

Digital transformation in public administration: from e-Government to digital government

Transformação digital na administração pública: do governo eletrônico ao governo digital

Ana Cristina Aguilar Viana*

University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (Paris, Île-de-France, France)
anacristina_av@hotmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3837-8589>

Recebido/Received: 20.01.2021/ January 20th, 2021

Aprovado/Approved: 27.02.2021/ February 27th, 2021

Abstract: The digital revolution impacts public administration and gradually transforms the activities provided by the State. Challenges arise as technologies improve. The article proposes explore the path of ICTS use in the state organizational sphere, examining from the initial conception of e-Government to the most recent works alluding to digital government. The work is descriptive and logical-deductive. First, the foundations of e-Government are examined, with their classifications, identifications, and types of interaction. Second, the ideas and proposals of open government will be discussed. Then, the concept of digital government is explored with its key issues. Finally, the evolutionary process of digital transformation in public administration is outlined.

Keywords: E-Government. Digital government. Government 2.0. Open government. Open data government.

Resumo: A revolução digital impacta a Administração Pública e transforma gradualmente as atividades prestadas pelo Estado. Ela vem acompanhada de desafios e de necessidades que surgem à medida que as tecnologias se aprimoram. O artigo propõe explorar o percurso do uso das TICs no âmbito organizacional estatal, examinando desde a concepção inicial de governo eletrônico, chegando até os trabalhos mais recentes que aludem ao governo digital. O trabalho é descritivo e lógico-dedutivo. Primeiro, examina-se as fundações do governo eletrônico, com suas classificações, identificações e tipos de interação. Em segundo, são trabalhadas as ideias e propostas do governo aberto. Após, o

Como citar este artigo/*How to cite this article:* VIANA, Ana Cristina Aguilar. Digital transformation in public administration: from e-Government to digital government. *International Journal of Digital Law*, Belo Horizonte, ano 2, n. 1, p. 29-46, jan./abr. 2021. DOI: 10.47975/IJDL/1viana

* PhD student the Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University (Paris, Île-de-France, France). Master's in Public Policy at the Federal University of Paraná. This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brasil (CAPES) – Finance Code 001 – CAPES/Print.

conceito de governo digital é explorado com suas questões-chave. Finalmente, são traçados o processo evolutivo da transformação digital na administração pública.

Palavras-chave: Governo eletrônico. Governo digital. Governo 2.0. Governo aberto. Governo aberto de dados.

Summary: 1 Introduction – 2 E-Government and its foundations – 3 Open government – 4 Digital government – 5 Evolutionary traits – 6 Final considerations – References

1 Introduction

E-Government, digital administration, open government, government 2.0, digital governance. But after all, what are these terms? Are they equivalent? Is it essential, or even necessary, to differentiate them? As in other areas of society, digital revolution impacts public administration and gradually transforms the State's activities. Administration, which was erected under the empire of paper, is now digitalized. Governments pursue to offer services with greater efficiency and agility.¹ Society, in turn, seeks to use these technologies to achieve its rights. With the transition from analog to digital world, platforms, applications, and virtual pages become everyday acts. The use of such devices daily incurs their use also in the context of government services. The State, in turn, seeks to mold itself and proposes a simplification of access and promotion of its services.²

Digital transformation, however, comes with challenges. Issues related to the design, limits, and use of Information Technology – ICTS arise, as well the inequalities in access to the digital universe. Also, the lack of structure, inefficiency in providing online services, and disconnection between them emerge as problems.³ In Brazil, for example, although there is a Digital Governance Strategy (EGD) proposed by the government,⁴ indices⁵ point to difficulties in inserting such strategies.

¹ ENAP. Les administrations publiques à L'ère du numérique. In: *Télescope*. Revue d'analyse comparée en administration publique. vol. 18 n. 1-2, printemps-été 2012. Disponível em: https://telescope.enap.ca/telescope/docs/index/vol_18_no_1-2/telv18n1-2_numerique.pdf. Acesso em: 10 jan. 2020.

² CORVALÁN, Juan Gustavo. Administración Pública digital e inteligente: transformaciones en la era de la inteligencia artificial. *Revista de Derecho Económico e Socioambiental*. Curitiba, v. 8, n. 2, p. 26-66, maio/ago. 2017.

³ CARVALHO, Bruno Borges de. Governo digital e direito administrativo: entre a burocracia, a confiança e a inovação. *RDA – Revista de Direito Administrativo*, v. 279, n. 3 (2020), p. 118.

⁴ In Brazil, the Digital Governance Strategy (EGD) was instituted in 2016. Updated in 2020, it aims to promote the use by the public sector of information technology resources to improve the availability of information, encourage the participation of society in the decision-making process and improve the level of transparency and effectiveness of the federal government. The EGD is regulated in Decree No. 10,332 of 28 April 2020.

⁵ Infrastructure problems and disconnection of services provided were identified by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in a report of studies on digital transformation in Brazil (OECD. *Digital Government Review of Brazil: Towards the Digital Transformation of the Public Sector*. OECD Digital Government Studies, Paris, 2018).

In this enmeshment, several expressions referring to the use of ICTS in the governmental sphere are now employed. Electronic government becomes a “chameleon”,⁶ and voice-overs are used depending on what is being argued. In addition to the imprecise terminology, this conceptual assortment brings confusion to the scope and content of each concept. This may ultimately corroborate the existence of gaps in the instrumentalization of these devices.

For this reason, it is necessary to clarify the expressions dealt with in the context of digital transformation in public administration to help understanding, scope, and debate on the subject. The work uses a descriptive methodology by examining scholars’ point of view and the means of the terms by national and international agencies.

The paper explores ICTS employment path within the state organizational framework, examining from the initial conception of e-Government to the most recent work alluding to digital government. First, it looks the foundations of e-Government, with its classifications, identifications, and types of interaction. Second, the ideas and proposals of Open Government are worked on. Third, the concept of digital government is explored, and its critical issues. Finally, comparative traces of the evolutionary process of digital transformation in public administration are drawn.

2 E-Government and its foundations

The first electronic services by public administrations date from the late 1980s. As governments’ policies, the insertion of ICTs took place from the 90s onwards, gradually and in a global aspect. In any case, the literature reports that it was the dissemination of e-commerce that drove the development of the concept of e-Government,⁷ which referred to the use of technologies by governments.⁸

Initially, e-Government was conceived from two perspectives, one more restricted and the other more general. From there, modes of interaction and areas of intervention were developed. Besides, stages and phases of implementation were delimited to facilitate understanding of the extent of use. Finally, more specific concepts such as Government 2.0 and e-Governance were created.

⁶ O’REILLY, Tim. Government as a Platform. *Media, Inc. Innovations* – vol. 6, n. 1, 2010, p. 13.

⁷ ENA. *E-administration et transition numérique de l’Etat*. In: ENA – Centre de ressources et d’ingénierie documentaires, France, Bibliographie – décembre 2019, p. 2.

⁸ DINIZ, Eduardo Henrique *et al.* O governo eletrônico no Brasil: perspectiva histórica a partir de um modelo estruturado de análise. *Revista de Administração Pública – RAP*. Rio de Janeiro, 43(1):23-48, jan./fev. 2009, p. 24.

2.1 Defining e-Government

In its narrowest sense, e-Government resides in the use of Information Technologies – TICS by governments. In a broader perspective, e-Government can be defined as the use of information technologies – ICTs to i) ensure government access and delivery to individuals of information and use of services; ii) enable and implement efficiency through the application of these services within government; iii) cover a large scale of services; iv) transform governments.⁹

Traditionally, therefore, e-Government is understood as “the use of ICT to improve the efficiency of government agencies and provide government services online”.¹⁰ As an essential feature, e-Government policies reside in the improvement of internal work processes. There is no focus here, however, on changing the bureaucratic logic or even on changing values in the sphere of public management, in the relationship with citizens and their role.¹¹

2.2 Types of interactions

The literature points to diverse types of interactions in e-government. *Government-to-government (G2G)* designates the sharing and exchange of electronic information between public sector actors.¹² *Government to Business (G2B)* refers to commercial transactions and state purchases and purchases of services by governments. This also includes interactions arising from legal obligations to which organizations are subject.¹³ The *Business to Business (B2B)* management concept deals with relations between companies marked by contractual freedom and autonomy of will.¹⁴

Government to Citizen (G2C) deals with initiatives developed to promote people’s interaction with the Public Administration, as consumers and citizens.¹⁵ It derives from the *business to consumer (B2C)* concept, which deals with relationships between professionals and consumers, where the primary responsibility is to ensure consumer protection.¹⁶ Also, a fourth type of interaction is added, called

⁹ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. From e-Government to digital Government. *Electronic Journal of Information Technology*, dec. 2017. Available at: <http://www.revue-eti.net/index.php/eti/article/view/117>

¹⁰ UNITED NATIONS. *2020 United Nations E-Government Survey*. New York, 2020. Disponível em: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/publication/2020-united-nations-e-government-survey>

¹¹ CARVALHO, Bruno Borges de. Digital government and administrative law... *Op. cit.*, p. 118.

¹² UNITED NATIONS, *UN E-Government Survey in Media*. *Op. cit.*

¹³ ALTURAS, Braulio; MORAES, Ligia Esgalhado de. *Determinantes do Nível de Satisfação com a Implementação do Governo Eletrônico em Cabo Verde*. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322150741-Determinantes_do_Nivel_de_Satisfacao_com_a_Implementacao_do_Governo_Eletronico_em_Cabo_Verde_Determinants_of_Satisfaction_with_the_Implementation_of_Electronic_Government_in_Cape_Verde. Acesso em: 05 jan. 2021.

¹⁴ BARRAUD, Boris. *Repenser la pyramide des normes à l'ère des reseaux*. L'Hartman, France, 2021, p. 306.

¹⁵ UNITED NATIONS, *UN E-Government Survey in Media*... *Op. cit.*

¹⁶ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. From e-government... *Op. cit.*

government-to-employee (G2E), proposed in analogy concept of e-business. It is a search for the interaction between the two sides.¹⁷

2.3 Areas of intervention

E-Government can also be observed through its areas of intervention. There are three groups: i) *e-administration*, which designates the increment of processes related to the functioning of political power and Public Administration; ii) *e-citizens and e-services*: which resides in the interconnection between citizens and companies, through the provision of services; iii) *e-society*: focused on the development and architecture of interactions outside the State. Here are the issues related to public participation and citizenship.¹⁸

2.4 Stages or phases

The transformation to an administration that uses TICS and the provision of services, occurs gradually. Thus, e-Government is divided into phases or steps. The first one, the *face-to-face or informational*, corresponds to the most basic. It is when a specific institution creates a web page and brings some information. Here, the services are restricted in the online presence. Thus, there is no need to reengineer administrative processes because it only deals with digitizing the available information and providing it on its page.¹⁹

The second phase is the *interaction*, in which services are provided. It includes search tools, file downloads, and forms. This stage contains informative capabilities and presents simple forms of navigation, exploration, and interaction with data. Information is used via e-mail, download forms, or government databases, allowing citizens to ask questions, make complaints, and/or conduct research.²⁰ The third stage, *transaction*, corresponds to the interaction between government and citizens. Here, transactional capabilities conduct complete online transactions through secure, often real-time, two-way communication with clients, such as requesting permissions and licenses, filing tax returns and payment, responding to public bids, and electronic voting.²¹

¹⁷ ALTURAS, Braulio; MORAES, Ligia Esgalhad de. *Determinantes do Nível... Op. cit.*

¹⁸ GOUVEIA, Luis Borges. *O local e-government: a governação digital na autarquia*. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233416417_O_local_e-government_a_governacao_digital_na_autarquia/related. Acesso em: 05 jan. 2021.

¹⁹ AL-HASHMI, Asma; DAREM, Abdul Basit. *Understanding Phases of E-government Project*. 2007. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255572015_Understanding_Phases_of_E-government_Project. Acesso em: 10 jan. 2020.

²⁰ AL-HASHMI, Asma; DAREM, Abdul Basit. *Understanding Phases of E-government... Op. cit.*

²¹ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. *From e-government... Op. cit.*

Finally, the fourth stage, called *transformation*, brings a substantial connection between citizens and government, which occurs when there is a complete integration of systems. Namely, there is an exchange of information between the various government entities.²² Distinct from the *transaction* phase in which there is only one system, the systems are interconnected in the *transformation* phase. This means a fast connection between organs, institutions, and actors, corresponding in a “holistic” configuration of the administration that is placed entirely digitalized and interconnected. In summary, the graph below summarizes the steps of digital transformation in e-Government:

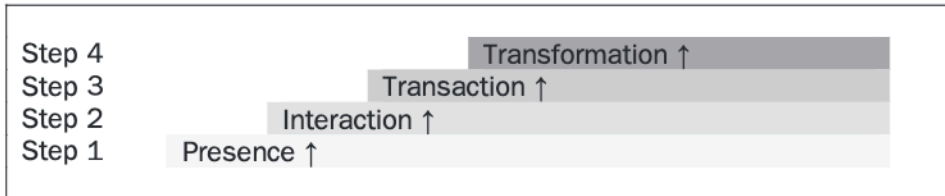


Illustration 1: Steps In E-Government

SOURCE: The author.

These phases are sometimes identified according to the degree of advancement of a particular government in the implementation of e-Government. They can also refer to the decade of emergence of the technologies. In one way or another, they are useful and serve to identify the evolution of an e-Government.²³ The United Nations employs these steps to identify progress in the development of a given country’s digital transformation. Through its index – the EGDI (e-Government Development Index), a basis for comparison and evaluation is made by the entity, which is accommodated in three axes, TII – telecommunications infrastructure; OSI – online services, and HCI – human capital. The entity examines all these elements.²⁴

The first step, identifying an e-Government in a country, corresponds to the implementation of an “e-Government”. This phase began to develop in the mid-1990s. It also corresponds to countries with low or medium e-Government Development

²² VIANA, Ana Cristina Aguilar; MENDONÇA, Barbara Marianna Bertotti. Desmaterialização de serviços públicos no Brasil: o governo federal. In: GUIMARÃES, Edgar; VALLE, Vivian Cristina Lima López (Org.). *Passando a Limpo a Gestão Pública: arte, coragem, loucura*. Curitiba: NCA, 2020, v. 1, p. 76-91.

²³ AL-HASHMI, Asma; DAREM, Abdul Basit. *Understanding Phases of E-government Project*. 2007. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255572015_Understanding_Phases_of_E-government_Project. Acesso em: 10 jan. 2020.

²⁴ UNITED NATIONS. *2020 United Nations E-Government Survey*. New York, 2020. Disponível em: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/publication/2020-united-nations-e-government-survey>. Acesso em: 10 jan. 2021.

Index (EGDI), and is materialized by creating web pages and information, to in a second moment, dematerialize public services.²⁵

In a second moment, the change to a more digitized administration occurs. Here we find countries with medium to high EGDI, where the conversion to administration with a multi-channel government is observed. It is about dematerializing the public administration and the implementation of its services in different channels (sites, cell phones, blogs, etc.). This is where the first forms of electronic consultation of users are created.²⁶ Finally, the third phase refers to countries that have moved to a new modernization stage to open up administration entirely to users. Here are the countries with EGDI very high and correspond in what part of the literature calls Open Government, which will be better addressed later.²⁷

2.5 Electronic Governance

There are distinctions between e-Government and e-Governance. While government refers to a vertical and hierarchical structure, this corresponds to a phenomenon involving governmental and non-governmental institutions and actors. In other words, governance refers to an ordering system whose foundation lies in interpersonal relations in a horizontal rather than vertical conception.²⁸

In the case of electronic governance, it is based on the concept that the concept of governance is broader than that of government and thus can involve any type of activity related to administration, such as, for example, movements of government administration or entities that may serve purposes of public interest; interactions between local administrations with organs and civil society; processes where authorities define public decisions; processes and institutions in which citizens, civil society also participate.²⁹

Scholars suggests axes of governance. They are. 1- Management-bureaucracy; which demands a transformation of management modes and transforms relations between the old and the new that are no longer necessary; 2- Administration – in the development of services accessible by mobile devices and that facilitate use by users, increasing interactivity; 3- Electronic democracy, in the interaction of people, in the exercise of citizenship.³⁰

²⁵ BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *De l'esprit des gouvernements ouverts*. Disponível em: <http://ojs.imodev.org/index.php/RIGO/article/view/187/308>. Acesso em: 19 dez. 2020.

²⁶ BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *De l'esprit des gouvernements ouverts... Op. cit.*

²⁷ BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *De l'esprit des gouvernements ouverts... Op. cit.*

²⁸ VILAS BOAS FILHO, Orlando. *A governança em suas múltiplas formas de expressão: o delineamento conceitual de um fenômeno complexo*. Disponível em: <https://www.estudosinstitucionais.com/REI/article/download/64/120>. Acesso em: 11 ago. 2020.

²⁹ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. *From e-government... Op. cit.*

³⁰ VACCHINO, Olivier. *Vers l'e-gouvernance: pour une nouvelle administration numérique*. Preface by Jean-Paul Delevoye. Paris: SCEREN: CNDP, 2013, p. 182.

2.6 Government 2.0

The Government 2.0 lies in the proposed integration of Web 2.0 technologies to e-Government to create opportunities to improve the quality of public services or even the relationship between citizens and general administration.³¹ It thus refers to incorporating web properties, such as user-generated content, the delivery and use of open data, and network effects.³² Traditionally, it is referred to as a more communicative and interactive version of e-Government. There is a shift in focus towards citizens, who are now treated as active contributors in public affairs management, which can be achieved mainly through applications, platforms, and social networks.³³ The primary condition of a 2.0 government is the interaction between the administration and the citizens.

For Tim O'Reilly, who coined the expression, Government 2.0 means more than just interaction. The author explains that it is a concept of the rediscovery of the original *World Wide Web* project (which was designed with the proposal of openness, independence, and connections between people). Thus, Government 2.0 would be a “government rediscovered and reimagined as if it were the first time”.³⁴ In its proposal, therefore, the government would be an actual mechanism of collective action. It is also referred to the government 3.0 that relates the new trends in the connected government to achieve a higher level of integration through the use of the semantic web, the public information infrastructure, and all the new media.³⁵

3 Open government

In line with the government 2.0 premises is the proposal of open government. It appeared in January 2009 when, in one of his first administrative actions, the then President of the United States, Barack Obama, issued an executive order on transparency and open government that directed the Secretariat of Administration and Budget to adopt a directive on transparency in government. The circular established transparency, participation, and collaboration as fundamental principles of open government.³⁶ For the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-OECD, the Open Government refers to the transparency of government actions,

³¹ BOUGHZALA, Imed; JANSSEN, Marijn. Government 2.0: Back to Reality. In: BOUGHZALA, Imed; JANSSEN, Marijn; ASSAR, Saïd (Ed.). *Case Studies in e-Government 2.0 – Changing Citizen Relationships*, 2018, p. 1.

³² BOUGHZALA, Imed; JANSSEN, Marijn. Government 2.0: Back to Reality... *Op. cit.*, p. 1.

³³ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. From e-government... *Op. cit.*

³⁴ O'REILLY, Tim. Government as a Platform. *Media... Op. cit.*, p. 13.

³⁵ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. From e-government... *Op. cit.*

³⁶ HARISSON, Thereza et al. *La transparence gouvernementale et Le cybergouvernement: Les enjeux démocratiques selon une perspective publique*. Disponível em: https://telescope.enap.ca/telescope/docs/index/vol_18_no_1-2/telv18n1-2_numerique.pdf. Acesso em: 09 jan. 2021.

the accessibility of government services and information, and the government's capacity to respond to new ideas, demands and needs. These are axes in which they are understood as promoters of benefits for the government and societies.³⁷

It is claimed that the distinction between open government and electronics lies in the change of values added in the former, in a rethinking of governments, their procedures, and their dogmas.³⁸ To this end, it is indicated that conversion to Open Government requires changes: 1- cultural, with the administration recognizing the central role of the citizenry; 2- of the procedures offered, if not comfortable for the citizenry, must be modified; 3- on administration organization; less bureaucratic and more efficient and; 4- forms of relationship that occur through dialogue.³⁹

The openness of governments does not materialize, therefore, only through the implementation of transparency policies.⁴⁰ Although fundamental, the construction of an Open Government also depends on greater participation and collaboration of public and private actors. Thus, the objective is to combine the three requirements to increase public services quality and make governments more accountable. Irene Bouhadana and William Gilles point to five challenges in building an Open Government. The improvement of public services, the strengthening of public integrity, the improvement in the efficiency of public resources management, the creation of safer communications, and finally, the strengthening of social responsibility. These are values that should be taken as fundamental requirements for an "open-minded" government.⁴¹

Following this line, the authors formulate ten guiding principles of an Open Government. 1. The right to transparency and access to public information; 2. The right to reuse public information; 3. The right of citizens to participate in public decision-making; 4. The right to democratic renewal and pluralism; 5. The right to sincerity and trust in one's own government; 6. The right to responsible government; 7. The right to protection of the actors of an open government; 8. The right to effective open government; 9. The right to proportionality and justification of exceptions to the principles of open government; 10. The right to spread the culture of open government.⁴²

³⁷ OCDE. *Open Government: beyond static measures*. OCDE, France, 2009. Disponível em: <http://www.oecd.org/gov/46560184.pdf>. Acesso em: 10 jan. 2020.

³⁸ RAMINELLI, Franciele Puntel. Do governo eletrônico ao governo aberto: a utilização dos sites de redes sociais pelo e-gov brasileiro na efetivação da democracia participativa. In: *CONPEDI (Org.). Direito e novas tecnologias*. Florianópolis: CONPEDI, 2014, v. 1, p. 255-281.

³⁹ BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *De l'esprit des gouvernements ouverts... Op. cit.*

⁴⁰ GILLES, William. From The Right to Transparency to Open Government in a Digital Era. A French Approach. *Revue Internationale des Gouvernements Ouverts*, vol. 2, p. 11-26, mars 2016. Disponible à l'adresse: <http://ojs.imodev.org/index.php/RIGO/article/view/4>. Date de consultation: 05 déc. 2020.

⁴¹ BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *De l'esprit des gouvernements ouverts... Op. cit.*

⁴² BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *10 principes pour un Gouvernement Ouvert Effectif*. Disponível em: <https://site.imodev.org/3/10-principes-pour-un-gouvernement-effectif>. Acesso em: 19 dez. 2020.

In turn, the Open Data Government (OgD) deals with data inclusion and its availability to the public domain. The idea of open data is to make available to people data produced, collected, or processed within a general unit and allow its reuse for private or commercial purposes. Open information is part of the administrative transparency movement and also responds to economic concerns of releasing public data for innovation.⁴³

Data may be collected by observing a given population, including demographic and other research data. It may also be data collected by government agencies on their operations, including those related to public service transactions in health, social services, justice, and education. The essential characteristics of opening up data are that they are free of charge and can be used freely.⁴⁴ Thus, open and publicly available data can be in various formats. In essence, OgD is government data, but not all government data is OgD.⁴⁵

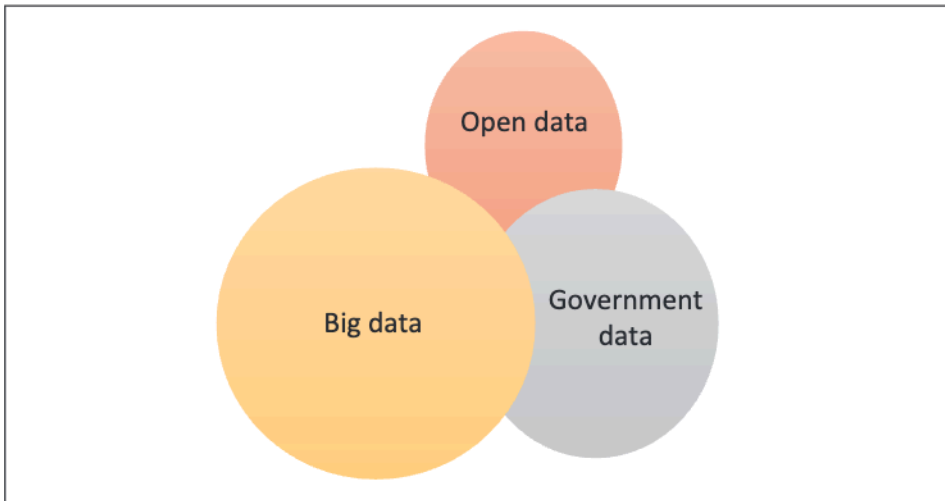


Illustration 2: Ogd Relationship For Data And Big Data⁴⁶

Source: United Nations.

The OECD reports that a growing number of governments are adopting policies to implement OgD. The institution exemplifies by disseminating data collected and produced by public organizations to perform their tasks or data ordered with public

⁴³ MÉTAYER, Lucie-Cluzel. L'ouverture des données publiques. In: *Le droit administratif au défi du numérique*. Paris: Dalloz, 2019, p. 17.

⁴⁴ MÉTAYER, Lucie-Cluzel. L'ouverture des données publiques. In: *Le droit... Op. cit.*, p. 17.

⁴⁵ UNITED NATIONS. *E-Government Survey 2020*. United Nations New York, 2020. Disponível em: [https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/Portals/egovkb/Documents/un/2020-Survey/2020%20UN%20E-Government%20Survey%20\(Full%20Report\).pdf](https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/Portals/egovkb/Documents/un/2020-Survey/2020%20UN%20E-Government%20Survey%20(Full%20Report).pdf). Acesso em: 20 dez. 2020.

⁴⁶ UNITED NATIONS. *E-Government Survey 2020... Op. cit.*

funds. The scope of the OgD is to give it in formats in which its free use, reuse, and distribution is possible. The dissemination of data produced related to public interests is growing, and it has ample potential in increasing transparency and accountability, integrity, and public performance. The objective of open data is to create economic and social value.⁴⁷

4 Digital government

Two are the axes of Digital Government. One is the new technologies, and the other is the new mentality it brings.

4.1 The new technologies

Big Data, Internet of Things – IoT, artificial intelligence, *cloud computing*, and *blockchain* are all disruptive technologies that profoundly impact society and alter the structures of public administration.⁴⁸ It is said that with them, a new era of politics and decision making is opening. This is because they provide an end-to-end scanning process of business models, development, and service delivery. For example, *cloud computing* provides *on-demand* access to various resources. Thus, departments do not need to host and manage their own ICTS infrastructure, bringing more agility and reduced operational costs.⁴⁹

Because of the profound impact and possibility of new engineering of the state organization, which can use these facilities in a way that alters its structure, these technologies place the traditional models of e-Government as “outdated”. Hence, the need for management to shift the focus of automation and cost reduction (present in the e-Government proposal) emphasizes co-creation with citizens and businesses.

⁴⁷ OCDE. *Broadband Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean: a Digital Economy Toolkit*. OECD, IDB 2016. Disponível em: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264251823-15-en.pdf?expires=1609885581&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=9B951CE465B50EEAC8492C9B0616FB92>. Acesso em: 12 jan. 2021.

⁴⁸ *Big data* designates the volume of data stored on a network. The Internet of Things (IoT) deals with networking where digital and analog objects are connected and exchange information with each other. Artificial intelligence is about the study of the set of computational techniques and algorithms, and methods of reproducing the human cognitive capacity. *Blockchain* refers to the technology of storage and transmission of information without a control organ. Cloud computing is the access to computer services through the Internet by a provider. About: More: MIKE2.0. Big Data Definition. In: *The open source methodology for Information Development*. Available at: mike2.openmethodology.org. Access on: 02 Jan. 2021; CORVALAN, Juan Gustavo. Inteligencia Artificial GPT-3, Pretoria y Oráculos Algorítmicos en el Derecho. *International Journal of Digital Law*. Belo Horizonte, vol. 1, n. 1, jan./abr. 2020; FRIEDRICH, Denise Bittencourt; PHILLIPPI, Juliana Horn Machado. Inclusão Digital e Blockchain como instrumentos para o desenvolvimento econômico. *International Journal of Digital Law*, Belo Horizonte, ano 1, n. 1, p. 97-115, jan./abr. 2020.

⁴⁹ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. From e-government... *Op. cit.*

This new stage of maturity of technologies and their use by governments is the symbol of digital government transformation.

4.2 A new rationality

For the OECD this new stage of maturity of digital technologies and their employment marks the paradigm shift from e-government to digital government. The main result is that digital government is not just about making services available online and achieving operational efficiency. It is about embracing a new conception of ICT as a central element of public sector transformation.⁵⁰ This change has as a model that is guided by and for the citizen, with the principles of open government, the unlocking of data, the insertion of “digital by default” (the idea that digitized services should be the first to be available to people) and attention to the challenges of digital security.⁵¹

Thus, the conversion from analog to digital government constitutes the optimized use of communication channels to increase users’ use and in the provision of services. Users also become co-builders of services. Services and relationships become based on trust. This is a process of end-to-end digitalization that puts the classic methods of e-government as obsolete, going from mere efficiency to joint construction.⁵² In seeking to strengthen institutional coordination, the digital government requires adopting long-term strategies of state policies to ensure the implementation of the strategies.⁵³ The OECD alludes to a holistic approach to the transformation of digital government. This means aligning institutions, organizations, people, technology, data, and resources to support desired change within and outside the public sector to generate public value.⁵⁴

It is not, therefore, just technological innovation, but a change in mentality. This is why the OECD argues that digital government represents a next and distinct step from e-government. The entity defines digital government as “the use of digital technologies, as part of governments’ modernization strategies, to create public value”.⁵⁵ The OECD also highlights the nine pillars for a transformation towards digital government. 1. vision, leadership, mentality: strengthening transformational leadership, changing mentalities and digital capacities at the individual level; 2. integrated institutional and regulatory framework; through a comprehensive normative framework; 3. changing organizational culture; 4. promoting systemic thinking and

⁵⁰ OCDE. *Broadband Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean: a Digital... Op. cit.*

⁵¹ BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. *From e-government... Op. cit.*

⁵² BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. *From e-government... Op. cit.*

⁵³ CARVALHO, Bruno Borges de. *Governo digital e direito administrativo... Op. cit.*, p. 118.

⁵⁴ UNITED NATIONS. *E-Government Survey 2020... Op. cit.*

⁵⁵ OCDE. *Broadband Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean: a Digital... Op. cit.*

integrated approaches to policymaking and service delivery; 5. ensuring strategic data management as well as access to information through open government data; 6. adequate and affordable infrastructure; 7. mobilizing resources through partnerships; 8. increasing the capacity of schools of public administration; 9. developing abilities in society.⁵⁶

5 Evolutionary traits

The history of the evolution of digital transformation in public administration reveals that there has been a modernization of terminology and also in the meaning of the insertion of ICTs over the years, as can be seen in the graph below:

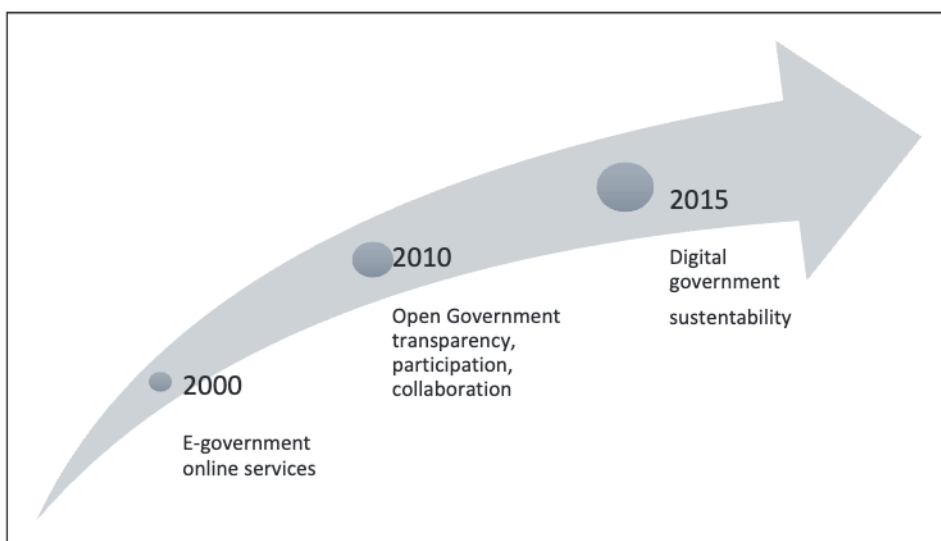


Illustration 3: Phases of digital transformation in public administration⁵⁷

Source: JAEGER NETO, José Ignácio.

As can be seen, the digital transition is accompanied by stages, with e-Government being the first of these and “digital” as the one installed in the face of new technologies known as disruptive. For this reason, some people point out the term “digital transformation” as the most appropriate in describing the impact of the new technologies in the sphere of public administration.⁵⁸ The study showed that

⁵⁶ OCDE. *Digital Government Review of Brazil: Towards the Digital Transformation of the Public Sector*. OECD Digital Government Studies, OECD Publishing, 2018, Paris. Disponível em: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264307636-en>. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2021.

⁵⁷ JAEGER NETO, José Ignácio. *Transformação digital do governo*. Disponível em: <https://www.slideshare.net/Jaeger/transformao-digital-do-governo>. Acesso em: 10 dez. 2020.

⁵⁸ ENA. *E-administration et transition numérique de l'Etat... Op. cit.*, p. 2.

the expressions government 2.0, open government, and digital government could be accommodated within a common core, which sees beyond the instrumentalization of ICTS in governments and their efficiency. They are all related to a collaborative mentality between civil society actors and governments and are part of the same logic of interaction, interoperability, and connection. In more advanced stages, it is an idea of co-creation, shared responsibilities, innovation, and public value creation, this being the proposal of a digital government.

These are values that go beyond the first conception of e-Government, erected in the 90s to accommodate the use of ICTS to promote better service delivery. Therefore, the digital government aligns with and follows the trends in the evolution of technologies within global governance. The distinction exists, not only in terms of devices but notably in the intelligence of each model. In the realization of this new intelligence, the OECD understands digital government as the next step in e-Government.⁵⁹ The Brazilian government also makes this difference and points out that “from 2015 onwards, the ‘e-Government’ paradigm brought the computerization of internal work processes (inner vision), evolving to the concept of digital government”. According to the government’s website, the proposal is to make services more simplified and accessible through digital technologies.⁶⁰

On the other hand, the United Nations⁶¹ employs e-Government and digital interchangeability. According to the institution, there is no formal distinction between the terms in the academic sphere or policymakers and even professionals. Also, e-Government locution would already be incorporated and institutionalized in government policies and strategies and is the most recurrent academic research term. In a similar, the World Bank understands e-Government as using ICTs to transform relationships with citizens, businesses, and other branches of government.⁶² Thus, it can be noted that even when institutions refer to the term e-Government, they do so by incorporating the elements of what part of academia and entities understand as digital government.

6 Final considerations

The examination on digital transformation within public administration reveals that e-Government resides in the first definition on the use and impact of ICTS by governments. Over the years, with the increasingly profound insertion of new and

⁵⁹ OCDE. *Digital Government Review of Brazil: Towards the Digital Transformation...* Op. cit.; ENA. *E-administration et transition numérique de l’Etat...* Op. cit., p. 2.

⁶⁰ BRASIL. *Estratégia brasileira para a transformação digital*. E-Digital. Brasília, 2020. Disponível em: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategia-de-governanca-digital/do-eletronico-ao-digital>. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2021.

⁶¹ UNITED NATIONS. *E-Government Survey 2020...* Op. cit.

⁶² THEWORLD BANK. *E-government*. Disponível em: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment/brief/e-government>. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2021.

disruptive technological apparatuses, part of scholars has chosen to “update” the vocabulary as a means to identify and demonstrate essential changes not only in the technologies used but also in the way governments relate to citizens, in the focus of their use and how new technologies bring as a consequence the need for a complete restructuring of the administration.

Open government has brought the premises of efficiency, transparency, control, and participation, which requires a change in values, emphasizing all these nuances in the citizenry and not the government. However, it is essential to emphasize that in public administration, the conception of a more horizontal, consensual, efficient, and effective action is not recent. The Constitutionalization of administrative law brings this new reading, which came in reinforcement with the impact of globalization.

The new technologies and their use are thus another elements within this new intelligence, which also preaches for more transparent and open governments. These elements have been mentioned in the celebration of the loss of democratic legitimacy of the state apparatus. This scenario is also accompanied by incentives for social participation by citizens, who turn from mere consumers to being urged to participate in civic life. It is a joint movement that alludes to the paradigmatic modification of the state model crisis and modern thinking, now accentuated by the digital revolution.

The impacts of technologies such as Big Data and artificial intelligence are included in the conception of digital government. The digital comes from these technologies and also from the perspective of modifying the State’s relationship with society, from the search for the creation of public value. Digital government, therefore, reflects a maturity in the treatment of information technologies within public administration. One can therefore refer to digital as a more evolved system. On the other hand, considering the theoretical framework and the already consolidated use of the term e-Government, the digital government can also be accommodated as another step within the “e-Government” genre. More relevant, however, is to be aware of why a distinction is made between the terms.

The OECD is so strong in this defense because it believes that only the instrumentalization of the devices will bring efficiency and agility in providing services. But even more, they will be insufficient if not implemented within their minds. In Brazil, for example, digital inequality is one of the leading and most significant problems. Although 70% of the population has access to the Internet, this number camouflages relevant disparities in the number of people and social spectrum who do not have access to digital amenities.⁶³

⁶³ IBGE. PNAD Contínua TIC 2017: *Internet chega a três em cada quatro domicílios do país*. Disponível em: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/23445-pnad-continua-tic-2017-internet-chega-a-tres-em-cada-quatro-domicilios-do-pais>. Acesso em: 19 jan. 2021.

To deal with all this, governments need more than to call themselves digital governments. They need to incorporate the rationality of what this means. The terminology, in the end, may just be a simulacrum, or even not very relevant. What is important is recognizing the evolution of digital transformation and the need to incorporate it in all its elements and forms. As Manuel Castells,⁶⁴ noted, the public sector is decisive in the development of the network society. To this end, it is essential to include the diffusion of governance in a regulatory system that adapts to society's values and needs.

References

- AL-HASHMI, Asma; DAREM, Abdul Basit. *Understanding Phases of E-government Project*. 2007. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255572015_Understanding_Phases_of_E-government_Project.
- ALTURAS, Braulio; MORAES, Ligia Esgalhado de. *Determinantes do Nível de Satisfação com a Implementação do Governo Eletrônico em Cabo Verde*. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322150741_Determinantes_do_Nivel_de_Satisfacao_com_a_Implementacao_do_Governo_Eletronico_em_Cabo_Verde_Determinants_of_Satisfaction_with_the_Implementation_of_Electronic_Government_in_Cape_Verde.
- BARRAUD, Boris. *Repenser la pyramide des normes à l'ère des reseaux*. L'Hartman, France, 2021.
- BOUNABAT, Bouchaib. From e-Government to digital Government. *Electronic Journal of Information Technology*, dec. 2017. Available at: <http://www.revue-eti.net/index.php/eti/article/view/117>.
- BOUGHZALA, Imed; JANSSEN, Marijn. Government 2.0: Back to Reality. In: BOUGHZALA, Imed; JANSSEN, Marijn; ASSAR, Saïd (Ed.). *Case Studies in e-Government 2.0 – Changing Citizen Relationships*. Springer International Publishing, 2015.
- BOUHADANA, Irene; GILLES, William. *De l'esprit des gouvernements ouverts*. Disponível em: <http://ojs.imodev.org/index.php/RIGO/article/view/187/308>.
- BRASIL. *Estratégia brasileira para a transformação digital*. E-Digital. Brasília, 2020. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategia-de-governanca-digital/do-eletronico-ao-digital>. Access on: 20 jan. 2021.
- CARVALHO, Bruno Borges de. Governo digital e direito administrativo: entre a burocracia, a confiança e a inovação. *RDA – Revista de Direito Administrativo*, v. 279, n. 3 (2020).
- CASTELLS, Manuel. A Sociedade em Rede: do Conhecimento à Política. In: CASTELLS, Manuel; CARDOSO, Gustavo. *A Sociedade em Rede do Conhecimento à Ação Política*. Imprensa Nacional – Casa da Moeda. Portugal, 2005, p. 17. Disponível em: https://egov.ufsc.br/portal/sites/default/files/a_sociedade_em_rede_-_do_conhecimento_a_acao_politica.pdf. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2021.
- CORVALÁN, Juan Gustavo. Administración Pública digital e inteligente: transformaciones en la era de la inteligencia artificial. *Revista de Direito Econômico e Socioambiental – Curitiba*, v. 8, n. 2, p. 26-66, maio/ago. 2017.

⁶⁴ CASTELLS, Manuel. A Sociedade em Rede: do Conhecimento à Política. In: CASTELLS, Manuel; CARDOSO, Gustavo. *A Sociedade em Rede do Conhecimento à Ação Política*. Imprensa Nacional – Casa da Moeda. Portugal, 2005, p. 17. Disponível em: https://egov.ufsc.br/portal/sites/default/files/a_sociedade_em_rede_-_do_conhecimento_a_acao_politica.pdf. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2021.

CORVALAN, Juan Gustavo. Inteligência Artificial GPT-3, Pretoria y Oráculos Algorítmicos en el Derecho. *International Journal of Digital Law – IJDL*, Belo Horizonte, vol. 1, n. 1 (2020).

DINIZ, Eduardo Henrique *et al.* O governo eletrônico no Brasil: perspectiva histórica a partir de um modelo estruturado de análise. *Revista de Administração Pública – RAP*. Rio de Janeiro, 43(1):23-48, jan./fev. 2009.

ENA. *E-administration et transition numérique de l'Etat*. In: ENA – Centre de ressources et d'ingénierie documentaires, France, Bibliographie – décembre 2019.

ENAP. Les administrations publiques à L'ère du numérique. In: *Télescope*. Revue d'analyse comparée en administration publique. vol. 18 n. 1-2 printemps-été 2012. Disponível em: https://telescope.enap.ca/telescope/docs/index/vol_18_no_1-2/telv18n1-2_numerique.pdf. Acesso em: 10 jan. 2020.

FRIEDRICH, Denise Bittencourt; PHILLIPPI, Juliana Horn Machado. Inclusão Digital e Blockchain como instrumentos para o desenvolvimento econômico. *International Journal of Digital Law*, Belo Horizonte, ano 1, n. 1, p. 97-115, jan./abr. 2020.

GILLES, William. From The Right to Transparency to Open Government in a Digital Era. A French Approach. *Revue Internationale des Gouvernements Ouverts*, v. 2, p. 11-26, mars 2016. ISSN 2553-6869. Disponível à l'adresse: <http://ojs.imodev.org/index.php/RIGO/article/view/4>. Date de consultation: 05 déc. 2020.

GOUVEIA, Luis Borges. *O local e-Government: a governação digital na autarquia*. Disponível em: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233416417_O_local_e-government_a_governacao_digital_na_autarquia/related.

HARISSON, Thereza *et al.* La transparence gouvernementale et le cybergouvernement: les enjeux démocratiques selon une perspective publique. In: *Télescope*. Vol. 18. n° 1-2 printemps-été 2012. Disponível em: https://telescope.enap.ca/telescope/docs/index/vol_18_no_1-2/telv18n1-2_numerique.pdf.

IBGE. *PNAD Contínua TIC 2017*: Internet chega a três em cada quatro domicílios do país. Disponível em: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/23445-pnad-continua-tic-2017-internet-chega-a-tres-em-cada-quatro-domicilios-do-pais>. Aceso em: 19 jan. 2021.

JAEGER NETO, José Ignácio. *Transformação digital do governo*. Disponível em: <https://www.slideshare.net/Jaeger/transformao-digital-do-governo>. Acesso em: 10 dez. 2020.

MÉTAYER, Lucie-Cluzel. L'ouverture des données publiques. In: *Le droit administratif au défi du numérique*. Paris: Dalloz, 2019.

MIKE2.0. Big Data Definition. In: *The open source methodology for Information Development*. Disponível em: mike2.openmethodology.org.

OCDE. Digital Government Review of Brazil: Towards the Digital Transformation of the Public Sector. *OECD Digital Government Studies*, OECD Publishing, 2018, Paris. Disponível em: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264307636-en>.

OCDE. *Broadband Policies for Latin America and the Caribbean: a Digital Economy Toolkit*. OECD, IDB, 2016. Disponível em: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264251823-15-en.pdf?expires=1609885581&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=9B951CE465B50EEAC8492C9B0616FB92>.

O'REILLY, Tim. Government as a Platform. *Media, Inc. Innovations*. Volume 6, number 1, 2010.

RAMINELLI, Franciele Puntel. Do governo eletrônico ao governo aberto: a utilização dos sites de redes sociais pelo e-gov brasileiro na efetivação da democracia participativa. In: *CONPEDI (Org.). Direito e novas tecnologias*. Florianópolis: CONPEDI, 2014, v. 1, p. 255-281.

THE WORLD BANK. *E-government*. Disponível em: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/digitaldevelopment/brief/e-government>. Acesso em: 20 jan. 2021.

UNITED NATIONS. *UN E-Government Survey in Media*. 2018. Disponível em: <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/about/unegovdd-framework>.

UNITED NATIONS. *2020 United Nations E-Government Survey*. New York, 2020. Disponível em: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/publication/2020-united-nations-e-government-survey>.

VACCHINO, Olivier. *Vers l'e-gouvernance: pour une nouvelle administration numérique*. Préface de Jean-Paul Delevoye. Paris: SCEREN: CNDP, 2013.

VIANA, Ana Cristina Aguilár; MENDONÇA, Barbara Marianna Bertotti. Desmaterialização de serviços públicos no Brasil: o governo federal. In: GUIMARÃES, Edgar; VALLE, Vivian Cristina Lima López (Org.). *Passando a Limpo a Gestão Pública: arte, coragem, loucura*. Curitiba: NCA, 2020.

VILLAS BÔAS FILHO, Orlando. *A governança em suas múltiplas formas de expressão: o delineamento conceitual de um fenômeno complexo*. Disponível em: <https://www.estudosinstitucionais.com/REI/article/download/64/120>.

Informação bibliográfica deste texto, conforme a NBR 6023:2018 da Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT):

VIANA, Ana Cristina Aguilár. Digital transformation in public administration: from e-government to digital government. *International Journal of Digital Law*, Belo Horizonte, ano 2, n. 1, p. 29-46, jan./abr. 2021.

Diretrizes para Autores

1. Submissão de artigos

As propostas de artigos para publicação na *International Journal of Digital Law* deverão ser enviadas através do sistema eletrônico de submissões (gratuitamente), por meio de cadastro no Sistema Eletrônico e acesso mediante login e senha a ser realizado no [site](#). Não serão aceitas propostas enviadas por e-mail. A revista reserva-se o direito de aceitar ou rejeitar qualquer original recebido, de acordo com as recomendações do seu corpo editorial, inclusive por inadequação da temática do artigo ao perfil editorial da revista, como também o direito de propor eventuais alterações.

2. Qualificação dos autores

Ao menos um dos autores do artigo deverá possuir o título de Doutor (Dr.), Doctor of Juridical Science (J.S.D. ou S.J.D), Doctor juris (Dr. iur. ou Dr. jur.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) ou Legum Doctor (LL.D.). A exigência poderá ser relativizada, nunca extrapolando o percentual de 30% por edição, em casos excepcionais de: (i) artigos de autores afiliados a instituições estrangeiras; (ii) artigos escritos em inglês.

3. Ineditismo e exclusividade

Os textos para publicação na *International Journal of Digital Law* deverão ser inéditos e para publicação exclusiva, salvo no caso de artigos em língua estrangeira que tenham sido publicados fora do país. Uma vez publicados nesta revista, também poderão sê-lo em livros e coletâneas, desde que citada a publicação original. Roga-se aos autores o compromisso de não publicação em outras revistas e periódicos, bem como de que as propostas de artigo não se encontrem postulados de forma simultânea em outras revistas ou órgãos editoriais.

4. Idiomas

Podem ser submetidos artigos redigidos em Português, Espanhol ou Inglês.

5. Cadastro dos metadados no sistema eletrônico de submissões

5.1. No momento da submissão do artigo no sistema eletrônico, os campos dos metadados deverão ser preenchidos obrigatoriamente de acordo com estas diretrizes, sob pena de rejeição liminar da submissão.

5.2. Autores

5.2.1. Nome/Nome do Meio/Sobrenome: indicação do nome completo do(s) autor(es) apenas com as iniciais de cada nome em caixa alta. Em caso de artigos em coautoria, os nomes de todos os coautores devem ser inseridos no sistema na ordem que deverá constar no momento da publicação.

5.2.2. E-mail: indicação do e-mail do(s) autor(es) para contato, que será obrigatoriamente divulgado na versão publicada do artigo;

5.2.3. ORCID iD: indicação do número de identificação ORCID (para maiores informações [clique aqui](#)). O identificador ORCID pode ser obtido no [registro ORCID](#). Você deve aceitar os padrões para apresentação de iD ORCID e incluir a URL completa; por exemplo: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1781-1726>.

5.2.4. URL: link para o currículo completo do autor. No caso de autores brasileiros, deve ser indicado o link para o Currículo Lattes.

5.2.5. Instituição/Afiliação: indicação da sua principal afiliação institucional ou das duas principais, caso o vínculo com ambas possua a mesma importância (instituição à qual encontra-se vinculado como docente ou discente, ou, caso não seja docente ou discente, a instituição onde foi obtido o seu maior título acadêmico, como doutorado, mestrado, especialização etc.). O nome da instituição deverá constar por extenso e na língua original da instituição (ou em inglês quando a escrita não for latina), seguida da indicação do país de origem da instituição entre parênteses. Caso o autor seja docente e esteja cursando mestrado ou doutorado em outra instituição, a afiliação principal será a da instituição na qual o autor figura como mestrando ou doutorando.

5.2.6. País: indicação do país da principal afiliação institucional do autor.

5.2.7. Resumo da biografia: indicação do mini currículo, iniciando com a indicação da instituição onde figura como docente, seguida de cidade, sigla do Estado e país entre parênteses, indicação das titulações acadêmicas (começando pela mais elevada), outros vínculos com associações científicas, profissão etc.

5.3. Título e Resumo:

5.3.1. Título: título no idioma do artigo, com apenas a primeira letra da sentença em maiúscula.

5.3.2. Resumo: resumo no idioma do artigo, sem parágrafo ou citações e referências, com até 200 palavras.

5.4. Indexação

5.4.1. Palavras-chave: indicação de 5 palavras-chave no idioma do artigo (em letras minúsculas e separadas por ponto vírgula).

5.4.2. Idioma: indicar a sigla correspondente ao idioma do artigo (Português=pt; English=en; Español=es).

5.5. Contribuidores e Agências de fomento: os artigos resultantes de projetos de pesquisa financiados deverão indicar neste campo a fonte de financiamento.

5.6. Referências: inserir a lista completa de referências citadas no artigo, dando um espaço entre cada uma delas.

6. Apresentação do texto e elementos pré-textuais

6.1. Recomenda-se que o trabalho tenha entre 15 e 30 páginas (tamanho A4 – 21 cm x 29,7 cm), compreendendo a introdução, desenvolvimento, conclusão (não necessariamente com esses títulos) e uma lista de referências bibliográficas.

6.2. As margens utilizadas deverão ser: esquerda e superior de 3 cm e direita e inferior de 2 cm.

6.3. No corpo do texto deverá ser utilizada Fonte Times New Roman, tamanho 12, espaçamento entre linhas de 1,5 cm e espaçamento de 0 pt (pontos) antes e depois dos parágrafos.

6.4. Nas notas de rodapé deverá ser utilizada Fonte Times New Roman, tamanho 10, espaçamento simples entre linhas.

6.5. No desenvolvimento do texto, os parágrafos deverão conter recuo de 1,5 cm em relação à margem esquerda. Títulos e subtítulos deverão estar alinhados à margem esquerda, sem recuo.

6.6. A estruturação deverá observar a exposta neste item 6.6.

- 6.6.1.** Título no idioma do artigo, com apenas a primeira letra da sentença em maiúscula e em itálico, centralizado.
- 6.6.2.** Nos casos de necessidade de indicar informações a respeito do artigo (financiamento por agências de fomento, agradecimentos, tradutores do texto etc.), deverá ser inserida uma nota de rodapé com um asterisco (e não com número) situada à direita do título no idioma do artigo.
- 6.6.3.** Título em inglês, com apenas a primeira letra da sentença em maiúscula, em itálico e em itálico, centralizado. No caso de artigos redigidos em inglês, este elemento deverá ser substituído pelo título em português.
- 6.6.4.** O artigo não deve incluir os nomes do(s) autor(es). As informações, para fins de publicação, serão retiradas dos metadados inseridos pelo(s) autor(es) no sistema eletrônico da revista no momento da submissão.
- 6.6.5.** Resumo no idioma do artigo (fonte Times New Roman 12, espaçamento entre linhas simples, sem parágrafo ou citações e referências, com até 200 palavras), antecedido da palavra “Resumo” escrita no idioma do artigo.
- 6.6.6.** Indicação de 6 palavras-chave no idioma do artigo (em letras minúsculas e separadas por ponto vírgula), antecidas da expressão “Palavras-chave” redigida no idioma do artigo.
- 6.6.7.** Resumo em inglês (Fonte Times New Roman 12, espaçamento entre linhas simples, sem parágrafo ou citações e referências, com até 200 palavras), antecedido da palavra “Abstract”. No caso de artigos redigidos em inglês, este elemento deverá ser substituído pelo resumo em português.
- 6.6.8.** Indicação de seis palavras chave em inglês (em letras minúsculas e separadas por ponto vírgula), antecidas da expressão “Keywords”. No caso de artigos redigidos em inglês, este elemento deverá ser substituído pelas palavras-chave em português.
- 6.6.9.** Sumário com a identificação dos títulos das seções e das subseções, com numeração progressiva, separados por ponto vírgula, sequencialmente e em parágrafo único.
- 6.6.10.** Desenvolvimento do trabalho científico: a numeração progressiva, em números arábicos, deve ser utilizada para evidenciar a sistematização do conteúdo do trabalho.
- 6.6.11.** Lista das referências bibliográficas efetivamente utilizadas no artigo, ao final do trabalho, separadas por um espaço simples, alinhadas à margem esquerda (sem recuo).
- 6.6.12.** Aplicam-se, para os demais aspectos de formatação, as normas técnicas brasileiras (ABNT NBR 10520:2002 e 14724:2011).
- 6.6.13.** No caso de artigos com 4 ou mais autores, é necessário incluir de uma nota de rodapé indicando qual foi a contribuição de cada um.
- 6.7.** Todo destaque que se queira dar ao texto deve ser feito com o uso de itálico, ficando vedada a utilização de negrito, sublinhado ou caixa alta para fins de dar destaque ao texto.
- 6.8.** Figuras e tabelas devem estar inseridas no texto, e não no final do documento na forma de anexos.

7. Metodologia científica

7.1. As referências dos livros, capítulos de obras coletivas, artigos, teses, dissertações e monografias de conclusão de curso de autores citados ou utilizados como base

para a redação do texto devem constar em nota de rodapé, com todas as informações do texto, em observância às normas técnicas brasileiras (ABNT NBR 6023:2018), e, especialmente, com a indicação da página da qual se tirou a informação apresentada no texto logo após a referência.

7.1.1. O destaque dado ao título dos livros (ou revistas) citados deverá constar em itálico, ficando vedada a utilização de negrito.

7.1.2. Os artigos redigidos com citação no formato AUTOR-DATA não serão aceitos para publicação, somente o sistema de chamadas numérico exposto nas notas de rodapé.

7.1.3. As referências deverão constar da seguinte forma:

7.1.3.1. Livros:

SOBRENOME, Nome. *Título da obra em itálico*: subtítulo sem itálico. número da edição. Cidade: Editora, ano.

Exemplo:

KEEN, Andrew. *Vertigem digital*: por que as redes sociais estão nos dividindo, diminuindo e desorientando. Trad. Alexandre Martins, Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 2012. 254p.

7.1.3.2. Capítulos de livros coletivos:

SOBRENOME, Nome. Título do capítulo sem itálico. In: SOBRENOME DO 1º ORGANIZADOR, Nome do organizador; SOBRENOME DO 2º ORGANIZADOR, Nome do 2º organizador e assim sucessivamente, separados por ponto vírgula (Org. ou Coord.). *Título da obra ou coletânea em itálico*: subtítulo sem itálico. número da edição. Cidade: Editora, ano. página inicial-página final [antecedidas de “p.”].

Exemplo:

DOTTA, Alexandre Godoy. Derechos de la Población LGBT+ en Brasil: Vulnerabilidad Social entre Avances y Retrocesos. In: BRAVO, Álvaro Sánches; CASIMIRO, Ligia Melo de; GABARDO, Emerson. (Org.). *Estado Social Y Derechos Fundamentales en Tiempos de Retroceso*. Sevilha: Ponto Rojo, 2019. p. 203-228.

7.1.3.3. Artigos em revistas:

SOBRENOME, Nome. Título do artigo sem itálico. *Título da Revista em itálico*, cidade, volume, número, página inicial-página final [antecedidas de “p.”], meses da publicação [abreviados com as três primeiras letras do mês seguidas de ponto e separados por barra]. ano.

Exemplo:

GABARDO, Emerson; SAIKALI, Lucas Bossoni. A prescritibilidade da ação de ressarcimento ao erário em razão de atos de improbidade administrativa. *Revista Jurídica – Unicuritiba*, Curitiba, v. 1, p. 514-543, 2018.

7.1.3.4. Teses de Titularidade, Livre-Docência, Doutorado, Dissertações de Mestrado, Monografias de Conclusão de Curso de Graduação e Pós-Graduação:

SOBRENOME, Nome. *Título do trabalho em itálico*: subtítulo sem itálico. Cidade, ano. número de folhas seguido de “f”. Modalidade do trabalho (Grau obtido com a defesa) – Órgão perante o qual o trabalho foi defendido, Nome da instituição.

Exemplo:

SANTOS, Fábio de Sousa. *Análise Comparada da Competição na Contratação Pública Brasileira e Estadunidense*. Curitiba, 2018. 134f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Mestrado em Direito) – Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná. Curitiba: 2018.

7.1.3.5 DOI – Digital object identifier: Caso o documento consultado na pesquisa tenha o número de DOI recomenda-se a inclusão, de modo complementar, do número após o término de cada referência.

Exemplo:

DOTTA, Alexandre Godoy. Public policies for the assessment of quality of the Brazilian higher education system. *Revista de Investigações Constitucionais*, Curitiba, v. 3, p. 53-69, 2016. DOI. [10.5380/rinc.v3i3.49033](https://doi.org/10.5380/rinc.v3i3.49033).

7.1.3.6. Documentos em meio eletrônico: Documentos extraídos do meio eletrônico deverão apresentar após o término de cada referência o local da rede onde foi encontrado e apresentado da seguinte maneira.

Exemplo:

IJDL. International Journal of Digital Law. *Regras para a submissão de artigos*. Disponível em: <https://journal.nuped.com.br/index.php/revista/about/submissions>. Acesso em: 12 fev. 2020.

7.1.4. Os elementos das referências devem observar o seguinte padrão:

7.1.4.1. Autor: SOBRENOME em maiúsculas, vírgula, Nome com as iniciais em maiúsculas, seguido de ponto final.

7.1.4.2. Edição: deve ser incluída a informação somente a partir da segunda edição, sem ordinal, seguido de ponto e “ed.”. Exemplo: 2. ed.

7.1.4.3. Ano: grafado com algarismos arábicos, sem ponto no milhar, antecedido de vírgula e seguido de ponto.

7.1.5. Nos casos em que for absolutamente impossível obter alguma das informações acima, a ausência deverá ser suprida da seguinte forma:

7.1.5.1. Ausência de cidade: substituir por [S.l.].

7.1.5.2. Ausência de editora: substituir por [s.n.].

7.1.5.3. Ausência de ano: indicar entre colchetes o ano aproximado, seguido de ponto de interrogação. Exemplo: [1998?].

7.2. As citações (palavras, expressões, períodos) deverão ser cuidadosamente conferidas aos textos originais.

7.2.1. Citações diretas devem seguir o seguinte padrão de registro: transcrição com até quatro linhas devem constar do corpo do texto, com letra e espaçamento normais, e estar entre aspas.

7.2.2. Recomenda-se fortemente que citações textuais longas (mais de quatro linhas) não sejam utilizadas. Entretanto, se imprescindíveis, deverão constituir um parágrafo independente, com recuo de 1,5 cm em relação à margem esquerda (alinhamento justificado), utilizando-se espaçamento entre linhas simples e tamanho da fonte 10. Neste caso, aspas não devem ser utilizadas.

7.2.3. Fica vedado o uso do op. cit., loc. cit., ibidem e idem nas notas bibliográficas, que deverão ser substituídas pela referência completa, por extenso.

7.2.4. Para menção de autores no corpo do texto, fica vedada sua utilização em caixa alta (ex.: para Nome SOBRENOME...). Nestes casos todas as menções devem ser feitas apenas com a primeira letra maiúscula (ex.: para Nome Sobrenome...).

8. Redação

8.1. Os textos devem ser revisados, além de terem sua linguagem adequada a uma publicação editorial científica.

8.2. No caso de artigos redigidos na língua portuguesa, a escrita deve obedecer às regras ortográficas em vigor desde a promulgação do ACORDO ORTOGRÁFICO DA LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA, a partir de 1º de janeiro de 2009.

8.3. As citações de textos anteriores ao ACORDO devem respeitar a ortografia original.

9. Artigos resultantes de pesquisas financiadas

Os artigos resultantes de projetos de pesquisa financiados deverão indicar em nota de rodapé, situada ao final do título do artigo no idioma do texto, a informação relativa ao financiamento da pesquisa.

10. Declaração de direitos autorais

Autores que publicam nesta revista concordam com os seguintes termos:

10.1. Não serão devidos direitos autorais ou qualquer outra remuneração pela publicação dos trabalhos.

10.2. Autores mantêm os direitos autorais e concedem à *IJD* o direito de primeira publicação, com o trabalho simultaneamente licenciado sob a [Licença Creative Commons Attribution](#) que permite o compartilhamento do trabalho com reconhecimento da autoria e publicação inicial nesta revista. Ainda, em virtude de aparecerem nesta revista de acesso público, os artigos são de uso gratuito, com atribuições próprias, com aplicações educacionais e não comerciais.

10.3. Autores têm permissão e são estimulados a publicar e distribuir seu trabalho online (ex.: em repositórios institucionais ou na sua página pessoal) a qualquer ponto antes ou durante o processo editorial, já que isso pode gerar alterações produtivas, bem como aumentar o impacto e a citação do trabalho publicado (ver [O Efeito do Acesso Livre](#)).

11. Responsabilidade dos autores

11.1. Autores são responsáveis pelo conteúdo publicado, comprometendo-se, assim, a participar ativamente da discussão dos resultados de sua pesquisa científica, bem como do processo de revisão e aprovação da versão final do trabalho.

11.2. Autores são responsáveis pela condução, resultados e validade de toda investigação científica.

11.3. Autores devem noticiar a revista sobre qualquer conflito de interesse.

11.4. As opiniões emitidas pelos autores dos artigos são de sua exclusiva responsabilidade.

11.5. Ao submeter o artigo, o autor atesta que todas as afirmações contidas no manuscrito são verdadeiras ou baseadas em pesquisa com razoável exatidão.

12. Conflito de interesses

A confiabilidade pública no processo de revisão por pares e a credibilidade de artigos publicados dependem em parte de como os conflitos de interesses são administrados durante a redação, revisão por pares e tomada de decisões pelos editores.

12.1. É obrigatório que o autor do manuscrito declare a existência ou não de conflitos de interesse. Mesmo julgando não haver conflitos de interesse, o autor deve declarar essa informação no ato de submissão do artigo, marcando esse campo específico.

12.2. Conflitos de interesses podem surgir quando autores, pareceristas ou editores possuem interesses que, aparentes ou não, podem influenciar a elaboração ou avalia-

ção de manuscritos. O conflito de interesses pode ser de natureza pessoal, comercial, política, acadêmica ou financeira.

12.3. Quando os autores submetem um manuscrito, eles são responsáveis por reconhecer e revelar conflitos financeiros ou de outra natureza que possam ter influenciado seu trabalho.

12.4. Os autores devem reconhecer no manuscrito todo o apoio financeiro para o trabalho e outras conexões financeiras ou pessoais com relação à pesquisa. As contribuições de pessoas que são mencionadas nos agradecimentos por sua assistência na pesquisa devem ser descritas, e seu consentimento para publicação deve ser documentado.

12.5. Manuscritos não serão rejeitados simplesmente por haver um conflito de interesses, mas deverá ser feita uma declaração de que há ou não conflito de interesses.

12.6. Os pareceristas devem, igualmente, revelar aos editores quaisquer conflitos de interesse que poderiam influir em suas opiniões sobre o manuscrito, e devem declarar-se não qualificados para revisar originais específicos se acreditarem que esse procedimento é apropriado. Assim como no caso dos autores, se houver silêncio por parte dos pareceristas sobre conflitos potenciais, isso significará que os conflitos não existem.

12.7. No caso da identificação de conflito de interesse da parte dos pareceristas, o Conselho Editorial encaminhará o manuscrito a outro parecerista *ad hoc*.

12.8. Se os autores não tiverem certeza do que pode constituir um potencial conflito de interesses, devem contatar o Coordenador Editorial da Revista.

12.9. Para os casos em que editores ou algum outro membro publiquem com frequência na Revista, não serão atribuídos tratamentos especiais ou diferenciados. Todos os artigos submetidos serão avaliados através do procedimento *double blind peer review*.

13. Outras informações

13.1. Os trabalhos serão selecionados pelo Coordenador Editorial e pelo Conselho Editorial da Revista, que entrarão em contato com os respectivos autores para confirmar o recebimento dos textos, e em seguida os remeterão para análise de dois pareceristas do Conselho de Pareceristas.

13.2. Os originais recebidos e não publicados não serão devolvidos.

13.3. Asseguram-se aos autores o direito de recurso das decisões editoriais.

13.3.1. Serão concedidos 5 (cinco) dias, contados da data da decisão final do Conselho Editorial.

13.3.2. O arrazoado escrito deverá ser enviado para o e-mail: journal@nuped.com.br.

13.3.3. O recurso será analisado pelo Conselho Editorial no prazo de 30 (trinta) dias.

CONDIÇÕES PARA SUBMISSÕES

Como parte do processo de submissão, os autores são obrigados a verificar a conformidade da submissão em relação a todos os itens listados a seguir. As submissões que não estiverem de acordo com as normas serão devolvidas aos autores.

1. A contribuição é original e inédita (salvo em caso de artigos em língua estrangeira publicados no exterior), e não está sendo avaliada para publicação por outra revista; caso contrário, deve-se justificar em “Comentários ao editor”.
2. O arquivo da submissão está em formato Microsoft Word.
3. URLs para as referências foram informadas quando possível.

4. O texto possui entre 15 e 30 páginas (tamanho A4 – 21 cm x 29,7 cm), compreendendo a introdução, desenvolvimento, conclusão (não necessariamente com esses títulos) e uma lista de referências bibliográficas; as margens utilizadas são: esquerda e superior de 3 cm e direita e inferior de 2 cm; no corpo do texto utilizou-se Fonte Times New Roman, tamanho 12, espaçamento entre linhas de 1,5, e espaçamento de 0 pt antes e depois dos parágrafos; nas notas de rodapé utilizou-se Fonte Times New Roman, tamanho 10, espaçamento simples entre linhas; no desenvolvimento do texto, os parágrafos contêm recuo de 1,5 cm em relação à margem esquerda; títulos e subtítulos estão alinhados à margem esquerda, sem recuo; as figuras e tabelas estão inseridas no texto, não no final do documento na forma de anexos.
5. O texto segue os padrões de estilo e requisitos bibliográficos descritos em [Diretrizes para Autores](#), na [página para submissão](#).
6. Em caso de submissão a uma seção com avaliação pelos pares (ex.: artigos), as instruções disponíveis em [Assegurando a avaliação pelos pares cega](#) foram seguidas.
7. O autor declara que, com exceção das citações diretas e indiretas claramente indicadas e referenciadas, este artigo é de sua autoria e, portanto, não contém plágio. Declara, ainda, que está ciente das implicações legais que a utilização de material de terceiros acarreta.
8. O autor declara que participou suficientemente do trabalho para tornar pública sua responsabilidade pelo conteúdo e que todas as afirmações contidas no manuscrito são verdadeiras ou baseadas em pesquisa com razoável exatidão.
9. O autor concorda com a política de responsabilidade estabelecida no item 10. Responsabilidade dos autores das [Diretrizes para Autores](#).

POLÍTICA DE PRIVACIDADE

Os nomes e endereços informados nesta revista serão usados exclusivamente para os serviços prestados por esta publicação, não sendo disponibilizados para outras finalidades ou a terceiros.

Este periódico tem um compromisso com a ética e a qualidade das publicações, seguindo padrões internacionais de publicação científica. Defendemos um comportamento ético de todas as partes envolvidas na publicação em nosso periódico: autores, editor, pareceristas, Equipe Editorial e a Editora. Não aceitamos plágio ou qualquer outro comportamento antiético. Para isso, são seguidas as diretrizes do [2nd World Conference on Research Integrity](#), Singapore, July 22-24, 2010.

Deveres do Editor

- **Decisão de publicação:** o editor é responsável por decidir quais artigos submetidos à revista devem ser publicados. O editor é guiado pelas políticas decididas pelo Conselho Editorial. Essas políticas devem obedecer às exigências legais em vigor sobre difamação, violação de direitos autorais e plágio. Para tomada de decisões o editor pode consultar o Conselho Editorial e os pareceristas.
- **Transparência e respeito:** o editor deve avaliar os manuscritos submetidos sem levar em conta a raça, sexo, a orientação sexual, a crença religiosa, a origem étnica, a nacionalidade ou a filosofia política dos autores.

- **Confidencialidade:** o editor e demais membros da equipe editorial não devem divulgar qualquer informação sobre um manuscrito submetido, a não ser aos pareceristas e os conselheiros editoriais.
- **Divulgação e conflitos de interesse:** O editor não deve utilizar materiais inéditos divulgados em um manuscrito submetido em pesquisas próprias sem o consentimento expresso e por escrito do autor. O editor deve recusar avaliar os manuscritos em que tenha conflitos de interesse por questões competitivas, colaborativas ou outros relacionamentos ou ligações com qualquer um dos autores, empresas ou (possivelmente) instituições ligadas aos manuscritos.
- **Envolvimento e cooperação em investigações:** o editor deve tomar medidas necessárias cabíveis quando foram apresentadas reclamações éticas a respeito de um manuscrito submetido ou artigo publicado.

Deveres dos Pareceristas

- **Contribuição para as decisões editoriais:** a revisão dos pareceristas auxilia o editor na tomada de decisões editoriais e por meio das comunicações com o autor também pode auxiliar o mesmo na melhora do artigo.
- **Pontualidade:** qualquer avaliador de artigo que não se sinta qualificado para analisar o artigo ou sabe que a sua imediata leitura será impossível deve notificar imediatamente o editor.
- **Confidencialidade:** os trabalhos recebidos para análise devem ser tratados como documentos confidenciais. Eles não devem ser mostrados ou discutidos com os outros.
- **Padrões de objetividade:** os pareceres devem ser conduzidos de forma objetiva. Os pareceristas devem expressar seus pontos de vista de maneira clara e apoiados em argumentos.
- **Sobre as fontes:** os pareceristas devem identificar trabalhos publicados relevantes que não foram citados pelos autores. O parecerista deve chamar a atenção do editor sobre qualquer semelhança substancial ou sobreposição entre o manuscrito em questão e qualquer outro *artigo* publicado de que tenha conhecimento pessoal.
- **Divulgação e conflito de interesses:** informações privilegiadas ou ideias obtidas pelo parecerista por meio da leitura dos manuscritos devem ser mantidas em sigilo e não devem utilizadas para proveito pessoal. O parecerista não deve avaliar manuscritos em que tenha conflitos de interesse por questões competitivas, colaborativas ou outros relacionamentos ou ligações com qualquer um dos autores, empresas ou instituições ligadas aos manuscritos.

Deveres dos Autores

- **Normas gerais:** os autores de trabalhos que se referem a pesquisas originais devem apresentar um relato preciso do trabalho realizado, bem como uma discussão objetiva sobre o seu significado. Dados complementares devem ser representados com precisão no artigo. O documento deve conter detalhes suficientes e referências que permitam que outros possam replicar o trabalho. Declarações fraudulentas ou intencionalmente imprecisas constituem um comportamento antiético e são inaceitáveis.

- **Originalidade e plágio:** os autores devem garantir que as obras são inteiramente originais e se eles utilizam o trabalho e/ou textos dos outros que isso seja devidamente citado. Plágio em todas as suas formas constitui um comportamento editorial antiético e é inaceitável.
- **Publicação múltipla ou redundante:** um autor não deve publicar manuscritos que descrevam essencialmente a mesma pesquisa em mais de um periódico. Publicar o mesmo artigo em mais de um periódico sem informar os editores e obter seu consentimento constitui um comportamento editorial antiético e é inaceitável.
- **Sobre as fontes:** o trabalho de outros autores deve sempre ser reconhecido. Os autores devem citar as publicações que foram importantes na determinação da natureza do trabalho relatado. As informações obtidas em particular, como em uma conversa, correspondência, ou discussão com terceiros, não devem ser utilizadas ou relatadas sem a permissão explícita por escrito da fonte. As informações obtidas por meio de serviços confidenciais, tais como arbitragem manuscritos ou pedidos de bolsas, não devem ser utilizadas sem a permissão explícita por escrito do autor do trabalho envolvido nestes serviços.
- **Autoria:** a autoria do trabalho deve ser restrita àqueles que fizeram uma contribuição significativa para a concepção, projeto, execução ou interpretação do estudo relatado. Todos aqueles que fizeram contribuições significativas devem ser listados como coautores. Pessoas que participaram em certos aspectos do projeto de pesquisa devem ser listadas como colaboradores. O autor principal deve garantir que todos os coautores apropriados estejam incluídos no artigo. O autor principal também deve certificar-se que todos os coautores viram e aprovaram a versão final do manuscrito e que concordaram com sua submissão para publicação.
- **Divulgação e conflitos de interesses:** todos os autores devem divulgar no manuscrito qualquer conflito financeiro ou de outra natureza que possa influenciar os resultados ou a interpretação de seu manuscrito. Todas as fontes de apoio financeiro para o projeto devem ser divulgadas.
- **Erros fundamentais em trabalhos publicados:** quando um autor descobre um erro significativo ou imprecisão em seu trabalho publicado é obrigação do autor informar imediatamente o editor da revista ou a Editoria de Periódicos e cooperar com o editor para corrigir o artigo.

Deveres da Editora

Estamos empenhados em garantir que publicidade, reimpressão ou qualquer outra fonte de receita comercial não tenha qualquer impacto ou influência sobre as decisões editoriais.

Nossos artigos são avaliados por pares para garantir a qualidade da publicação científica. Este periódico utiliza o CrossCheck (software antiplágio da CrossRef).

* Esta declaração se baseia nas recomendações da Elsevier e no *Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors* do Committee on *Publication Ethics – COPE*.

Author Guidelines

1. Article Submission

Article propositions for publishing on the International Journal of Digital Law must be sent through the electronic submission system (free of cost) and access through login and password. Propositions sent by e-mail will not be accepted. The Journal has the right to accept or reject any originals received, according to its Editorial Board's recommendations, including the inadequacy of the article's theme to the journal's editorial profile, as well as the right to propose modifications.

2. Author Qualification

At least one of the authors must own either a PhD degree or a Doctor of Juridical Science (J.S.D. or S.J.D), Doctor juris (Dr. iur. or Dr. jur.), Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) ou Legum Doctor (LL.D.) degree. This requirement can be relativized, never exceeding 30% of the articles per edition, in exceptional cases of: (i) authors affiliated to foreign institutions; (ii) articles written in English.

3. Originality and exclusivity

Articles for publication in the International Journal of Digital Law must be original and exclusive, except in case of articles written in a foreign language and published outside Brazil. After the publication of the article in this journal, it can also be published in books and compilations, as long as the original publication is mentioned. We ask the authors to commit to not publish the article in other journals or reviews, as well as not to submit it to other journals at the same time.

4. Languages

Articles can be submitted in English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

5. Registration of the metadata in the electronic submission system

5.1. At the time of submission of the article to the electronic system, the metadata fields must be filled in according to these guidelines, under penalty of preliminary rejection of the submission.

5.2. Authors

5.2.1. *First name/Middle name/Last name:* indication of the full name of the author(s) with only the initials of each name in capital letter. In case of articles in co-authorship, the names of all coauthors must be inserted in the system in the order that should appear at the time of publication.

5.2.2. *E-mail:* indication of the e-mail address of the author(s) for contact, which will mandatorily appear in the published version of the article.

5.2.3. *ORCID iD:* indication of the number of the author's ORCID identifier (for further information [click here](#)). The ORCID identifier can be obtained in [ORCID register](#). Authors must have to accept the patterns for presentation of ORCID iD and include the full URL (e.g.: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1781-1726>).

5.2.4. *URL:* link to the author's full curriculum. In the case of Brazilian authors, the link to the Lattes Curriculum should be indicated.

5.2.5. Affiliation: indication of the author's main institutional affiliation (or two main affiliations if both of the links with them have the same importance). The main institution is where the author is professor or student, or, in case of not being professor or student anymore, the institution where the authors obtained their major academic title (PhD, J.S.D., LL.M, B.A., etc.). The institution's name must be written in full (not abbreviated) and in the original language of the institution (or in English for non-Latin languages), followed by an indication of the country of origin of the institution between parentheses. If the author is a professor and also a PhD, J.S.D or LL.M candidate in another institution, the main affiliation will be the institution where the author is candidate.

5.2.6. Country: indication of the country of the author's main institutional affiliation.

5.2.7. Bio Statement: indication of the author's abbreviated CV, with the information organized in the following sequence: first, the indication of the institution to which the author is affiliated as a professor; second, between parentheses, the city, state/province (if applicable) and country of the institution; third, indication of academic titles (starting with the highest); fourth, other bonds with scientific associations; fifth, profession; etc.

5.3. Title and Abstract:

5.3.1. Title: title in the language of the article, with only the first letter of the sentence in capital letter.

5.3.2. Abstract: abstract in the language of the article, without paragraph or citations and references, with up to 200 words.

5.4. Indexing:

5.4.1. Keywords: indication of 5 keywords in the language of the article (in lower case and separated by semicolons).

5.4.2. Language: indicate the acronym corresponding to the language of the article (Português=pt; English=en; Español=es).

5.5. Supporting Agencies: articles resulting from funded research projects should indicate in this field the source of funding.

5.6. References: insert the complete list of references cited in the article, with a space of one line between them.

6. Text Presentation and pre-textual elements

6.1. The article must have between 15 and 30 pages (size A4 – 21 cm × 29,7 cm), including introduction, development and conclusion (not necessarily with these titles) and a bibliographic reference list. The maximum number of pages can be relativized in exceptional cases, decided by the Editorial team.

6.2. Edges (margins) must be: top and left with 3 cm, bottom and right with 2 cm.

6.3. The text must use Font Times New Roman, size 12, line spacing 1.5, and spacing 0 pt before and after paragraphs.

6.4. References must use Font Times New Roman, size 10, simple space between lines.

6.5. In the development of the text, the paragraphs must contain decrease of 1.5 cm from the left margin. Titles and subtitles must be aligned with the left margin without decrease.

6.6. The structure should observe the following order:

6.6.1. Title in the article's language, in bold, centralized, with the first letter of the sentence in capital letter.

6.6.2. In case of indicating information related to the article (financing from sponsoring agencies, acknowledgments, translators, etc.), it is necessary to insert a footnote with an asterisk (not number) on the right side of the title in the article's language.

6.6.3. Title in English, with only the first letter in capital letter, in bold and in italic, centralized. In the case of articles written in English, this element must be substituted by the title in Portuguese.

6.6.4. The article must not include the names of the author(s). The information for publication purposes will be taken from the metadata entered by the author(s) in the journal's electronic system at the time of submission.

6.6.5. Abstract in the article's language (font Times New Roman, 12, simples lines, without paragraph or quotations and references, until 200 words), preceded by the word "Abstract" written in the article's language.

6.6.6. Indication of five keywords in the article's language (in lower case and separated by semicolon), preceded by the expression "Keywords" written in the article's language.

6.6.7. Abstract in English (font Times New Roman, 12, simples lines, without paragraph or quotations and references, up to 200 words), preceded by the word "Abstract". In case of articles written in English, this element must be replaced by the abstract ("*resumo*") in Portuguese.

6.6.8. Indication of five keywords in English (in lower case and separated by semicolon), preceded by the expression "Keywords". In case of articles written in English, this element must be replaced by keywords ("*palavras-chave*") in Portuguese.

6.6.9. Table of contents, indicating the titles of the sections and subsections, with progressive numbering in Arabic numbers.

6.6.10. Development of the scientific article: progressive numbering, in Arabic numbers, must be used to make clear the content's systematization.

6.6.11. Bibliographic references list must bring only sources that were really used, located in the end of the article, separated by a simple space, lined to the left margin (no indent).

6.6.12. For other aspects, apply Brazilian technical norms (ABNT NBR 10520:2002 e 14724:2011).

6.6.13. In the case of articles with 4 or more authors, it is necessary to include a footnote indicating the contribution of each one to the article.

6.7. Highlights must be made only in italics, meaning that bold, underlined or caps lock, cannot be used to highlight.

6.8. Images and boards must be inserted in the text, not in the end in form of attachments.

7. Scientific Methodology

7.1. The references of books, chapters in collective books, articles, theses, dissertations/essays, monographs of quoted authors used as base to write the text must be mentioned as a reference on the footnotes, with all the information about the text, according to the Brazilian technical norms (ABNT NBR 6023:2018 – summarized in the item 7.1.3 below), and especially, indicating the page of which the information written on the text was taken, right after the reference.

7.1.1. Book's title (or journal's title) must be highlighted in italics (bold shall not be used for that purpose).

7.1.2. Articles written in the format AUTHOR-YEAR will not be accepted for publishing.

7.1.3. References shall appear as follows:

7.1.3.1. Books:

LAST NAME, Name Middle Name. *Title of the book in italics*: subtitle not in italics. Number of the edition. City: Publisher, Year.

Example:

KEEN, Andrew. *Vertigem digital: por que as redes sociais estão nos dividindo, diminuindo e desorientando*. Trad. Alexandre Martins, Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 2012. 254p.

7.1.3.2. Chapter in a collective book:

LAST NAME, Name Middle Name. Title of the Chapter not in bold. In: ORGANIZER'S LAST NAME, Name Middle Name; 2ND ORGANIZER'S LAST NAME, Name Middle Name, and so on, separated by semicolon (Org. or Coord.). *Title of the book in italics*: subtitle not in Italics. Number of the edition. City: Publisher, Year. first page-last page [preceded by "p."].

Example:

DOTTA, Alexandre Godoy. Derechos de la Población LGBT+ en Brasil: Vulnerabilidad Social entre Avances y Retrocesos. In: BRAVO, Álvaro Sánchez; CASIMIRO, Ligia Melo de; GABARDO, Emerson. (Org.). *Estado Social Y Derechos Fundamentales en Tiempos de Retroceso*. Sevilha: Ponto Rojo, 2019. p. 203-228.

7.1.3.3. Articles in journals:

LAST NAME, Name Middle Name. Title of the article not in bold. *Title of the journal in italics*, city, volume, number, first page-last page [preceded by "p."], months of publishing [abbreviated with the first three letters of the month followed by dot and separated by a slash]. Year.

Example:

GABARDO, Emerson; SAIKALI, Lucas Bossoni. A prescritibilidade da ação de ressarcimento ao erário em razão de atos de improbidade administrativa. *Revista Jurídica – Unicuritiba*, Curitiba, v. 1, p. 514-543, 2018.

7.1.3.4. Theses of Full Professor contests, Doctoral theses, Master's dissertations/ essays, Undergraduate and Graduate courses monographs:

LAST NAME, Name Middle Name. *Title in italics*: subtitle. City, year. number of pages followed by "f". Kind of the work (Degree obtained with the defense) – Department or Sector, Name of the institution.

Example:

SANTOS, Fábio de Sousa. *Análise Comparada da Competição na Contratação Pública Brasileira e Estadunidense*. Curitiba, 2018. 134f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Mestrado em Direito) – Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná. Curitiba: 2018.

7.1.3.5 DOI – Digital object identifier: If the document consulted in the research has the DOI number, it is recommended to include, in a complementary way, the number after the end of each reference. Example:

DOTTA, Alexandre Godoy. Public policies for the assessment of quality of the Brazilian higher education system. *Revista de Investigações Constitucionais*, Curitiba, v. 3, p. 53-69, 2016. DOI. [10.5380/rinc.v3i3.49033](https://doi.org/10.5380/rinc.v3i3.49033).

7.1.3.6. Documents in electronic media: Documents extracted from electronic media must present after the end of each reference the location of the network where it was found and presented as follows. Example:

DIJDL. International Journal of Digital Law. *Regras para a submissão de artigos*. Disponível em: <https://journal.nuped.com.br/index.php/revista/about/submissions>. Acesso em: 12 fev. 2020.

7.1.4. The elements of references must observe the following model:

7.1.4.1. Author: LAST NAME in capital letters, comma, Name with the initials in capital letters, Middle Name with the initials in capital letters, followed by a dot.

7.1.4.2. Edition: the information must only be included after the second edition of the book, without ordinal, followed by a dot and “ed.”. Example: 2. ed.

7.1.4.3. Year: it must be written with Arabic numerals, without dot in thousand, preceded by comma, and followed by a dot. Example: 1997.

7.1.5. In case of being impossible to find one of those elements, the absence must be resolved in the following manner:

7.1.5.1. Absence of city: replace for [S.l.].

7.1.5.2. Absence of publisher: replace for [s.n.].

7.1.5.3. Absence of year: the approximated year must be indicated between brackets, followed by a question mark. Example: [1998?].

7.2. The quotations (words, expressions, sentences) must be carefully reviewed by the authors and/or translators.

7.2.1. The direct quotations must follow this pattern: transcription until four lines should fit in the text body, with normal letter, normal spacing and quotation marks.

7.2.2. It is strongly recommended that long textual quotations (more than four lines) are not used. However, if indispensable, they shall constitute an independent paragraph, with 1,5 cm of decrease related to the left margin (justified alignment), with simple lines and font 10. In that situation, quotation marks must not be used.

7.2.3. It is forbidden the use of “op. cit.,” “loc. cit.,” “ibidem” and “idem” in the footnotes. The references in footnote must be complete and written out.

7.2.4. For the mention of authors in the text body, it is forbidden the use of capital letters (e.g. for Name LAST NAME...). In this case all mentions shall be written only with the first letter in capital letter (ex.: for Name Last Name...).

8. Composition

8.1. Apart from having an adequate scientific language for an editorial publication, the text must be reviewed.

8.2. In the case of articles written in Portuguese, the writing must obey the new orthographic rules in force since the promulgation of the Portuguese Language Orthographic Agreement, from January 1st, 2009.

8.3. Citations of texts that precede the Agreement must respect the original spelling.

9. Articles resulted from funded researches

Articles resulted from funded research projects shall indicate in a footnote, located at the end of the article title in the original language, the information related to the research financing.

10. Copyright statement

Authors who publish in this Journal have to agree to the following terms:

10.1. No copyright or any other remuneration for the publication of papers will be due.

10.2. Authors retain copyright and grant the International Journal of Digital Law the right of first publication with the article simultaneously licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which allows sharing the work with recognition of its initial publication in this Journal. Moreover, because of their appearance in this open access Journal, articles are free to use, with proper attribution, in educational and non-commercial applications.

10.3. Authors are allowed and encouraged to post their work online (e.g. in institutional repositories or on their personal webpage) at any point before or during the submission process, as it can lead to productive exchanges, as well as increase the impact and citation of published work (see [The Effect of Open Access](#)).

11. Authors responsibilities

11.1. Authors are responsible for the published content, committing therefore to participate actively in the discussion of the results of their scientific research, as well as the review process and approval of the final version of the work.

11.2. Authors are responsible for the conducting all the scientific research, as well as its results and validity.

11.3. Authors should report the Journal about any conflict of interest.

11.4. Authors are fully and exclusively responsible for the opinions expressed in their articles.

11.5. When submitting the articles, authors recognize that all statements contained in the manuscript are true or based on research with reasonable accuracy.

12. Conflict of interest

The public confidence in the double-blind peer review process and the credibility of published articles depend in part on how conflicts of interest are managed during manuscript writing, peer review and decision making by the editors.

12.1. It is mandatory that the author of the manuscript declares the existence or not of conflicts of interest. Even thinking that there are no conflicts of interest, the author must declare this information in the article submission act, marking that field.

12.2. Conflicts of interest may appear when authors, reviewers or editors have interests that, apparently or not, may influence the development or evaluation of manuscripts.

12.3. When authors submit a manuscript, they are responsible for recognizing and revealing financial or other nature conflicts that may have influenced their work.

12.4. Authors must recognize all the financial support for the work and other financial or personal connections related to the research. The contributions of people who are mentioned in the acknowledgments for their assistance in the research must be described, and its consent to publication should be documented.

12.5. Manuscripts will not be simply dismissed because of a conflict of interest. A statement that there is or not a conflict of interest must be made.

12.6. The ad hoc reviewers must also reveal to editors any conflicts of interest that could influence their opinions about the manuscript and must declare themselves unqualified to review specific documents if they believe that this procedure is appropriate.

In the case of the authors, if there is silence from the peer reviewers about potential conflicts, it will mean that conflicts do not exist.

12.7. If a conflict of interest on the part of the peer reviewers is identified, the Editorial Board will send the manuscript to another ad hoc reviewer.

12.8. If the authors are not sure about what might constitute a potential conflict of interest, they should contact the Journal's Editor-in-Chief.

12.9. In cases in which members of the Editorial Team or some other member publish frequently in the Journal, it will not be given any special or different treatment. All submitted papers will be evaluated by double blind peer review procedure.

13. Other information

13.1. The articles will be selected by the Editor-in-Chief and the Editorial Board of the Journal, which will contact the respective authors to confirm the text reception, and then forward them to the two ad hoc reviewers' analysis.

13.2. The received and not published originals will not be given back.

13.3. Authors have the right to appeal of the editorial decisions.

13.3.1. They will be granted five (5) days from the date of the final decision of the Editorial Board to appeal.

13.3.2. The written appeal must be sent to the e-mail: <journal@nuped.com.br>.

13.3.3. The appeal will be examined by the Editorial Board within thirty (30) days

CONDITIONS FOR SUBMISSIONS

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all the following items, and submissions may be returned to authors that do not adhere to these guidelines.

1. The contribution is original and unpublished (except in the case of articles in a foreign language published abroad) and it is not being evaluated for publication by another Journal; otherwise, it must be justified in "Comments to the Editor."
2. The submission file is in Microsoft Word, OpenOffice or RTF.
3. URLs for the references have been informed when possible.
4. The text has between 15 and 30 pages (A4 size – 21 cm by 29.7 cm), including the introduction, development, conclusion (not necessarily with these titles) and a list of references; margins used are: left and top of 3 cm and right and bottom of 2 cm; the text is written in Times New Roman format, size 12, line spacing 1.5, and spacing 0 pt. before and after paragraphs; in the footnotes it was used Times New Roman, size 10, 1 pt. spacing; in the text development, paragraphs have an indent of 1.5 cm from the left margin; headings and subheadings are aligned on the left margin; figures and tables are inserted in the text, not in the end of the document as attachments.
5. The text respects the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the [Author Guidelines](#), on the page About.
6. In case of submission to a section with peer review (e.g.: articles), the instructions available in [Ensuring blind evaluation by peer reviewers](#) have been followed.
7. The author states that, except for the direct and indirect quotations clearly indicated and referenced, the article is of his/her authorship and therefore does not contain plagiarism. And states that he/she is aware of the legal implications of the use of other authors material.

8. The author states that participated in the work enough to make public their responsibility for the content and that all statements contained in the manuscript are true or based on research with reasonable accuracy.
9. The author agrees with the liability policy defined in item 10. Authors responsibilities of the [Author Guidelines](#).

PRIVACY STATEMENT

This journal is committed to ethics and quality in publication, following international patterns of scientific publication. We support standards of expected ethical behavior for all parties involved in publishing in our journal: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer and the publisher. We do not accept plagiarism or other unethical behavior. Thus, it follows the guidelines of the [2nd World Conference on Research Integrity](#), Singapore, July 22-24, 2010.

Duties of Editors

- **Publication decision:** The journal's editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor is guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may consult with editorial board or reviewers in decision making.
- **Fair play:** The editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.
- **Confidentiality:** The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.
- **Disclosure and Conflicts of interest:** The editor must not use unpublished information in his/her own research without the express written consent of the author. The editor should recuse him/herself from considering manuscripts in which he/she has conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers.
- **Involvement and cooperation in investigations:** The editor should take reasonable responsive measures when ethical complaints have been presented concerning a submitted manuscript or published paper.

Duties of Reviewers

- **Contribution to Editorial Decision:** Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the editorial communications with the author may also assist the author in improving the paper.
- **Promptness:** Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process.
- **Confidentiality:** Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others.

- **Standards of Objectivity:** Reviews should be conducted objectively and referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.
- **Acknowledgement of Source:** Peer reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. The peer reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.
- **Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest:** Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

Duties of Authors

- **Reporting standards:** Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the paper. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.
- **Originality and Plagiarism:** The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that this has been appropriately cited or quoted. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.
- **Multiple or Redundant Publication:** An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. To publish the same article in different journals without informing the editors and having their agreement constitute unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.
- **Acknowledgement of Sources:** Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work. Information obtained privately, as in conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties, must not be used or reported without explicit, written permission from the source. Information obtained in the course of confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be used without the explicit written permission of the author of the work involved in these services.
- **Authorship of the Paper:** Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

- **Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest:** All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.
- **Fundamental errors in published works:** When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.

Duties of the Publisher

We are committed to ensuring that advertising, reprint or other commercial revenue has no impact or influence on editorial decisions.

Our articles are peer reviewed to ensure the quality of scientific publishing and we are also users of CrossCheck (CrossRef's plagiarism software).

* This statement is based on Elsevier recommendations and COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.