Call for Proposals

dg.o 2021:
22nd Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research

Digital Innovations for Public Values:
Inclusive Collaboration and Community
College of Public Affairs and Community Service
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Omaha, Nebraska
June 9-11, 2021

Conference Website: http://dgsociety.org/dgo-2021/

Submissions: https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=dgo2021

The Digital Government Society (DGS) will hold the 22nd Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research - dg.o 2021, with a special focus on the theme " **Digital Innovations for Public Values: Inclusive Collaboration and Community**". the Digital Governance and Analytics Lab, the School of Public Administration, the Center for Public Affairs Research, and the College of Public Affairs and Community Service, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska on June 9-11, 2021. The dg.o conferences are an established forum for presentation, discussion, and demonstration of interdisciplinary research on digital government, political participation, civic engagement, technology innovation, applications, and practice. Each year the conference brings together scholars recognized for the interdisciplinary and innovative nature of their work, their contributions to rigor of theory and relevance of practice, their focus on important and timely topics and the quality of their writing.

THEME & TRACK TOPICS:

The 22nd Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research (dg.o 2021) will feature the main theme of "**Digital Innovations for Public Values: Inclusive Collaboration and Community.**" Public values – such as efficiency, equity, transparency, privacy, security, trust, etc. -- serve as the compass and goals for the development and implementation of digital innovations for public service. Recent developments in digital innovations — such as artificial intelligence, IoT, blockchain, social networking platforms, 5G, etc.— offer strategic opportunities for public value creation. These digital innovations are tools for us to solve monumental challenges facing our society such as pandemics, climate change, and sustainable development. More importantly, there is a return to focus on societal needs and values to guide digital innovations and to move away from technology push only for the sake of innovations.

Specifically, the conference aims to advance research and practice of public value creation via digital innovations by leveraging collaboration and community-oriented solutions in an inclusive manner. Collaboration can span the boundaries of individuals, organizations, sectors (public, private, and voluntary), and national borders in such forms as data and technology collaboratives, public-private partnership, and regional or global technology standards and policies. Communities can take on a virtual, physical, or blended form with a local, national, or global reach such as people's local communities and our global community of the Digital Government Society (DGS). Community is also about taking a holistic (community-as-a-whole) approach to integrating digital innovations such as smart city and intelligent government. Inclusivity is about bridging socioeconomic and digital divides in governance such as inclusive civic engagement and e-participation. Inclusivity

also entails openness, transparency, and leveraging digital means to engage community members for public value creation.

IMPORTANT DATES

- January 20, 2021: Papers, workshops, tutorials, and panels are due
- March 1, 2021: Application deadline for doctoral colloquium
- March 31, 2021: Author notifications (papers, workshops, tutorials, panels)
- April 1, 2021: Doctoral colloquium notification
- April 15, 2021: Posters and demo proposals due
- April 24, 2021: Poster/demo author notifications
- April 25, 2021: Final version of manuscripts due in EasyChair
- May 1, 2021: Early registration begins
- May 20, 2021: Early registration closes

TRACK 1. Artificial Intelligence and Algorithms for Future Governments
Track Chairs: Sehl Mellouli, Marijn Janssen, Adegboyega Ojo

Artificial intelligence (AI) can be viewed as the way to simulate human behavior by machines. It is based on a set of algorithms and techniques such as deep learning, neural networks, expert systems, or probabilistic models. Even if it is a new technology, it is attracting more and more attention with the huge amount of data made available by new technologies and users. Government is one the areas that is paying attention to AI to tackle the amount of data it has. In fact, AI provides new tools and techniques for governments to exploit the vast amount of data they have. Governments are not only looking for new applications based on AI, for automated decisions, and improving policy-making, but also at the impacts that AI can have on different levels of government. The purpose of this track is to investigate how AI can be implemented and adopted by governments at different levels and what AI can add to government.

TRACK 2. Social Media and Government
Track chairs: Andrea Kavanaugh, Rodrigo Sandoval-Almazan, and J. Ignacio Criado

Social media is used by government at all levels and by its constituents to communicate civic and political information, to engage in democratic and collaborative practices, and to innovate on public service delivery, routinely and during the recent turbulent times of COVID. For this year's theme "Digital Innovations for Public Values: Inclusive Collaboration and Community" we especially welcome papers related to the adoption and use of social media with a focus on the impact of that use on public values, such as efficiency, equity, efficacy, transparency, participation, collaboration, innovation, privacy, security, and trust. This track expects to attract the attention of ongoing work in the field of social media and government, including interesting research questions, rigorous empirical studies, and in-depth case studies, with the aim of enriching the theories, research methods, data, and available cases in this research area. We welcome papers on traditional and emerging issues related to the conference theme, including: public values reflected or disrupted by social media, social media use and users, political polarization and mobilization, political expression and sentiment analysis, verification and fake news, chatbots and artificial intelligence-based systems in governments, instant messaging apps, civic use of media content sharing platforms (i.e. YouTube, Instagram or Tik Tok), and social media use for emergency management.

TRACK 3. Digital Sovereignty in the Era of Smart Cities
Track chairs: Bettina Distel, Robert Krimmer, and Hendrik Scholta

In the digital age, the transformation of a city to a smart city is in great motion. Governments around the world are investing in the interconnection of virtual and non-virtual spaces, services are being increasingly provided digitally and proactively, and internal processes are often executed automatically. While advocates of these developments highlight positive effects on public value creation, the fast developments call critics to the scene. The pace with which new possibilities are evaluated and oftentimes put into practice, casts shadows on the idea of smart cities, sometimes turning it into dark dystopian image. The creation of a smart city hence risks becoming a technocratic frenzy where a citizen can lose what we call digital sovereignty—citizen's authority and control over personal data. The divulgence of personal data to private companies and public institutions increases convenience and efficiency, but opens space for controversies. Meanwhile, a sacrifice in digital sovereignty is inherent to implementing a smart city. The balancing of creating public value through digital innovation on the one hand and the protection and strengthening of citizens' digital sovereignty on the other hand thus becomes a major challenge for both researchers and practitioners.

TRACK 4. Opening Government: Open Data-driven Innovation and Collaboration for a better Public Value
Track chairs: Fatemeh Ahmadi Zeleti and Grace Walsh

Technology has enabled our world to become increasingly connected, traditional physical boundaries either at a national level or an organizational level are becoming increasingly transcended in the digital world. The public value potential that can be garnered from collaboration far outweigh the competitive advantage outcomes emerging as a result of siloed competition. Opening government and the concept of open data encapsulates much more than freely available information; it signifies an innovative, collaborative, and progressive government; indicating transparency and trustworthiness. Structural changes, including system architecture, technology infrastructure and organizational structures, may be needed to allow institutions, governments, organizations, and communities to collaborate and co-create beyond traditional boundaries. This systematic change enables open data to mature and contribute to public value creation. However, for open data to unlock its full potential it needs to facilitate collaborative initiatives, engaging open data as the foundation upon which to build innovative solutions and contribute to public value. This track examines the challenges, opportunities, and potential outcomes emerging from the use of open data, data technologies, and infrastructures as a means for collaboration to deliver increased public value.

TRACK 5. Security and AI Ethics for the Next Wave of Data-driven Society
Track chairs: Kwon Hun-Yeong, Kim Mi-Ryang, Ko Yoon-Seok

This track seeks to hold comprehensive discussion on the role of the government and human resources, required expertise, legal frameworks and policies needed to deal with ethical and data security issues arising from the use of data and AI to build a safe intelligent information society which may become the goal of public value. In today's society, technologies such as data and AI have become the enablers of innovation and also have become an intrinsic part of our civilization everywhere. In order to create public value when we cannot see with our eyes the achievements of such effort, we need to innovate not only the related law and regulations but also the role of the government and its human resource as well as strengthen its expertise. In particular, diverse discussions on the various regulations for data security and ethical issues related to AI are already prevalent as such issues will very likely manifest themselves unseen. In the near future in our intelligent information society, technology and ethical awareness will become standards or code of conduct and develop into some form of regulation or law based on broader consensus thus deepening their relationship to each other. The topics of this track are, but not limited to:

data security, privacy protection, cybersecurity, data ethics, AI ethics, professional ethics, ethical standards and frameworks, etc.

TRACK 6. Beyond Bureaucracy: Participatory Online Politics and the Future of E-democracy
Track chairs: Zach Bastick and Alois Paulin

The "Beyond Bureaucracy" track explores innovations in e-government and e-democracy that place the citizen at the center of governance. While traditional lines of inquiry at the intersection of politics and technology focus on enhancing or supporting existing political institutions, there is an underexplored opportunity for citizens to use technology to control government more directly. Internet optimists have long anticipated new, digital models of self-governance, including representative, direct, liquid, anarchic models. Critics have argued that technology cannot safely or desirably support greater citizen involvement. This track covers all aspects of direct, futuristic, radical, exploratory, and critical approaches to digital governance. These include the (un)desirability of using technology to support citizen self-governance; challenges to self-governance through technology; theoretical and empirical proposals; assessments of technologies to support models of governance (AI, IoT, blockchain, 5G, platforms); the impact of developing digital phenomena on self-governance (misinformation, bots, digital collective intelligence); and the ethical, technological, social, and political implications of existing and potential future models of public governance. The "Beyond Bureaucracy" serves as a platform for pro/contra deliberations on the near and distant potentials of e-democracy.

TRACK 7. Inclusive and Resilient Smart Cities
Track chairs: Leonidas Anthopoulos, Dongwook Kim, and Soon Ae Chun

This year we have witnessed the unprecedented public health, social justice issues ingrained in the society, and natural disasters that affected citizens around the world. Smart Cities should consider not only smart growth, social coherence, and industrial transformation of cities by adopting cutting edge technologies, but also resilience, efficiency and competitiveness, to lessen social discriminations and to improve local quality of life. Inclusive and Resilient Smart Cities should ensure that key smart city innovations support infrastructure to enhance citizens' equal access to public and utility services considering their diversity, digital readiness and resource limitations, while it can generate early alerts and enable disaster monitoring, epidemic surveillance and infrastructure redundancy to respond and recover quickly. This track invites research and practices in inclusive and resilient smart cities, addressing topics such as enhancing diverse digital skills toward digital maturity; making the citizens data and digital service prosumers; bringing the local community closer to the local digital transformation and generate new jobs; enabling collaboration and governance that make everyone understand its role and commit in this transition that transforms smart cities to intelligent spaces resilient to adverse events.

TRACK 8. Collaborative Intelligence: Humans, Crowds, and Machines
Track chairs: Helen K. Liu, Benjamin Clark, and Lisa Schmidthuber

The collaborative intelligence track aims to investigate how human, crowd, and machine can complement each other to enhance public services and policies, such as healthcare services, citizen-government communication, bias and discretion reduction, smart city planning, etc. Moreover, crowdsourcing has been recently adopted for generating information, providing public services, and resolving public problems, and artificial intelligence (AI) is now capable of learning, classifying, and detecting data sources and

inputs. However, while the adoption of AI may enhance the citizens' participation experience, there are potential ethical issues and implementation challenges in designing an optimal collaborative intelligence that includes both human collective intelligence and artificial intelligence. The collaborative intelligence track invites researchers and practitioners to accumulate scholarly papers that explore the interactions of human, crowd, and/or machine. Possible topics include strategies for collaborative intelligence or platforms in the public sector, designs for machine and human interaction in public services or policy making, comparisons of outputs and bias from AI, experts, and/or collective intelligence, values in collaborative intelligence management and governance, best practices of collaborative intelligence in the public sector, ethical concerns or guidelines for applying collective intelligence, or other similar topics and relevant approaches.

TRACK 9. Digital Transformation in Subnational Governments
Track chairs: Beatriz Barreto Brasileiro Lanza, Thiago José Tavares Ávila, and Maria Alexandra Cunha

Digital transformation has become an essential part of the government's strategic agenda, both at national and sub-national levels. However, digital transformation initiatives at the sub-national level tend to present specific aspects when compared to national initiatives. On the one hand, this track highlights the particular challenges faced by subnational digital transformation initiatives. On the other hand, it seeks to understand the capacities supporting the digital transformation at the subnational level. The track's objectives are: a) to identify real-world examples/cases of digital transformation projects at the subnational levels; b) seek to explain this cases in the context of existing or new theoretical frameworks, and, c) create actionable recommendations for researchers, professional developers, and digital government practitioners at the sub-national level. Possible topics include but not limited to: citizen's digital and secure identification; protection of users' personal data; transparency, openness and sharing of governmental data; new technologies such as artificial intelligence or blockchain; co-creation of digital services; social participation mechanisms; collaborative governance.

TRACK 10. Organizational Factors, Adoption Issues and Digital Government Impacts
Track Chairs: Jing Zhang, Chris Hinnant, and Lei Zheng

The adoption and implementation of new ICTs by public organizations have been influenced by organizational factors such as the availability of resources (i.e. funding, infrastructure, technological knowledge, and personnel), leadership, trust, stakeholder involvement, organization's structure and culture, as well as inter-organizational dynamics. Similarly, the adoption of ICTs in government and society has generated important impacts on the organizational processes, effectiveness, and innovativeness of public organizations, as well as the smartness of the government and the society. This track solicits research that examines the organizational factors that influence the adoption and implementation, and impact of new and emerging innovative technologies such as smart city, artificial intelligence, data analytics, big data, open data, social media, citizen-centric technologies, and other novel technologies that rely on open and large data sets. Furthermore, this track seek research on the adoption of innovative policies or practices that seek to facilitate the strategic use of various ICTs by public organizations.

TRACK 11. Cyber-physical Innovations for Public Policy and Service
Track chairs: Sukumar Ganapati, Michael Ahn, and Chengyu (Victor) Huang

This track welcomes contributions to cyber-physical systems' (CPS) innovations that transform public policies and service. CPS are engineered systems that are built from, and

depend upon, the seamless integration of computation and physical components. Cyber-physical technologies include the type and collection of data (e.g. big data from IoT sensors), connectivity (e.g. 5G network and mobile devices), infrastructure (cyberinfrastructure and distributed computing), unmanned aircraft systems (UAS or drones), autonomous vehicles (AVs), artificial intelligence for intelligent decision-making, and sharing economy platforms. The track's primary aim is to examine these technologies through the lens of public values such as efficiency, effectiveness, equity, and ethics. Examples of relevant topics include but are not limited to evidence based policy-making, cyberinfrastructure for scientific innovations, innovative uses of UAS and AVs for public service, civic innovations, online community engagement, cross-sector collaboration, ethical use of CPS in governance, equitable public service delivery, and knowledge representation for policy analysis. This track invites submission of theoretical as well as empirical research papers of how CPS impact governance mechanisms.

TRACK 12. Automation of Public Services – Concepts, Practice, Implications and Emerging Perspectives
Track chairs: Ida Lindgren, Christian Østergaard Madsen, and Ulf Melin

The scope of what we can automate has widened; processes that have previously been considered as 'cognitive', and thus in need of human involvement or discretion can now be performed, at least theoretically, by machines. However, what automation entails for public service, conceptually and empirically, is still unclear. On the technical level, automation is used to denote systems of various complexity, e.g., systems integration, RPA, and AI. Similarly, these technologies can be used to automate a large variety of different public service activities and processes. In addition, many technical and legal issues related to data sharing that have previously hindered automation are slowly being resolved, resulting in new venues for automation. Looking at the wide spread of potential application areas for automation in public service, we lack a nuanced language in the digital government community to further our understanding of the nature and implications of automation of public service. In this track, we seek conceptual and empirical papers that can deepen our understanding of what increased automation of public service will bring for public organizations, and society at large.

TRACK 13. Digital Government and Sustainable Development Goals
Track Chairs: Rony Medaglia and Gianluca Misuraca

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are shaping the global agenda in multiple areas, including public opinion, policy, and research. Digital government can act as an enabler to sustainability, equity and social inclusion that represents a cross-cutting objective across several SDGs at both sectoral and horizontal level, with a crucial importance in particular for the goal 16 that aims to ´Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels´. This track invites contributions focusing on the potential benefits and challenges of digital government in supporting the achievement of SDGs and the role of digital technologies to sustain policy developments at both horizontal and sectoral level, including in particular the impact on democratic innovation and institutional reforms of governance systems. We invite studies on the design, management and evaluation of policies and implementation of digital government strategies in relation to the UN SDGs at global, national and local level. Papers that can combine methodological rigour with practical relevance and policy implications are particularly welcome.

TRACK 14. Blockchain-based applications for e-Government
Track Chairs: Jolien Ubacht, Svein Ølnes, Lemuria Carter, and Ramzi El-Haddadeh

In the past years, researchers and practitioners have highlighted the potential of Blockchain (BC) and distributed ledger technology (DLT) to revolutionize government processes. Transactions and information exchange between governmental organizations (G2G), between business and government (B2G) as well as between governments and citizens (G2C) can be transformed by using blockchain-based applications. These applications can improve the efficiency of information exchanges (e.g. leading to less fraud and less mistakes than paper-based registrations) and can contribute to an inclusive society (e.g. by means of digital identities). However, due to its characteristics of peer to peer information exchange, its distributed nature and the still developing technology, the implementation of blockchain-based applications requires solid analysis of the entire information chain, including the involved stakeholders and extant information architectures. In addition, blockchain initiatives have implications for citizen trust, privacy, inclusion and participation that need to be addressed in the design of the blockchain based applications. This track invites research that explores the impact and potential of blockchain based applications in G2G, B2G and C2G processes that illustrate their contribution to public services and the creation of public values. We welcome a diversity in research designs, approaches and methodologies.

TRACK 15. Legal Informatics
Track Chairs: Peter Parycek, Charalabidis Yannis, and Anna-Sophie Novak

The application of ICT technologies in the administrative and legal field pose great challenges for both technicians and legal professionals. Additionally, there is the question of how these applied technologies can and/or must be legally regulated. Many of these technologies rely on the use of large amounts of data. In this context, questions arise as to how data usage might be regulated in order to generate the greatest possible benefit for society. With these challenges in mind, we invite papers on the legal, technical, ethical, theoretical and practical questions that arise within the multidisciplinary field of legal informatics. This track invites research and practices concerning the theory and interdisciplinary foundations for the use of artificial intelligence techniques in the legal domain, legal implications of big data applications (challenges to privacy, autonomy, governance, equity, and fairness), a legislative framework for legal informatics on a European and national level and better regulation. Specific interest areas include the field of privacy (policies, regulations, strategies, recommendations), models of legal and ethical knowledge, including concepts (legal ontologies), rules, cases, principles, values, procedures and society models, legal interactions of autonomous agents and digital institutions and applications and use cases (implementations of legal informatics systems under realistic conditions).

Pre-Conference Workshops and Tutorials
dg.o workshops are half- or full-day facilitated discussions. Discussions are typically stimulated by short presentations by workshop participants. Individuals proposing workshops will assume the responsibility of identifying and selecting participants for the workshop and for conducting workshop activities. dg.o tutorials are half- or full-day presentations or hands-on experiences offering deeper insight into the scientific or government domains, research topics or methods, technologies or field experiences of veteran digital government researchers and practitioners.

Panels
Panel proposals may address themes or topics related to any of the tracks for the conference. Additionally, we welcome panel proposals that put a spotlight on practice and application. Proposals from practitioners at all levels of government featuring experiences with, perspectives on, and evaluations of digital government practice are encouraged.

Individuals interested in submitting panel proposals are invited to consult the panel co-chairs about their ideas prior to developing their submissions.

Posters and System Demonstrations
The poster session, held in conjunction with the system demonstrations, allows presenters to discuss research in progress, application projects, or government policies and program initiatives in one-to-one conversations with other participants at the conference.

Doctoral Colloquium
The doctoral colloquium is a full-day and highly interactive full-day forum in which Ph.D. students meet and discuss their work with each other and with senior faculty from a variety of disciplines associated with digital government research. We welcome applicants from a broad range of research areas relevant to digital government.

PUBLICATIONS
All accepted management or policy papers, research papers, student papers, panels, posters, and system demonstrations will be published and included in the ACM digital library and the DBLP bibliography system. Selected papers will be invited for a journal special issue. There will be several special issues related to the conference, including:
- Government Information Quarterly
- Digital Government: Research and Practice
- Transforming Government: People, Process, Policy
- International Journal of E-Government Research
- Information Polity
- International Journal of E-Planning Research
- International Journal of Public Administration in the Digital Age

BEST PAPER AWARDS
Outstanding achievement awards will be presented in the categories Research papers, Management, Case Study and Policy papers, Posters, and System demonstrations. Papers that reflect the main theme of the conference, Digital Innovations for Public Values: Inclusive Collaboration and Community, will be preferred. Other selection criteria include the interdisciplinary and innovative nature of the work, its contribution to and balance between theory (rigor) and practice (relevance), the importance and reach of the topic, and the quality of the writing for communicating to a broad audience.

SUBMISSION TYPES AND FORMATS
- Research papers
- Management, Case Study, or Policy papers
- Panel descriptions
- Posters
- System demonstrations
- Pre-Conference tutorial proposals
- Pre-Conference workshop proposals
- Doctoral colloquium application

Submission Site: https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=dgo2021

Submissions need to follow the guidelines established for the dg.o conference. Detailed instruction and ACM conference proceedings template will be available on conference website http://dgsociety.org/dgo-2021/ under "submission guidelines".

Research, Management, Case Study, and Policy papers will be reviewed through a double-blind review process. Therefore, author names and contact information must be omitted from all submissions. Authors must identify the topic(s) being addressed in the paper to assist the program committee in the review process.

All other submissions should use ACM proceedings submission template but include author names.

At least one author is expected to attend the conference to present the work. All accepted submissions require at least one author to be registered for the conference for it to be included in the conference proceedings. The authors of more than two papers can register for and present at most two co-authored papers. Third paper on, some other coauthor registration and presentation are required.

Research papers - blind review: These submissions report innovative digital government research results in the form of a formal scholarly paper. Papers on any digital government topic and all research methodologies are welcome. Relevance to digital government problems, goals, or policies must be explicit. (Limit of approximately 8,000 words)

Management, case study, or policy papers - blind review: These submissions describe and evaluate practical digital government projects or initiatives, discuss major policy themes, or present and evaluate management approaches to digital government initiatives and programs. (Limit of approximately 5,000 words)

Panels: Proposals should include information about the theme and goals of the panel, a summary of the digital government issues or questions that the panel will address, statements about the value of the discussion to conference attendees and how well suited the topic is to a panel discussion. In addition, the proposal should include information about the expertise of the moderator and panelists in the selected issues. Please include names, institutional affiliations, addresses, email, and phone contact numbers of the contact person, moderator, and presenter(s). (Limit of approximately 1,300 words)

Posters: Summaries should outline the nature of the research, policy, or project and describe why the work will be of interest to dg.o attendees. Posters prepared for the conference should measure 36" x 48". Each poster station is provided with a table and an easel. Selected poster submissions may be asked to give an oral presentation in the conference sessions. (Limit of approximately 1,300 words)

System Demonstrations: System demonstrations are held concurrently with the poster session to the accompaniment of good food and professional fellowship. The 1-2 page summaries should outline the nature of the system and describe why the demonstration is likely to be of interest to dg.o attendees. Demonstrations of interest include systems under development or in active use in research or practice domains. Submissions should include authors' names and contact information according to that format. Each station is provided with a table, an easel, and Internet access. Monitors will be available for rent. Selected demo submissions may be asked to give an oral presentation in the conference sessions. (Limit of approximately 1,300 words)

Pre-conference Tutorials: dg.o tutorials are half- or full-day presentations that offer deeper insight into e-government research, practice, research methodologies, technologies or field experience. In particular, tutorials provide insights into good practices, research strategies, uses of particular technologies such as social media, and other insights into e-government that would benefit researchers and practitioners. (Limit of approximately 1,300 words)

Pre-conference Workshops: We invite workshop proposals on any e-government research or management topic. Workshops are half- or full-day events intended to offer interactive sessions, in which the workshop host and participants discuss and engage in activities designed to facilitate joint learning and further exploration of a particular subject. Individuals proposing workshops will assume the responsibility of identifying and selecting participants for the workshop and for conducting workshop activities. (Limit of approximately 1,300 words)

Doctoral Colloquium: The doctoral colloquium is a highly interactive full-day forum in which Ph.D. students meet and discuss their work with each other and with senior faculty from a variety of disciplines associated with digital government research. Ph.D. students can submit papers describing their planned or in-progress doctoral dissertation covering any research areas relevant to digital government. Ideally, student participants will have completed one or two years of doctoral study or progressed far enough in their research to have a structured proposal idea and preliminary findings, but have not reached the stage of defending their dissertations. We expect students at this stage of study will gain the most value from feedback on their work and the more general discussions of doctoral programs and scholarly careers. See the detailed announcement for complete information on the colloquium and how to submit an application. Material provided in applications to the doctoral colloquium will not be published in the proceedings. However, we encourage students to submit finished research to one of the paper tracks or as a poster or demo. (10 pages, not including references, tables and figures)

CONFERENCE CHAIRS
- Yu-Che Chen, University of Nebraska at Omaha, USA
- Luis Luna-Reyes, University of Albany, USA
- Marijn Janssen, Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands

PROGRAM CHAIRS
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- Gabriela Viale Pereira, Danube University Krems, Austria
- Sungsoo Hwang, Yeungnam University, Korea

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-Leonidas Anthopoulos, University of Applied Sciences (TEI) of Thessaly, Greece
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-Lemuria Carter, University of New South Wales, Australia
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- Benjamin Clark, University of Oregon, US
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- Bettina Distel, University of Münster, Germany

-Ramzi El-Haddadeh, Qatar University, Qatar
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-Andrea Kavanaugh, Virginia Tech, US
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- Ko Yoon-Seok, National Information Society Agency, South Korea
- Robert Krimmer, Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia
- Kwon Hun-Yeong, Korea University, South Korea
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- Ida Lindgren, Linköping University, Sweden
- Helen K. Liu, National Taiwan University, Taiwan R.O.C.
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