dg.o 2025 - Panels, panels abstract, and panelists

ID	Authors	Title	Abstract
131	Manuella Maia Ribeiro, Maria Alexandra Cunha, Elsa Estevez and J. Ramon Gil-Garcia	Digital government and meaningful connectivity: Opportunities and challenges for theory and practice	The panel aims to explore the role of meaningful connectivity in digital government theory and practice, identify existing gaps, and propose future research directions. The meaningful connectivity perspective, which transcends binary Internet access metrics, is generally defined by the presence of infrastructure, affordability, and digital skills—dimensions considered crucial for ensuring that low-income and vulnerable populations can effectively use digital public services. The panel discussion will also showcase practical case studies of meaningful connectivity measurement in Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay, using the methodology developed by the Regional Center for Studies on the Development of the Information Society (Cetic.br), a UNESCO Category II center located in Brazil. By engaging experts and researchers in digital government, the panel intends to provide valuable insights for academics, policymakers, and practitioners aiming to enhance the adoption of digital public services and bridge digital divides.
132	Helen Liu, Grażyna Musiatowicz-Podbiał, Hsien-Lee Tseng, Wei-Jan Ko and Magdalena Ciesielska	Advancing AI Adoption in the Public Sector: Toward Hybrid Intelligence with Stakeholder Perspectives	Governments are increasingly adopting AI to improve public services as part of smart city development, and hybrid intelligence plays an essential role in this developmental process. This panel, emphasizing stakeholder perspectives, explores the opportunities and challenges of adopting hybrid intelligence for smart city development. We include three papers and six authors for the panel. The first paper investigates how smart city initiatives facilitated through citizen-government participation platforms differ in terms of stakeholder groups, types of participation, and technology employed. The second paper examines how the municipal city, Hsinchu City Government, utilizes intersection fisheye camera images to analyze traffic flow and their related stakeholders' views on such adoption. The last study examines data-driven public services by combining the strengths of human experiences and artificial intelligence. This paper discusses studies utilizing open data, big data, or linked data to support informed decision-making through an inclusive process and inter-governmental collaboration and innovation transfer, as shown in the second paper. The panel will also reserve time for the audience to join the discussions and share their related research in applying hybrid intelligence for smart city development.
202	Melina Ferracini de Moraes and André Luiz Sucupira Antonio	Responsible Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Brasilian Public Sector: Governance and Mitigation of Inequalities	The proposed panel discusses the responsible application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the public sector, focusing on governance and the mitigation of inequalities inherent in risk, implementation, and structuring. AI presents unparalleled opportunities for enhancing efficiency and quality in public services. However, it is imperative to adopt a responsible approach to prevent exacerbating technical and social inequalities. This work examines best practices for governance in AI systems, transparency mechanisms, and inclusivity frameworks, ensuring that AI contributes to equitable and inclusive societal development.
232	Hohyon Ryu, Gabin Noh and Jaeyoun You	Governance in the Age of AI: Towards a New Paradigm of Human-AI Collaborative Governance	This study critically examines the historical evolution and inherent limitations of governance, particularly the enduring tension between procedural democracy and operational efficiency. It reviews a range of digital governance models—from service efficiency-oriented systems to institutional participatory frameworks and decentralized coordination structures—and demonstrates that while these models have improved transparency and responsiveness, they often fall short in genuinely empowering individual citizens. Building on these insights, the research explores the transformative potential of AI-mediated governance. It posits that artificial intelligence, with its capabilities for meta-cognitive integration, real-time adaptive learning, and the facilitation of large-scale collective intelligence, can overcome the limitations of conventional approaches. Central to the inquiry is the concept of “superhuman networks,” wherein AI-augmented individuals collaborate in decision-making processes to rebalance power distribution and enhance both democratic legitimacy and efficiency. The study also underscores the necessity of establishing robust regulatory frameworks, ensuring algorithmic transparency, and incorporating ethical safeguards to prevent AI from perpetuating existing biases. Ultimately, the research provides a conceptual roadmap for an AI-driven governance paradigm that aspires to enhance public engagement, responsiveness, and the long-term sustainability of human societies.

280	Alois Paulin	Beyond the Bureaucracy: Modeling Scenarios of Non-Med	Nonmediated Governance (nm-Gov) refers to a visionary state of a society in which members of the society steer their government through Liquid Democracy. This for now purely theoretical concept assumes that every citizen is represented in a digital form, that all assets of the society are represented digitally, as well as that rules that govern the community are digital. This paper summarizes nm-Gov and Liquid Democracy and describes a diagraming technique used to model use-cases to better understand how data in nm-Gov can be translated to concrete governance action. Deeper exploration of nm-Gov through modeling further use-cases with this diagraming technique is the theme of the Beyond Bureaucracy workshop at the dg.o 2025 in Porto Alegre, Brazil.
281	Gabriela Tegel da Silva, Karen Lopes, Sandro Furtado	Digital Government in Practice: The Solutions of the State of Rio Grande do Sul	This panel will explore, in a practical way, how the State of Rio Grande do Sul has been creating value for public administration and society through the adoption of innovative digital solutions. Concrete examples will be presented of initiatives that are transforming the way public services are delivered, with a focus on administrative efficiency and the continuous pursuit of a better citizen experience. The use of emerging technologies—such as artificial intelligence and data science—will be highlighted as a key driver of the digital innovations being implemented. These technologies enhance the State's ability to analyze data, support decision-making, and anticipate the needs of both public agents and citizens, always with the goal of generating real impact for the State and society.

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