

ARGENTINA
2025 - 2027



SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

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Introduction

This publication sets out the Sixth National Open Government Action Plan (2025-2027) of the Argentine Republic, which includes **ten commitments** that have been co-created between representatives of the public sector, civil society organizations and interested citizens, a process in which more than 150 people participated. The National Directorate of Open Government, Argentina's focal point for the Open Government Alliance (OGP), coordinated the development of the Sixth Plan together with the National Open Government Roundtable.

Taking into account the experience in OGP of our country and the topics addressed in previous plans, the Sixth Plan set two objectives, strengthening the Open State approach and promoting innovation in public management.

To materialize these objectives, and based on the methodology co-created at the National Open Government Roundtable, four work guidelines were established: the openness and quality of public data; the use of technological tools to simplify processes, increase efficiency and improve public services; inter-institutional coordination and collaboration; and the evaluation of public policies and accountability.

In order to expand the Open State ecosystem and include communities with territorial embeddedness, national universities such as the University of Córdoba and Litoral were invited to participate. Likewise, further collaborative work with provinces and municipalities was also proposed, and a new joint commitment was established between the Directorate of Open Government Policies (Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology) and the Undersecretary of Municipal Relations (Ministry of the Interior).

Institutions from other Branches of Government were also invited to participate, including the Council of the Judiciary (the Nation's Judicial Branch), which assumed a commitment related to active transparency and innovative tools, and the Honorable Chamber of Deputies of the Nation, which addressed data governance as a line of work.

This plan includes new topics such as criminal statistics (Ministry of Security), transparency in foreign policy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), public-private collaboration in energy data (Secretariat of Energy), data quality assessment and participatory monitoring (National Directorate of Open Government). Likewise,





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the mining portfolio, which had participated in previous plans, proposed strengthening public access to mining production data.

Altogether, these efforts demonstrate a progressively broader and more collaborative process aimed at advancing a more open State. The Sixth National Open Government Action Plan renews the commitment to build more transparent, participatory and evidence-based public policies. It is, in short, a firm step towards a more innovative State that is closer to citizenship.



1. Efforts to Date

The progress made on the open government agenda during 2024 and 2025 is described below. This section brings together the achievements made in transparency, accountability, citizen participation and innovation through the policies and actions promoted by the National Directorate of Open Government as well as other government areas.

Transparency, Integrity and Accountability

National Transparency Portal

During 2024, the **Access to Public Information Agency (AAIP)** launched the [National Transparency Portal](#), an online communication channel with citizens that provides centralized access to the transparency information published by the National Public Sector agencies (Central Administration and deconcentrated administrative bodies; decentralized agencies; companies and public entities; and national universities) subject to Law 27.275 of [Right of Access to Public Information](#).

Likewise, any citizen or organization (individuals or legal persons) may use the portal to submit requests for access to public information about programs, decisions, actions and all kinds of data contained in documents of any format that State bodies (entities subject to Law 27.275) generate, obtain, transform, control or guard.

- **+21,000** monthly visits on average.
- **+300** users of Public Administration bodies.
- **+4000** access requests in 2025.



National Public Sector Transparency Index

This [Index](#) supports the transparency policies of National Public Sector bodies and promotes public oversight of government management. It was developed by the AAIP for monitoring compliance with the obligations of active transparency and proactive publication of information in agreement with Article 32 of the [Law 27.275](#) (e. g., pay scales, financial and asset disclosure statements, procurement, transfers, budget) among others.

In this way, the Index public bodies are rated based on whether the information is complete, up-to-date and available on their institutional websites.

- During the first half of 2025, 198 national public bodies were monitored.
- The average score was 58.5/100, a 15.6% improvement over the second half of 2024.
- Universities recorded the highest improvement, showing a 55% increase from one semester to the next (22 points).

Strengthening Integrity and Anti-Corruption Policies

During 2024 and 2025, the **Anti-Corruption Bureau**, in furtherance of its mandate, continued to verify compliance with public ethics rules by officials assuming and leaving senior positions within the National Executive Branch, as well as the comprehensive financial and asset disclosure statements of public officials, in line with international standards.



Monitoring System for Private and Public Activities Before and After Public Office (MAPPAP)

The system actively promotes transparency by providing information on the career paths of civil servants, thereby enhancing citizen oversight.

The initiative seeks to prevent the so-called “revolving door” practices, understood as the movement of individuals between the private sector and senior public positions, which may lead to the capture of public decision-making, to the detriment of the public interest for the benefit of private interests.

For such purpose, [disclosure statements](#) of activities before and after holding public positions are published in open format.

Comprehensive Financial and Asset Disclosure Statements (DJPI)

The Anti-Corruption Office is empowered to monitor the DJPI of officials of the National Executive and analyze their content to detect potential unlawful gains or conflicts of interest.

The [financial and asset disclosure statements](#) have two essential objectives: to analyze, prevent and detect potential cases of unlawful gains and/or conflicts of interest and incompatibilities of public office.

The [disclosure statements](#) are publicly available through Internet, promoting citizen oversight and accountability.

Transparency in the Extractive Industries

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) promotes open and public management of oil, gas and mineral resources through the regular and standardized disclosure of information on exploration and exploitation regimes, production volumes, and reconciliation of payments made and received.

At the end of 2024, the Multi-Stakeholder Group of EITI¹, led by the Secretariat of Mining and the Secretariat of Energy of the Ministry of Economy of the Nation, published the [Fourth EITI Report Argentina](#), 2022-2023. The report collects, for the first time, production data from five of the seven provinces currently adhering to the standard (Catamarca, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan and Santa Cruz). The provinces of Mendoza (2024) and Jujuy (2025) will provide the data required by the initiative in the next EITI Argentina report.

¹ The [Multi-stakeholder Group EITI Argentina](#) is made up of representatives of the public and sectors, and civil society organizations.



Additionally, the [EITI Argentina subnational portal](#) was launched to gather key information from the implementing provinces.

METAS: Platform for monitoring and follow-up of government initiatives with an Open Government approach

Since 2023, the Metas Platform— a citizen oversight tool developed by the National Directorate of Open Government—has supported the monitoring and advancement of public policies, promoting transparency and accountability. Metas allows citizens to monitor progress on national open government action plan commitments through reports from the relevant public bodies.

The platform is managed by the DNGA team, which provides training and support to users. The completion and uploading of commitment reports are operationally decentralized, allowing each public body to update its own data.

At the same time, Metas includes features for citizen interaction, allowing users to track progress towards government goals and objectives, and submit their questions, preferences and feedback on the commitments presented by different public bodies.



Data Openness and Innovation

Openness Policies and Data-Driven Services

During 2024 and 2025, the Directorates of Open Data and Data-Based Services (National Directorate of Open Government), worked on improving existing systems, expanding services, and strengthening the capacities of ecosystem stakeholders. New versions of the APIs were developed, incorporating additional information and features.

Further work was done in relation to enhance the [National Public Data Portal](#), which serves as a unified access point to information published by National Public Administration bodies. As of December 2025, the Portal includes 1213 datasets and 6772 distributions (files), all of them published and documented. The Open Data Directorate is connected to 41 public bodies (nodes). During this year the [Portal](#) began a redesign to improve the user experience and the search, consultation, and reuse of public data.

API Georef - New version for greater precision and advanced geospatial services

[API Georef](#) is the Standardization Service of Addresses and Territorial Units of Argentina. Community feedback and internal technical evaluations identified the need to update the technological infrastructure, improve performance, and incorporate new data sources and features. Version 2 of the API developed in 2025 introduced substantive improvements, such as:

- New geographic layers (local governments, urban agglomerations, national census units).
- Thematic territorial divisions: political-administrative and geostatistical divisions, and public institutions.
- Addition of educational institutions and academic units.
- Search for establishments by proximity to a geographic point.
- Greater precision in normalization and georeferencing (including inverse georeferencing, locality inclusion, automatic displacement of points to the block level, and rule prioritization).
- Filters by category in settlements and local governments.

As the service has been widely adopted, official Python and R libraries were developed to facilitate the transition to the new version and ensure integration into analytical and data science projects.



API Time Series - Index extension and contextual features

The [API Time Series](#) is a fundamental tool for developers and analysts; it allows users to access indicators published in open formats by national public administration bodies and to track their evolution over time.

In 2025, new features were introduced to broaden thematic coverage through the incorporation of series with geographical, thematic, or classification context, thereby integrating previously non-indexed datasets.

- Over **12 million** accesses per year.
- **32 thousand** time-series recorded to date.

Seminars and Training for the Data Ecosystem

- **Annual meetings of the National Public Administration Node Network:** to strategically align the data openness policy in the National Public Administration. The Network is made up of representatives of the public bodies that publish information on the National Public Data Portal (datos.gob.ar). The aim is to share good practices, promote traceability across work teams in different jurisdictions, improve information quality and address citizens' accessibility needs. Likewise, coordination between the government and civil society, including the private sector, academia, and the press, is promoted to create synergies and add value to data reuse.
- **Open Data Days:** two meetings were held in the context of the open data week (global annual celebration organized by the Open Knowledge Foundation -OKFN) in 2024 and 2025. The first meeting was held on March 5 and 6 at the Cultural Center of Science. More than 200 specialists from both the public and private sectors attended, either in person or virtually, and addressed the use and promotion of open data for citizens. The second meeting was held in May 2025, with the participation of more than 50 technical and political representatives from different national public bodies. The purpose of the meeting was to present the work guidelines of the Directorate of Open Data and the Directorate of Data-Based Services.
- **Provincial Open Data Day:** It was held online on October 2, 2024, with the participation of more than 40 people including senior officials and teams of the National Directorate of Open Government, the Ministry of Deregulation and State Transformation, and representatives of 11 provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. The goal was to advance collaboration in and strengthen data openness policies in Argentina.



- **Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Argentine Republic (IDERA):** The Directorate of Open Data participated in the 19th IDERA Conference, held on July 3, 4 and 5, 2025 in the city of La Plata. The Directorate led the workshop "From data to territory: Georef API for standardization and georeferencing of addresses and territorial units from official databases". In addition, the Directorate participates in the Metadata Technical Working Group for the implementation of thesauri applied to geographical data.
- **Participatory Conference on Geospatial Data. Innhack Cycle:** It was held on August 29, 2025 at the Cultural Center of Science (C3). During the activity, participants learned about the new features of the Georef API and had access to a practical space for experimentation. Additionally, a newly implemented Telegram notification service, DATOB, was presented. DATOB provides an active communication channel with the data user community. This system offers subscriptions by dataset, public body and topic, strengthening the interaction with different user profiles and promoting the prompt dissemination of portal news.

Digital Transformation and Services for Citizens

TINA - Virtual Assistant of the Argentine National State

Designed to interact with citizens in a conversational manner, it provides information and assistance in carrying out administrative procedures across National Government bodies, 24 hours a day, every day of the year. Tina is available on WhatsApp, the MI Argentina app and Argentina.gob.ar.

Tina integrates the Mi Argentina login, allowing secure transactions via WhatsApp. Users may download documents, and access personal health, tax and employment information. In addition, users may receive notice of appointments.

Tina is managed by the Undersecretariat of Information and Communications Technologies of the Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology of Argentina.

- **+1.5 million** of monthly conversations.
- **600** procedures of **72** public bodies.
- **300,000** document downloads.
- **160** human operators from different public bodies reply to personalized inquiries.



MIA - Artificial Intelligence Agent

In September 2025, MIA, the first Artificial Intelligence agent of the National State, was launched. Developed by the Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology, MIA evolved from TINA, incorporating generative AI to guide citizens, respond to their inquiries, and enhance user experience.

The Meta Llama 4 model was chosen for development, as it is well known for its speed, low operating cost and *open-source nature*. In addition, it is trained on a closed knowledge base to avoid drift, biases and access to unreliable sources.

At present MIA provides services to entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as the 26 million users of the Mi Argentina app through two profiles:

- MIA SME specialist:
It provides entrepreneurs with the complete information necessary to create their company, grow, export, sell, apply for funding, grants, etc.
- MIA specialist in MI Argentina:
It assists users by identifying the conversation context to provide the appropriate response. As a result, inquiry resolution times are reduced, easing the call center's workload.

Virtual Learning Platform

The [Virtual Learning Platform \(PAV\)](#) is a distance learning space developed by the Undersecretary of Information and Communications Technologies that is open to de community.

Anyone interested can access a wide variety of courses; enrolment is free of charges. The PAV offering includes the following areas: digital inclusion (courses on digital tools and information and communication technologies); job skills (training courses to support job placement and workforce development); and citizenship and human rights (courses to raise awareness and provide information on rights and responsibilities).

- **48** courses and **77,598** persons enrolled in 2024.
- **84** courses and **113,197** persons enrolled in 2025.



Citizen Participation and Collaboration

Federal Open State Program

The Program emerged as a commitment under the Fifth National Open Government Action Plan (2022-2024) in connection with Argentina's participation in the Open Government Partnership. The National Directorate of Open Government of the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers and the then Directorate of Municipal Affairs of the Ministry of the Interior were the areas responsible for its implementation. In this way continuity was provided to the [Federal Open Government Program](#) (2019-2022) a commitment of the Fourth Plan assumed by both jurisdictions that provided technical support to 50 projects in provinces and municipalities.

The Federal Open State Program was co-created to provide support to provincial and municipal governments and institutions of the subnational Legislative and Judicial branches in the design and implementation of Open State policies to strengthen institutional capacities and innovate in public management.

This edition was structured in two sequential stages. The first one, carried out in 2023, included 4 regional training meetings with more than 300 participants from 16 provinces (South: Comodoro Rivadavia-Chubut, Center: Quilmes- PBA, NE Resistencia- Chaco, Cuyo + NW: Tucumán). As part of this process, participatory mapping and a diagnostic exercise were carried out to identify local stakeholders and Open State-related initiatives and make them visible through Open Community, which currently lists 105 initiatives and over 80 stakeholders.

The second stage focused on the implementation in the territory from August to December 2024. In this instance, the Program received a total of 73 applications, with 65 admitted after a joint evaluation by the Program team and the National Open Government Roundtable. 45 initiatives received support throughout the process and 40 reached the implementation stage within the agreed deadlines.

The initiatives were classified into four thematic categories aligned with prioritized Open State mechanisms and principles: Data openness, Citizen participation, Transparency and accountability, and Innovation.

Territorial implementation included **technical support** from national teams through a range of activities, including expert keynotes, thematic workshops involving other government areas and jurisdictions (transparency and access to information, open data, innovation in citizen services, and artificial intelligence), and a self-paced virtual course on the Virtual Learning Platform (PAV).



Acompañamiento técnico



Mentoring and monitoring for each initiative were a key pillar, providing participating teams with a channel for specific guidance and fine-tuning implementation in line with the Program’s objectives. Three 1-on-1 meetings were held with each team: initial (to refine project formulation), mid-term (presentation of progress) and closing (presentation of results). Ad-hoc meetings were also held as needed, and several inquiries were received through institutional channels. At each of the three meetings, the teams responsible for the initiatives completed a standardized report that was published on the Program’s website to document design, progress, and results and to ensure accountability.

Forty (40) initiatives completed all instances, representing:

- **12** provinces and **21** municipalities and communes; as follows
- **9** initiatives of the Legislative and Judicial Branches;
- **2** of National Universities;
- **29** of provincial or municipal executives.

Integrity Policies Observatory (OPI)

Created by the Anti-Corruption Office (OA) by [Resolution 13/2024](#), it is an inter-institutional and intersectoral area for the collaborative construction of public policies aimed at promoting transparency and preventing corruption. Its purpose is to involve civil society in the design, evaluation, and improvement of integrity and transparency policies, programs, practices, and procedures promoted by the OA, in line with its institutional mission, thereby supporting more effective decision-making.



The Observatory is composed of non-governmental organizations and professional and academic institutions whose purpose is linked to anti-corruption policies, as well as representatives of chambers or other private sector organizations that, in line with their activities, engage with or interact with the National State. At present, it is made up of 11 (eleven) entities.

In the context of the Observatory, the [Guide](#) for the development of integrity programs in the national public sector was co-created and approved by [Resolution 12/2025](#). The Guide sets out guidelines and standards to ensure effectiveness and promote the adoption of integrity and good governance best practices, thereby supporting effective monitoring, benchmarking and evaluation.

Digital Citizen Participation

To promote citizen participation in public policies, the National Directorate of Open Government manages the digital platform [Public Consultation](#), a channel for dialogue and discussion that allows interaction between the government and the community. Its objective is to strengthen democracy through the plurality of voices and the inclusion of different perspectives, social stakeholders and interested citizens.

On the platform you can discuss projects, ideas, and initiatives of state bodies and institutions that wish to receive citizen input for policy planning and, where applicable, eventual implementation. Since its creation and through December 2025, a total of 90 public consultations were conducted. The platform was implemented in the municipalities of San Miguel de Tucumán (province of Tucumán), Pergamino (province of Buenos Aires), Bariloche (province of Río Negro), and the Santa Fe Ombudsman's Office (province of Santa Fe).

International Technical Cooperation

Data Governance Workshops in collaboration with the OAS

In line with the commitments assumed by the Argentine Republic at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) 2024, the Department for Effective Public Management (DGPE/OAS) provided technical assistance to strengthen national capacities in data governance and artificial intelligence (AI). This cooperation is part of the process of preparing the Inter-American Reference Framework for Data Governance and AI, currently under development at the regional level.



As part of this technical assistance, Data Governance Workshops were held on October 28 and 29, 2024, at the Cultural Center of Science (C3), with the aim of promoting access, use and reuse of public data as well as generating strategic inputs aimed at building a national data governance policy. This activity was a space for exchange between public bodies, the private sector, academia and civil society organizations, focused on the analysis of existing initiatives, current challenges and opportunities for improvement.

The first day was intended for managers and technical focal points of the Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology, and focused on raising conceptual awareness of data governance, international trends, and the Inter-American approach promoted by the OAS. In addition, semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders of the data ecosystem, with the aim of surveying views, initiatives, needs and challenges for policy formulation.

The second day was open to public bodies from different jurisdictions, civil society organizations, universities and companies, and focused on practical examples of collaborative work. Through agile and dynamic co-creation methodologies, priority lines of action, existing initiatives, institutional needs and available resources were identified and structured across strategic, institutional, technological, cultural and ecosystem strengthening dimensions.

- Over **60** persons from **20** areas of government.
- More than **10** organizations representing the civil society, private sector and academia.

As a result of the technical cooperation process, a [diagnostic report](#) was produced, systematizing the state of data governance and AI in Argentina, including a regulatory survey, a mapping of stakeholders and ongoing initiatives, and a set of strategic recommendations to support the development of a national data governance policy, aligned with Inter-American standards and guidelines.

Argentina–European Union Cooperation Federal Workshops

The Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology (SICyT) carries out the [EU-CELAC Roadmap 2024-2027](#) in research and technological innovation. In this context, the Argentina–European Union Cooperation Project for Digital Transformation and Technological Innovation is currently underway, the goal of which is to strengthen bilateral cooperation, accelerate the digital transition and drive an economy based on technology, knowledge and innovation.





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The project seeks to strengthen the capacities of the Argentine state, companies and the technological ecosystem by promoting digital transformation, innovation and the strategic use of data and technologies.

In line with this, three federal Open Government workshops were conducted in the cities of Santa Fe, Córdoba and Ushuaia in December 2025. These meetings brought together representatives of government, civil society, academia, international organizations and experts in GovTech. The main objective was to identify needs, challenges and opportunities, as well as to advance in the collaborative design of initiatives that promote a more modern, transparent and citizen-centered public administration.



2. Methodological Development

The methodology for co-creating the commitments of the Sixth National Open Government Action Plan (2025–2027) was developed collaboratively by the National Open Government Roundtable², a multi-stakeholder forum under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and a space for coordination between government and civil society on this agenda. The National Roundtable was institutionalized through the [Resolution 132/2018](#).

For the design of the methodology, the following were taken into account: the Contact Points Manual of the Open Government Alliance, the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards, as well as the recommendations of the Co-Creation Report of the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM). As OGP recommends that the action plans include between 5 and 15 robust commitments, to facilitate monitoring and follow-up, the Sixth Plan has **10 commitments**.

The information and documents of the Plan process are available on the official portal of the Argentine State (Argentina.gob.ar), under [Open Government](#). This section is updated as soon as new developments occur to keep citizens informed.

Objectives and Guidelines of the Sixth Plan

Taking into account the experience of Argentina in OGP and the topics addressed in previous plans, **the Sixth Plan set two objectives**, to strengthen the Open State approach and promote innovation in public management.

The **Open State** concept means extending the principles of open government to all government levels (national, provincial and municipal) and all three state powers (Executive, Legislative and Judicial). This approach seeks to promote innovation, citizen participation, transparency and accountability to build an Open

² At present, the government representatives to National Roundtable are: the Undersecretariat of Information and Communications Technologies (Office of the Head of the Cabinet of Ministers), the Anti-Corruption Office, the Agency for Access to Public Information and the Directorate of National Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship). The civil society representatives are: Southern Affairs, Open Knowledge, School of Prosecutors and Nuestra Mendoza. These organizations were selected by the Network of Civil Society Organizations for an Open State in Argentina.



State that develops effective and efficient policies, increases public value and strengthens democracy.

The recommendations for 2025 of the Independent Review Mechanism Report highlight the need to “expand the participation of other State branches in the OGP platform.” Based on this recommendation, the DNGA proposed to build upon previous plans, where different collaboration strategies were tested between government levels and with other State branches, to strengthen the agenda and coordinate efforts in policy implementation.

The aim was to expand the Open State ecosystem, on the one hand, by including national universities so as to involve other communities with territorial roots. On the other hand, a proposal was presented to continue collaboration with provinces and municipalities including technical support and exchange of good practices. Finally, the Legislative and Judicial branches were invited to add initiatives to the Sixth Plan.

The second objective of the plan involves **innovation**, defined according to OGP (Olson, 2021) as the creation or adaptation of services, platforms, standards or systems that are:

- New: not previously implemented in the specific context.
- Relevant: addressing current and significant problems.
- Feasible: capable of being carried out using the available resources and capacities.
- Value generators: satisfying the needs of both citizens and governments.

In this line, technological advances play a key role as they allow a better integration and strengthening of the principles underpinning open government. Therefore, solutions based on, for example, Artificial Intelligence, digital platforms, open data systems and information management tools, were proposed as strategic elements to be included to ensure policy effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

These technologies help modernize administrative processes, promote access to public information, generate digital spaces for citizen interaction, and drive evidence-based decision-making. They also enhance accountability and help consolidate an institutional culture oriented toward openness, integrity, and continuous improvement, which is more participatory and citizen-focused.



According to the proposed objectives, the following work guidelines were proposed:

Guideline 1: Openness and Data Quality

At present, rapid technological changes driven by information and communication tools, and the emergence of AI-based developments are creating a disruptive context for public and private decision-making. In this context, data plays an increasingly central role, as the quality and volume of data directly shape decision-making and outcomes.

Thus, it is important to promote public-private strategies and solutions that encourage the production of quality and interoperability of public information. At the same time, access to, consumption and reuse of data by civil society, the private sector and the public sector must be facilitated.

In this way, the publication of high-standard data and data-based services promotes economic and social innovation, value and knowledge creation, active transparency and accountability.

Guideline 2: Use of technological tools to streamline processes, increase efficiency and improve public services

The drive for innovation and the growing integration of artificial intelligence across multiple areas of work provide opportunities for faster and more accurate decision-making, streamline and automate management processes, and result in greater efficiency and transparency.

Guideline 3: Inter-institutional coordination and collaboration

In light of the efforts undertaken through other action plans and the institutionalization of the National Open Government Roundtable, coordination between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders is encouraged to advance towards a unified Open State agenda.

It is necessary to strengthen joint work and include new stakeholders to define objectives and actions to expand/extend the principles of transparency, accountability, citizen participation and innovation in various public and private spheres.





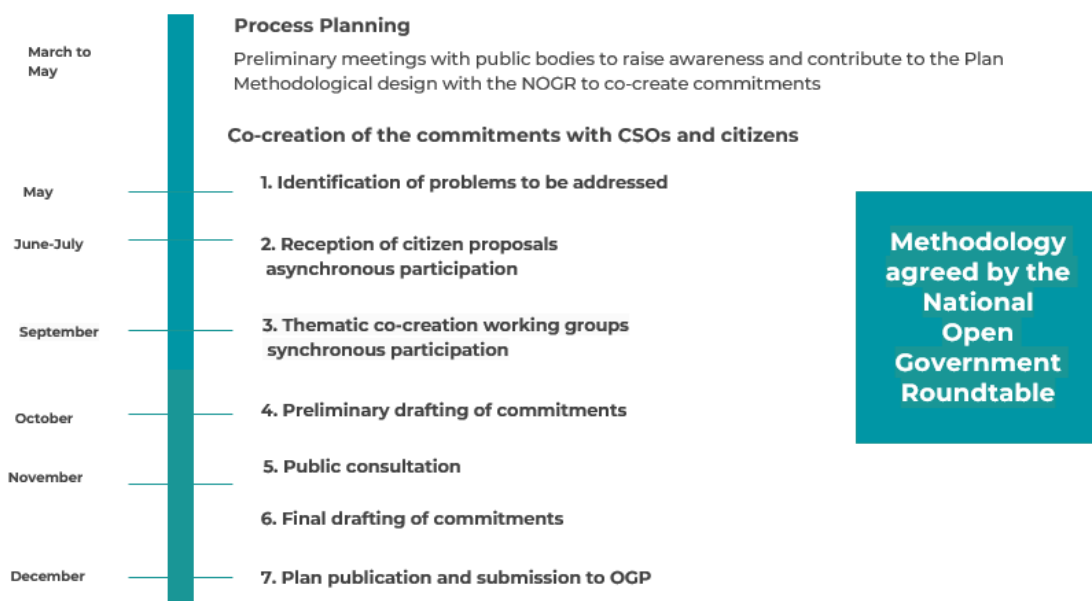
Guideline 4: Evaluation of public policies and accountability

The evaluation of public policies is a systematic and objective process that seeks to analyze the effectiveness, efficiency, equity and sustainability of State interventions, in order to improve decision-making, strengthen policy design and maximize social impacts. When linked to accountability, this evaluation becomes a key tool for ensuring that governments report on, explain, and take responsibility for their decisions and outcomes to the public.

This implies that policy evaluation should not only generate technical knowledge, but also open spaces for civil society to participate in defining objectives, monitoring results and using evidence to demand improvements in public management.

Sixth Plan Co-Creation Process

A **synchronous and asynchronous virtual co-creation process** was developed in sequential stages, with the aim of guaranteeing the participation of citizens and civil society organizations from different localities of the country. This decision built on the experience of previous plans (from the 1st to the 4th plan, meetings were face-to-face, while in the 5th plan meetings were held virtually) and the growing use of communication and information technologies. For the Sixth Plan, virtual modalities were also adopted, as they had succeeded in expanding participation among citizens and organizations located outside Buenos Aires.



1. Identification of Problems to be Addressed

Based on the defined objectives and guidelines, bodies of the National Public Administration and other branches of the State were invited to participate in the Sixth Plan, regardless of their previous experience with the open government agenda. National Universities including the Universities of Córdoba and Litoral were also invited to submit a proposal.

Organizations were then asked to identify a problem related to one of the guidelines of the Sixth Plan, to be addressed in the co-creation, the outcome of which was an open government commitment.

The following are the **10 problems** and the responsible public bodies and institutions:

- Making Crime Statistics More Accessible to Citizens - National Directorate of Criminal Statistics, Ministry of National Security
- Active transparency and innovative tools to facilitate citizens' access to judicial information - Council of the Judiciary (the Nation's Judicial Branch)
- Public-private collaboration to boost the energy sector - Secretariat of Energy, Ministry of Economy of the Nation
- Institutional barriers to open government practices at the university level - National University of Córdoba
- Data governance for well-informed citizens - Honorable Chamber of Deputies, Legislative Branch of the Nation
- Pilot device for coordination between the innovation ecosystem and civil society organizations - National University of Litoral
- Evaluation of the data published in the National Public Data Portal - Directorate of Open Data, Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology
- Capacity Building for an Open State - National Directorate of Open Government (Undersecretariat of Information and Communications Technologies) and Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations



- Strengthening access to mining geographical information and productive traceability - Secretariat of Mining, Ministry of Economy of the Nation

2. Reception of Citizen Proposals - Asynchronous Participation

Citizens, civil society organizations and public institutions were invited to propose actions that seek to solve the problems raised and involve one or more open government principles (citizen participation, transparency, accountability).

A digital proposal receipt form was designed and made available on the website argentina.gov.ar from June 30 to July 29, 2025. The form included a comment field so that users could elaborate on the proposed issues. **110 proposals** were received through the online form.

2.1 Selection Criteria for Proposals

- **Relevance:** alignment with the Government's priority public policy agendas.
- **Appropriateness:** according to the potential contribution to the values promoted by the Open Government Partnership (transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and innovation).
- **Feasibility:** ability to implement the proposal within the framework of the action plan (institutional complexity, timeline, resources for implementation).

Once the deadline was over, the proposals were evaluated by the National Open Government Roundtable against the selection criteria and sent to each responsible body for analysis. As a result, **60 proposals were admitted** for the co-creation working groups and 50 were not considered for that stage. All the proposals were published on the website along with a reasoned response supporting inclusion in or exclusion from the next stage.

3. Thematic Co-Creation Working Groups - Synchronous Participation

From September 2 to 12, the co-creation tables were held virtually and synchronously, one meeting for each theme. Facilitated by the team of the National Directorate of Open Government, the working groups brought together civil society organizations, citizens and senior officers and technical team of the





responsible public body. Zoom and the Miro collaborative work platform were used for virtual meetings.

The invitation to the working groups was posted on the [website www.argentina.gob.ar](http://www.argentina.gob.ar) and on the LinkedIn page of the Secretariat of Innovation, Science and Technology, and disseminated through the contact database of the National Directorate of Open Government and via WhatsApp. Communication materials were tailored to each communication channel. In addition, the members of the National Bureau and participating organizations were asked to help disseminate the activity

A registration form was made available for each workshop. To ensure informed and active participation, registrants received information on the thematic working group, the co-creation dynamics, and the meeting access link, as well as a tutorial on how to use Miro and the participation rules.

3.1 Co-Creation Working Group Dynamics

The working groups examined the proposals received from the citizens through the online form (previously evaluated as described above), the proposals sent by the responsible public bodies and actions suggested by the participants during the workshop.

At this stage, the goal was to collaboratively identify and prioritize actions to address the problems raised, in line with one or more Open Government principles (transparency, accountability, citizen participation). The dynamics of the working sessions are outlined below.

SECTION		RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIVITIES	TIME
Moment 1: Expository	Welcome and introduction	DNGA National Open Government Roundtable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities' introductions • Participants' introductions via chat • Open Government Principles • Goals of the meeting 	TOTAL 10 min



Moment 2: Creative Iteration	Contextualization	National body with a remit covering the agenda +invited CSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the theme's status, ongoing initiatives, and proposals to address the problem. • Questions via chat and answers from speakers. 	<p>TOTAL 30 min</p> <p>10 min for public bodies</p> <p>10 min for CSO</p> <p>10 min</p>
	Collaborative work	Moderated by DNGA team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of actions to address the problem (Digital canvas + on-site proposals) • Prioritization of actions in a feasibility and impact matrix. 	<p>TOTAL 45 min</p> <p>10 min</p> <p>35 min</p>
Closure	Conclusions	DNGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next steps 	TOTAL 5 min

For each thematic table, a digital canvas was created in Miro. It included the title of the problem, triggering questions, and some of the actions collected through the online form, arranged on each board as digital post-its. A **brainstorming session** was conducted, during which each participant could freely add actions to each board.





Brainstorming Board and Feasibility and Impact Matrix

Miro Board

Activity carried out in
a synchronous
workshop

Editing not possible



Working as a group, the participants prioritized all actions using a **feasibility and impact matrix**. The citizens and the CSOs weighed the impact (high, medium low) and the responsible body the feasibility (high, medium or low) to implement the proposals depending on the available resources, execution time and institutional complexity.

10 thematic co-creation working groups were held with a total of 150 participants. The **outputs** of each co-creation working group were used as **input** for the **preliminary drafting of each commitment**.

4. Preliminary Drafting of Commitments

The National Directorate of Open Government sent the outputs of the co-creation working groups (boards and prioritized actions) to each public body. The preliminary commitments were drafted based on these outputs, particularly the proposed actions, which could be either integrated as submitted or reformulated. The responsible body evaluated the feasibility of implementing the prioritized actions based on the criteria defined in point 2.1.

Then, the draft was shared for comments and suggestions with representatives of the CSOs on the National Roundtable, as well as with the organizations or academic institutions that had presented the civil society viewpoint during the co-creation working groups.



5. Public Consultation on Commitments

From November 3 to 17, draft commitments were shared on the https://consultapublica.argentina.gob.ar/Public_Consultation_platform to gather further contributions and suggestions from citizens.

Each public body analyzed the contributions received and decided whether to include or exclude them, and answered accordingly. Answers were published on the platform.

6. Final Drafting of Commitments and Publication of the Plan

After the public consultation, the commitments were consolidated in the model templates provided by the Open Government Alliance.

The consolidated version of the Sixth National Open Government Action Plan (2025-2027) is now sent to OGP for publication and is also available on the open government page at argentina.gob.ar.





3. Commitments





ARGENTINA
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SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

**Active transparency,
innovative tools and
citizen participation
in the judiciary**

Council of the Magistracy
Judicial Branch of the Nation



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	1. Active transparency, innovative tools and citizen participation in the judiciary		
Brief description of the commitment	Expand judicial open data, incorporate AI (artificial intelligence) virtual assistants, and create dialogue roundtables with civil society to improve citizen access to judicial information.		
Commitment lead	Guido Stochyk Director General Open Council and Citizen Participation Unit Council of the Magistracy of the Nation cm.consejoabierto@pjn.gov.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Unidad de Consejo Abierto y Participación Ciudadana Consejo de la Magistratura de la Nación	FUNDAR	
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

Since 2016, the Council of the Magistracy has made sustained progress in publishing public information and building a data portal. Nevertheless, a sustained demand has been observed for information that is already published — or easily accessible — reflected in repeated requests or frequent queries related to the use of the Case Management Portal and other digital services of the Judicial Branch. The Council also intends to strengthen its information-opening policy and continue implementing Law 27,275.

In this regard, opportunities for improvement still exist:

- Datasets require optimization to strengthen their public value.
- Citizen access to judicial information can be simplified through innovative digital tools.
- The definition of priorities for opening information can be enriched with greater spaces for participation by civil society and citizens.

People affected:

General public, users of the judicial system, legal professionals, civil society organizations, and specialized journalists.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Need to expand already-published datasets.
- Information access channels that can be made more agile and understandable.
- Potential to strengthen participation mechanisms to define priorities for data opening.



Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Council of the Magistracy has built a sustained track record in open government and judicial transparency, actively participating in previous National Action Plans.

- In the Third Action Plan (2017–2019), commitments were implemented related to opening the processes for complaints against judges (publication of the status of pending and closed cases) and opening the processes for selecting magistrates, through a dynamic map of competitive selection processes.
- In the Fourth Action Plan (2019–2022), progress was made in publishing data on procurement and audits, identifying new actions and expanding available tools and resources. The opening of information on ongoing competitive selection processes was also deepened, in open formats.
- As of today, the Council has 14 datasets published and regularly updated, and a new document management portal (<https://pjn.gov.ar/gestion-documental>) has been launched, expanding citizen access to judicial information.

2. What solution is proposed?

A comprehensive commitment with three milestones:

1. **Data and evidence:** publication of new datasets (e.g., magistrates trained in mandatory regulations).
2. **AI and digital access:** implementation of a legal virtual assistant in the Case Management Portal and an institutional chatbot with a citizen suggestions inbox.
3. **Citizen participation:** consolidation of periodic dialogue roundtables with CSOs, academia and citizens to define priorities and monitor progress.



3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Key datasets published and optimized in open format.
- Virtual assistants available for citizen inquiries.
- Institutional dialogue spaces with broad participation and published outcomes.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	It expands the publication and quality of judicial data, favoring its public use.
2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	It enables the public to learn in greater detail about training, appointments and the functioning of the Judicial Branch, and to monitor progress in openness.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	It institutionalizes dialogue roundtables and feedback mechanisms to enrich the judicial openness agenda.

Commitment planning						
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders			
1. Publication of new datasets and optimization of existing ones.	1.1 Dataset on mandatory training for magistrates. (Progress is expected in publishing listings of at least two mandatory training programs by December 2026).	December 2027	Led by: Open Council and Citizen Participation Unit – CMN			
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>			
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>CSO</td> <td>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)				
2. Implementation of AI-based virtual assistants in the Case Management Portal and institutional website.	2.1 Operational legal virtual assistant and institutional chatbot.	December 2027	Led by: Open Council and Citizen Participation Unit – CMN			
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>			
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>CSO</td> <td>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)				
3. Creation and operation of periodic dialogue roundtables with	3.1 At least 2 (two) meetings per year. 3.2 Public agenda and	December 2027	Led by: Open Council and Citizen Participation Unit – CMN			
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>			





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CSOs, academia and citizens.	results of the dialogue roundtables.		Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)



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SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

Bringing criminal statistics closer to citizens

National Directorate of Criminal Statistics
Ministry of National Security



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	2. Bringing criminal statistics closer to citizens		
Brief description of the commitment	Strengthen the dissemination, accessibility and engagement with citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) around the National Criminal Information System (SNIC) through dashboards, bulletins, workshops, contact channels and dialogue spaces.		
Commitment lead	Marco González National Director of Criminal Statistics Ministry of National Security marco.gonzalez@minseg.gob.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	National Directorate of Criminal Statistics	Universidad Nacional de Villa María	
Periodo cubierto	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

The National Criminal Information System (SNIC) publishes criminal reports and databases on the Criminal Statistics microsite, consolidating information from across the country. However, repeated public information requests are recorded regarding data that is already available on that microsite. This reflects the need to increase dissemination, create multiple communication channels, and strengthen engagement with civil society organizations in order to make the information more visible and valuable.

The main people affected are: general public, researchers, social organizations, and public policy decision-makers.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Low proactive dissemination of available information.
- Scarcity of direct contact channels with CSOs.
- Limited use of visual and pedagogical tools to explain the data.
- Weak institutional coordination with academia and civil society.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Since 2017, the National Criminal Information System (SNIC) has published on an uninterrupted basis, on the Criminal Statistics microsite, reports and databases at the national, provincial and thematic levels. These have been accompanied by press conferences led by ministerial authorities, disseminated through the Ministry's official social networks, and, in the last year, an in-person presentation at national universities has been incorporated. These actions have sustained a policy of transparency and access to criminal statistical information. Nevertheless, limitations have been identified relating to data accessibility, the breadth of dissemination, and the scarcity of interaction and feedback spaces with citizens and civil society organizations, which restricts the reach and impact of these initiatives.



2. What solution is proposed?

A set of actions is proposed to structurally strengthen the relationship with CSOs on a sustained basis, with a view to bringing criminal statistics closer to citizens. These include: the development of public interactive dashboards, publication of digital bulletins in plain language, the delivery of statistical literacy and training workshops, the creation of direct contact channels, and regular dialogue spaces aimed at civil society organizations and academia.

Unlike previous efforts — mainly focused on publishing databases and reports accompanied by press conferences — this proposal broadens the focus toward interactivity, accessible dissemination and citizen participation. The aim is to solve the problem by improving access to information, expanding dissemination channels, and generating feedback opportunities.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The implementation of this commitment seeks to achieve several concrete outcomes. First, greater visibility and dissemination of the criminal information produced by the SNIC. Second, the creation of stable channels of contact and exchange between citizens, civil society organizations and the responsible area, fostering a closer and more participatory relationship. The commitment also aims to produce innovative digital materials (bulletins, interactive dashboards) that allow clearer, pedagogical and more understandable access to the data. Finally, it seeks to consolidate periodic spaces for dialogue and exchange that strengthen the public utility, social legitimacy and trust in the SNIC as an evidence-based public policy tool.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	By improving the proactive dissemination of information already published on the microsite and by incorporating dashboards, visualizations and bulletins with easily accessible statistical data for any person.



<p>2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?</p>	<p>Through the implementation and publication of interactive dashboards with relevant, publicly accessible visualizations. Also through the incorporation of dialogue and exchange spaces that will enable periodic feedback mechanisms.</p>
<p>3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>Through workshops with CSOs to explain the use of the data and the addition of a contact channel on the microsite for citizen queries and proposals. Dialogue spaces with civil society and academia will be opened for statistical analysis and the development of collaborative projects. Academia and civil society organizations will also be involved in the selection and prioritization of data and its visualizations.</p>

Commitment planning												
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders									
<p>1. Improvements in the accessibility and communication of the criminal statistics site.</p>	<p>1.1. Implementation of a functional contact channel (button or form) allowing CSOs and citizens to submit queries, suggestions and proposals. Each submission will automatically generate a unique case or reference number, enabling follow-up on the response status. Queries will be reviewed by the SNIC Standing Commission, an</p>	<p>December 2026</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="1046 1395 1437 1570">Led by: National Directorate of Criminal Statistics</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="1046 1570 1437 1715"><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1046 1715 1187 2020">Government</td> <td data-bbox="1187 1715 1283 2020">CSO</td> <td data-bbox="1283 1715 1437 2020">Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</td> </tr> </table>	Led by: National Directorate of Criminal Statistics			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
Led by: National Directorate of Criminal Statistics												
<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>												
Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)										





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	<p>existing body made up of technical representatives from the areas that report information in each jurisdiction and by the coordinating team of the National Ministry of Security. It is a technical-operational space whose mandate is to ensure the quality, consistency and standardization of SNIC data; by its nature it does not include civil society as a permanent member, although it does analyze and respond to the concerns, input and observations that these organizations channel through the formal means. The Commission will therefore assess the feasibility of each query or proposal and respond accordingly.</p> <p>1.2. Semiannual dissemination of a digital report in plain language on federal crimes, bringing information closer to citizens in an accessible way. Dissemination will be carried out through an active strategy, including publication on the institutional website and sending the report to CSOs and other relevant actors to broaden its reach.</p>		<p>SNIC Standing Commission</p>		
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2. Creation of collaborative working spaces and dialogue with civil society and academia.	<p>2.1 Deliver at least 2 (two) workshops with CSOs aimed at disseminating, explaining and strengthening the capacities to use the data published by the National Criminal Information System (SNIC).</p> <p>2.2. Hold at least 2 (two) working tables with universities/academia for analysis of statistics and collaborative projects.</p>	December 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Criminal Statistics		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
3. Development and publication of interactive dashboards with relevant, publicly accessible data visualizations.	<p>3.1. Design and implementation of interactive dashboards visualizing 66 types of crime.</p> <p>3.2. Inclusion of external actors (CSOs, academia and citizens) in the process of selecting and prioritizing the data and its visualizations, strengthening collaboration and the relevance of the information.</p>	December 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Criminal Statistics		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)





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<p>4. Development of educational materials on criminal statistics.</p>	<p>4.1. Creation of guides, infographics and tutorials on how to interpret SNIC data and dashboards.</p> <p>4.2. Dissemination of these materials through the website, social media and workshops with CSOs and academia.</p>	<p>December 2027</p>	<p>Led by: National Directorate of Criminal Statistics</p>			
			<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>			
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p>	



ARGENTINA
2025 - 2027

Open
Government
Partnership



SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

Transparency and engagement to strengthen foreign policy

General Directorate of Institutional Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade
and Worship



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	3. Transparency and engagement to strengthen foreign policy		
Brief description of the commitment	The portal where the international cooperation projects promoted by the National Directorate of International Cooperation of the Argentine Foreign Ministry are published will be optimized. In addition, the link between the Historical Archive of the Foreign Ministry and universities and academic environments will be strengthened through cooperation agreements enabling internships or professional practices, as well as other dissemination activities.		
Commitment lead	Rodrigo Miranda Directorate of Intermediate Organizations Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship dinte@mrecic.gov.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Directorate of Intermediate Organizations National Directorate of International Cooperation (DNCIN) Coordination Unit for Document Management and Dispatch	FUNDAEDU	
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

On the one hand, the portal where the international cooperation projects promoted by the National Directorate of International Cooperation are published lacks modern functionalities to facilitate the visualization and monitoring of projects. The portal has a structure and design that hinders efficient navigation, as it does not allow dynamic interactions through updated search tools and filters. Optimizing the portal with an updated design and interactive functionalities could improve transparency and accessibility for stakeholders and citizens in general.

On the other hand, the Historical Archive of the Argentine Foreign Ministry preserves the documentation produced by the Ministry since 1810 in the exercise of its missions and functions. It receives queries from internal areas and diplomatic missions around the world, as well as from the general public requiring information on foreign policy activities for historical research, and from those who once served at the Ministry.

The Archive has a microsite where it presents how it works and the materials available for consultation through descriptive instruments such as the Guide to Holdings, the Classification Chart and Inventories of the various sections among which they are distributed. Nevertheless, repeated requests have been detected for data that is already published on the microsite, which reveals the need to make the available information and the tools for accessing historical documentation better known to the public.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The International Cooperation portal features a multiplicity of platforms for uploading international cooperation projects; there is a lack of interoperability between platforms and complex upload programs with a non-intuitive interface.

In the case of the Archive, the website interface is not very intuitive. In addition, there is weak engagement with universities and the target audience (researchers, academics and specialists, students) and other potential stakeholders: public servants, government entities, citizens and civil society organizations.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

As part of efforts to improve the management of international cooperation projects, working meetings have been initiated with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to implement a computerized management system for international cooperation that allows information related to the projects to be organized and updated more efficiently.

In the past, various alternatives were also explored to modernize the portal, including the possibility of establishing collaboration agreements with academic institutions such as the National Technological University (UTN). These efforts sought to leverage the technical capabilities and specialized human capital of the university to develop a more modern, accessible and functional platform.

In relation to the Archive, a website was created with accessible information about its contents; it was disseminated through social media, a newsletter was produced, and guided visits to the archive were promoted. These activities have been successful but not sufficient.

2. What solution is proposed?

On the one hand, it is proposed to optimize and modernize the online Cooperation portal with the support of the General Directorate of Information Technologies and Associated Communications (DITIC) of the Foreign Ministry. It also proposes to incorporate updated search tools and filters for projects in progress and completed.

On the other hand, to actively connect the Archive with external users, in particular universities and academic environments, through cooperation agreements enabling internships or professional practices and dissemination activities (participation in fairs, talks and conferences). In addition, to renew the descriptive instruments (inventories) on the website and create training opportunities for the public to promote the use of the archive and facilitate documentary searches.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Simple access to information on international cooperation.
- Portal as a central reference on international cooperation actions.
- Active outreach from the institution to citizens through cooperation with academic and research institutions.
- Greater public knowledge of the archival discipline and its logic for organizing documents in an archival institution.
- Use and consultation of the preserved holdings, as well as of donations of private collections related to foreign relations.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
<p>1. How will the commitment promote transparency?</p>	<p>Optimizing the International Cooperation portal will help improve transparency by guaranteeing more agile and up-to-date online access to information on technical cooperation projects underway, as well as open calls to broaden the pool of potential applicants and keep citizens informed.</p> <p>Access to materials produced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and held under its custody will facilitate understanding of how state administration works, of the history of foreign relations, and of public policies related to economic, cultural, religious and migratory matters, among others.</p>
<p>2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?</p>	<p>N/A</p>



<p>3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Commitment planning					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
<p>1. Development and modernization of the portal of the National Directorate of International Cooperation.</p>	<p>1.1. Assessment of technical and institutional needs by DITIC and the authorities of the Foreign Ministry (June 2026). 1.2. Redesign of the portal and integration of updated search and filter tools.</p>	<p>December 2026</p>	<p>Led by: National Directorate of International Cooperation</p>		
			<p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p>
<p>DITIC</p>	<p>FUNDA - EDU Asuntos del Sur</p>	<p>CEPAL</p>			
<p>2. Standardization of information and international cooperation projects.</p>	<p>2.1. Online portal with standardized and up-to-date information loaded. 2.2 Portal launch event.</p>	<p>June 2027</p>	<p>Led by: National Directorate of International Cooperation</p>		
			<p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p>



3. Optimization of the Historical Archive's website and training opportunities for potential users.	3.1. Descriptive instruments for the documentation (inventories) accessible and incorporated into the website.	November 2027	Led by: Coordination Unit for Document Management and Dispatch		
	3.2. At least 4 (four) training sessions on documentary searches delivered (target audience: students of Social Sciences and Humanities programs).		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
4. Signing of agreements with universities.	4.1. 2 (two) framework agreements enabling internships or professional practices.	November 2027	Led by: Coordination Unit for Document Management and Dispatch		
	4.2 Dissemination activities such as guided tours, participation in university fairs, talks in educational settings, and academic conferences and workshops. Target audience: students and researchers in humanities and social sciences disciplines.		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)



ARGENTINA
2025 - 2027

Open
Government
Partnership

SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

Open data quality evaluation: methodology and participatory monitoring

National Directorate of Open Government
Secretariat for Innovation, Science
and Technology



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	4. Open data quality evaluation: methodology and participatory monitoring		
Brief description of the commitment	Develop a methodology to evaluate the quality of open data and create a participatory monitoring system that strengthens transparency.		
Commitment lead	Julián Echandi National Director of Open Government National Secretariat for Innovation, Science and Technology datosargentina@sicyt.gob.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	National Directorate of Open Government Agency for Access to Public Information	FUNDAR	
Periodo cubierto	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

More than a decade after the first National Action Plan for Open Government, Argentina has consolidated important progress in opening data. However, merely publishing datasets does not guarantee their social value or impact on public policy.

The current challenge lies in the quality of the information published on open data portals: in many cases the datasets are incomplete, outdated, poorly documented, in formats that hinder their reuse, or with unclear licensing.

This affects different actors:

- Citizens: encounter barriers to access clear, up-to-date and reliable information.
- Civil society and academia: face difficulties in using the data for research, social oversight, or the development of innovative solutions.
- Private sector: finds its ability to generate data-based products and services limited.
- The State as a whole faces coordination problems, lower use of available information, and a decline in trust in data portals.

The problem is manifested in the National Public Data Portal and in the institutional catalogs of various national agencies. It is especially visible in contexts of high demand for reliable information (such as health emergencies, economic or social crises).

The situation began to emerge in the first years of Argentina's open data policy, when the priority was placed on the quantity of publications. Over the past decade, the lack of uniform standards and systematic evaluation mechanisms has maintained this gap, which continues to impact the quality of the information published and its use.



2. What are the causes of the problem?

The causes of the low quality of open data publication in Argentina are linked to structural and institutional factors across different agencies:

- Initial priority on the quantity of data published. During the first years of the opening policy, progress was made in expanding the volume of available datasets, but without clear and uniform quality criteria.
- Absence of a standardized evaluation methodology. Each agency has defined its own criteria for publication, which generates heterogeneity among catalogs and hampers comparison and monitoring.
- Unequal institutional capacities. There are differences among agencies in terms of human, technical and financial resources to sustain continuous and high-quality opening practices.
- Uneven application of the national metadata profile. Although the national profile is the reference guide for structuring catalogs, its implementation varies, resulting in incomplete or inconsistent metadata.
- Scarcity of participation and social oversight mechanisms. Citizen feedback on data quality is limited, which reduces opportunities for collaborative improvement and independent monitoring.
- Lack of supervision and continuous improvement protocols. There are no systematic and periodic processes to evaluate the overall quality of what is published and to establish corrective actions with the responsible agencies.
- Lack of knowledge or clarity about the legal framework applicable to data publication. In many agencies there is a lack of knowledge or differing interpretation of the current legal framework regarding which data can be published as open and which require reserved or confidential treatment. This situation generates excessive caution or unnecessary restrictions in publication, reducing the quantity and variety of available data.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In recent years, Argentina has consolidated its open data policy through various initiatives:

- **National Public Data Portal (datos.gob.ar):** created as a one-stop shop to centralize and make visible datasets from public agencies.
- **National Metadata Profile for Open Data:** a technical instrument that sets guidelines for structuring catalogs and describing datasets in a homogeneous way. It is currently being updated to incorporate improvements and lessons learned.
- **Guidelines and training:** workshops and technical assistance for agencies of the National Public Administration, aimed at improving the publication of open data.
- **Periodic assessments:** monitoring exercises led by the Agency for Access to Public Information within the Transparency Index, which include a specific module on open data policy, providing evidence on the quality levels of publications.

These advances made it possible to increase data availability and improve documentation in some cases. However, the solutions implemented to date have not been enough to establish a standardized and sustained quality evaluation mechanism, which explains the persistence of gaps in updating, formats, licensing and metadata.



2. What solution is proposed?

The commitment proposes to develop and implement a standardized methodology to evaluate the quality of open data published on Argentine government portals. This methodology will be based on three pillars:

- **Standards and good practices.** Uniform adoption and application of the national metadata profile, international open data principles (International Charter), and clear publication protocols.
- **Systematic evaluation and monitoring.** Implementation of a diagnostic mechanism that measures quality criteria such as relevance, reliability, completeness, timeliness, accessibility and reusability.
- **Citizen participation.** Inclusion of mechanisms and tools so that civil society, academia and the private sector can provide feedback and participate in monitoring the quality of open data.

The proposal differs from previous efforts because it does not limit itself to promoting guidelines or training, but rather seeks to establish a comprehensive framework of evaluation and monitoring that goes beyond the mere publication of data. While earlier actions focused on increasing availability, this commitment puts the focus on the quality and sustainability of the opening policy.

The solution will partially address the problem: it will not immediately eliminate all quality gaps, but it will lay the foundations for a continuous improvement process. In particular, it will:

- Standardize publication criteria.
- Detect shortcomings and opportunities for improvement in the catalogs.
- Establish a feedback loop with the responsible agencies.

Facilitate social oversight through participatory monitoring mechanisms.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

With the implementation of the commitment we seek to achieve results at three levels:

- **Institutionalization of knowledge, skills and capacities.** Have a standardized national methodology to evaluate the quality of open data. Strengthen the technical capacities of agencies to publish complete, up-to-date, documented datasets in reusable formats. Promote tools for



citizens, civil society and academia to evaluate and provide feedback on open data portals.

- **Changes in behavior and practices.** Instill a culture of quality in the publication of open data, moving beyond the goal of "publishing more" to focus on "publishing better." Incorporate monitoring and continuous improvement mechanisms in the agencies responsible for opening data. Foster the practice of social oversight and multi-stakeholder co-creation as part of the open data lifecycle.
- **Changes in systems and policies.** Generate a comprehensive framework that combines clear standards, evaluation protocols, monitoring processes and citizen participation. Contribute to the sustainability of Argentina's open data policy, aligned with international principles and good practices. Improve society's trust in publicly available information and the impact of open data on policies, research and services.

The expected result is to consolidate a national model for evaluating the quality of open data, driving a more robust, transparent and participatory policy, and enabling open data to become an effective tool for innovation, social oversight and evidence-based decision-making.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	<p>The commitment will promote transparency by ensuring that the published open data is reliable, complete, up-to-date and accessible. An evaluation methodology will make it possible to identify which information meets these criteria and which aspects need improvement, narrowing the gap between formal publication and the real usefulness of the data.</p> <p>For citizens, this translates into better access to public information, with datasets that are easier to locate, understand and reuse. For the government, it implies greater clarity</p>



	<p>and accountability in how open data is produced, documented and maintained.</p> <p>In this way, transparency is no longer just about "more data available" but becomes quality public information that allows society to more effectively know and assess government action.</p>
<p>2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?</p>	<p>The commitment will foster accountability by establishing an open data quality evaluation and monitoring mechanism whose results will be public and accessible.</p> <p>This will allow citizens, civil society and academia to track how agencies publish and maintain their data, identifying progress, delays or non-compliance.</p> <p>By incorporating participation tools (feedback on datasets, multi-stakeholder spaces, citizen monitoring), the capacity of society to demand improvements will be strengthened, and, in turn, institutions will be incentivized to be more accountable for their data opening commitments.</p> <p>The commitment not only improves data quality but also creates a transparent monitoring and evaluation system that allows citizens to oversee and accompany its implementation.</p>
<p>3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>The commitment promotes citizen participation by incorporating mechanisms and tools so that civil society, academia and the private sector become involved in the process of evaluating open data quality. The planned mechanisms include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct feedback channels on the portals, allowing users to report errors, suggestions or assessments of datasets.





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of forums and multi-stakeholder co-creation and monitoring spaces to follow up on the evaluation results. • A digital citizen monitoring platform or module, where evaluation results will be published and civil society participation in data validation will be enabled. <p>In this way, citizens are not only users of the data but also active protagonists in improving the opening policy, generating a virtuous cycle of collaboration and social oversight.</p>
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Commitment planning				
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders	
1. Survey of catalogs and opening policies of the National Public Administration available in the National Public Data Portal.	1.1 Diagnostic report on the state of publication, updating, formats and documentation of datasets, regulatory frameworks and institutional practices.	June 2026	Led by: National Directorate of Open Government	
	1.2 Identification of quality gaps and good practices.		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>	
			Government	CSO





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2. Development of an open data quality evaluation methodology based on the national metadata profile, international open data principles and good publication practices.	2.1 Methodological document published, with criteria, indicators and evaluation procedures applicable to the datasets of the National Public Data Portal.	March 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Open Government		
	2.2 Multi-stakeholder validation of the methodology through consultations and workshops with civil society organizations, academia and data management specialists.		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
3. Pilot implementation	2.3 Public presentation and dissemination of the methodology on the website, social networks and training spaces addressed to national agencies and interested actors.	May 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Open Government		



<p>n of the methodology in at least 5 (five) National Public Administration agencies, selected according to institutional and thematic diversity criteria.</p>	<p>3.1 Pilot results report, with quality indicators by agency.</p> <p>3.2 Recommendations for scaled-up implementation of the methodology.</p>		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
<p>4. Development and launch of a virtual participatory monitoring instance combining a digital tracking tool and meeting spaces (forums and workshops) for the collaborative review of evaluation results.</p>	<p>4.1 Citizen monitoring platform or digital module available.</p> <p>4.2 At least two multi-stakeholder co-creation and results review meetings held.</p> <p>4.3 Forum or virtual exchange space on the institutional website implemented.</p>	July 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Open Government		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
<p>5. Training and results dissemination activities.</p>	<p>5.1 At least four training activities (workshops or courses) addressed to public agencies, civil society and</p>	December 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Open Government		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private





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	<p>academia on the methodology and open data quality criteria.</p> <p>5.2 Publication and communication of the final results of the evaluation and monitoring process through the National Public Data Portal, social networks and other institutional channels.</p>				sector, etc.)





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**Pilot device for linking
the innovation
ecosystem and civil
society organizations**

Universidad Nacional del Litoral



Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	5. Pilot device for linking the innovation ecosystem and civil society organizations		
Brief description of the commitment	Strengthen the link between Universidad Nacional del Litoral (UNL), civil society organizations (CSOs) and local governments through an open platform, pilot innovation projects, and transparency and accountability mechanisms.		
Commitment lead	<p>Larisa Carrera, Ph.D. Vice-Rector of Universidad Nacional del Litoral carreralarisa@gmail.com</p> <p>Adrián Américo Bollati, Chem. Eng. (MBA) Secretary General of Universidad Nacional del Litoral abollati@unl.edu.ar</p>		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Universidad Nacional del Litoral		Parque Tecnológico Litoral Centro (PTLC)
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

Universidad Nacional del Litoral (UNL) runs numerous programs, projects and agreements with civil society organizations (CSOs) and local governments. Nevertheless, there is still a need to strengthen the linkage between these actors in order to effectively address social demands and take advantage of existing synergies. Current collaborations do not fully incorporate the principles of transparency, participation and open data, which limits their scope and effectiveness.

The results, learnings and data generated in these initiatives are not systematized or made visible in accessible and open formats. This lack of visibility weakens institutional transparency and accountability, and hinders citizen participation in the co-creation of public policies. Without adequate mechanisms to disseminate and follow up on results, it is difficult to measure the real impact of joint actions.

This gap makes it urgent to implement mechanisms that systematize the results of the collaboration between UNL, CSOs and local governments and improve their public dissemination, aligning with open government principles.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The persistence of this problem is explained first by technical and institutional reasons. At UNL there is no unified and public system to manage linkage projects as a centralized platform where the details and results of each project with CSOs or municipalities are recorded in a standardized way. As a result, information is fragmented across academic units: each faculty or area manages its own reports and databases without integrating them into a common repository. The university launched its Open Government portal in 2021 to improve transparency and access to information. Although the institutional Commitment Charter proposes to "generate open data schemes" to promote citizen access to public information and facilitate interoperability among existing systems or those to be developed, the absence of internal guidelines requiring open-format publication, and of clear institutional incentives, results in project reports that are scattered and outside public scrutiny.

The second set of causes is cultural and historical. For decades, technological linkage at UNL focused on obtaining practical results (innovative solutions, successful agreements) rather than on disseminating those results openly. In this traditional model — inherited from the "Sábato Triangle" that connects academia, the productive sector and government — an open data perspective and an



emphasis on accountability to society were not incorporated from the outset. In practice, UNL disseminated its actions mainly through institutional reports and records, without ensuring the availability of detailed data on each project. In addition, thoroughly documenting each initiative for open-format publication requires resources (time, tools, specialized personnel) that were not originally considered. Thus, until recently there was no internal open data policy nor significant external demand for such information. Only in the last decade, with UNL's adherence to the Academic Open Government Network (2016) and to international commitments such as the Global Compact (2020), did greater institutional pressure arise to incorporate principles of transparency. In sum, the root causes combine internal factors — technological shortcomings and management habits centered on traditional reporting — and external factors — the recent emergence of expectations for openness and citizen participation — that explain why the problem has persisted.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Universidad Nacional del Litoral (UNL) has more than three decades of experience linking university knowledge with the productive and governmental sectors. Through CETRI Litoral and the Sábato Triangle model, UNL promoted the articulation between academia, industry and the State, consolidating a virtuous and successful regional innovation ecosystem. The university has also implemented multiple programs, projects and agreements with CSOs and municipalities to transfer knowledge and address local issues. However, the results and lessons learned from those collaborations were not always systematized or published in accessible or open formats, which reduced institutional transparency, limited citizen participation in the co-creation of public policies, and made it difficult to measure the real impact of such joint initiatives. In other words, prior actions achieved certain point-specific impacts but did not include data-opening or broad dissemination mechanisms to maximize their reach.

UNL has an Open Government Portal and obtained 94.8/100 in the National Active Transparency Index (developed by the Agency for Access to Public Information), which measures how agencies publish the information required by Article 32 of Law 27,275, as well as its updating, availability and accessibility.

In short, previous initiatives set important foundations (linkage with productive sectors, extension and research experiences with CSOs, progress in institutional transparency), but did not fully resolve the disconnect with civil society nor ensure that the results generated were openly shared.

2. What solution is proposed?

The proposed solution is to implement a UNL–CSO Pilot Linkage Device that adopts the open government principles — transparency, participation and multi-sector collaboration — to systematize the relationship between the university and civil society. Unlike previous efforts focused on isolated agreements or one-off projects, a digital platform will be created to map CSOs' demands and needs, acting as a virtual meeting point, along with monitoring mechanisms that make collaboration results visible in open formats.

Pilot projects co-created between UNL, social organizations and local governments will be implemented, addressing a specific open government challenge. In addition, a public online dashboard will be designed with updated indicators to monitor project progress and evaluate results in real time. Open



semiannual reports on each pilot project will also be published. Finally, the linkage model with CSOs will be formalized through an institutional resolution.

This commitment will address the problem in a partial but significant way, focusing on the causes of the academia–society disconnect. A pilot plan will be implemented to address the lack of a systematic civil society linkage mechanism and the publication of results. In this way, the goal is to develop a replicable and scalable model to mitigate the existing gap.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Consolidated open linkage model: UNL, CSOs and local governments will have a sustainable model for open collaboration. The university will act as a bridge between knowledge and citizens, institutionalizing channels and practices to co-create solutions beyond the initial pilot.

Increased transparency and accountability: creation of a platform and a monitoring dashboard so that citizens can access open data, indicators and reports on collaborative projects.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	The commitment will increase transparency by ensuring up-to-date, open-format, online information accessible to citizens on the collaboration between the university, local governments and CSOs. Results, learnings, statistics, success cases and documentation of each pilot project will be published.
2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	The commitment will strengthen accountability by implementing clear public monitoring mechanisms. Citizens will be able to monitor pilot projects through a public digital dashboard with up-to-date indicators. Semiannual reports are planned, detailing what has been achieved, the challenges faced and next steps.





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	<p>Through a resolution, the open linkage model will be formalized with an institutional framework so that authorities and technical teams comply with openness and accountability practices.</p>
<p>3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>The commitment is designed to expand citizen participation by involving civil society in the co-creation of the pilot projects and in monitoring their results.</p>



Commitment planning							
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders				
1. Implementation of the UNL–CSO digital platform for mapping, matching and publishing open data.	1.1 Operational digital tool with a public catalog of social demands and UNL capability offerings (Sept. 2026).	December 2027	Led by: UNL				
	1.2 At least 50 civil society organizations and 8 UNL areas actively participating (Dec. 2027).		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>				
	1.3 At least 30 collaborations documented through the platform (Dec. 2027).		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>CSO</td> <td>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipalities in UNL's area of influence (e.g., Santa Fe, Esperanza) contributing demands and collaborating on the platform.</td> <td>CSOs from the region with demands and participating on the platform.</td> <td>PTLC; UNL's Technology Linkage Area (technical support) and technology companies collaborating in the development of the platform.</td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	Municipalities in UNL's area of influence (e.g., Santa Fe, Esperanza) contributing demands and collaborating on the platform.
Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)					
Municipalities in UNL's area of influence (e.g., Santa Fe, Esperanza) contributing demands and collaborating on the platform.	CSOs from the region with demands and participating on the platform.	PTLC; UNL's Technology Linkage Area (technical support) and technology companies collaborating in the development of the platform.					
2. Execution of pilot civic innovation projects co-created between UNL, civil society organizations and local governments.	2.1 At least 2 (two) formal agreements signed with local governments for project execution.	December 2027	Led by: UNL				
	2.2 At least 2 (two) collaborative		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>				



	projects implemented, with prototypes or solutions validated on the ground; at least 30 direct beneficiaries per project; participation of CSO members.		Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Local governments partnering in pilot execution / municipalities where projects are carried out.	CSOs co-executing the pilot projects.	PTLC; Private sector, academic or international partners providing support or co-financing.
3. Implementation of a monitoring and accountability system and institutional formalization of the UNL-CSO linkage model.	3.1 Public online monitoring dashboard implemented with periodically updated indicators. 3.2 Semiannual progress reports published. 3.3 Institutional resolution approved, setting out roles, processes and templates for the continuity of the model.	December 2027	Led by: UNL		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Local governments partnering in pilot execution / municipalities where projects are carried out.	CSOs co-executing each pilot project.	PTLC; Private sector or academic partners providing support or co-financing.



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Data governance for an informed citizenry

Honorable Chamber of Deputies
Legislative Branch of the Nation



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	6. Data governance for an informed citizenry		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>Implement data governance practices that ensure the quality, accessibility, interoperability and security of the information published on the Transparency and Open Data portals; establish a protocol with clear rules on how data is collected, stored, used and managed, including access and security controls.</p> <p>The implementation will focus exclusively on the data whose publication is required under Article 32 of Law 27,275 on the Right of Access to Public Information. This article requires digital, open and accessible publication of: structure and personnel, budgets and execution, public procurement, dispositions, asset declarations, among others — information provided by a multiplicity of areas of the Chamber of Deputies.</p>		
Commitment lead	<p>Lorena Franco Head of the Office of Transparency and Access to Public Information (OTAIP) Honorable Chamber of Deputies of the Nation congresoabierto@hcdn.gob.ar</p>		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	IT Area of the Chamber	Universidad Austral	Oil & Gas private sector — hydrocarbon-producing companies that regularly report information and data to the Government. Specialized academia



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

The digital transparency ecosystem of the Honorable Chamber of Deputies of the Nation — made up of the Transparency and Open Data portals — does not have homogeneous governance practices that ensure the quality, traceability and usability of the information published.

This results in heterogeneous data, without robust identifiers to integrate them, with incomplete metadata and limited functionalities for searching and reusing them. In addition, the producing areas do not have sufficient training in open government and data governance, which hampers the institutionalization of good practices.

Those affected are citizens in general, journalism, and the institution itself, as this situation limits the value of data as a public asset and erodes citizen trust in legislative information.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The main causes identified are:

- Heterogeneity in production mechanisms.
- Lack of traceability.
- Absence of robust identifiers that allow data to be linked to one another.
- Limited functionalities for searching and visualizing information.
- Absence of formal standards ensuring technical and semantic integration between internal data management systems.
- Need for training in open government and data governance in the producing areas.
- This has an impact on two main aspects:
- It limits the value of data as an institutional asset.
- It affects citizen trust and the public and open use of information.



Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In compliance with Law 27,275 on the Right of Access to Public Information, the Transparency portal with parliamentary and administrative information of the HCDN entered into operation in 2017. In addition, in the framework of the Third National Action Plan for Open Government (2017–2019), the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation, together with the Chamber of Senators of the Nation, developed and implemented a policy of opening administrative and parliamentary data in line with international standards and experiences in the field and in the specific setting. The commitment undertaken accompanied the implementation of the Law of Access to Public Information passed in 2016, which materialized the launch of the open data portal with accessible public information.

This was the first step that enabled the publication of legislative data in open formats in pursuit of the institutional and democratic strengthening of the Legislative Branch and of its transparency and accountability.

2. What solution is proposed?

The HCDN will promote the implementation of data governance practices aimed at ensuring greater quality, accessibility, interoperability and security in the Transparency and Open Data portals. These practices include metadata standardization, the development of a unified information catalog, the training of agents in open government and data opening, and the application of usability surveys to introduce improvements in the user experience.

Unlike previous efforts, which focused mainly on the publication of data without clear governance protocols, these practices seek to ensure traceability in the information production processes and to increase the public value of the disseminated data.

The application of these measures does not fully solve the problem, but it does address its main causes in a partial and strategic way: the lack of homogeneous metadata, the absence of systematic quality-control mechanisms, and usability limitations. In this sense, the foundations are consolidated for progressive and sustainable improvement in the management of the public information provided by the HCDN.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Increased operational efficiency: optimization of data production and publication, reducing update times and minimizing errors.

Improvement in information quality: consistent and accurate data that increases citizen trust and supports accountability processes.

Development of a strong data culture: through training and standardization, professional and responsible data management is promoted, improving internal decision-making.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	The commitment will strengthen the proactive publication of parliamentary and administrative information required by Article 32 of Law 27,275. This ensures that data is published with complete metadata, documented lineage and in open formats. This will allow citizens to access clear, consistent and reusable information on the Chamber's activity. In addition, the unified data catalog will provide integrated visibility of the available datasets, thereby avoiding fragmentation between portals and ensuring greater transparency in the management of public information.
2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	N/A
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	A public consultation is planned to contribute to the contents of at least one module of the training cycle included in one of the milestones. In addition, annual surveys of internal and external users will be conducted on the usability and access to the portals, the results of which will guide experience



	improvements (e.g., search tools, filters, APIs). This constitutes a direct feedback mechanism from citizens, integrating their voice in the redesign of information-access tools.
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Commitment planning					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1. Improvement of the quality and traceability of the data published on the HCDN portals, through metadata standardization and progressive implementation of update workflows. This includes progress in the incorporation of primary-key (PK) unique identifiers to facilitate integration and reuse between different datasets.	1.1 \geq 80% of datasets with complete metadata. This means that eight out of every ten datasets must be accompanied by clear explanations of what they contain, who produces them, and how to use them.	August 2027	Led by: OTAIP		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Others
2. Design of a data catalog (both published and for internal use) to provide visibility and order over the Chamber's information assets.	2.1 Unified catalog in production with at least 80% of datasets covered by Article 32 of the Law of Access to	March 2027	Led by: OTAIP		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private)



	Public Information.				sector, etc.)
			Other HCDN units		
3. Consolidation of a governance scheme with designated focal points.	3.1 At least 80% of the Chamber's areas involved in data production with designated focal points for management and validation within a governance scheme.	June 2027	Led by: OTAIP		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			DGIS; Areas producing Article 32 information		
4. Delivery of a training cycle in data governance and open government aimed at personnel of the data-producing areas.	4.1 Public consultation on the content of at least one module of the training. 4.2 Document with the course content developed. 4.3 ≥80% of personnel linked	September 2027	Led by: OTAIP		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)





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	to data production trained in data governance and open government.		DGRRHH	Austral University	
5. Improvement of the usability and accessibility of the HCDN transparency ecosystem based on citizen feedback.	5.1 Two (2) reports on the results of satisfaction surveys conducted. 5.2 At least 4 (four) UX (user experience) improvements implemented on the portals. 2 (two) per portal.	November 2027	Led by: OTAIP		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			DGIS; Other HCDN units		





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**Public-private
collaboration to
enhance the exchange
and use of energy data**

**Undersecretariat of Energy
Transition and Planning**
Ministry of Economy



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	7. Public-private collaboration to enhance the exchange and use of energy data		
Brief description of the commitment	The aim is to incorporate a public-private platform that functions as a planner and aggregator of information of the endpoint type in order to improve the use and optimization of energy data generated by the private energy production sector (focus on Oil & Gas). It also seeks to improve the availability of the methodologies used for the series and databases existing in open energy data through a documentation strategy and user guides.		
Commitment lead	Antonio Milanese Undersecretary of Energy Transition and Planning Ministry of Economy privadaplaneamiento@mecon.gov.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Undersecretariat of Energy Transition and Planning Undersecretariat of Hydrocarbons Directorate of Legal Affairs of Energy / MECON		Oil & Gas private sector — hydrocarbon-producing companies that regularly report information and data to the Government. Specialized academia
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

With the development of unconventional oil and gas formations, the industry — which is already highly technology-intensive — has increased its data science and advanced analytics capabilities to optimize its processes from exploration to hydrocarbon production (for example, predictive analysis of well performance, data-based maintenance, geological modeling, among others), turning data into a more valuable asset.

The compilation of this information at the country level is carried out by the Secretariat of Energy, whose strategic role goes beyond what the industry can achieve on its own. It also systematizes and publishes key data for the development of the sector and interested stakeholders. This role is fundamental to ensure transparency, information standardization and equitable access to critical data, even in areas where there are no immediate commercial incentives to produce them.

Since 2016, the Secretariat has published open data on the Datos Energía portal, a resource of constant consultation for the industry, with quality standards comparable to those disseminated by the main international portals.

However, both government and external users note that, although the Datos Energía portal is a widely used consultation tool that provides APIs for data collection, the absence of detailed documentation explaining the origin, methodology and scope of each series limits its more efficient use, especially for different user profiles (academics, private sector, public agencies, civil society). This situation makes it difficult to fully leverage the value of the data to strengthen predictability, competitiveness and transparency in the sector. The goal is therefore to strengthen the exchange between the State and the industry, complementing the portal's capabilities with documentation and accessibility guidelines that respond to the needs of the various users.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

To a large extent, the problem lies in the absence of detailed and systematic documentation on the data series available in the Datos Energía portal. While the platform provides access to information and offers APIs for automated data collection, users encounter difficulties due to the lack of clear descriptions of the origin, construction methodology, updates and scope of each published.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The creation of Datos Energía in 2016 provided access to, unified, and classified all publicly available information. These initiatives were successful in that they provided order and ease of search on available information, preserving standardization and clarity.

In parallel, direct consultation channels exist for all users who need or wish to clarify doubts. Through a support email, the teams of the Directorate of Energy Information resolve external inquiries and facilitate the search for visualizations, which in an "integrated dashboard" structure would be more easily found.

2. What solution is proposed?

It is proposed to improve the Secretariat's existing enterprise platforms, evaluating the endpoint option on the producer side (a specific URL address that serves as an access point for a client application to communicate with a server to request data or functions), as well as to connect academia and entrepreneurs to the sector's data.

It is proposed to strengthen the Datos Energía portal by incorporating a comprehensive documentation strategy and user guides that accompany each published series. This strategy will include the description of the origin and methodology of the data, the update frequency, the technical definitions used, and query examples oriented to different user profiles (academics, private sector, public agencies and general public).

With this, the aim is to ensure that the available information is more understandable, reliable and usable, enhancing the value of open data and fostering more equitable and transparent access for all interested stakeholders.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The aim is to optimize the use of energy data and to strengthen transparency, accessibility and operational efficiency by ensuring open, clear and standardized access of high quality.



Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	Through the exchange of data between the State and the industry, the Datos Energía portal will be strengthened by incorporating new information, documentation and accessibility guidelines that respond to the needs of the various users.
2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	N/A
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	Through collaborative working tables with key actors from the energy sector and academia to develop a roadmap for data standardization.

Commitment planning			
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders
1. Formation of a working table among the sectors involved (internal actors of the Secretariat and external: operators in	1.1 Roadmap identifying aspects to be addressed and resolved for the implementation of the commitment, including data standardization and suitable	July 2026	Led by: Undersecretariat of Energy Transition and Planning
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Government</td> <td>CSO</td> <td>Others</td> </tr> </table>
Government	CSO	Others	



<p>the sector and academics).</p>	<p>formats, as well as feasibility regarding endpoint functionalities.</p>		<p>Undersecretariat of Hydrocarbons (SSHHC) Directorate of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Economy (MECON)</p>		<p>Oil & Gas private sector Leading chambers Academia</p>			
<p>2. Determination of technical-regulatory feasibility and specific functional models that the platform or website of the Secretariat of Energy should provide.</p>	<p>2.1 Methodological document published, with criteria, indicators and evaluation procedures. 2.1 Functional models to be incorporated into the site/platform selected. 2.2 Methodological documentation for the series and models defined. 2.3 Proposal for modification of the associated regulations developed.</p>	<p>December 2026</p>	<p>Led by: Undersecretariat of Energy Transition and Planning</p> <p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="932 1115 1366 1272"> <tr> <td data-bbox="932 1115 1107 1272">Government</td> <td data-bbox="1107 1115 1230 1272">CSO</td> <td data-bbox="1230 1115 1366 1272">Others</td> </tr> </table> <p>Undersecretariat of Hydrocarbons (SSHHC) Directorate of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Economy (MECON)</p> <p>OKF</p> <p>Oil & Gas private sector Leading chambers Academia</p>			Government	CSO	Others
Government	CSO	Others						
<p>3. Testing of the identified functional model.</p>	<p>3.1 Incorporation of specific models identified.</p>	<p>November 2027</p>	<p>Led by: Undersecretariat of Energy Transition and Planning</p>					





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			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Others
			SSHC; Ministry IT areas		





ARGENTINA
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Open
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Partnership



SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

Institutional improvements to strengthen open government practices in the university setting

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	8. Institutional improvements to strengthen open government practices in the university setting		
Brief description of the commitment	The commitment seeks to improve the necessary conditions for Universidad Nacional de Córdoba to advance in open government: regulation, coordination, training, linkage and participation.		
Commitment lead	Juan Pablo Carranza, Ph.D. Head of the Open University Program Universidad Nacional de Córdoba juan.carranza@unc.edu.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Secretariat of University Welfare and Modernization, UNC Open University Program	Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF)	
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

The commitment seeks to address the structural limitations that challenge the implementation of transparency policies and the sustainability of open government at Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, linked to difficulties in interoperability between systems, access to public information, coordination among areas, and an institutional culture still incipient in the use and management of data for decision-making.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba forms a complex ecosystem made up of 15 faculties, 2 secondary schools, more than 100 research and extension centers, 25 libraries, 17 museums, 3 university hospitals, 2 astronomical observatories, a hemoderivatives laboratory, and a nature reserve. All these units generate, manage and use information of a public nature which, in many cases, may be the subject of access requests.

This diverse and decentralized structure makes traceability, interoperability and information openness difficult, affecting both internal areas — which face obstacles in coordinating and sharing data — and external people — who encounter barriers to accessing public information in a simple, timely and transparent manner.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The main causes of the problem lie in a deficit of consolidated institutional and regulatory capacities in the area of open government. First, the incipient systematic training on transparency, open data and access to information within the university units finds limitations regarding the understanding and application of good practices in data management.

Second, there are no unified guidelines defining the rights, responsibilities and procedures associated with the handling, exchange and publication of information. To this is added the recent approval of specific regulations on access to public information, which led to the creation of a responsible office, but which is still working to implement the specific regulatory processes to ensure proper response to citizen needs.

This recent creation of mechanisms to address access to public information and transparency faces an institutional environment traditionally fragmented in information management, with low coordination between areas and a weak data culture, which represents a challenge for the sustained development of open government at UNC.



Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Traditionally, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba was at the forefront in terms of transparency and publication of institutional information. Since the mid-1980s, a Statistical Yearbook has been published on a sustained basis with data on students, teaching and non-teaching staff, and budget execution, available to the community in PDF format. However, its publication was presented with a lag of approximately two years, limiting its usefulness as a tool for timely access to information. In addition, the amount of information provided was generally limited on some topics, for example budget.

At the beginning of the current decade, an institutional data portal was developed linked to the university information system – SIU, which incorporated some datasets, although without meeting the technical standards of open data and with access restricted to certain internal profiles. As a result, the progress achieved in earlier stages was incipient and fragmentary, evidencing the need for a more solid regulatory, technical and participatory framework to ensure the sustainability of open government at UNC.

Based on these shortcomings, in 2024 UNC launched a program called Open University, providing a regulatory framework for different initiatives on the subject, which included the launch of a Transparency Portal and the enactment of the Regulation on Access to Public Information. This program established an extended governance mechanism through the creation of the Open University Network (Red UA), made up of external representatives such as the Agency for Access to Public Information; Open Knowledge Foundation; Fundación Poder Ciudadano; Fundación Conocimiento Abierto; Fundeps; Universidad Nacional del Litoral (UNL); Universidad de la República (Udelar, Uruguay); Secretariat of Open Government of the Province of Córdoba government; and internal representatives such as the General Secretariat; Secretariat of Welfare and Modernization; Secretariat of Institutional Management; Secretariat of Extension; Faculty of Economic Sciences; Faculty of Social Sciences; Faculty of Communication Sciences; Faculty of Law; UNC Consultative Social Council; Non-Teaching Union Association; Teaching Union Association; and the Federación Universitaria de Córdoba (FUC).

1. What solution is proposed?

The Office of Access to Public Information will be fully implemented and regulated, with specialized staff and an agile workflow to manage requests and complaints. In parallel, a data governance protocol will be approved and institutionalized.

Among the main milestones, special mention should be made of the improvement and strengthening of the UNC Transparency Portal, which enables publication and reuse of



data in open formats, fostering active and proactive transparency and citizen oversight. The portal is a product in constant development and updating.

In addition, a permanent training component is envisaged, through the creation of an academic offering oriented to public innovation and open government, which will make it possible to substantially improve the quality of data and the internal capacities to make transparency initiatives more permeable.

Although cultural change will require institutional continuity and long-term follow-up, the commitment lays the structural foundations to consolidate a more open, collaborative and responsible.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The implementation of the commitment will strengthen the interoperability of data between UNC's academic and administrative areas, ensuring more efficient, secure and traceable information flows. It will also improve public access to information through the strengthening of the Transparency Portal and the operation of the Office of Access to Public Information.

The aim is also to develop sustainable technical and regulatory capacities in data governance, promoting the adoption of open standards and good information management practices. This process will be complemented by training and participation spaces, such as the Diploma in Open Government and the Open University Network, which will bring together internal and external actors in the definition and monitoring of transparency policies.

Altogether, the expected results aim to consolidate a more integrated, participatory and evidence-based university ecosystem, where openness, collaboration and innovation are pillars of institutional management and of the sustainability of open government at UNC.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
2. How will the commitment promote transparency?	Transparency will be strengthened through two complementary channels. First, internal capacities to manage institutional data in an agile and responsible manner will be consolidated through a data governance protocol. This process will impact both information for internal use and information intended for the public domain.



	Second, citizen access will be expanded through the implementation of the Transparency Portal and the Office of Access to Public Information, in compliance with National Law 27,275. These instruments will allow any person to consult, download and reuse up-to-date UNC data, generating a direct link between university management and the community. Together, both measures will strengthen active and passive transparency, promoting an institutional culture based on openness, accountability and evidence.
3. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	N/A
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	N/A

Commitment planning			
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders
1. Commissioning of the Office of Access to Public Information.	1.1 Designation of the head of the AIP Office and commissioning of the office. 1.2 One-stop shop with	December 2027	Led by: Open University Program
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>
			Government



	<p>request management system implemented.</p> <p>1.3 Complaints and grievances procedure available online.</p>		<p>Secretariat of University Welfare and Modernization, UNC.</p>		<p>RED UA</p>
<p>2. Automation of data loading on the Transparency Portal.</p>	<p>2.1 CKAN portal operational with data connected to UNC's various SIU systems.</p> <p>2.2 Implementation of an open space for questions on the published datasets.</p>	<p>December 2027</p>	<p>Led by: Open University Program</p>		
			<p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Others</p>
			<p>Secretariat of University Welfare and Modernization, UNC; Supreme Honorable Council (HCS), UNC</p>	<p>OKF</p>	<p>RED UA</p>
<p>3. Creation of a data protocol.</p>	<p>3.1 Protocol approved by the HCS (Supreme Honorable Council) that defines principles and roles, data life cycle, classification and levels of openness, metadata</p>	<p>December 2027</p>	<p>Led by: Open University Program</p>		
			<p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Others</p>
			<p>Secretariat of University Welfare and Modernization, UNC; Supreme</p>		<p>RED UA</p>





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	standards, interoperability, security, anonymization.		Honorable Council (HCS), UNC.		
4. Creation of an Open Government diploma to train UNC staff.	4.1 Curriculum design approved by the University with modules on transparency, open data, AIP, participation and data ethics.	December 2027	Led by: Open University Program		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
	Government		CSO	Others	
	Secretariat of University Welfare and Modernization, UNC.			RED UA	





ARGENTINA
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Open
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Partnership



SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

Strengthening public access to metallic-mining and lithium-compound production data

National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy
Ministry of Economy



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	9. Strengthening public access to metallic-mining and lithium-compound production data		
Brief description of the commitment	Develop and publish a mining production indicator in the Open Information System for the Community on Mining Activity (SIACAM) to strengthen transparency and citizen access to reliable information, promoting dialogue with sector stakeholders.		
Commitment lead	Fernando Ciácera National Director of Mining Promotion and Economy Ministry of Economy fciacera@mecon.gov.ar		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy Provincial governments	FUNDAR	EITI Argentina Multi-Stakeholder Group
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

The National Secretariat of Mining operates the Open Information System for the Community on Mining Activity in Argentina (SIACAM), a platform that gathers relevant data, indicators and reports on the sector. Nevertheless, it has been identified that it is necessary to strengthen interaction with non-governmental actors in order to promote greater citizen use of the information and more broadly highlight the mining data available.

Currently, the indicators published in SIACAM are presented in standardized and open formats through the Secretariat of Mining's node on Datos Abiertos, which facilitates the comprehensive evaluation of the main extracted resources. However, challenges persist related to the updating and collection of production data for metallic minerals and lithium compounds, whose absence limits the possibility of systematic and complete dissemination.

A starting point to address this gap is the construction of production statistics for metallic minerals and lithium compounds based on the integration of data reported by the seven provinces adhering to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), of which Argentina is a member. However, to date, only Santa Cruz and Salta have started disclosing production data for 2022. Catamarca has statistics up to the first half of 2024.

The remaining adhering provinces are expected to progressively include production information, as are those that have not yet joined EITI, which will allow the national database to be expanded and consolidated. Even so, the data collection constitutes a valuable tool for advancing the construction of more complete and reliable production statistics.

Finally, at the co-creation table for this commitment held in September 2025, participants reaffirmed the importance of developing a production indicator and also proposed improvements to SIACAM, including the addition of explanatory notes at the beginning of each visualization, the ability to filter information by province, the development of an index of quantities exported by metal, and the release of reports with data comparing provinces, in order to facilitate interpretation and use.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The difficulty of accessing disaggregated mining production data stems, first, from the limited availability of public information on the universe of operating projects. To this is added the lack of data standardization, since each mineral requires particular units of measurement and technical specifications, which hampers the consolidation of information. In other words, there is no common methodology to collect and systematize the data.

In addition, the statistics directorates of provinces with mining activity often have delays in uploading and updating production information, which causes lags in the availability of reliable and timely data.

Finally, it should be noted that the Secretariat of Mining had discontinued some years ago the conducting of specific surveys to collect production data, and this line of work has not been resumed, which has contributed to widening the existing information gaps.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Provincial production

Until 2021, roughly mid-year, a request was sent to the various provinces to report mining production for the previous year, as well as for earlier years when the information had not been submitted in a timely manner. Corrected figures for previously submitted data were also requested, where applicable.

In addition, in February of each year, a specific request was sent to metals and lithium producing companies to report production volumes for the previous year. With the companies' responses, from March onwards a provisional production series of metallic minerals and lithium was prepared. Subsequently, around August, with the information submitted by the provinces, the national mining production series was compiled. In this stage, the data provided by companies was compared with that reported by the provinces and, when differences were detected, queries were made for clarification.

Given that the volume of information was limited, it was not necessary to have a specific system to collect or process the data. However, the heterogeneity in how each province reported made it difficult to standardize into a single form.



In general terms, the experience was positive: most companies and provinces responded in a timely manner, although difficulties in the standardization of information persist.

2. What solution is proposed?

Develop statistics on the production of metallic minerals and lithium compounds based on the integration of data reported by the seven provinces adhering to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and by provinces that are not yet members but wish to share their data. This tool will enable progressive data collection at the provincial level and, in turn, help strengthen transparency and citizen access through SIACAM.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Develop a Mining Production Indicator in SIACAM, available through a Tableau dashboard that allows disaggregation of information by province, type of mineral and annual volume. Also, ensure its periodic and systematic publication on the Secretariat of Mining's node on Datos Abiertos (datos.gob.ar).

What results would we like to achieve?

- Facilitate access to information by authorities, companies, researchers and the general public.
- Generate comparative reports between provinces and by type of mineral, strengthening analysis of the potential and status of the mining sector in the country.
- Improve the understanding of each indicator of mining activity.
- Improve the display of dashboards on mobile devices.
- Improve the management and organization of mining production information through data standardization methodologies.
- Consolidate the systematic publication of mining production data on Datos Abiertos as an institutional practice.
- Strengthen transparency in the management of mining information.
- Implement a sustainable system for collecting, processing and disseminating data that facilitates comparison and follow-up over time.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
<p>1. How will the commitment promote transparency?</p>	<p>The commitment will promote transparency by updating and standardizing the mining sector's production information in SIACAM, integrating national and provincial data in an open and accessible format. This will allow citizens to access reliable information through graphic visualizations, strengthening the understanding of mining activity.</p>
<p>2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?</p>	<p>The commitment will foster accountability by centralizing and publishing reliable information on mining production in SIACAM, allowing citizens and interested agencies to access the data and carry out monitoring. With open data, interactive visualizations and periodic reports, it will be easier for society to learn about the progress in fulfilling the indicators and to effectively accompany transparent monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>
<p>3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>The commitment will foster citizen participation by holding at least 2 (two) consultation instances within the framework of EITI standard implementation, with the goal of evaluating whether the system's functionalities meet the needs of the various actors.</p>



Commitment planning					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1. Development of a methodology, agreed upon with civil society, for the standardization of production data for metallic minerals and lithium compounds at the national level.	1.1 Document with the methodology to consolidate national-level production statistics for metallic minerals and lithium compounds, through the standardization of data contributed by the provinces adhering to the EITI standard.	May 2026	Led by: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
2. Collection and standardization of production data for metallic minerals and lithium compounds reported by the 7 provinces currently adhering to EITI (Catamarca, Jujuy, Mendoza, Río Negro, Salta, San Juan and Santa Cruz).	2.1 Creation of a database containing information on basic products, by type of mineral and annual volume of production, with annual updates.	September 2026	Led by: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)



3. Development of a dashboard based on the metallic-mineral and lithium-compound production database, allowing integrated visualization of the information and serving as input for the construction of a production indicator in SIACAM.	3.1 Publication and dissemination in SIACAM of the production indicator for metallic minerals and lithium compounds, with periodic updates through a dashboard.	December 2026	Led by: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy		
	3.2 Standardization of dashboard visualizations of mining activity indicators for proper display on mobile devices.		Supporting stakeholders		
	3.3 At least one publication of a comparative report between provinces with mining activity data.		Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
4. Consultation instances to evaluate whether the system is adequate to the needs of the various actors.	4.1 At least 2 (two) dialogue tables with CSOs and provincial focal points to evaluate the adjustments made to the system.	December 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy		
	4.2 At least one annual satisfaction and usefulness survey of the production indicator directed at interested actors.		Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)



5. Preparation of a document with analysis of economic and social indicators of the main subnational jurisdictions where the mining projects are developed.	5.1 Publication of a report with analysis of economic and social information of the main subnational jurisdictions with production of metallic minerals and lithium compounds.	October 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
6. Inclusion of production information on basic products (metallic minerals and lithium compounds) in the Secretariat of Mining's node on Datos Abiertos.	6.1 Publication of a dataset on metallic-mineral and lithium-compound mining production, with public and up-to-date access available on datos.gob.ar. Updating will be carried out based on the reports presented by EITI Argentina (in some cases biennial).	December 2027	Led by: National Directorate of Mining Promotion and Economy		
			<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)



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SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*

Open
Government
Partnership



Capacity development for an Open State

National Directorate of Open Government

Undersecretariat of Information and Communication Technologies

Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations

Ministry of the Interior



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros

Country	Argentina		
Commitment number and name	10. Capacity development for an Open State		
Brief description of the commitment	It seeks to create enabling conditions so that provinces, municipalities and institutions at the subnational level adopt the Open State approach. Technical assistance and methodological tools will be provided to working teams. Citizen participation and the strengthening of the Open State ecosystem will be promoted through the involvement of different actors in the opening process.		
Commitment lead	<p>Matías Gustavo Odello Director of Open Government Policies National Directorate of Open Government Undersecretariat of Information and Communication Technologies Chief of Cabinet of Ministers modello@sicyt.gob.ar</p> <p>Lina María Montoya Open Government Coordinator Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations Ministry of the Interior lmontoya@mininterior.gob.ar</p>		
Participating stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Directorate of Open Government Policies Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations	Asuntos del Sur Rocío Annunciata (academic)	National Open Government Roundtable
Period covered	December 2025 – December 2027		



Problem definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

For more than a decade, Argentina has participated in the Open Government Partnership, implementing various policies and initiatives that have helped institutionalize the agenda. At the national level, regulatory frameworks such as the Law on the Right of Access to Public Information (Law 27,275), the Open Data Plan, digital citizen participation initiatives and five National Open Government Action Plans have been established. Within this framework, the national Government has advanced various strategies to mainstream the Open State approach in provinces and municipalities through collaboration with the jurisdictions.

Nevertheless, disparity persists in the institutional and technical capacity at different levels of government (national, provincial and municipal) to design, implement and sustain Open State policies in a strategic and coordinated manner. This generates inequalities in the development of policies involving the principles of transparency, citizen participation, accountability and innovation, hindering the adoption of the Open State approach. Despite the efforts made on the agenda, coordination between levels of government remains insufficient, which hinders the adoption of good practices and the coordination of these policies for their sustainability over time.

Finally, the universe of local governments (more than 2,300) and subnational institutions is broad and heterogeneous in structure, which poses a challenge for the national Government of continuing to promote the involvement of these jurisdictions in the agenda.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Lack of knowledge or appropriation of the Open State approach by technical teams and policy decision-makers.
- Disparity in regulatory frameworks and/or capacities to implement policies on access to information, opening of data, citizen participation mechanisms, or public and/or technological innovation.
- Low inter-jurisdictional coordination and scant systematization of good practices, which makes it difficult to learn from successful experiences.



- Low cross-cutting integration of Open State policies; there is difficulty integrating the principles of the approach among the different areas of public-administration agencies/jurisdictions at their various levels.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In recent years, different strategies have been advanced to mainstream the Open State approach in provinces and municipalities through collaboration between the jurisdictions and the National Directorate of Open Government of the Undersecretariat of Information and Communication Technologies (Chief of Cabinet of Ministers) and the Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations (Ministry of the Interior). This coordination materialized in the commitments undertaken in the Fourth and Fifth Open Government Plans that gave rise to the execution of the Federal Open Government Program (2019–2022) and the Federal Open State Program (2022–2024).

Within those programs, conceptual, practical and methodological training was delivered on the Open State approach. This enabled both government officials and referents from different settings to acquire theoretical and practical knowledge on open government.

During the edition of the Federal Open State Program, 4 (four) regional meetings were held (South: Comodoro Rivadavia–Chubut; Center: Quilmes–Buenos Aires Province; NEA: Resistencia–Chaco; Cuyo + NOA: Tucumán) with workshops for officials from the regions and civil society. In addition, initiatives and actors in the Open State ecosystem were collaboratively mapped to make them visible through Comunidad Abierta, which currently registers 105 initiatives and more than 80 identified actors.

As a result of both programs, technical support was provided in the design and implementation of:

- 50 projects in provinces and municipalities (Federal Open Government Program).
- 45 initiatives in provinces, municipalities and institutions of the Legislative and Judicial Branches at the subnational level (Federal Open State Program).

2. What solution is proposed?

This proposal seeks to continue the work carried out with provincial and local jurisdictions. In addition, it aims to broaden the reach by adding new projects and institutions that





adopt the Open State approach in the territory. To this end, the following lines of work will be deepened:

- Participatory design of a roadmap for opening processes.
- Generation of meetings for exchanging experiences and socializing good opening practices, led by ecosystem referents.
- Technical support aimed at subnational governments for the implementation of Open State policies.
- Training spaces aimed at providing conceptual, practical and methodological tools for the formulation of governmental opening projects, with a view to mainstreaming the Open State approach.
- Strengthening of Comunidad Abierta through collaborative mapping of opening initiatives, updating of the knowledge base and georeferenced information on opening policies and on the actors that make up the ecosystem.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Participatory development of a roadmap with steps and methodologies for implementing Open State practices.
- Methodological tools for formulating projects and designing opening policies in subnational settings.
- Expansion and strengthening of Comunidad Abierta, integrating georeferencing tools for actors and opening initiatives.
- Expansion of the percentage of subnational governments that design and implement projects and initiatives with an Open State approach.

Commitment analysis

Questions

Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)



<p>1. How will the commitment promote transparency?</p>	<p>Transparency will be promoted through the participatory development and publication of a roadmap for the formulation of governmental opening projects in provinces and municipalities. Technical support is planned in this process, and the results of each project will be published on the website. In addition, training will be offered on transparency, accountability, participation, open data and innovation, directed at citizens, organizations and provincial and municipal agencies. A digital publication on good practices and Open State experiences will be made available.</p>
<p>2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>The commitment promotes multi-actor participation by convening referents of the Open State Ecosystem (national, provincial or municipal state agencies, civil society organizations, academia) for the development of a methodological roadmap for governmental opening, so as to synthesize diverse points of view. Citizen input is also planned to be gathered through a virtual public consultation. To foster civic participation, training opportunities on Open State will be held for the general public (online course) and for civil society organizations and academia (exchange meetings and good practices). Finally, the involvement of civil society is envisaged in the collaborative mapping of initiatives and actors in order to strengthen Comunidad Abierta.</p>

Commitment planning

Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders
<p>1. Participatory development of a methodological framework for governmental</p>	<p>1.1 At least 4 (four) working meetings for the collaborative design of a roadmap for</p>	<p>December 2026</p>	<p>Led by: Directorate of Open Government Policies and Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations</p>



<p>opening processes.</p>	<p>methodological opening processes.</p> <p>1.2 Methodological roadmap for the implementation of opening processes developed.</p> <p>1.3 One public citizen consultation conducted.</p>		<p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p>
			<p>Open-government agenda referents at the national, provincial and local government levels.</p>	<p>Open-government agenda referents from CSOs.</p>	
<p>2. Meetings and panel discussions for awareness-raising, exchange and good practices to strengthen the technical capacities of public institution working teams and actors of the Open State ecosystem.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 3 (three) awareness-raising workshops aimed at public officials in the field in different provinces on open government and digital transformation.</p> <p>2.2 At least 2 (two) meetings with key actors for the exchange of experiences and lessons learned from outstanding Open State initiatives.</p> <p>2.3 At least 2 (two) panel discussions with experts on topics related to the principles of Open State, linking CSOs and academia.</p> <p>2.4 At least one virtual training activity on the</p>	<p>November 2027</p>	<p>Led by: Directorate of Open Government Policies and Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations</p>		
			<p><u>Supporting stakeholders</u></p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSO</p>	<p>Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p>



	<p>Open State approach directed at citizens.</p> <p>2.5 Digital publication of experiences, good practices and methodologies on subnational opening processes.</p>		Virtual Learning Platform (PAV) team		
3. Technical support for the formulation of provincial and local government opening projects.	3.1 At least 15 (fifteen) government opening initiatives/projects receiving technical support.	December 2027	Led by: Directorate of Open Government Policies and Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations		
	3.2 At least 2 (two) monitoring meetings on the government opening projects held.		<u>Supporting stakeholders</u>		
	3.3 Final document of each project published on the institutional website.		Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Local / provincial governments		
4. Collaborative and georeferenced mapping of the	4.1 Updating and expansion of the Comunidad Abierta map.	December 2027	Led by: Directorate of Open Government Policies and Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations		



Open State ecosystem.	4.2 Training in georeferencing tools for collaborative mapping.		<u>Partes interesadas de apoyo</u>		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Directorate of Data-Based Services		
5. Digital repository of Open State methodological and conceptual tools.	5.1 Documents and tools for the implementation of Open State practices available in a digital repository.	December 2027	Led by: Directorate of Open Government Policies and Undersecretariat of Municipal Relations		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSO	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)





Working Team

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ARGENTINA
2025 - 2027

SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN *for Open Government*



**Secretaría de Innovación,
Ciencia y Tecnología**
Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros