Editorial Preface

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Welcome to Volume 12, Issue 1 of the International Journal of Electronic Government Research. Papers in this issue continue with the theme of electronic government adoption and diffusion. The research reported in the papers confirms the ongoing challenges faced by governments and citizens across the word in tackling e-government adoption. The authors discuss various technological innovations and diffusion channels that have been employed by governments to facilitate e-government adoption. The first two papers in this issue revolve around diverse technologies adopted by governments in Greece and Australia and the third paper is based on a literature review of cloud computing adoption by governments. The remaining two papers are focusing on e-readiness and trust issues of e-government services and their influence on adoption. The papers in this issue of IJEGR enrich the e-government adoption literature through identifying different factors that influence adoption behaviour of users in various countries.

The first paper in this issue of IJEGR is entitled 'An extended model of e-government adoption by civil servants in Greece'. This paper is authored by Vasiliki G Vrana, Ioannis Karavasilis and Kostas Zafiropoulos. This paper examines the factors that affect e-government adoption by teachers in Greece. The authors developed a conceptual model using constructs from the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), the theoretical extension of the TAM (TAM2), Diffusion of Innovation (DOI). The paper integrates the constructs of trust in e-government, perceived risk, perceived behavioural control, personal innovativeness and awareness in the model. The validated model offers a starting point for the investigation of factors affecting the adoption of e-government services and can be extended by using domain-specific constructs to fit other government organizations.

The second paper is authored by Chowdhury Golam Hossan and James C Ryan and is entitled 'Factors affecting e-Government technology adoption behaviour in a voluntary environment'. This paper examined the factors that affect voluntary eService adoption in a public sector work environment. The authors empirically examine their proposed model using structured equation modelling based on 515 surveys collected from Australian City Councils. This paper found that individual's attitudes and beliefs have a significant influence on eService utilisation and organisational conditions such as training, leadership support and organisational preparedness act to enhance eService utilisation indirectly through their effect on an individual's attitudes and beliefs.

The third paper is authored by Eleni Dermentzia, Efthimios Tambourisb, and Konstantinos Tarabanisc and is entitled 'Cloud computing in eGovernment: Proposing a conceptual stage model'. This paper developed a stage model to map cloud computing adoption by governments. The proposed model is applicable at the national level and consists of four stages: ad-hoc eGov cloud solutions, cloud-based public services, eGov cloud(s) and diffusion of cloud computing in eGov. The model is based on academic and grey literature prompting further research to empirically validate it. The authors posit that their proposed model will help towards organizing the growing literature and induce further debate around the topic of cloud computing adoption by governments.

The fourth paper is entitled 'Ready, Set, Govern: Readiness of Saudi Arabian Organizations for E-Government'. This paper is authored by Ibrahim A. Alghamdi, Robert Goodwin and Robert

Goodwin. This study contributes to the literature pertaining to e-Readiness and e-Government, by offering an Organizational E-Government Readiness (OEGR) model which uncovers critical factors imperative for e-Government readiness in public organizations. The authors found that various factors including strategy, national e-Government program, processes, ICT infrastructure, and human resources had a positive impact on OEGR. The authors posit that their proposed model would offer government agencies with a systematic approach for assessing OEGR.

The final paper in this issue of IJEGR is by Mohamed Mahmood and is entitled 'Enhancing Citizens Trust and Confidence in Government through Digital Transformation'. This paper examines how digital transformation of government may play an important role in improving trust and confidence. Using a systematic literature review, a conceptual model is proposed which captures the key constructs that may lead to better understanding of how to rebuild trust and confidence in government administrations through the digital transformation of government. This paper identified key factors such as citizens' satisfaction and expectations, transparency, accountability, digital transformation of government and performance of the government that would have an influence on trust and confidence.

I hope the papers presented in this issue of IJEGR will help further enrich the debate on e-government adoption across the word.

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