

# ICEGOV2013

7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance

“Beyond 2015 – Smart Governance, Smart Development”

22 - 25 October 2013, Seoul, Republic of Korea

## FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

### PATRON

Ministry of Public Administration and Security, Republic of Korea

### ORGANIZERS

National Information Society Agency, Republic of Korea  
Center for Electronic Governance, United Nations University IIST, Macao SAR

### PUBLICATIONS

Accepted papers will appear in the proceedings published by ACM Press (expected)  
Selected papers will appear in the special issue of Government Information Quarterly, Elsevier

### CO-LOCATION

Global e-Government Forum, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 22-23 October 2013

### IMPORTANT DATES

First Submission Deadline	1 July 2013
Notification Deadline	5 August 2013
Final Submission Deadline	19 August 2013
Author Registration Deadline	2 September 2013

### CONTACT

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## 1. BACKGROUND

Based on the fundamental principles of freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, and shared responsibility set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, all 193 member states of the United Nations (UN) agreed in 2000 to pursue Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The objective was to achieve by 2015 specific and measurable improvements in basic standards of living, gender equality, environmental sustainability and global partnership for development. The progress towards achieving these goals has been unequal, and while some regions have already achieved the 2015 targets, others will clearly miss them by a large margin.

With the 2015 deadline just two years away, and an ongoing discussion on what will replace MDG to guide the UN development agenda post-2015, the framework itself is under scrutiny. It is recognized for: focusing on a limited number of concrete human development goals; improved policy monitoring and accountability due to clear goals, targets and indicators; and promoting concrete actions and making goals and targets explicit in the national development policies. It is also criticized for: focusing on the goals but not enough on the means of achieving them; limited consideration of institution building, structural transformation and other development enablers; not accounting for local circumstances and differences in initial conditions between countries leading to rigid national policy agendas led by international benchmarks rather than local conditions; and lack of consultation and ownership-building at the conception of MDGs, leading to the perception of a donor-driven agenda.

The analysis and lessons learnt highlight the importance of various development enablers, among them are governance and technology. According to the UN report "Realizing the Future We Want for All": the "implementation of a post-2015 development agenda will depend, critically, on effective governance capacities at national, local and municipal levels"; "science and technology and information derived from their application, will be a major source of innovation for development"; "development enablers" such as "good governance" and "access to technology and knowledge" could be used to address the gap between the goals and the means of achieving them; and there are no blueprints for effective enablers and "ample space would need to be ensured for experimentation and adaptation to local settings". Despite being recognized as key development enablers, governance, technology and technology-enabled governance (Electronic Governance or EGOV) are not systematically addressed in the current post-2015 discussion.

The main goal of ICEGOV2013 is to bring EGOV to the mainstream of this discussion.

## 2. CONFERENCE

The series of International Conferences on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance (ICEGOV) brings together governments, academia, the UN system and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector to share the insights and experiences in theory and practice of Electronic Governance.

ICEGOV promotes interactions between different groups of stakeholders, from government officials and elected representatives, to researchers, innovators and graduate and postgraduate students from developing and developed countries. They all share a common concern that public investment in ICT and EGOV creates public value, but do not have an effective way to work together towards addressing this concern because of various geographic, thematic, sectoral, development, political and other borders.

Working across such borders, ICEGOV facilitates exchanges of insights and experiences where every group can contribute to, as well as benefit from, the interactions with other. Three examples follow: 1) government officials share challenges when implementing policies and programs, and in return learn about the latest research results from academia and solutions from industry and how they are applied by other governments to address the challenges they face; 2) researchers share models, theories and frameworks upon which concrete solutions can be built, and in return learn about challenges faced by

government, gain access to cases and identify opportunities to implement and deploy research prototypes; and 3) technology and policy innovators and entrepreneurs share socio-technical solutions that could enhance the impact of government policy and practice, and in return learn about adoption challenges faced by governments and the latest research findings available for improving their solutions.

Following Macao (ICEGOV2007), Cairo (ICEGOV2008), Bogota (ICEGOV2009), Beijing (ICEGOV2010), Tallinn (ICEGOV2011) and Albany (ICEGOV2012), ICEGOV established itself as:

- *A Global Conference* – On average, ICEGOV attracts 136 submissions from 51 countries, and over 400 participants from more than 50 developed and developing countries.
- *A Multi-Stakeholder Conference* – ICEGOV is well attended by major EGOV stakeholders: government (40%), academia (36%), industry (14%) and civil society, international organizations and UN (10%).
- *A Networking Conference* – ICEGOV brings participation from across geographic, thematic, sectoral, development, political and other borders with common interests in EGOV for public value.
- *A Research and Practice Conference* – ICEGOV includes a healthy balance of research, policy and development-related work – looking at technology, at the processes surrounding its implementation and management, and at the wider policy context that EGOV is supposed to serve.
- *A Capacity Building Conference* – ICEGOV features a full four-day, three-track program including keynote lectures, plenary discussions, tutorials, research and experience paper sessions, and posters, all taught, moderated and organized by leading researchers and practitioners in the area.
- *An International Development Conference* – The focus on policy-driven EGOV is particularly appealing to developing countries that cannot afford using solutions developed by others without adaptation, maintaining policy-implementation gaps or repeating mistakes made by high-income countries.
- *A UN Conference* – With international development focus, with United Nations University (UNU) through its Center for Electronic Governance in Macao at the founder and co-organizer of all editions, and with several UN organizations being actively involved, ICEGOV exhibits a strong UN character.

### 3. CALL FOR PAPERS

ICEGOV2013 invites submissions of original work, not published or considered for publication elsewhere, that contribute to the theme of the conference “Beyond 2015 – Smart Governance, Smart Development”.

Like previous ICEGOV conferences, papers are welcome that focus on the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to transform the working of government, and its relationships with citizens, businesses and other non-state actors; how to design, implement, operate and sustain this transformation (its “mechanics”); and how to achieve not only “better government” but “smart governance”. Unlike previous ICEGOV conferences, we especially welcome submissions that address not only the “mechanics” but the “value” of this transformation: how through “smart governance” government organizations can partner with citizens, businesses and other non-state actors to pursue “smart development” and to advance public policies post-2015.

The papers can be submitted to six specific and one emerging topics tracks:

1. *Building Smart Government* – How can government organizations, supported by ICT, work together across different sectors and levels of public administration to ensure high degree of policy coherence at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels?

2. *Governing through Networks* – Facing lack of capacity and confidence in the ability of a centralized state to address public needs, how can governments, supported by ICT, work with citizens, businesses and other non-state actors to pursue rights-based, equitable and sustainable development?
3. *Policy and Governance Innovations* – Recognizing the diversity of contexts and challenges within and among countries and guided by the principles of human rights, equality and sustainability, how can ICT-enabled innovations in policy and governance be transferred and adapted to local settings?
4. *Smart Governance for Smart Industries* – How can Smart Governance establish the foundations for Smart Industries in health, education, economy, finances, environment and other sectors to promote inclusive socio-economic development, environmental sustainability, and peace and security?
5. *Smart Governance for Smart Societies* – How can Smart Governance establish the foundations for Smart Societies that actively work to reduce situations of conflict, hunger, insecurity and violence, and pursue better life for all members with sustainable patterns of production and consumption?
6. *Ethics, Transparency and Accountability* – How can ICT enable citizens to demand (and receive) high standards of ethics, transparency and accountability from their government to bolster responsive public policy, ensure high levels of public sector performance and prevent corruption?
7. *Emerging Topics* – Submissions that address other aspects of Smart Governance, Smart Development and how Smart Governance can facilitate Smart Development.

Completed or ongoing work can be submitted as research papers, experience papers or poster papers:

- Research papers – providing the results of complete or ongoing research in one or more aspects of EGOV, with proven or potential capability to advance the state of research in the field. Complete research papers are limited to 10 pages while ongoing research papers to 4 pages.
- Experience papers – describing completed or ongoing innovations in EGOV practice or policy, with proven or potential capability to advance the state of practice in the field, including critical success factors and insights on the challenges encountered and how they were or are addressed. Complete experience papers are limited to 10 pages while ongoing experience papers to 4 pages.
- Poster papers – presenting new ideas and initiatives with potential to advance the state of research and state of practice in the field. Poster papers are limited to 2 pages.

#### 4. SUBMISSION PROCESS

All submissions should conform to the following process:

1. *Preparation* – All papers should be written in English and prepared using the Word template <http://www.acm.org/sigs/publications/pubform.doc>. Page limits: completed research or experience papers – 10 pages, ongoing research or experience papers – 4 pages and poster papers – 2 pages.
2. *Submission* – All papers should be submitted without any means of identifying authors through the website <http://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=icegov2013> by the First Submission Deadline.
3. *Review* – All submitted papers will undergo a double-blind review by the Program Committee and the authors will be notified about acceptance or rejection decisions by the Notification Deadline.

4. *Revision* – Accepted papers must be revised to address reviewer comments and resubmitted through <http://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=icegov2013> by the Final Submission Deadline.

All accepted papers will appear in the conference proceedings on the condition that at least one author registers before the Author Registration Deadline and presents the paper at the conference.

## 5. PUBLICATIONS

As with all previous ICEGOV conferences, the proceedings of ICEGOV2013 are expected to be published by ACM Press, available electronically in the ACM Digital Library during the conference. Selected papers are also expected to appear in a special issue of Government Information Quarterly published by Elsevier.

## 6. AWARDS

To be announced

## 7. SCHOLARSHIPS

Authors of accepted papers will be able to apply for scholarships to partially cover the costs of attending the conference (registration, hotel or both), with preference given to the authors from developing countries. At most one application will be considered per accepted paper.

## 8. PROGRAM

Besides presentations of submitted work – research papers, experience papers and poster papers, the program will include Keynotes, Tutorials, Workshops, Thematic Sessions and Round-Table Discussions. The program will also include a Doctoral Colloquium and series of social events for networking and community building.

## 9. COMMITTEES

To be announced