

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)?

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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.

PPPs, Alliances, Joint Ventures and Hybrid Institutions

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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.

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Submission Instructions

- Please create or retrieve an existing account here: <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