Call for Papers for an Interdisciplinary Workshop on

"Organizing Risk and Managing Supply Chains"

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While supply chain risk is well known and studied, what many organizations experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic and are still experiencing today – notably aggravated by such things as climate change, modern slavery regulation, labour shortages, the energy crisis, and geopolitical disruptions – seems to be different and fundamentally more complex. Negative events increasingly arise from interdependencies among different supply chains, across industries and countries. Many of these interdependencies were deliberately cultivated or at least tolerated, yet somehow these risks feel novel.

Supply chains and their risks are not only a contemporary phenomenon of practical importance. They are also a fascinating topic for supply chain management scholars, as well as accountants, organisational theorists, science and technology scholars, and others. Actual mappings of supply "chains" tend to show much less linearity than the "chain" metaphor suggests, somthing that calls for new metaphors that foreground spatiality without being implicitly too linear (Stephens et al., 2022). Broadly speaking, what is at stake is the development of a vocabulary that expresses "practices of connectivity" that shape flows of material and information, as well as meanings constructed around these connections and flows – including risks – and puts them at centre stage as an analytical focus. This approach would force analysts to critically reflect on where and how supply chains get represented by organizations, and by whom (Wieland, 2021). For risk scholars (e.g., Hardy et al., 2020; Power, 2016), specifically, the theme of managing and being responsible for risk beyond organizational boundaries is of central interest. Risk responsibility expansion can be seen as a feature of an expanded critical consciousness about supply "chains", something that the idea of "stakeholder pressure" may not fully capture (Schuessler et al., 2023).

In this workshop, we invite scholars from all disciplines to reflect on the complex relation between supply chains and risk management. The workshop builds on the EGOS sub-themes on "organizing risk" (2023, 2021, 2019, 2017, 2015, 2012), which have led to the start of an international and interdisciplinary academic network of researchers in management and other social sciences interested in risk and risk management (Organizing Risk Group), covering a variety of topics including riskwork and risk management practices, crisis management and business continuity, internal controls and auditing, decision-making and risk regulation.

The workshop's focus on organizing risk and managing supply chains should enable a discussion on a range of themes—from regulatory issues and the development of performance metrics to the impact of new technologies and collaborative organizational forms—as shown in the indicative research questions that follow.

- What are key performance indicators (KPIs) for measuring supply chain risks, especially in relation to environmental, social, and governance issues?
- Do supply chain performance metrics reinforce or undermine environmental and social values?
 And how do they shift risk responsibility across the supply chain?
- How do current regulatory frameworks shape supply chain risk management processes, especially in relation to environmental, social, and governance issues?
- Do such regulatory frameworks introduce new risks for organizations, their suppliers or other stakeholders?
- How can emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence be leveraged to enhance transparency and traceability, as well as overall risk management, in supply chains?
- What are the novel risks that new technologies may introduce for supply chains and societies?
- What forms of collaborative efforts among stakeholders, including governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and businesses, contribute to address supply chain risks, especially in relation to environmental, social, and governance issues?
- Do collaborative efforts make supply chains more (or less) resilient to unforeseen shocks? And do efforts to make supply chains more resilient to shocks make some individual supply chain actors less resilient to shocks?

Practicalities

The workshop will be held on 27th-28th June 2024 as a hybrid event both on location at Copenhagen Business School, Solbjerg Plads 3, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark and online. Further details will follow. We welcome the submission of abstracts of about one page length until 15th March 2024 to chu.om@cbs.dk. Participants will be informed about acceptance in April. For the event we encourage the submission of a full or draft paper until 6th June 2024.

References

- Hardy, C., S. Maguire, M. Power, and H. Tsoukas. 2020. "Organizing risk: Organization and management theory for the risk society." Academy of Management Annals 14 (2): 1032–66.
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- Schuessler, E. S., N. Lohmeyer, and S. Ashwin. 2023. "We can't compete on human rights': Creating market-protected spaces to institutionalize the emerging logic of responsible management." Academy of Management Journal 66 (4): 1071–1101.
- Stephens, V., L. Matthews, J. P. Cornelissen, and H. Rowlands. 2022. "Building novel supply chain theory using "metaphorical imagination"." Journal of Supply Chain Management 58 (1): 124–39.
- Wieland, A. 2021. "Dancing the supply chain: Toward transformative supply chain management." Journal of Supply Chain Management 57 (1): 58–73.