



Instructions for authors *Revue française de gestion*

The **Rfg** aims to publish innovative articles that combine rigour and relevance and are accessible to a wide audience, both specialists and non-specialists in the field. Articles are expected to address topics related to managerial, environmental and societal issues. This is both a historical feature of the RFG and a renewed concern to address topics of importance to contemporary organisations. From the choice of subject to the highlighting of lessons learned from the research conducted (points for consideration, areas for reflection and concrete courses of action), the RFG aims to be a space for publishing and showcasing work that echoes organisational and societal concerns.

Any author wishing to submit an original article or other form of contribution (see below) to the *Revue française de gestion* must comply with the recommendations set out here and submit their **anonymous** proposal on the journal's website <http://lavoisier.fontismedia.com/rfg/>. Submission to the RFG is completely free of charge for authors.

The anonymity of texts submitted to the editorial management platform is imperative. This means that the authors' identities must not be attached to the title of the text, that self-citations must not be overused, and that their identities must be removed from the computer file settings (go to "Properties" / "Details"). Any text that does not comply with these rules will be returned to the authors for correction before being resubmitted to the editorial team.

Five types of contributions may be submitted to the RFG: original research articles, "point of view" articles, "wide angle" articles, "the 'great' tools" articles, and "reading notes" (book reviews). If authors are unsure about the nature of the text they wish to submit to the journal, they are invited to contact the editorial team. The guidelines for each type of contribution are presented below, along with those relating to the presentation of bibliographical references, which are common to all texts.

Original research articles

The RFG publishes *original research* articles on topics related to management science and management. Authors are expected to adhere to the journal's editorial policy (see "Objectives and areas" section). The term "original article" refers to the fact that the article has not already been published in a journal or book, in French or any other language. It is also expected that it has not been submitted to another journal at the same time. If authors have reused empirical data already used in a previous publication, the difference must be significant compared to the proposal submitted to the RFG, and it is important to indicate this in the cover letter accompanying the submission.

The RFG publishes *both theoretical and empirical* articles. Theoretical articles may take several forms (narrative literature review, theoretical essay, etc.). They must make a significant contribution to the state of knowledge in a field of management science and management. Empirical articles may be based on a variety of methodologies, including qualitative, quantitative or mixed.

Submitted texts should only include the theoretical and methodological developments necessary for understanding and evaluating the proposals and results.

Methodological aspects are presented in a box of approximately 500 words and 3,000 characters, not including spaces. This does not include the presentation of the empirical research context, which may be included in the body of the text in the case of articles based, for example, on case studies. Authors may also submit methodological supplements (particularly for quantitative articles) as appendices, which may be posted *online* as "supplementary material" when the article is published.

Bibliographical references must be selected for their relevance and usefulness in constructing the research topic, the problem and the discussion, to keep their number reasonable. The size of the bibliography therefore varies according to the subject, the theoretical framework and the format of the article, with narrative literature reviews essentially requiring more references. The upper limit can be set at around two pages of bibliography, but this can be extended if necessary and justified.

In terms of length, articles should be around 8,000 words (approximately 45,000 characters excluding spaces, and just over 20 pages with 1.5 line spacing), including the bibliography. The maximum limit is 10,000 words. Beyond this limit, it may be necessary to discuss the matter with the editorial team and provide justification for exceeding the limit. Texts should include the title, a **500-character** abstract and a list of keywords in French and English on the first page.

When a manuscript is submitted, a cover letter addressed to the editorial team is required (and submitted on the platform in the dedicated space). This letter should enable the journal's editors to understand the article's subject matter, its theoretical basis, its methodological approach, the originality and scope of its findings in both theoretical and managerial terms, and to assess its consistency with the RFG's editorial line. Authors are invited to suggest relevant experts in relation to their article, while being very scrupulous about conflicts of interest and therefore excessive proximity.

Other sections

Alongside "traditional" articles, the RFG also publishes four other types of contributions in the sections "Point of view", "Wide angle", "The 'big' tools" and "Reading notes".

Opinion pieces are articles which, as their name suggests, defend a point of view on current debates and developments in the world of higher education and research in management sciences and management. They may discuss the functioning of our academic community, focusing on issues such as evaluation, restructuring of the institutional landscape, training programmes, academic associations, etc. The viewpoint may also focus on key theories or concepts that underpin management science. Finally, it may address societal developments that have, or should have, an impact on management.

Texts must comply with the same maximum length requirements as a research article (see above), but they may also be shorter.

Authors who wish to submit an article of this type may send a draft text (an abstract) to the editorial team for review or submit a finalised text directly. Authors submitting their article via the platform must indicate in the accompanying text that their article falls under this section. Articles in the "Viewpoint" section are evaluated by the editorial team, with the possible support of anonymous reviewers.

Examples of "Viewpoints" include:

– Deslandes G. and Bouilloud J.-P. (2023), "De quoi notre métier est-il le nom ?" (What is our profession called?), *Revue française de gestion*, Point of view, vol. 49, n° 307, p. 85-99.

– Lacan A. and Martin V. (2022). "Pour une parole audible des chercheurs en sciences de gestion dans l'espace médiatique. Pistes de solutions" (Making the voices of management science researchers heard in the media. Possible solutions), *Revue française de gestion*, Point de vue, vol. 48, n° 307, p. 85-98.

– Paché G. (2021). "Threats to university professors in business and management sciences?" *Revue française de gestion*, Point de vue, vol. 47, n° 294, p. 41–51.

"Grand-angle" articles are highly ambitious pieces that are intended to appeal to a wide audience (beyond the academic community) and/or explore long-standing issues from a truly new angle. Articles published in this category are also intended to be immediately available in *open access*.

Texts must comply with the same maximum length requirements as research articles (see above), but may also be shorter.

Authors who wish to submit an article of this type may send a draft (abstract) to the editorial team for review, or submit a finalised text directly. Authors submitting an article to this section via the platform must specify the name of the section in the accompanying text of their submission. The editorial team first assesses whether or not the text can be published in the section. If it decides that it can, the editorial team then appoints two non-anonymous "coaches" whose mission is to help authors develop and improve their article.

Examples of "Grand-angle" articles include:

- Hirigoyen G. (2023), "The agency relationship through the prism of (dis)loyalty", *Revue française de gestion*, Grand-angle, vol. 49, n° 310, May-June, p. 113-136.
- Goutaland A., Demonsant C., Hatchuel A., Levilain K., Segrestin B. and Vignal G. (2023), "Managing the risk of blackout. Towards an application of the common peril model", *Revue française de gestion*, Grand-angle, vol. 49, n° 309, p. 101-118.
- Aggeri F. (2015). "Management phenomena put to the test of standard economic thinking. A perspective on the work of Jean Tirole", *Revue française de gestion*, Grand-angle, vol. 41, n° 250, p. 65-85.

"The 'big' tools". This section is devoted to articles that provide an in-depth analysis of one or more management tools, based on literature, historical sources or empirical data. These may be older or more recent tools, tools developed by researchers or practitioners, tools designed from the outset by/for management, or tools imported from other fields. The articles submitted must provide real added value to the understanding of management tools, some of which have become very well known to a variety of audiences (practitioners, consultants, teacher-researchers, students). Without being exhaustive, the following would be in keeping with the spirit of this section: texts that precisely situate the socio-historical and intellectual context of the design of the tools studied, showing how they may have been influenced by it; texts analysing the methods, reasons and processes of dissemination and appropriation of these tools; texts producing a critical analysis of the effects of these tools in the past or today. Articles that propose to study emerging tools, provided they are linked to important contemporary issues, may also be welcome.

Texts submitted under this heading must comply with the same standards as an original research article (see above and below), particularly in terms of length, but they may also be shorter.

Authors wishing to submit an article of this type may send a draft text (an abstract) to the editorial team for review, or submit a finalised text directly via the platform, indicating in the cover letter that it is intended for this section. If the editorial team considers the text to be of sufficient quality, it will be evaluated by anonymous reviewers in the same way as research articles.

We invite authors interested in this section to consult previously published articles in order to better understand the format and style.

Examples of "major" tools:

- Geoffroy F. and Muller G. (2025). "Should Maslow's hierarchy of needs still be taught?", *Revue française de gestion*, vol. 51, n° 322, p. 235-254.

Reading notes. The purpose of "reading notes" is to draw the community's attention to works that the RFG editorial board considers important, and to offer a critical analysis of them. Authors who wish to submit "reading notes" should send their proposals to the editor-in-chief. These proposals are discussed by the editorial team, which may ask the authors to make changes.

A reading note consists of a review, i.e. a summary presentation of the content of the work, as well as an analysis of it: highlighting its contributions, its originality, but also aspects that have been overlooked or treated incompletely, etc. The author of the reading note does not simply provide a summary of the chosen work but also offers additional insights and avenues for further exploration or complementary arguments.

Unlike other types of articles, book reviews are more concise, ranging from 3 to 8 pages in length, with an average of around 3,000 words.

Reviews are freely accessible as soon as they are published.

For recent examples:

– Stévenot A. (2023). "Review of the book by Nicolas Aubert and Xavier Hollandts, La Réforme de l'entreprise : un modèle français de codétermination" (Corporate Reform: A French Model of Co-determination), *Revue française de gestion*, vol. 49, n° 310, p. 137-144.

– Goiseau E. (2025). "Henry Ford and the Jews. The Mass Production of Hate, Neil Balwin, PublicAffairs, 2001", Reading note, *Revue française de gestion*, vol. 51, n° 322, p. 239-248.

Formatting of articles

Except for "book reviews", the first page of the text contains the title of the article and a 500-character summary in French and English, which must be easy to understand and encourage readers to read on.

In the body of the text, the titles and subtitles of chapters and sections must be clearly numbered (e.g. I, I.1., I.1.1....) and be **short and explicit**.

Tables, diagrams and other additions should be inserted into the body of the text and cited in the text.

Footnotes are numbered and limited in number.

Complete bibliographical references must appear in a bibliography at the end of the text (except for "reading notes" in which the complete bibliographical references are all located in footnotes). They must be listed in alphabetical order and presented as follows:

– **For books:** Author's surname and initial (date of publication). *Title of the book*, Publisher, place of publication.

E.g.: Mintzberg H. (1994). *The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning*, Dunod, Paris.

– **For articles:** Author's surname and initial (date of publication). "Title of the article", *Title of the Journal*, vol. x, no. y, month of publication, pp. x-y

E.g. Koenig G. (1996). "Karl. E. Weick," *Revue française de gestion*, vol. 39, no. 108, March-May, pp. 57-70.

– **for articles/chapters published in a book:** Author's surname and initial (date of publication). "Title of article/chapter", Title of book, names of book authors, Publisher, chapter pages

– **for a thesis or dissertation:** Author's surname and initial (publication date). "Thesis topic", Doctoral thesis in..., Institute.

Acceptance of the article

Once the article has been accepted, authors must send a finalised Word version to the publisher, complete with their surnames, first names and institutions. In the case of a paper written by several authors, the order of the authors' surnames is at their discretion: in alphabetical order or in descending order of contribution.