In integration with the conference theme of “Next Generation Governance and Young Global Public Administration: Mobilizing People, Skills and Energies for a Sustainable New Normal,” we encourage scholars to focus on the following:

- How have HR practices changed in the past decades in the South Asian public sector to enhance organizational and employee performance? What are the trends of HR reforms in the public sector in the South Asian countries? To what extent are high-performance work practices, which the line managers implement, adopted in the public sector? What is the impact on performance outcomes?

- What impact does the role of national, economic, social, and cultural context play in shaping HR practices in the public sector in this region? What is the role of political/organizational leadership in adopting sustainable HR practices?

- How are public sector organizations in South Asia affected by the COVID 19 pandemic? How have they embraced the “New Normal,” such as alternating periods of office-work, isolation and social distancing? What is the impact of adoption of new ways of working on the wellbeing and performance of public employees? Is there convergence or divergence in the public sector HR models adopted during the recent pandemic crises?

We strongly welcome theoretical research papers that discuss innovative, conceptual contributions, as well as empirical research papers that discuss local experiences and comparative analyses using different research methods including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-research.

Please submit an abstract of maximum 500 words including name, institution, contact details, topic, purpose of the envisaged paper, methodology and main findings.
Reforms in the public sector have become a more prominent political topic while emerging from the dusty backrooms of administrative change to feature, sometimes at least, as a major agenda item in party manifestos and government programs (Pollitt & Bouckaert, 2017). In order to deal with the internal and external challenges, and crises, governments around the world continue to reform their public sector institutions and structures with a promise to perform effectively. Even though public sector reform has become a global trend, however, the country level responses produced highly different trajectories and results (Zahra, 2020). Context stays worth analyzing as it frequently enables better explanations and strengthens understanding of the reforms (Pollitt, 2013). The institutional and cultural values of the state and their domestic choices modify the international reform doctrines and their implementation (Laegreid & Verhoest, 2010). That points toward the clear difficulties in suggesting that reforms ideas considered appropriate in Western settings will also be appropriate in non-Western settings (Ingraham & Pierre, 2010). Public administration research has an inclination towards Western cases; that is where we think more research and discussion has to come in and fill the gap with cases from other parts of the world.

South-Asia has a number of interesting cases with an increasing number of similarities across countries. The common issues among the South Asian counties are hierarchy, rigidity, and top-down approach in administrative systems since most of them follow the Westminster model of governance and the British-built colonial administration (Jamil et al. 2021). Their institutions are known for their slow response and stickiness while lagging behind in adapting to the changes. Moreover, South-Asian formal institutions and their mechanisms are often overshadowed by the informal relations between citizens and higher authorities, leading to patron-clientelism (Jamil et al., 2013). While this is the situation for the administrative apparatus, different surveys like the World Values Survey, Asia Barometer, and Governance and Trust Survey indicate that these public organizations enjoy relatively higher institutional trust compared to different developed
countries like the countries belonging to OECD country category (Baniamin, 2019; Baniamin et al., 2020). This is a puzzling trend as based on institutional performance and governance quality, it is difficult to explain such higher trust. That is why researchers labeled them as blind and inflated trust. But to have effective reform, we need more active and demanding citizens.

Now, the state institutions often do not work within their constitutionally defined boundaries (Zahra, 2020), leading to confused accountability and in-efficient working of institutions. Most changes are initiated top-down leading to prevalent dissatisfaction among citizens. Due to all of these and many other reasons, timely and efficient adaption to the changing world does not always happen. Although countries keep trying new and continuous reforms with an overwhelming pressure for performance, however, not much evidence is found for a dramatically higher frequency of change in a developing country which leads to believe that there are other factors affecting the bureaucratic capacity since the developed world apparently has less problems with the performance of their public sector and their staff compared to the developing countries (Zahra & Bach, 2021). The panel on reforms in South Asia will bring fresh insights from these countries and contribute towards generating public administration literature from the developing world.

We are looking forward to papers that provide insights on how public sector organizations have adopted reforms to cope with the pandemic, and the overall changing dynamics of the world while adjusting to the new normal. We encourage topics/sub-themes such as;

- Structural reforms
- State Institutions
- Local Governance
- Digital Government

We strongly welcome empirical papers with a focus on case studies that discuss best practices based on local experiences, comparative analyses, and innovative conceptual contributions. Academics and practitioners are invited to participate in conference discussions, paper presentations, and experience sharing.

All types of academic papers are welcomed – quantitative, qualitative, case studies, literature reviews, etc. The value-added, goals, research methods and findings (and their limitations) must be explicitly formulated. The oral presentation should focus on research questions and findings, and their limitations, the length of the presentation is expected to be app. 15 minutes max.

When submitting an abstract (500 words), authors are requested to follow the proposed structure:

- Name;
- Institution;
- Contact details;
- Sub-theme;
- Topic,

The abstract should contain
- Purpose of the envisaged paper;
- Design/methodology/approach applied;
- Main findings;
- Practical implications;
- Originality/value.

Reference
European Governance, Appropriate Administration for a New Public Normality and Challenges that Arise from the National Recovery Plans

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Notions of appropriate administration arise as a necessary measure of the new European programming and role of public administrations that will implement it. Appropriateness becomes the measure of the reforms and activities because it allows after-the-event control over the objectives and those achieved. European public governance and the related recovery plans drawn up in the version of long-term planning for missions call for reflection on a new, but not improvised way of understanding public power and its exercise. Mission co-ordination is a key element in enabling the plans to succeed in relation to previously unimaginable EU funding, representing an opportunity that should not be missed. The strategic objectives are diverse and relate to specific profiles, but they all need to be brought together systematically in order to avoid the failure of the plans overall. The purpose is to identify a shared notion of appropriateness as a guiding value for public agencies and civil servants.

The aim of this track is to provide a key to understanding what reforms are needed and what coordination and controls should be organized in order to avoid dispersion of the funds of the plan.

The panel is aimed at jurists, economists and political scientists.
Social Impact Management and Finance and Islamic Finance for Sustainable Development

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The latest studies in the literature show a strong connection between Islamic finance and the public and social sector (Biancone & Radwan, 2019). Indeed, Islamic finance includes several impact tools as zakat (obligatory charity), sadaqah (voluntary charity), and waqf (perpetual endowment) (Uluyol, 2021).

These financial instruments have participated in developing public social facilities and services in the past by facilitating governments on the one hand and citizens on the other by providing them with new services and development opportunities (Brescia et al., 2021). In addition to social connections, the practice also requires new financial instruments that can support the sustainable growth of nations. Based on these initial premises, we are looking for contributions addressing the following research questions (and not limited to):

- Are there innovative social finance tools in the Islamic finance sector?
- How can Islamic finance drain resources for sustainable social development?
- How can the traditional and Islamic financial system dialogue on sustainable social development?
- Why can Islamic finance be considered impact finance? What new evidence?

**Expected contributions:**
Papers and presentations.
References


EU Recovery Plans: Measuring public value and social impact in European public sector

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The track draws upon the report of the European Commission, whose conclusions show that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) represent an indisputable reference for the development of European Public Sector Accounting Standards (EPSAS). On this basis, the track aims to objectively examine the critical aspects of implementation of the IPSAS to the public administration, taking into account the different perspectives of the potential benefits, limitations and obstacles to application of the standards (Nobes, 2008; Zeff, 2010; Campra et al. 2014; Esposito et al., 2021).

This Panel aims to explore and evaluate the Recovery Fund support programs, accountability elements (Ricci, 2016), accounting treatment and social impact in five of the largest European economies in 2020 and 2021: France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. It focuses on two aspects:

• How countries have dealt with the numerous trade-offs that have emerged in the design and implementation of programs, including in terms of accounting and social impact measurement?
• What explains the differentiated use of resource measurement structures used in the countries surveyed, as well as its leveling in the second half of 2020 and 2021.

The pandemic will completely disrupt EU economic governance (Gimsey and Lewis, 2004; Quattrone and Hopper, 2006). Taken together, the lessons learned from the pandemic will make the old public sector reform agenda of the pre-pandemic Eurozone obsolete, especially regarding the perspective of measuring the extraordinary resources of the recovery fund, which will arrive and are arriving in different countries.

More specifically, this Track calls for the submission of contributions focusing on EU Recovery Plans vs. US Infrastructure Plan, with relation to the following topics:

• Understanding the dilemmas and the development of theoretical frameworks on the risks and ethical challenges deriving from the transformations currently underway;
• Accounting and governance systems for EU Recovery Plans planning, financing and promotion of sustainability policies;
• Accountability, reporting and sustainability.

Theoretical and empirical contributions, as well as qualitative and quantitative methods, will be equally appreciated.

References
Rethinking the Public Administration: Sustainability Challenges for Public Governance, Management and Accounting Studies for the New Generation

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Sustainability and social responsibility represent emerging concepts in the field of public administration. With this track, we aim to develop new perspectives on the governance, management and accounting of public administrations. Commonly, the matter of sustainability and social responsibility has been applied to private institutions alone. Sustainable development, however, may be applied to all organizations, including those of the public sector. There is a wide variety of different public sector organizations, ranging from government agencies to local governments to healthcare organizations to airport and public transportations to universities and schools – and all are affected by the implications of sustainability and sustainable development. Sustainability is about rethinking the aims of these organizations and their role in the society, improving the capacity of effectively pursuing their missions in the long-term. Moreover, in considering long-run planning, intergenerational equity, reduction of systemic risks (such as climate change), and conservation of natural resources, sustainability and sustainable development may have a significant role. The new generation is highly interested in all the above topics.
Therefore, we encourage contributions that further our understanding of sustainability and sustainable development to the field of public administration from various angles, bringing together researchers from the areas of sustainable accounting, management and policy with those focusing on public sector. In particular, we welcome the submission of empirical, conceptual and critical work which explores, but is not restricted to, the following topics:

- Sustainability and social responsibility in Public Administrations;
- Accounting, accountability, and sustainability reporting;
- Sustainability in performance measurement and management;
- Sustainability and management accounting in Public Administrations;
- Digitalization and smart initiatives for sustainability;
- Ethics, transparency and corruption;
- Public governance for sustainability;
- Public value accounting and management;
- SDGs and Public Administration;
- Stakeholders (citizens’) management, engagement, metrics and communication.

We invite the submission of theoretical and empirical studies (papers and presentations) that advance the understanding of the areas mentioned above and any other area related to sustainability in the public sector, even if not explicitly indicated. This track is open to a wide range of theoretical perspectives and research methods including qualitative, quantitative and/or mixed approaches.
Accounting and Accountability for Urban Resilience and Circular Economy

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Cities and local governments are called to define actions aimed at boosting urban resilience toward issues related to climate change, urbanisation and disasters (Kudo et al. 2021; Vermiglio et al., 2021). Nevertheless, cities have become major hubs of sustainability-oriented initiatives (Ehnert et al., 2018), and key sites of circular economy transitions and nature-based solutions (Bush and Doyon, 2019). In this context, emerging streams of research are focusing on the role played by accounting and accountability in the achievement of sustainable development targets and in measuring the performance of the various initiatives developed within urban resilience (UR), smart city and circular economy (CE) discourses (Bebbington et al., 2019; Argento et al., 2020; Grossi et al., 2020; Larrinaga and Garcia-Torea, 2021; Kudo et al., 2021).

However, multiple gaps still exist which call for a critical exploration and systematization of the various theoretical approaches and practices so far developed. Based on these premises, this track welcomes contributions which aim to address (but are not limited to) the following research topic:

- Challenges and opportunities from the implementation of accounting, accountability and performance measurement systems for UR and CE;
- Financial and non-financial disclosure of climate actions, UR and CE initiatives at the local level;
- Strategic planning for UR and CE;
- Integrated reporting and performance management systems for UR and CE in cities;
- Key processes and actors involved;
- Accounting for urban ecosystem subsectors (health, food, transportation, infrastructure, etc.);
- Collaborative governance for UR and CE initiatives;
- Citizens and young people engagement in CE and UR actions.

**Kind of contributions expected**

Extended abstracts (between 500 and 1,000 words).

Full papers submission before the conference. Potential contributors are welcome to contact track chairs.

**References**


The Creation or Destruction of Value in Hybrid Organizations

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The spread of hybrid organizations worldwide leads to change in public governance approaches and instruments (Mair, Mayer, & Lutz, 2015; Argento et al., 2019; Secinaro et al., 2021). The reform linked to New Public Management has led to different types of outsourcing of public interest services, some typically oriented towards new corporate forms under public control, others towards the public-private partnership, others towards new hybrid solutions in which different organizational structures are united to answer the need (Christensen & Lægreid, 2011; Secinaro et al., 2019). Solutions capable of generating or at other times destroying value (Esposito et al., 2021). O’Flynn (2007) identifies a new approach in the concept of public value. As theorized, hybrid organizations have a greater capacity for collecting preferences, a multi-accountability process that involves all subjects, the ability to pursue multiple objectives, including service results, satisfaction, results, trust, and legitimacy. This track aims to achieve new approaches to determine the public value generated by hybrid organizations through the social, environmental, and economic impact or the analysis of achieved SDGs addressing the following research questions (but not limited to):

- How to evaluate the creation of value in hybrid organizations?
- What are the best approaches to measure impact in hybrid organizations?
- Which subjects involved in the governance process have the most significant impact on value creation (destruction)?
References
Interorganizational Cooperation for the Sustainable Development: Governance, management and performance

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The concept of sustainability is complex, considering its multidimensionality, its impact on different areas of management choices and the need to consider the intergenerational effects of current decisions. Therefore, the research on sustainability often requires a multidisciplinary approach.

The 17th Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda, which aims to strengthen the means of implementation and renew the global partnership for sustainable development, have given new attention to sustainability and the role assumed by cooperation between public and private sector. Different forms of cooperation (e.g. PPP, alliances, joint ventures and hybrid institutions) can be implemented for sustainable development in different areas of application including, for instance: health care; environment; sustainable tourism; utilities and public services; sport management.

Hence the research interest represented by a greater understanding of the management of cooperation for sustainability (especially in terms of governance), from a theoretical and/or practical point of view.

Therefore, in order to answer the research question “what is the role of interorganizational cooperation in sustainable development?”, articles analyzing cooperation directed at sustainability management are welcome, taking into consideration the areas just outlined and additional possible areas of cooperation. Research papers may cover, but not be limited to, the following topics:

- Characteristics (barriers, strengths/weaknesses, etc.) of cooperation forms for sustainability management;
- Elements of cooperation governance (e.g.: gender);
• The role of digitalization in the development of cooperation to obtain products or deliver services aimed at sustainable development;
• Accounting and accountability profiles of cooperation for sustainable development, with particular attention to environmental and social reporting;
• Evaluation of sustainable performance in cooperation, considering the sustainable development goals of Agenda 2030, and social, environmental and economic results;
• Profiles of performance governance.

Contributions may consider one or more forms of cooperation (e.g. PPP, alliances, joint ventures and hybrid institutions), such as different dimensions of sustainability (e.g. environmental, social, economic, etc.), and may apply qualitative or quantitative research methodologies.

Keywords
• Cooperation for sustainability (PPP, alliances, joint ventures and hybrid institutions);
• Governance;
• Performance measurement and management of collaboration;
• Sustainable development and sustainability management;
• Digitalization.
The world is facing accelerating environmental, techno-economic and social dynamics with an unprecedented impact on the young and next generation. Collaboration among different stakeholders is required to deal with the complex reality of today’s and tomorrow’s societies. Supported by digital transformation and smart infrastructure, joint action is not only needed to improve public services, but to create capabilities of solving pressing challenges, like climate change, intergenerational equity and pandemics (Eriksson et al. 2019; Kekez et al. 2018; Koppenjan et al. 2019; Brandsen/Karré 2021; Brandsen et al. 2018).

Against this background the aim of this track is to bring together researchers and practitioners from Europe, the Middle East and North Africa to have an open debate on governing and managing joint action through partnerships, alliances and hybridity. The track welcomes researchers and practitioners from different disciplines, like public administration, public management, public policy, and beyond.

The track investigates the different relationships, interests, institutional logics but also complications among public, private, and civic arrangements contributing to environmental, techno-economic and social outcomes. We are particularly interested in new forms of PPPs, alliances, joint ventures and hybrid institutions in society that have emerged to tackle one of the above-mentioned challenges, including innovative forms of boundary-crossing activities through “smart” digital solutions or network arrangements.

We expect theoretical or empirical, descriptive or explanatory papers that should have a clear conceptual basis and should meet appropriate methodological standards. Comparative papers are also appreciated.
Digitalization and Emerging Technologies for Resilience and Recovery: Disruptive technologies for smart cities’ management

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Cities will be revolutionized by new “smart” technologies enabling the transparent and efficient provision of government services, sustainability manners, including new administration methods (Sousa et al., 2022). Of particular interest are the applications of sensors, blockchain and big data processing possible through artificial intelligence (AI) to propose new tailor-made services for citizens (Allam and Dhunny, 2019; Secinaro et al. 2021a). This creates a need for hybrid skills and integration, governance policies and transparency in the use of information (Secinaro et al., 2021b). The literature suggests interesting initial results to increase public energy sustainability (Chui et al., 2018), public safety (Srivastava et al., 2017), transport usability (Agarwal et al., 2015), air quality (Schürholz et al., 2020) or for innovative dialogic approaches (Grossi et al., 2021). Combining the growth of new technologies like artificial intelligence, big data and blockchain for smart cities’ management is also one of the main focuses of European and Italian recovery plans. This track aims to include theoretical contributions, conceptual frameworks, measurement approaches and empirical evidence addressing the following research questions (but not limited to):

- How may artificial intelligence change cities into smart ones?
- How may technology increase dialogic dimensions of cities and smart cities?
- What governance changes required the management of new technologies in smart cities?
- How disruptive may technologies foster cities’ recovery?
Expected contributions:
Papers and presentations.

References
Submission Instructions

• Please create or retrieve an existing account here: [https://www.conftool.org/iias-euromena2022/](https://www.conftool.org/iias-euromena2022/)
• Go to “Your submissions” and select a track
• Please follow the specific instructions given in the call-for-paper
• If prompted, add an attachment

Calendar

• The deadline for abstract submissions is set on April 1st
• Registrations will open by April 18;
• Notification of acceptance will be made by April 31st
• The deadline for full paper submissions is set on May 29
• The conference will take place on June 27-July 1

Open Access

• Participants can opt in for the Open Access program of IIAS
• Their full papers will be reviewed and channeled to partner journals of the IIAS

Registration

• Participation in the conference is conditional upon the payment of registration fees
• The rates will be communicated soon
• The registration fee cover: participation in the conference, in a reception, in a dinner