
Editorial Note

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We welcome our readers to this second issue of the *International Journal of Electronic Governance* Volume 16 for 2024, one more year in a row that starts with many ongoing crises around the world. In this context, which calls for persistence in an effort towards better futures, our current issue features a set of research papers from the journal's topical and international coverage, which represent efforts of the electronic governance community all over the world to explore the potential of e-governance as an instrument for alleviating problems, through government-to-government, government-to-business, government-to-citizens as well as government-to-all of society digital transformations of processes and new services.

In the opening paper of our current issue, *Digital transformation of Indonesian administration and bureaucratic system*, Danar sets out to help understand factors that influence digitalisation of the public sector at the implementation level. Taking as a case the impact of e-SAKIP implementation on public sector organisations' performance in Indonesia, and analysing data collected from 400 civil servants using the Slovin formula and SEM, the study identifies digital maturity, effective communication of relative advantages, and mitigation of resistance to change as factors that play an important role in the successful implementation of public sector digitalisation efforts.

In the following paper of our issue, again in the national context of Indonesia, Anityasari et al. embark in *Measuring user acceptance of e-government adoption in an Indonesian context: a study of the extended technology acceptance model* to evaluate user acceptance, and thereof assess sustainability prospects, of an e-government system for residents to access administration services introduced by the city of Surabaya. Employing the Technology Acceptance Model and PLS-SEM analysis on questionnaires from some 360 respondents, the authors come forward with verifying a number of hypotheses and correlations, showing at the same time that trust, perceived risk, attitude towards use, and perceived usefulness demonstrated negative path coefficients amidst 60% of users' behavioural intentions in adopting this system.

Staying in the domain of local electronic government in a different geographical context, that of Europe and Greece, *The use of e-government services provided by the local authorities: the case of the municipality of Kavala*, by Valsamidis et al. reports on the case of the municipality of Kavala as a good example of maturity regarding e-government services currently offered. Based on structured self-administered questionnaires for data collection from citizens, the authors investigate the attitudes of Kavala's citizens on the use of local e-government services.

Then, the two papers concluding our current issue bring the discussion back to the e-government scene at the country level. In *Implementation success of automated systems for customs data in developing countries: empirical evidence of Uganda revenue authority*, Manana et al. examine factors, and relationships between them, that influence the implementation success of Uganda Revenue Authority's e-government information system. Adopting a cross-sectional quantitative survey design on a panel of some 120 respondents from this public agency, the study reveals a positive and significant relationship between perceived systems quality, self-management of usage, perceived net benefits, perceived information quality, and implementation success moderated by user attitude. Two of these factors, in particular, perceived net benefits and self-management of usage, add to our existing knowledge about the issues that come into interplay for successful implementation of e-government information systems.

Then, in *Criminal protection of electronic signatures from forgery in Jordanian and UAE legislation*, Al-Rai and Al Omran focus on the importance of countering electronic signature forgery in the context of e-government transactions. Comparing the treatment of electronic signatures and forgery incidents in Jordanian and Emirati legislation through a descriptive, analytical, deductive, and comparative approach, the authors find that Jordanian legislation does not explicitly stipulate the act of forging electronic signatures, and recommend approving a special text criminalising the forgery of signatures and electronic documents inspired from UAE legislation.

During the months that follow, IJEG will continue with alternating regular and special issues, with respective calls for papers already announced and to be announced in the following. In this respect, we look forward to publication of two upcoming Special Issues on

- *Information Technology Implications on Government Practices, Innovation, and Development*, Guest edited by Prof. Ibidun Christiana Obagbuwa, Sol Plaatje University, South Africa, Prof. Olawande Daramola, University of Pretoria, South Africa, and Prof. Ayodele Ariyo Adebisi, Landmark University, Nigeria.

- *Mobile Information Management in Electronic Governance: Exploring Remote Administration and Citizen Services*, Guest edited by Dr. Shadi Mahmoud Faleh AlZu'bi, Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, Jordan, Dr. Maysam Abbod, Brunel University London, UK and Dr. Ashraf Darwish, Helwan University, Egypt.

At the same time, we invite our readers and contributors to check our call for papers page at <http://www.inderscience.com/info/ingeneral/cfplist.php?jcode=ijeg> for upcoming calls for submissions to IJEG.

Alongside these developments, in our ongoing quest to expand the subject coverage of the *International Journal of Electronic Governance*, and especially so across boundary-spanning interdisciplinary topics that reach out to bridge electronic governance with public value innovation and innovation for the sustainable development goals agenda, be it through digital government, open government, public, playful and gamified participation, social solidarity, humanitarian technology and public sector innovation, we are constantly looking out for regular contributions and special issues on such topics. Research submissions touching upon the open recovery of governments worldwide from the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as to providing responses to emerging global crises and to the polycrisis as a whole, are especially welcome in this respect. The same applies to contributions at the crossroads of e-governance and open government with climate change and energy justice effects, e-governance efforts for the emerging climate-health-society-democracy nexus, as well as for the broader agenda of sustainable development, with a special focus on cities, territories and mobilities.

At the same time, we continue to provide our readership with coverage of news and upcoming conferences of interest to the broader electronic governance constituency, in our News in Brief and Conference Calendar columns, respectively.

We welcome you to read on and peruse the research papers, news in brief and conference calendar that follow.