



# Call for Papers

*8<sup>th</sup> SKM Symposium*

jointly held with the

*2<sup>nd</sup> Conference on*

*Competence-based Strategic Management*



## ***“Competence-based Management in Cross-border Settings: Organizational Learning, Strategy, and Governance”***

**September 18<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

**Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg  
Magdeburg (Germany)**

Competence-based strategic management (CBSM) is an approach to management that rests on Austrian Market Process Theory (von Mises, 1949) as well as on recent approaches from strategic management theory and additionally encompasses an evolutionary perspective (Penrose, 1959, Schumpeter, 1934, Veblen, 1898) on management processes. Building on the resource-based view (Barney, 1991, Rumelt, 1984, Wernerfelt, 1984) and the dynamic capability approach (Teece, 2007, Teece, Pisano & Shuen, 1997), CBSM employs an idiosyncratic perspective on designing and implementing processes to foster competence building and leveraging on the individual level, the group level, and the (inter-) organizational level.

Rapid environmental changes – e.g. a growing convergence of customer needs, more and more close linkages between national markets, the ongoing development of IT, a changing role of distance in cross-border business activities as well as a growing importance of service orientation in business – cause a need for firms to react to these developments. In other words: the corporate ability to successfully handle these challenges is to a large extent determined by the run of competence-development processes as these processes and its outcomes seem to determine the managerial discretion of firms in influencing the change processes that take place on a firm external level. Nevertheless, cross-border issues of coordination as well as competence building and competence leveraging that affect governance designs, strategic decision-making and organizational learning processes have up to now not taken a center stage in research. The aim of this conference is to shed light on these particular competence-development processes that help firms to deal with environmental changes from different perspectives. Therefore, the symposium is organized in eight parallel tracks (one general track and seven special tracks) that follow the aim to shed light on the run of competence-development processes in firms from different viewpoints:

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Track 1 (General Track):</b>     | <i>Theory Development in Competence-based Strategic Management</i><br><b>Track Chair:</b> Jörg Freiling, University of Bremen (Germany)                       |
| <b>Track 2 (Special Track I):</b>   | <i>Governance of Organizational Learning Processes</i><br><b>Track Chair:</b> Sven M. Laudien, Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg (Germany)               |
| <b>Track 3 (Special Track II):</b>  | <i>Public Sector Influence on Firm Competence Development</i><br><b>Track Chair:</b> Eduardo Tomé; Universidade Lusíada Vila Nova de Famalicao (Portugal)     |
| <b>Track 4 (Special Track III):</b> | <i>Dynamic Capabilities and Firm Competence Development</i><br><b>Track Chair:</b> Wolfgang H. Güttel, Johannes Kepler University Linz (Austria)              |
| <b>Track 5 (Special Track IV):</b>  | <i>International Entrepreneurship: A Competence-based Perspective</i><br><b>Track Chair:</b> Matthias Raith, Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg (Germany) |

<b>Track 6 (Special Track V):</b>	<i>Business Model Innovation: A Competence-based Perspective</i> <b>Track Chair:</b> Patrick Spieth, Kassel University (Germany) and EBS – European Business School (Germany)
<b>Track 7 (Special Track VI):</b>	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Competence-based Strategic Management</i> <b>Track Chair:</b> Aimé Heene, Ghent University (Belgium)
<b>Track 8 (Minitrack):</b>	<i>An Entrepreneurship and Real Options View on Competences</i> <b>Track Co-Chairs:</b> Kalevi Kyläheiko & Mikael Collan, Lappeenranta University of Technology (Finland)

We welcome conceptual, qualitative-empirical and quantitative-empirical submissions that deal with the topics of the tracks as well as with a wider field of competence-based strategic management. Submissions are appreciated only in English language as the conference language is English.

#### **Important Deadlines:**

**Deadline for Abstract Submissions:** May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

**Acceptance Notification:** June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

**Deadline for Full Paper Submissions:** August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

#### **Schedule:**

**Doctoral Workshop:** September 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

**Symposium:** September 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

#### **Conference Venue:**

Founded in 1993, the Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg is one of the youngest German Universities. Named after Otto von Guericke (1602-1686), the well-known son of Magdeburg who became famous for his pioneering research on the vacuum (Magdeburg hemispheres experiment), the University is deeply enrooted in the tradition of the former Otto von Guericke University of Technology as well as the former Teachers Training College Magdeburg and the former Magdeburg Medical Academy. Twenty years after being established, the Otto von Guericke University Magdeburg has become a vibrant place of teaching and research in Saxony-Anhalt. Almost 14,000 students – among them around 1,400 international students – are currently enrolled in nine faculties. With a number of approx. 2,300 students, the *Faculty of Economics and Management* is one of the most frequented faculties. 23 Chairs cover a wide range of topics out of business administration and economics and strive for excellence in teaching and research.

#### **Submission:**

Please hand in abstracts (max. length 500 words) via email ([skm2013@ovgu.de](mailto:skm2013@ovgu.de)) latest by May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. The submitted abstracts will undergo a double-blind review process. The decision on the acceptance of the abstracts will be communicated by June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Full paper submissions are due to August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013.

#### **Doctoral Workshop:**

A one day pre-conference doctoral workshop will be held to provide an opportunity for PhD students to present their PhD projects and to get feedback from experienced scholars. The number of participants for the doctoral workshop is limited to 10 PhD candidates. To apply for the doctoral workshop, please hand in a short description of your PhD project (max. three pages) via email ([skm2013@ovgu.de](mailto:skm2013@ovgu.de)) by May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. Please indicate explicitly that you submit for the doctoral workshop.

#### **Publication Opportunities:**

For the best conference papers and the runners up we offer an opportunity to publish these papers after a successful fast-track review process in the **Journal of Competence-based Strategic Management (JCSM)**. If you are in general interested in this publication opportunity, please indicate this when submitting the full paper.

Furthermore, there will be a chance to publish conference papers in **Research in Competence-based Management**, further information on this will follow soon.

Depending on the number of adequate paper submissions, we look out for editing special issues in other acknowledged academic journals.

### About Magdeburg:

Situated on the Elbe River, Magdeburg was one of the most important medieval cities in Europe. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century nearly 20,000 inhabitants lived in Magdeburg which made Magdeburg one of the largest cities in the Holy Roman Empire. In 1524, Martin Luther was called to Magdeburg and made Magdeburg the first protestant city. In 1631, troops under the command of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly stormed the city, killed nearly the whole population of Magdeburg (only 400 people of former more than 20,000 remained) and burned the town. During the following decades Magdeburg recovered slowly. Becoming a part of Prussia, the newly built city of Magdeburg was developed into a military fortress – relics of this time can still be found in the cityscape of Magdeburg. In 1806, Magdeburg surrendered to Napoleonic troops. In 1912, the Magdeburg fortress was finally dismantled. Following, Magdeburg experienced an economic revival and became the center of German heavy industry. On January 16<sup>th</sup>, 1944, Magdeburg was heavily bombed. More than 16,000 people were killed and most of the old town was destroyed.

By the end of World War II in 1945, Magdeburg was integrated into the Soviet occupation zone. In 1949, the city became part of the newly founded German Democratic Republic (GDR). During the 1950s and 1960s, Magdeburg regained its importance as location for heavy industry. Apart from the economic growth, the heavy war damages (more than 90% of the city center had been destroyed in the bombing attacks) made Magdeburg suffer from severe reconstruction problems. Especially the city center remained a not built-up area after the clearance of the debris – a situation that persisted until the end of the GDR in 1990.

Today, Magdeburg is the capital of the federal state of Saxony-Anhalt. With 230,000 inhabitants, Magdeburg is a mid-size, modern city. Most of the town center has been re-built in a modern style after the German reunification in 1990. Main attractions of Magdeburg are:

- The so-called *Magdeburger Reiter* which was built in 1240 and is said to be the first equestrian statue erected north of the Alps.
- The Lutheran Cathedral of Saints Catherine and Maurice which is the second largest church in Germany and the first church that was built (starting in 1207) in the new Gothic style.
- The Monastery Our Lady from the 11<sup>th</sup> century which is today a museum for Modern Art and the home of the National Collection of Small Art Statues of the former GDR.
- The town hall (1698) built in renaissance style influenced by Dutch architecture.
- The so-called *Gruson-Gewächshäuser*, a botanical garden within an ancient greenhouse complex.
- The Magdeburg Water Bridge, Europe's longest water bridge.
- The Green Citadel of Magdeburg (2005), the last building that was designed by Friedensreich Hundertwasser.

Magdeburg is easy to reach as it is located in the heart of Germany. The cities of Berlin, Hannover, and Leipzig with its international airports are only about 120 kilometers away with a very good train connection to Magdeburg. Magdeburg itself has a well-developed public transport system which makes it easy to reach all destinations within the city within a few minutes.

### Contact Information:

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### Organizing Team:

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