



ALIANZA PARA EL GOBIERNO ABIERTO

ARGENTINA

PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA
2015 -2017



OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ACTION PLAN 2015-2017

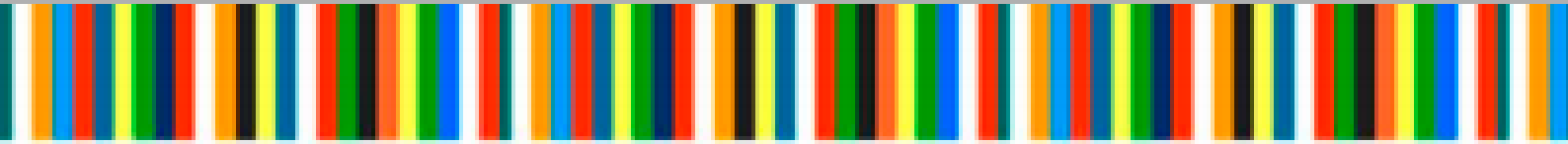
Presidency of the Nation

Introduction

In line with Latin American pace, Argentina keeps on advancing in the development of public policies that strengthen the relationship between the State and the civil society in order to ensure all inhabitants' rights. In this context, Open Government materializes such rights within the a framework of a strategy that allows attaining higher levels of social inclusion, focused on the demands and needs of the inhabitants and fostering the collaborative participation of the diverse actors that integrate the Argentine society. In this sense, digital technologies play a central role to strengthen working within a network and approach the State to all and in turn, its promotion from the State constitutes a revolutionary leap in the dynamics of the new century.

As a result of the strategic relevance of having infrastructure networks as a base, the conditions that in the infrastructure and connectivity aspect are seen in the progress towards technological sovereignty in the region, are reflected in the South American Council of Infrastructure and Planning (COSIPLAN) of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), jointly with the Initiative for the Integration of South American Regional Infrastructure (IIRSA). In order to enlarge digital inclusion within the Strategic Action Plan 2012-2022 the necessary studies to develop interconnection of the different structures and optic fibre networks in South America have been fostered, in order to create the South American Fibre Optic Ring.

In our country the digital inclusion policies have been deepened through the launching of the Argentina Communications Geostationary Satellite AR-SAT 1, laying around 30 thousand kilometres of optic fibre and the delivery of over 5 million netbooks in the framework of strengthening public education and digital literacy that in turns decreases the digital gap at homes of pupils and teachers. In this scenario, of large deployment of connectivity, access and inclusion policies, the President of the Nation, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, highlighted that “Empowering the society of rights means to generate more and a better democracy, with increasing inclusion” (March 26, 2015). In this sense, Open Government is introduced as a tool to strengthen the institutional



dynamics and fosters management transparency so that citizens can participate in a knowledgeable manner and thus making their rights be complied with and enlarged.

In fact, and as a result of the federal expansion and democratizing strength of these initiatives, the country's political and social fabric could be rebuilt after the 2001 crisis, while our community was highly strengthened, unprecedentedly, being able to have their opinions be heard, exercising their power.

Within the framework of these conditions, Argentina presents the first stage of the II Action Plan 2015-2017 elaborated with the participation of organizations of the civil society, universities, representatives of different government agencies and citizens interested in different issues deal addressed. On the participation platform <https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar> the base documents presented by different national public institutions, are available, where 392 votes and over 180 comments adhering to the proposals were reported.

For June 2016, after the new authorities take over, it is expected to incorporate new commitments to strengthen open government policies and to continue advancing with and strengthening the institutional capacities of an inclusive State that also ensures all inhabitants' rights.



Efforts carried out by the Argentine State

As of the presentation of the I Action Plan of Open Government in 2013, Argentina kept on advancing in the development of public policies that strengthen the infrastructure and connectivity across the national territory. In this sense, in December 2014, the **Digital Argentina Law (27078)** was passed, which stated as an objective to enable the access of all the inhabitants of the Argentine Republic to the information and communications services in egalitarian, social and geographical conditions, with the highest quality parameters thus providing a new regulatory framework to the telecommunications system that shall ensure compliance with human beings' right to information.

Thus, new competitors were incorporated in the system, an essential element to attain the universality in the access to services and to eliminate inequalities in the area of communications and information; moreover, interconnection tariffs are regulated and the opening of networks from the interconnection of ICT services licensors is allowed. Also parameters for the development of telecommunications networks structure and the exploitation conditions of those were established.

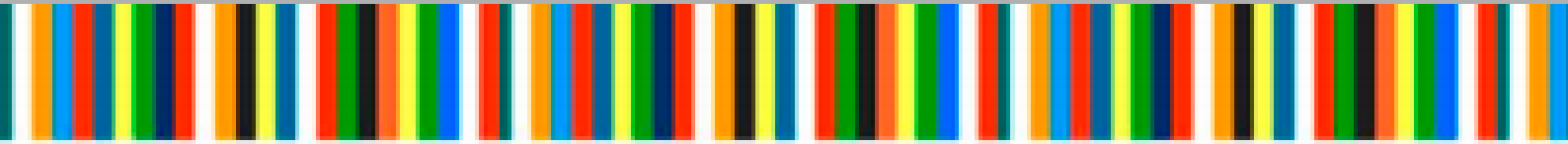
The **Argentina Connected** Program that has been implemented since 2010 keeps on developing telecommunications infrastructure, equipment and services across the country. On the other hand, within the framework of the Argentina Digital Law the ICT Federal Authority (AFTIC) was created, which gives continuity to the program and which main objective is digital inclusion, breaking with geographical and social limitations for the access and use of ICT. It is a priority goal to generate the necessary conditions so that broad band Internet service, television and video can be provided to all the inhabitants under egalitarian conditions.

The Federal Optic Fibre Network is the platform for the development of such plan, as well as other associated projects such as the Argentine Digital Terrestrial Television System (SATVD-T) and the Egalitarian Connection Program.¹

The deployment of this fibre network provides for three complementary levels: the backbone network, the provincial networks and the last mile, by virtue of the federal integration goal.

In this sense, with a projected deployment of 58,000 km, so far around 30,000 km of fibres were completed, 25,800 of federal backbone network and 6,524 km of the Provincial Network reach 1,800 sites in the country, highlighting its arrival at the province of Tierra del Fuego, strengthening digital inclusion.

¹Described in the 2013-2015 Argentina Action Plan



Another relevant progress in this issue is the **Argentine Telecommunications Geostationary Satellite System (SSGAT)**. It was created by AR-SAT, a public firm dedicated to provide telecommunications services through a combination of terrestrial, air and spatial infrastructures.² Communications satellites, 100% Argentine, ARSAT 1 and ARSAT 2 were built within the framework of the Federal Telecommunications Argentina Connected Plan.

ARSAT 1 project was completed with the launching of the first geostationary satellite built in Argentina, which was designed to ensure satellite sovereignty and self-supply in the transmission of TV, video, telephone e Internet signals. Concisely, through the provision of this satellite system, video signals are transported and television services are provided directly to homes, coupled with access to Internet to be received through VSAT antennas and data and IP telephony with the same quality across the federal territory, including Antarctica stations and Islas Malvinas.

In the same sense, ARSAT 2 satellite is currently in the process of integration, which was developed to provide telecommunications services in the American continent with three coverages: South American, North American and Hemispherical what will allow favouring the export of audio-visual contents.

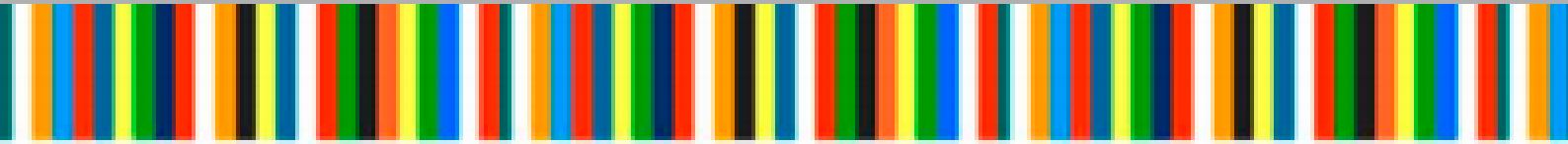
As previously mentioned, this infrastructure and connectivity policy is complemented with the **Egalitarian Connection Program** that has been implemented since 2010 with the goal of enlarging digital inclusion across the federal territory. The use of laptops (netbooks) provides a democratic access to technological resources both, in public schools and in students' and teachers' homes, in order to have a society with knowledge concerning Information and Telecommunications Technologies (ICT).

In 2013 the estimated goal was to deliver 3 million netbooks; nevertheless, by mid-2015 over 5 million netbooks have already been delivered to students and teachers of secondary public schools, special education schools and teachers training institutes. Teachers training in the use of such tool and the elaboration of educational proposals pretend to incorporate new technologies in the teaching and learning processes.³

<http://www.conectarigualdad.gob.ar/>

² AR-SAT is in charge of the development of the Argentine Telecommunications Geostationary Satellite System (SSGAT), which objective is the design and manufacturing of own satellites, their launching and putting them in orbit and the corresponding commercialization of satellite services and others related.

³ The agencies responsible for the application of this program are: Chief of the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, National Social Security Administration (ANSES), Ministry of Federal Planning, Investment and Services. Presidency of the Nation



In addition to the advances in infrastructure and connectivity aspects, as well as e-government and public services, the latter mentioned in the I Action Plan 2013-2015,⁴ in Argentina an active citizen participation in diverse public policies allows shaping these actions within the open government principles. The audio-visual communications law, the new civil and commercial code and the watched prices program are initiatives that involved the design of the public policies, citizen participation, as well as their implementation and follow-up.

- The **Audiovisual Communications Services Law** (26.522) was enacted on October 10, 2009 by President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. This was the result of a debate process started in 2008, when the national government took the initiative of the Coalition for Democratic Broadcasting and submitted it to a debate in the civil society. Additionally, the pending issue of replacing the Broadcasting Law of the Military Regime and its further amendments was settled, as those had permitted an entrepreneurial and very strong media concentration.

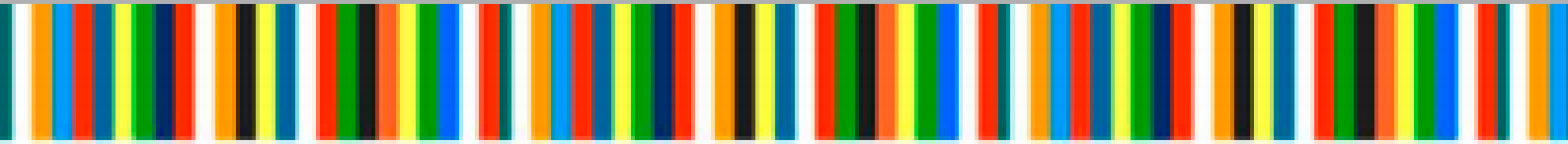
The Coalition for Democratic Broadcasting is a group comprised by over 300 social, community, human rights, union-based organizations, and by small and medium sized enterprises that elaborated a list of 21 basic items that should have a new broadcasting law. This proposal was posed as an alternative to the one enacted in the last military dictatorship. The fact that the project had its origin in the same civil society is highlighted. Additionally, by the decision of the federal government, 24 debate fora were created and over 80 speeches were delivered across the country for one year to generate a bill sent to the Congress on an agreed upon manner.

This initiative was supported by centre-left parties, communitarian radios, all the national universities, unions, organizations of human rights, the United Nations Organization and journalists and press staff organizations.

After the presentation of the Audiovisual Communication Services Law our country experienced an unparalleled process of citizen participation. The effects of this policy started to be reflected with the multiplication of community and commercial radio stations across the country.

On the other, hand non-profit organizations and national universities could have access to these licenses, and these were rearranged to dismantle the concentration

⁴ In the section Efforts Made by the Argentine State so far, under the subtitle of e-Government and public services, the lines of action in e-Government that go along with an improvement in efficiency and efficacy of internal processes and the relation with society were highlighted. <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gob.ar/multimedia/files/Plan%20de%20Accion%20ARGENTINA%20final.pdf> fPág, 7.



system that had been current up to then. The Public Regulator Authority was created (to deal with complains, claims and queries about radio and TV). At contents level, advertising was regulated, subtitles, sign language and audio descriptions were incorporated; national productions were fostered and gender equality was ensured based on a plural, egalitarian and non-stereotyped treatment of contents.

www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/155000-159999/158649/norma.htm

- The new **Civil and Commercial Code** (Law 26.994) reflects a huge progress related to family relationships, the creation of commercial companies and takes into account all progress and developments that have been taking place in the Human Rights field, which has deeply questioned the current civil legislation, to the extent of pressing new comprehensive and systemic rules.

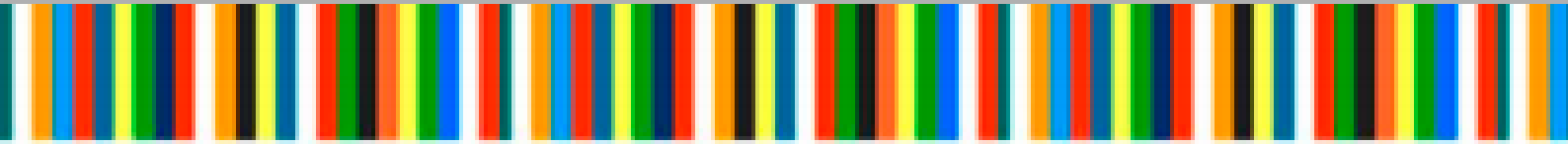
Both, the original Civil Code and the relevant reform made in 1968 during the military dictatorship of Onganía, were decisions taken with no debate. Instead, the new civil and commercial code is the result of a long debate process, not only the public hearings in different places of our country, but in different academic environments, seminars, courses, doctrine articles, communications media, and also through television advertisement during the broadcasting of football matches. Also there were inputs from different organizations of the civil society.

Substantial modifications were introduced with respect to marriage, divorce, marriage agreements, conventional pairs, assisted reproduction, adoption, parental responsibilities, registration of names which origins are of native population and the possibility of having the last name of any of the spouses, the right to own image, the consumer protection, new forms of contracts/hiring, protection to the weakest, the property of native people, environment protection and economic development.

<http://www.infojus.gob.ar/nuevo-codigo-civil-y-comercial-de-la-nacion>

- The **Watched Prices Program** that started in 2014 is an agreement of articulation between the federal government and the marketing companies, distributors and their main suppliers to manage flexible prices.

This initiative seeks providing predictability and transparency in the price formation process. The products marketed from this program have determined prices that emerge from the analysis of value chains. These are prices that allow ensuring competitive conditions in the economic aspect, protecting the Argentinians' pockets and it allows for every consumer to exert his or her right to choose based on the information provided.



It is about reference values: the purpose is to compare them with other shelf prices, evaluate the difference and be able to choose. For this reason it is very important that Watched Prices are visible and accessible, with proper signalling and an agreed price. In this sense, teams of developers made free applications for smartphones to be able to scan any product bar code to know if they are part of the government program, as well as browsing a list of all the articles that are in this program and file a claim if any of these products is found with a price different from the agreed upon one. Since the application of this program, the control by consumers has been essential and penalties were applied to the stores that were not complying with this program.

In addition to consumer goods, this program includes construction materials in the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires and in 15 provinces where agreements were made with local building materials suppliers. It also includes an agreement with manufacturers and retailers of motor scooters, establishing accessible plans for the models and car dealers that adhered to the program across the country.

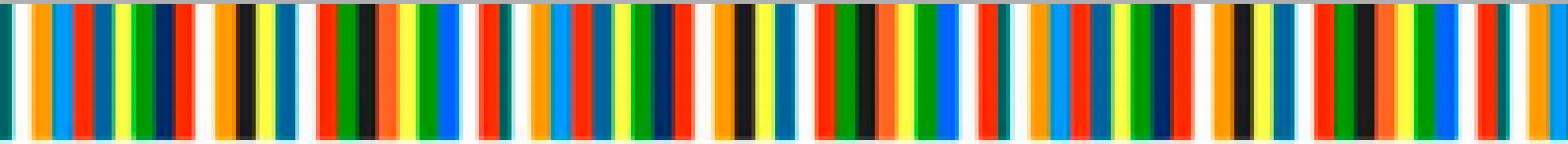
The Watched Prices program is of federal scope and established the commitment by firms that are suppliers and marketers to supply an amount of products at an agreed upon price between the parties. The agreement has a term of one year and is quarterly reviewed.

It also provides a tool to reach all localities: the Network of Proximity Stores in Argentina (COMPRAR network). This Network is a tool to work jointly with the municipalities to sign local agreements with neighbourhood stores, local produce, cooperatives and different types of close stores in order to apply Watched Prices to all neighbours.

<http://precioscuidados.gob.ar/>

On the other hand, other recent public policies of relevant impact are within the framework of transparency. The law on financing political parties and the Law for the Defence of Consumers and Users improve accountability between the Federal State, the organizations of the civil society and the private sector.

- The **Law on Financing Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns** (25600) was enacted with amendments in December 2006. It suffered two substantive reforms: the increase in the maximum of expenditures allowed for political parties in the electoral campaigns, which go from one peso (\$1) to one peso and fifty cents (\$1.50); the unification of bank accounts, where political parties have to deposit the funds to be used to support regular and campaign activities. It is worth recalling that the original law, instead, obliged political parties to open two different accounts, one exclusively for current financing and another one only for electoral funds.



The new law also regulated the prohibition to contract advertising for third parties. This means that in order to contract electoral advertising the participation of the political or economic responsible people of the parties and alliances is exclusive.

Another innovation brought about by this law is that a percentage was set (5%) for the permanent party Fund that has to be allocated to the National Electoral Chamber for its control activities.

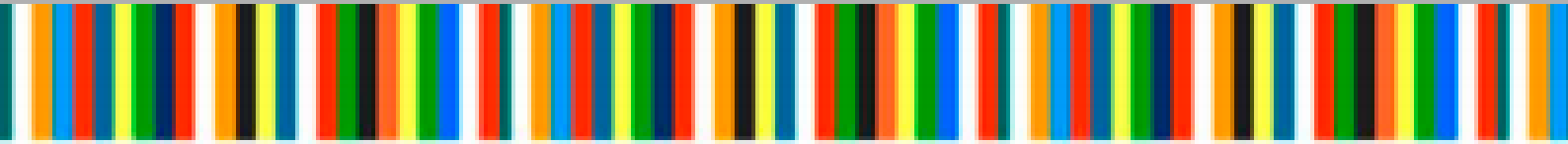
It is allocated in the same manner as established in the previous law: 20% in equitably manner among all the admitted political parties and 80% proportional to the amount of votes that the party would have obtained in the last election for national congressmen. But the new law established that this distribution is only for the parties that have proved to have obtained at least a number of votes equivalent to 1% of the electoral roll.

The new regulation establishes that political parties have to state the closing date of their annual accounting year in their Charters. Within ninety days of the closure of the accounting year, political parties shall submit the annual statement of assets and liabilities and income and expenses account to the Federal justice with electoral competence of the corresponding district. The Federal Justice and the National Electoral Chamber through the Auditors Body shall have a maximum of 180 days to perform an audit of annual balance sheets and 30 days to elaborate and notify political parties of such reports. The federal judge with the corresponding electoral competence will demand the immediate publication of the parties' annual balance sheets on the Website of the Judiciary Power of the Nation. Additionally, the political parties shall publish in a newspaper of national scope the website where these complete balance sheets were published with the list of donors. If a political group does not have a website it will be referred to the Website of the Judiciary Power of the Nation.

All these regulations are aimed at generating transparency with respect to the financing of political parties in general and promoting an equitable distribution of advertisement spaces. Therefore, the purpose is to even out diffusion in terms of representativeness in the media and that the mechanisms of parties financing be available for all citizens.

<http://www.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/75000-79999/75022/norma.htm>

- The **Law for the Defence of Consumers** is part of an inclusive country project, where all our people have the right to access to consumption. The objective is to ensure that everybody's rights are respected. Those rights are provided for in the



National Constitution and in the laws 24.240 for the Defence of Consumers, 19.511 Legal Metrology, 22.802 Commercial Loyalty and 25.065 Credit Cards.

From the defence of consumers a culture of rights is promoted, which are strengthened from the community that knows about them, that exercises them and that gets organized to defend them. Therefore, a culture of sustainable consumption is built, fostering community participation and education on consumption. With the new legislation, the State has more tools to distribute the surplus of the value chain in an equitable manner; to protect the weakest actors in the consumption relationships; to ensure the conditions of economic competitiveness and to improve the capacity to access to goods and services.

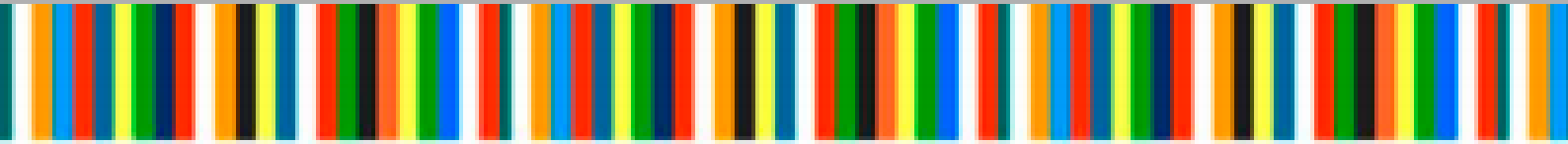
The new set of laws for the defence of consumers has as their main function to deal with claims; to develop mediation instances and to initiate prosecution; to check for the compliance of laws 19.511 (Legal Metrology), 24.240 (Defence of Consumer), 22.802 (Commercial Loyalty) and 25.065 (credit cards); to determine suppliers' responsibilities; to control that offers are respected and the accuracy of the measurement tools; the correctness of advertisements and security standards and to establish fines and to communicate them.

Since 2014, a new instance for the solution of conflicts between consumers and firms has been established. The COPREC is a free instance for every consumer or user who decides that the mediator be appointed by draw. This instance can also be handled privately with a mediator chosen by the consumer or by an agreement between the parties.

Also the Federal Council for Consumption was created, that is a federal institution for the coordination of the policies related to consumption issues. It is integrated by representatives of the national government – delegated in the Undersecretariat for the Defence of Consumers – and representatives of all the provinces and the government of the City of Buenos Aires.

<http://www.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/235000-239999/235275/norma.htm>

In addition to the actions at national level, the advances on open government in the municipal and provincial governments are noticeable as regards their scope. With respect to citizen participation the municipality of Gualeguaychú (Province of Entre Ríos), Rosario (Province of Santa Fe), Morón and Rivadavia (Province of Buenos



Aires) are highlighted especially regarding the participative budget⁵. With respect to the transparency axis the municipality of Rafaela (Province of Santa Fe), of Junín (Province of Buenos Aires) and the government of the province of Santa Fe can be mentioned⁶. Likewise, about open data, the case of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, the municipality of Bahía Blanca, of Mercedes (Province Buenos Aires) and the government of the province of Misiones are outstanding.^{7 8}

⁵ The portals of the mentioned municipalities are: Gualeguaychú www.gualeguaychu.gov.ar; Rosario www.rosario.gov.ar, Morón www.moron.gov.ar; Rivadavia <http://munirivadavia.gob.ar/>.

⁶ The portals of the mentioned jurisdictions are: Rafaela www.rafaela.gob.ar/gobiernoabierto; Junín www.junin.gov.ar/ga/; Santa Fe www.santafe.gob.ar;

⁷ The open data sites referred to are: Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires <http://data.buenosaires.gob.ar/>; Bahía Blanca <http://gabierto.bahiablanca.gov.ar/datos-abiertos/>; Mercedes www.datos.mercedes.gob.ar and the Province of Misiones www.datos.misiones.gov.ar

⁸ For further information on each of the mentioned cases: the book “Policies and experiences of Open Government in Argentina”. Chief of the Cabinet Office, Undersecretariat of Management Technologies. Prince and Jolías 2015.



Elaboration of the II Action Plan

Antecedents

In 2012, within the sphere of the Chief of Cabinet Office the Open Government Work Team of Argentine Digital Agenda was created ⁹ where different actors of the civil society periodically have meetings to work on the open the Government issue.

With the incorporation of Argentina to the Open Government Partnership in November 2012, this work environment turned to be at the beginning in the main input for the elaboration of the I Action Plan 2013-2015.

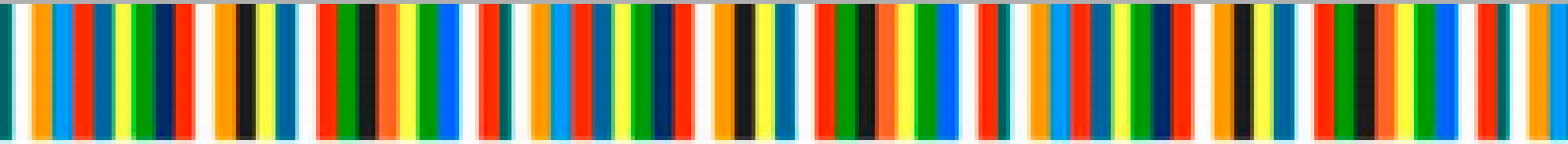
Later, after the results attained, in the structure of the National Executive Power, the Coordination of Open Government formalized by Resolution 538 of 2013, depending from the Undersecretariat of Management Technologies – Secretariat of the Chief of the Cabinet Office; and a set of actions to strengthen the policies of open government in Argentina were developed. The creation of the Public Data Portal, the ICT Observatory, as well as the National Conference on Open Government in 2014, are specific actions within the framework of this areas. These allowed progressing in this issue and taking the firsts steps to establish open government as a good management practice.

Planning Process

In April 2015, the Open Government Coordination proposed a methodological guideline for the elaboration of the II Action Plan in order to be able to incorporate new national institutions to the Plan, enlarging the scope of open government policies further than the Chief of the Cabinet Office.

For this process, the Open Government team depending from the Management of Technological and Communications Infrastructure of PAMI (Health coverage for retirees) developed a participation platform and collaborated with the management and technical support of it. In <https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar> there were 392 votes in favour of the commitments submitted and a total of 181 comments on the initiatives proposed.

⁹ Argentine Digital Agenda (ADA) is a tool created by Presidential Decree No. 512/2009 that fosters the conformation of a Multisectorial Cabinet oriented to exploitation of the possibilities offered by the Information and Knowledge Society. Its operation is detailed in the I Plan of Action - pages 3 and 10. <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gob.ar/multimedia/files/Plan%20de%20Accion%20ARGENTINA%20final.pdf>



After the on-line debate, there were in-person seminars for every initiative related to the base document submitted by each agency. The comments posted by citizens on the participative platform worked as an input for the in-person debate and an agreement on the actions to meet the commitments detailed in this plan.

The Organizations of the Civil Society participating in Open Government Group Team (OGWT) proposed sending a formal invitation to the highest authorities of all the federal public agencies, of the Executive Power, both centralized and decentralized. In the course of the following weeks working on this, the Coordination joined the representatives of the different jurisdictions interested in participating. Some agencies made contact with the Open Government forum that meets every 15 days, and posed the theme issues they wanted to incorporate into the Plan. Nevertheless, the situation of a new government period taking over by the end of 2015 limited the participation of various agencies and hindered the expectations of the political authorities to submit a commitment that would effectively attain the goals agreed upon.

Taking into account the possibility of this situation, the inclusion of new mid-term commitments was formalized as an item in the methodological guide for the elaboration of the Action Plan, which will allow incorporating other initiatives during the second year of implementation.

Various agencies submitted documents related to the area of competence so that in the next year these proposals can be taken as a reference, and from them be able to potentially go on progressing. Such is the case of the Office of the Comptroller General (SIGEN), the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC), the National Institute of Technological Education and the General Office of Administration and Financial Management, both depending from the Ministry of Education; The National Electoral Direction, the Ministry of Planning, the National Council of Women of the Ministry of Social Development, Controlling Agencies of the Legislative Power, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the National Food Safety and Quality Inspection Service (SENASA), the Institute of Viticulture and the National Arts Fund.

In this sense, the initiatives by the national agencies have the reference of the Methodological Guide for the elaboration of the II Action Plan.¹⁰

¹⁰ La guía metodológica para la Elaboración del Plan de Acción 2015-2017 se encuentra disponible en <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gob.ar/documentos>

Methodological Guide for the elaboration of the II Action Plan of Open Government

Based on Resolution 265 of 2013, the methodology designed by the Coordination of Open Government for the elaboration of the II Action Plan to be submitted before the Open Government Partnership (OGP) was reformulated

The Coordination of Open Government jointly with the Open Government Forum of the Argentine Digital Agenda promotes environments of dialogue and collaboration among the different agencies of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Power, the different organizations depending from the Federal Administration and the civil society in order to promote the implementation of open government actions that imply citizen participation and collaboration, as well as transparency and visibility of public policies.

Within this framework, the Coordination will inform on the progress of the II Action Plan: guidelines of each commitment, the debates in every meeting/seminar, both in-person and on-line; it will also be responsible for the publication and diffusion of the complete II Plan and follow-up and assessment of every commitment.

The representatives of the civil society and citizens in general that were enrolled in the previous methodology will receive the correspondent notification of this new evolutionary work modality in order to be able to participate in all the issues they may desire.

1. Incorporation of the action Plan commitments

Commitments incorporated to the II Plan shall comply with the requirements described in paragraph IV of the Guide to elaborate a federal action plan of the Open Government Partnership. They shall also have a work plan for the compliance with those commitments, indicating the outset of the activity, the intermediate action with deadlines and defined final term. And to use the self-assessment model proposed by the OGP, in order to monitor the progress of the implementation of every commitment.

In order to contribute to the debate, the agencies are requested to submit a document to disclose the policy on which the commitment will be elaborated. The Coordination of Open Government as well as any non-government organization will be able to convene any public organization to submit a commitment in the II Plan that will be created jointly with the civil society.

2. Debate environments

The promoting institutions will convene a debate session to elaborate commitments. The Coordination of Open Government will collaborate in the diffusion of the debate as well as the base document where the policy that will be dealt with is described.

There will be an in-person meeting and at the same time there will be an on-line support (streaming) that will allow the interaction with other participants not able to be present at the meeting.

It is up to every institution to determine the amount of sessions that will take place related to the commitment to be incorporated, except that there is no consensus on how to implement the commitment posed or if the proposal needs to be more detailed. In this case, a new meeting will be agreed upon or it will be possible to continue with the collaborative work through the participation portal, made available by the Coordination of Open Government.

The result of the meeting will be a minute that will reflect the collaborative work done and from which the agreements to be incorporated into the commitment will be defined.

A referent from the academia and/or an expert on this issue will be convened to play the role of facilitator, in order to articulate consensus between the civil society and the institution.

The responsible for moderating the session will be defined in the OGWT based on the list of specialists proposed by the institutions. Additionally, the OGWT will convene specialists in Open Government to collaborate with this task.

3. Presentation and diffusion of the Action Plan

Once the Action Plan is elaborated it will be submitted to the Open Government Partnership and there will be a launching event in the Chief of the Cabinet Office, where national and provincial institutions, organizations of the civil society and journalists will be invited. Also, it will be spread through official social networks and the organizations of the civil society (OSC), as well as the open government portal. It will be sought that the Action Plan goes viral on the web as much as possible and to make the commitments adopted by the National State jointly with the OSC be known.

4. Assessment and accountability of commitments

The different modalities of follow up and assessment will be informed to public agencies so that they can choose to monitor the commitments taken over on a periodical basis. Due to the competences that correspond to the Coordination of Open Government by resolution 265/13, the Coordination will disseminate the follow-up of the commitments submitted based on the information provided by the engaged institutions,

being their responsibility to comply with, follow up and assess the goals submitted. This information will be posted on the open government portal.

5. Inclusion of new commitments at medium term

The Open Government Partnership provides for the possibility of incorporating new commitments to be implemented in the course of the second year of the plan.

Work Guide for the elaboration of new commitments: base document

In order to direct the debate among public agencies and the organizations of the civil society, the creation of a document on the issue or commitment is requested. To this effect, it is expected that the organizations deliver a base document with the goal of shaping work guidelines, taking as a reference the Query for public agencies. In a period of not less than 10 days prior to the development of the session, the material will be available on

<https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar/> platform

Up to the date scheduled for the session the comments on the initiatives related to the issues to deal with will be received; in turn, this will be used as an input for the meeting. Likewise, the organizations and citizens will be able to go deeper in their proposals by mail to the Coordination of Open Government, so that they are published in the corresponding format:

gobiernoabierto@jefatura.gob.ar

Query for public organizations

Description of the antecedents of the initiative related to open government.

What actions have been developed up to date?

On what principle or principles of open government it is considered that government management is based?

Who are the citizens and/or what are the organizations that benefits are directed to?

How can they be identified?

Participative planning at medium term of the initiative(s) for the next 18 months

What actions you would develop?

What actors of the civil society shall be connected as a priority?

What sector of the Academia would you include in the initiative?

Design process of the commitment(s)

How long do you consider that it will take to design the future implementation on a collaborative manner?

What indicators can assess the success of the program continuity?

Draw a timetable to attain the stipulated goals



Query for the organizations of the civil society

Based on the experience you have about interacting with public organizations, what actions you consider appropriate to carry out to contribute to commitment(s)

What actors/partners do you identify to promote initiatives as those proposed?

Additionally, for the second stage of the Plan, the Coordination of Open Government will continue accompanying the initiatives submitted by the OSC's, as well as others that emerge up to the first semester of the following year, in order to be incorporated as new commitments.

The Organizations of the Civil Society: Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ), Democratic Change Foundation, Association for Civil Rights (ADC), Cascos Verdes Civil Association (non-profit organization that works towards the social inclusion and environmental conservation), Democracy on the Network, Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Legislative Board, Forensic Accountants, Forum for the Study of Justice Administration (FORES), Data Conception, Laboratory of Public Policies, Open Knowledge Argentina, Citizen Power, Civil Association Universe Ágora and Argentine Roof – requested to contact the Undersecretariat for the Institutional Reform and Strengthen of Democracy, the National Office of Management Innovation, the Office of the Comptroller General, the National Office of Public Employment, the National Procurement Office, the Public Prosecutor, the National Budget Office of the Ministry of Economy, the National Office of the Government Procurator for the Prison System, the National General Audit and the Ombudsman. Although the first approach with every public organization mentioned took place, after new authorities take over, the Coordination will follow the initiatives submitted in order to incorporate some of the proposal mentioned in the second stage of the Action Plan.

Commitment I		
Development of state capacities in Open Government		
<p>The in-presence meeting was held on August 14th, 2015 at the Undersecretariat of Management Technologies, Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 511 1P (CABA). The moderator was Lucas Jofías and Oscar Oszlak was present. Through the platform, also 105 people participated in establishing the commitment with comments and votes in favour of the proposal.</p>		
Responsible Secretariat / Ministry	Coordination of Open Government – Undersecretariat of Management Technologies – Chief of the Cabinet Office	
Name of the responsible person	Camila Chirino	
Position	Coordinator of Open Government	
E-mail	gobiernoabierto@jefatura.gob.ar	
Phone number	(011) 4343-9001	
Other actors	Government	National Administration of Public Administration, Federal Council of Public Affairs – Secretariat of the Cabinet Office – Chief of the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, National Office of the Government Procurator for the Prison System, Argentine Mining Geological Service, National Institute of Social Associativism
	Civil society, private initiative, work teams and multilateral ones	Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ), Awareness Association, Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Digital Societies Foundation, Centre for the Study of the State and Society, National University of La Matanza, Digital Agenda Work Team. Citizens that participated through the https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar platform
Status quo or problem intended to be solved	The development of policies related to open government finds its limitations at the moment of implementation in the different levels of government. The absence of an homogenous and shared vision, as well as the lack of a debate among multiple actors with respect to what open government is, on the one hand leads to not acknowledging public policies that are within the framework of these principles, and on the other hand to the impossibility of institutionalizing mechanisms to improve interaction between	

	<p>citizens and the State, to increase social inclusion with the collaboration of strategic actors to attain such goal.</p> <p>Also, taking as a reference the recommendations of the external audit report on the I Action Plan, the design of more inclusive and participative processes in the elaboration of the action plans is stressed.</p>
Main objective	To Foster the development of open government through training; to open the debate on the theme issue; to generate, incorporate and improve mechanisms, at federal level with the collaboration of various actors both, governmental or non-governmental
Short description of the commitment	Consolidate a vision on open government at federal level and strengthen interaction mechanisms between the State and the society
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Collaborative participation and inclusion
Relevance	The invitation to different sectors of the society, especially the Universities, proposes to take the input that the academic community can provide to public management and to improve interaction environments between citizens and the State. Likewise, the experience of the organizations of the civil society will also be a key pillar to strengthen the dynamics of citizen participation.
Ambition	The scope of open government can be potentiated with environments of debate and training, what will allow that different governmental areas, as well as diverse actors of the civil society are integrated in the dynamics that open government offers. With the incorporation of more actors it is intended to adjust public policies and government actions to citizen demands and needs with their active collaboration

Milestones, preliminary and final goals that allow checking for commitment compliance	New or in progress Commitment	Start-up date:	Completion date:
1. Creation of an environment for the exchange of information, tools and actions of citizen participation jointly with universities and different sectors of the civil society. To this effect a meeting with the different actors to define concrete actions addressed to an Exchange repository/Exchange information environment will be generated.	New	September 2015	November 2015
2. To define and implement a training program on open government issues that should be transversal to the public administration. Such program will be oriented both to the public in general and to medium rank officials	New	April 2016	November 2016
3. Organization of 3 meetings at provincial level (regional). The collaboration of COFEFUP will be considered to enlarge the scope of open government. Two previous meetings in the interior of the country and one in the City of Buenos Aires. Such meetings expect to disseminate and incorporate provincial responsible representatives in the objectives of the action plan.	New	November 2015	June 2017
4. Creation of a directory or map of non-government organizations (institutions, OSC, universities, etc.) and experts or referents, that shall be public and on a collaborative manner, in order to create a database on actors interested in open government in our country.	New	September 2015	June 2017

Commitment II

Strengthening of the Public Data Portal

The in-person meeting was held on August 14th, 2015 at the Undersecretariat of Management Technologies, Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 511 1P (CABA). The moderators were Dr. Oscar Oslak and Lucas Jolíás. Mg. Camila Chirino in representation of Dr. Gabriel Casal of the Public Data System. This commitment was related to the Development of state capacities in open government and, through the platform, also 105 people participated in the design of the commitment with comments and votes in favour of the proposal.

Responsible Secretariat / Ministry		National System of Public Data (SINDAP) Chief of the Cabinet Office
Name of responsible person		Dr. Gabriel Casal
Position		National Director of the National Office of Information Technologies. Member of SINDAP Commitment
E-mail		onti@jefatura.gob.ar
Phone number		(011) 4343-9001
Other actors	Government	National Institute of Public Administration, Federal Council of the Public Affairs – Secretariat of the Cabinet – Chief of the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Office of the Government Procurator for the Prison System, Argentina Geological Mining Service, National Institute of Economic and Social Associativism.
	Civil society, private initiative, work teams and multilateral ones	Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ), Awareness Association, Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Digital Societies Foundation for the Study of the Estate and the Society, National University of La Matanza, Digital Agenda Work Team. Citizens that participated through the https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar platform
Status quo or problem intended to be solved		The creation of the Public Data Portal was presented as a commitment in the first action plan. Although the Argentine State has a large amount of national public organizations, centralized and decentralized, that collect, store and process information, for different reasons (coordination among government areas, disregard or distrust)

	<p>the amount of data set published in the Public Data Portal is limited.</p> <p>Additionally the manner in which information is available allows only a reutilization in a specific public, specialized in managing databases.</p> <p>Likewise, taking as a reference the recommendation of the external Audit Report in the I Action Plan made by the Open Government Partnership recommended:</p> <p>To generate major adhesions to the System so that the Portal can turn into a core point of proactive transparency.</p> <p>To continue increasing the amount of available data-sets and to promote a periodical updating.</p> <p>To develop a diffusion campaign from this initiative. To consider citizens' requests to identify the data-sets that may be of interest; also to request support from the open data work team.</p>
Main objective	<p>The purpose is to strengthen and attain a greater development of the National Public Data Portal increasing the amount of organizations or agencies involved and making this information available in a simple way, in order to be understood by all citizens.</p>
Short description of the commitment	<p>To strengthen the National Public Data Portal and the information available be easily understood by citizens.</p>
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<p>Transparency and collaborative participation</p>
Relevance	<p>Open Data policies have turned to be one of the basic pillars of Open Government at international level improving the relationships between citizens and the State. To turn data in a reusable format and easy to understand for all citizens generates new environments of participation, innovation and transparency.</p>
Ambition	<p>With the advance of open government policies at national and international level, one of the most important and advanced actions by different governments has been the implementation of an open data portal, aimed at generating increased</p>

	transparency, innovation and collaboration between citizens and the State.		
Milestones, preliminary and final goals that allow checking for commitment compliance	New or in progress Commitment	Start-up date:	Completion date:
1. Program for awareness and training for national and provincial agencies. Target group: officials of medium management level and IT technicians. Training can be delivered from the Training Program for Officials of INAP, COFEFUP, or others.	New	April 2016	November 2016
2. To develop an on-line survey, on the portal, to survey about citizens' interests in open data.	New	November 2015	June 2017
3. To hold a first meeting with the info-mediators (NGO, universities, data journalists, developers, etc.) in order to know the opinion on the portal and increase its diffusion (once the available data sets of the portal have increased)	New	September 2016	December 2016
4. Through hackathons, to develop visualizations and applications that afterwards will be included in the data portal. Four hackathons are estimated to be held	New	October 2015	June 2017
5. To enlarge the portal scope through agreements with provinces, municipalities and other public agencies that have data portals or georeferenced information	New	September 2015	June 2017

Commitment III

Dialogue for the Formulation of Public Policies for Persons with Disabilities: Health, Rehabilitation and Life in Community

The in-presence meeting was held on August 14, 2015 in the Undesecretariat of Management Technologies, Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 511 1P (CABA). Dra. Marcela Gaba, National Director of the National Service of Rehabilitation and Lic. Fabian Len, Director of Promotion were present. The moderators were: Tec. Sebastián Lorenzo, Executive Director of the Foundation of Digital Societies and Lic. Lucila Arguello, expert in protection at UNICEF. Through the platform 73 citizens participated and posted their comments on the proposal.

Responsible Secretariat / Ministry		National Service of Rehabilitation – decentralised organization of the National Ministry of Health
Name of responsible person		Dra. Marcela Gaba
Position		National Director
E-mail		snrdireccion@snr.gob.ar
Phone number		(011) 4789-5200
Other actors	Government	Ombudsman of the City of Ciudad de Buenos Aires, National Ministry of Health, Coordination of Open Government – Undersecretariat of Management Technologies of the Chief of the Cabinet Office
	Civil society, private initiative, work teams and multilateral ones	National Technological University, Azul Association, UNICEF, Roads Foundation, PuntoGov Foundation, Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ), Digital Societies Foundation, Union of IT Workers Association (AGC), Digital Agenda work team. Citizens that participated through the https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar platform
Status quo or problem to be solved		In Argentina, the amount of people with permanent difficulties and limitations reaches 12.9% of the population according to the last Census (2010) carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC). The concept of disability has experienced an important development, from a thought focused exclusively on health condition to a broader view that is extended towards a universal model with a biopsychosocial approach that is the framework to think on health-disease-medical care. This conceptual framework was adopted by the

	<p>International Classification of the Performance of Disability and Health (CIF).</p> <p>Argentina has signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, approved at the General UN meeting of December 13, 2006, by Law 26.378 promulgated on June 6, 2008. Such Convention received Constitutional hierarchy by Law Ley N 27.044 of September 19, 2014. The Convention proposes a new paradigm that establishes that disability ceases to be an exclusively health issue and starts to be addressed as human rights issue that shall be ensured under equal enjoyment.</p>
Main Objective	<p>To promote an active participation of persons with disabilities and organization of the civil society in the formulation of public policies.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities generally have a clear perception about their situation and needs, therefore it is essential to take contact with them and enhance their participation. But most importantly, participation is essential because persons with disabilities have the right to gain the control of their lives and, therefore, they shall be contacted about the issues that are directly related to them, either from the point of view of health or their life in community (World Health Organization and World Bank, 2011)</p>
Short description of the commitment	<p>To foster a dialogue to define priorities and formulation of policies on disability related to health convening this group and the related organizations.</p>
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<p>Participation and social inclusion</p>
Relevance	<p>To ensure rights under an equal basis demands more presence of the State, as well as the development and implementation of public policies promoting health, prevention of disabilities, policies related to functional recuperation and social inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (World Health Organization and World Bank, 2011). These public policies, under the present context are only feasible to be translated through</p>

	integrated and coordinated actions among the different institutions related to this issue and with the active participation of social organizations and citizens in general.		
Ambition	The National Rehabilitation Service (SNR) is considering the goal of addressing and adapting disability policies and programs in the organization responsible for this issue, to this new concept explained. Policies, programs, services and activities then, shall be centred in the person with disabilities as an active party. This implies fostering the autonomy both, of people and subjects of law		
Milestones, preliminary and final goals that allow checking for commitment compliance	New or in progress Commitment	Start-up date:	Completion date:
1. To carry out a survey oriented to persons with disabilities, relatives and organizations of the civil society related to the theme issue to collect data on the type of technologies used to access to available connections and actions to develop. To generate mechanisms to give visibility to this tool that will allow a periodical on-line survey.	New	October 2015	March 2016
2. To hold 10 regional meetings in different sites of the country. In those places where technological conditions allow the meeting will be broadcasted in order to receive contributions from the people who cannot be physically present. Five meetings with GNO's and people with disabilities and five meetings with service providers.	New	March 2016	May 2017
3. The analysis and conclusions of each meeting shall be the input to update rules referred to basic services for the care of people with disabilities, responsibility of the SNR.	New	January 2017	June 2017

Commitment IV

Access to regulations and public policies of the Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security: Everybody's right

The in-person meeting was held on August 7, 2015 in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security with the participation of diverse organizations of the civil society and representatives of public institutions. The moderators were: Lic. Luis Babino, President of the Foundation CiGob and Dra. María Paula Pontoriero, National Director of the Argentine System of Juridical Information, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. On the other hand, 23 citizens participated through the web platform and posted comments on the proposal.

Responsible Secretariat / Ministry		General Direction of Registration, Management and Documentary Archives – Undersecretariat of Coordination – Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Security
Name of responsible person		Dra. Teresa Rosa Salatino
Position		National Director of Registration, Management and Documentary Archives
E-mail		tsalatino@trabajo.gob.ar
Phone number		(011) 4310-6024
Other actors	Government	Members of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security; Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; Federal Council of the Public Affairs – Secretariat of Chief of the Cabinet Office; Open Government Coordination – Undersecretariat of Management Technologies of the Chief of the Cabinet Office; Authority of Matanza Riachuelo Basin; National Institute of Associativism and Social Economy.
	Civil society, private initiative, work teams and multilateral ones	Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ); CIGOB Foundation; Argentine Association of Public Administration Studies; Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equality and Growth (CIPPEC); Legislative Directory, Digital Societies Foundation, Union of IT Workers Association (AGC). Digital Agenda Work Team. Citizens that participated through the https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar platform

Status quo or problem to be solved	<p>The regulatory database at present is not public and has serious inconsistencies turning it difficult to use. Regulations are distributed in 270 subjects with outdated criteria not always coherent (250 of them have been used at least 2% of the times, while 14 subjects involve 87% of the regulations uploaded).</p> <p>On the other hand, the information coming from citizens' queries is not available for the analysis of the needs stated and the impact of public policies that are implemented.</p>
Main objective	<p>To turn regulatory data in available information for citizens and to potentiate collaborative participation in the development of services of the Centre for Guidance to Citizens.</p>
Short description of the commitment	<p>To make regulatory data of the Ministry available in an open format based on the demands by citizens and with their collaboration.</p>
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	<p>Transparency and collaborative participation</p>
Relevance	<p>The publication of the regulatory database of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security with 1,600,000 records of administrative actions (among them: collective bargaining, programs for the improvement of employability, individual agreements, legal status, fines of employment control) since 1947 up to date, shall contribute to acknowledgement on public policies fostered by this ministry by all citizens.</p> <p>Centre for Guidance to Citizens (COC) received 122,387 queries in 2014. The publication of queries made to the COC, and the opening of places for queries, suggestions and claims as participation channels contribute to strengthen the principles of transparency and citizen collaboration, as well as accountability.</p>
Ambition	<p>The effective publicizing of regulations, programs and citizens' queries about them will allow the civil society to get actively involved, with quality information on the formulation and evaluation of work policies and employment.</p>

Milestones, preliminary and final goals that allow checking for commitment compliance	New or in progress Commitment	Start-up date:	Completion date:
1. To publish the data base of the queries, suggestions and claims received through the Centre for Guidance to Citizens and the answers given, with codified personal details. Afterwards, the information will be monthly updated	New	January 2016	May 2016
2. To inaugurate a collaborative environment where users of the services provided by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security and the civil society can follow up commitments, through 4 biannual feedback workshops	New	June 2016	November 2017
3. To review the database of administrative actions, introducing the use of controlled vocabulary agreed upon with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights	In progress	July 2014	July 2016
4. To inaugurate a collaborative environment with the potential users of the database of administrative actions to identify the needs and opportunities to improve such publication	New	July 2016	December 2016
5. To make the complete regulation produced by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security available, with a plain vocabulary for queries, in an open format and reusable through the web	New	July 2016	November 2017

Commitment V Open University

The in-person meeting was held on August 11, 2015 in the Undersecretariat of Management Technologies, Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 511 1P (CABA). Dr. Juan Pablo Más Vélez, General Secretary of the University of Buenos Aires was present. The moderators holding the meeting were: Dra. Karina Banfi, General Director of Access to Public Information of the University of Buenos Aires and Mg. Camila Chirino, Coordinator of Open Government of Argentina. Through the platform also 34 people participated in the elaboration of the commitment with comments and votes in favour of the proposal

Responsible Secretariat / Ministry		Office of Access to Public Information. General Secretariat of the University of Buenos Aires (UBA)
Name of responsible person		Juan Pablo Más Vélez
Position		General Secretary
E-mail		secgral@rec.uba.ar
Phone number		(011) 4510-1100 Int.:1182/1185/1186
Other actors	Government	Coordination of Open Government – Undersecretariat of Management Technologies of the Chief of the Cabinet office; members of the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Federal Planning and the Federal Council of Public Affairs – Secretariat of the Chief of the Cabinet Office
	Civil society, private initiative, work teams and multilateral ones	University of Buenos Aires, National University of Entre Ríos. Digital Agenda work team. Associations of the civil society: Citizen Power, Legislative Directory, Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ), Digital Societies Foundation, Union of IT Workers Association (AGC). Citizens that participated through the https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar platform
Status quo or problem to be solved		The Office of Access to Public Information was created in May 2010 through Resolution of the High Council Superior - CS 519/2010 to ensure the exercise of the right to Access to information in the environment of all the branches and Colleges of the University of Buenos Aires. And the Open University program was created three years later through Resolution CS 8239/2013 under the environment of the actions by the Office of Access to Public Information, although it has not been implemented so far.

Main objective	Start up the Open University program
Short description of the commitment	To strengthen the access to public information through the Open University program with the participation of the interested actors
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Transparency and collaborative participation
Relevance	The access to information allows exercising freedom of expression and thought more fully and it also contributes to the promotion of transparency in public administration, to improve efficiency and decision making in the public environment, to increase trust in public institutions and to improve the relationship with citizens. Therefore it is necessary to promote transparency and to generate broader accessibility to public information produced by institutions. Likewise, the use of technologies to generate channels of active participation contributes to foster a multisectorial dialogue
Ambition	To strengthen and foster the environment of the Partnership by the Open University through a multisectorial dialogue with different actors of the society to generate debates and interchange through which the Universidad commits itself to convene, receive and listen to the social representatives from different sectors to enrich its strategic plans, to improve the institutional opening and communication with the community to address specific demands by NGO's and the community

Milestones, preliminary and final goals that allow checking for commitment compliance	New or in progress Commitment	Start-up date:	Completion date:
1. Elaboration of an action plan that focuses the issues that will be dealt with in the open university program	New	September 2015	September 2015
2. Creation of a directory of related actors	New	September 2015	June 2016
3. Periodical meetings (quarterly) for the development of the issues in the Action Plan	New	January 2016	June 2017
4. Creation of a virtual participation environment	New	February 2016	April 2016
5. Follow up of the Program through three meetings with the working group of Open Government of the Argentina Digital Agenda	New	January 2016	June 2017

Commitment VI

Development of new medium-term commitments

The in-person meeting was held on August 14, 2015 in the Undersecretariat of Management Technologies, Av. Roque Sáenz Peña 511 1P (CABA). The moderators were Lic. Lucas Jolfas and Mg. Camila Chirino, Coordinator of Open Government of Argentina. This commitment was related to the development of the state capacity in open government, and through the platform also 105 people participated in the elaboration of the commitment with comments and votes in favour of the proposal

Responsible Secretariat / Ministry		Undersecretariat of Management Technologies / Chief of the Cabinet Office
Name of responsible person		Eduardo Thill
Position		Undersecretary of Management Technologies
E-mail		sstg@jefatura.gob.ar
Phone number		(011) 4343-9001
Other actors	Government	National Institute of Public Administration, Federal Council of Public Affairs– Secretariat of the Cabinet – Chief of the Cabinet office, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, National Office of the Government Procurator for the Prison System, Argentine Mining Geological Service, National Institute of Economic and Social Associativism
	Civil society, private initiative, work teams and multilateral ones	Civil Association for Equality and Justice (ACIJ), Awareness Association, Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Digital Societies Foundation, Centre for the Study of the State and Society, National University of La Matanza, Digital Agenda Work Team. Citizens that participated through the https://gobiernoabierto.pami.org.ar platform
Status quo or problem to be solved		In December 2015 the new elected president will take over for a 4-year period. The takeover of new authorities limited the participation of organizations that were interested in participation in the Open Government Plan, and for not being able to ensure the effective completion of the goals to be set with the Civil Society they were not incorporated in this first stage of elaboration

Main objective	At the mid-term of the II Action Plan of commitments to incorporate people interested in participating or jointly create an initiative, either initiatives by citizens and organizations of the civil society, as well as by the national organizations of the executive, legislative and/or judiciary power interested in participating and jointly create an initiative. The term for its implementation in this case, will be one year.
Short description of the commitment	Incorporation of new commitments to the Action Plan, either an initiative from the civil society or the State, from its different powers.
OGP challenge addressed by the commitment	Collaboration
Relevance	The commitments to be included in the second stage of the Plan will foster initiatives from the Civil Society, as well as the agenda that the different public institutions wish to open for the creation of joint actions with citizens, on issues of transparency, participation, collaboration and inclusion, making a strategic use of digital technologies
Ambition	The incorporation of new commitments after the new authorities take over will allow supporting open government policies at mid-term. Therefore, it is expected that the participation of various public agencies, executive, legislative and judiciary in the Action Plan strengthens the links between the society and the State.

Milestones, preliminary and final goals that allow checking for commitment compliance	New or in progress Commitment	Start-up date:	Completion date:
1. To coordinate meetings with the public agencies requested by the Organizations of the Civil Society, with the goal of providing a channel for their demands in specific commitments	In progress	July 2015	June 2016
2. To provide a feedback within the framework of the Open Government Work Team of Digital Agenda, about follow up of demands from the Organizations of the Civil Society	In progress	July 2015	June 2016
3. To invite the new authorities elected in the next national elections to participate in the second action plan in order to incorporate new commitments in the second stage	New	January 2016	June 2016